

ATROCITIES IN CHINA:

VICTIMS DIED FROM TORTURE IN THE PERSECUTION OF FALUN GONG IN CHINA

Compiled By

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April 2004

Preface

We have compiled this collection of cases of victims who died from torture for their belief to commemorate them and to appeal to the people of the world.

We particularly appeal to the international communities and request investigation of this systematic, ongoing, egregious violation of human rights committed by the Government of the People's Republic of China against Falun Gong.

Falun Gong, also called Falun Dafa, is a traditional Chinese spiritual practice that includes exercise and meditation. Its principles are based on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. The practice began in China in 1992 and quickly spread throughout China and then beyond. By the end of 1998, by the Chinese government's own estimate, there were 70 - 100 million people in China who had taken up the practice, outnumbering Communist Party member. Despite the fact that it was good for the people and for the stability of the country, former President JIANG Zemin launched in July 1999 an unprecedented persecution of Faun Gong out of fears of losing control.

Today the persecution of Falun Gong still continues in China. As of the end of March 2004, 918 Falun Gong practitioners have been confirmed to die from persecution. More than 100,000 Falun Gong practitioners have been detained and imprisoned. Those who openly express and practice their belief are met with tortures, arbitrary arrests and detentions. Forced Labor camps, mental hospitals, state-owned media and the law have been misused as tools of severe human rights violations. Force labor and selling organs of executed prisoners are still common.

These violations have been extensively documented in numerous reports of the United Nations and international human rights organizations. Such reports include those issued by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, by United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Questions of Torture, by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions, just to name a few.

The cases documented in this collection are violations of some deeply held and universally acknowledged human rights that include the right to not be arbitrarily arrested, imprisoned and deprived of life; the right to not be subjected to torture and genocide; the right to hold and exercise views and beliefs freely and without interference; the right to liberty and security of the person; and the right to associate with others and to practice religious and spiritual beliefs without restriction.

These rights are enshrined in a number of widely ratified international treaties. Among the specific human rights treaty standards violated by the Chinese Government are the Convention Against Torture, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Genocide Convention, and the United Nations Charter. Many of these same standards are embodied in customary international law and in *jus cogens*, as articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The exercise by the victims of these internationally recognized human rights, enshrined in both

treaty and customary international law, and universally recognized as part of the law of nations, has been seriously and maliciously abridged by the policies and actions of the Chinese Government under JIANG Zemin and his cohorts acting under color of law and in their official and quasi-official capacities, clearly outside the scope of their lawful and legitimate authority.

This submission represents tireless and heroic efforts by numerous individuals and human rights organizations during the past four years. The details of violations contained herein, particularly the circumstances of deaths, are based primarily on accounts of eyewitnesses who are victims themselves, relatives and friends of victims, neighbors, co-workers, journalists, and Chinese Government officials including policemen who wanted to put an end to the persecution. Our sources in China have taken tremendous risks in collecting and passing to us information to be included in this submission.

We are ready to provide detailed information to assist investigations by international organizations, information that includes names, telephone numbers, addresses and other information identifying and locating the perpetrators.

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong is a U.S.-based non-profit organization with the mission to bring human rights violators to justice. It is focused on investigating and publishing human rights violations against Falun Gong.
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I. FACTS OF PERSECUTION

According to the “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2002” for China released by the U.S. State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor on March 31, 2003, “the Government [of the People’s Republic of China] continued its persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual movement. Thousands of practitioners were incarcerated in prisons, extrajudicial reeducation-through-labor camps, psychiatric facilities or special deprogramming centers. Falun Gong adherents conducted far fewer public demonstrations than in past years, which some observers attributed to the effectiveness of the Government’s crackdown. Several hundred Falun Gong adherents reportedly have died in detention due to torture, abuse and neglect since the crackdown on Falun Gong began in 1999.”¹

Categories of human rights violations carried out by the Chinese government, as documented in the State Department’s 2003 report, are as follows:

- a. Arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life
- b. Disappearance
- c. Torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
- d. Arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile
- e. Denial of fair public trial
- f. Arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, correspondence

As stated in the latest “International Religious Freedom Report 2003”² also released by the United States State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, “During the period covered by this report, the [Chinese] Government’s respect for freedom of religion and freedom of conscience remained poor, especially for many unregistered religious groups and spiritual movements such as the Falun Gong.” ... “The Government [of the PRC] continued its repression of groups that it determined to be “cults” in general and of the Faun Gong in particular. The arrest, detention and imprisonment of Falun Gong practitioners continued. Practitioners who refuse to recant their beliefs are sometimes subjected to harsh treatment in prisons and reeducation-through-labor camps. There have been credible reports of deaths due to torture and abuse.”

As the President of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Chairman of the Central Military Committee of the PRC, and Chair of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), JIANG Zemin instituted a national policy and began a nationwide campaign to seek the termination of the Falun Gong spiritual practice in China and the extermination of its practitioners, in June and July of 1999. This campaign was initiated, designed, authorized, and implemented by JIANG at the highest levels of the CPC and the government. JIANG issued the initial order that banned the spiritual movement, declaring it and its practitioners unlawful, and subjecting those practitioners to a cruel and abusive campaign of persecution.

¹ See <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2002/18239.htm>

² See <http://state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2003/23826.htm>

In July 1999, JIANG abrogated the power and authority of the legislative branch (the National People's Congress) when he issued an edict declaring Falun Gong an illegal organization that represented a threat to the government and people of China, and which therefore must be brutally suppressed. In July 1999, JIANG abrogated the authority vested in the Ministry of Public Security when, upon information and belief, he ordered the Ministry to issue a list of unlawful prohibitions directed at Falun Gong, a list which, inter alia, made criminal the constitutional right to petition in defense of Falun Gong. In October 1999, JIANG suborned the National People's Congress when, upon information and belief, he ordered the Congress to adopt the "decision" to legitimize the persecution by retroactively passing a series of laws targeting "evil cults." These laws, which do not mention Falun Gong by name, have been used not only to illegally arrest and torture persons who practice Falun Gong, but also to illegally arrest and torture Catholics, Tibetans, Protestants, and other Christian sects that, like Falun Gong, are deemed to represent a threat to the hegemony and authority of the JIANG regime.

On April 27, 1999, the Central Office of the CPC Central Committee issued a notification on "printing and distribution of 'Comrade Jiang Zemin's Letter to the Standing Committee Members of the Political Bureau of Central Committee of CPC as well as to other leaders' " on April 25, 1999. Seven hundred and twenty copies were distributed to all Politburo Standing Committee members and other leaders at both the central and local levels. In the letter, Jiang stated, "The experiences and lessons learned from this event must be seriously studied and summarized by related departments and sections. And inferences should be drawn from this instance to other cases." The Central Office's notice and Jiang's letter were imposed as an order to the Party's top leadership to: (1) study the letter written by Jiang on the night of April 25, 1999, (2) carry out the measures to prevent similar incidents from happening, and (3) report their measures to the CPC Central Committee. The letter from Jiang clearly indicated that he saw the peaceful appeal on April 25 as undermining the Communist government. He stated, "Since 1992, the activities of Falun Gong have become a social force involving many party members, cadres, intellectuals, military personnel and workers/farmers. Yet, we have not been alert for such a long time. I have deep regrets about this."

In June 1999, JIANG established the clandestine Falun Gong Control Office ("610 Office") as part of the CPC Central Committee, which JIANG manages, directs, and controls as its Chair. The Falun Gong Control Office is also referred to in China as the "610 Office," to commemorate the date of its official creation (June 10, 1999). In his speech delivered on June 7, 1999, to the Standing Committee members of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman JIANG said, "Upon its establishment, the Central Committee of CPC Team on Falun Gong shall take immediate actions to organize resources, track down the Falun Gong organizational structure throughout China, formulate a crackdown strategy, and be fully mobilized to break and wipe out Falun Gong. We shall not wage a war without preparations. We must waste no time in identifying transgressions committed by the head of Falun Gong, Li Hongzhi, and his international background. We must quickly manufacture a package of information with sufficient facts, and expose in public his phonies and political motives in order to educate the vast cadres and masses." See "Comrade Jiang Zemin's Speech at the Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Regarding Speeding Up the Dealing With and Resolving the Falun Gong Problem (June 7, 1999)".

The “610 Office” was immediately established by the CPC Central Committee, under the mandate and direction of Chairman JIANG, at the national and local levels as a subdivision of the CPC Central Committee and at the local and regional levels with branches in each province and city of the People’s Republic of China.

Thus, the “610 Office” is an agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political or judicial systems.

Since its inception, the “610 Office,” in concert with JIANG and the CPC Central Committee, has directed, organized, orchestrated, and implemented the persecution of Falun Gong across China. Its role in the city of Beijing is highly typical of its role elsewhere in China. Abuses committed by police and security forces in Beijing –in addition to those committed by high-ranking government officials, members of the judicial system, and other government agencies and organs – have been designed, directed, managed, ordered, mandated, and sanctioned by the national and city offices of the “610 Office.” According to an Amnesty International Briefing (3 September 2001 AI Index: ASA 17/028/2001), “the 610 office has issued unwritten instructions allowing police and other officials to go beyond legal constraints in this campaign, discharging them of legal responsibility if a Falun Gong practitioner dies in detention due to beatings.” According to a *Washington Post* article (Sunday, August 5, 2001) entitled “Torture is Breaking Falun Gong: China Systematically Eradicating Group,” Beijing’s “610 Office” ordered all neighborhood committees, state institutions, and companies to begin using intensive brainwashing (or “reeducation”) classes and begin sending active members of Falun Gong to forced labor camps “where they are first ‘broken’ by beatings and other torture.” At the same time, this article reports, the “610 Office” was getting more efficient at forcing local officials into carrying out its orders on Falun Gong by dispatching “teams of investigators to check up on local officials.” The “proper attitude” toward Falun Gong is required for any promotion, according to a government adviser quoted in the article.

Together, JIANG and the “610 Office” direct the activities of all Chinese government and CPC national and local officials, bureaus, and units to accomplish the control, suppression, and eradication of Falun Gong in China. For example, in June 1999, JIANG appointed Ding Guangen, Minister of the Office of Propaganda, as one of three directors of the National Office of the “610 Office,” thereby facilitating the “610 Office’s” control over the nation’s media and propaganda activities. Since that time, JIANG and the “610 Office” have supervised a large-scale, national media and propaganda campaign directed against Falun Gong and its practitioners. One of their main goals has been to spread lies and misinformation about Falun Gong to explain, justify, and motivate the harshly repressive actions that have taken place, including massive arrests, widespread torture, and a substantial number of extrajudicial executions, while in police custody, of those who practice Falun Gong.

An integral component of the media campaign to turn public opinion against Falun Gong was the government’s staging of the self-immolation of five persons in Tiananmen Square on January 23, 2001, who the media claimed were practitioners of Falun Gong. Analysis of the broadcast footage revealed many suspicious elements and inconsistencies to indicate that this is a staged

news event designed to serve the political purpose of JINANG to eradicate Faun Gong.³ As a result of this propaganda campaign, many in China have been convinced that practitioners of Falun Gong would engage in self-destructive and bizarre actions.

By April 2001, in his capacity as Secretary General of the CPC Central Committee, JIANG had developed and instituted a harsher and even more highly organized and systematic campaign of state-sanctioned violence against Falun Gong. The methods used under this campaign of heightened repression and violence included even more widespread arrests and torture by local police, more extensive use of detention at “reeducation-through-labor” facilities; holding families responsible for actions of other family members through use of economic sanctions; the withholding of salaries and retirement pay; the denial of promotions, health care, and educational benefits; and other arbitrarily imposed punishments.

JIANG also implemented a new propaganda campaign as part of these increased repressive efforts, replete with condemnations and denunciations of the Falun Gong spiritual movement and its practitioners from every sector of Chinese society. The aforementioned *Washington Post* article entitled “Torture is Breaking Falun Gong: China Systematically Eradicating Group” (August 5, 2001), described these even more extensive anti-Falun Gong suppression activities as consisting of three major elements. First and foremost was to increase the use of police brutality as a method for punishing and intimidating practitioners who refused to renounce their belief. Second, was the more widespread and systematic use of compulsory “study sessions,” to force practitioners of Falun Gong to abandon and denounce their beliefs. Third, a new and more intense propaganda campaign was instituted to create the climate of hatred and public condemnation to support the application of more violent sanctions on Falun Gong practitioners.

Directives issued by the “610 Office” to local police, prison guards, and other government personnel mandated a heightened campaign of arbitrary detention, torture, sexual assault, and even murder against Falun Gong practitioners. In all types of detention facilities, including holding cells in local police precincts, detention centers, prisons, jails, forced labor camps, and mental hospitals, violence and torture became the tools utilized daily to silence and suppress practitioners of Falun Gong. Abuses include physical assault, force-feeding with hot pepper or high-density salt water, denial of food as well as sleep and bathroom facilities, exposure to extreme hot and cold weather, burning with cigarettes and heated metal, and the administration of shocks with electric batons. Women practitioners have suffered especially an array of sexual assaults that include rape, forced abortions, and placement of electrical discharge devices in genital areas.

Since July 1999, the Falun Dafa Information Center (FalunInfo.Net) estimates that on the national level over 100,000 practitioners have been arbitrarily and unlawfully arrested and detained in prison facilities simply because of their beliefs, associations, and activities related to Falun Gong. It is estimated that more than 500 of these detainees have been sentenced to prison

³ For text analysis, see http://www.fofg.org/news/news_story.php?doc_id=484. For online video, see <http://asp.fgmtv.org/ProgramDetail.asp?NewsID=45&OtherInfo=1>; http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/special_column/self-immolation.html; and <http://www.faluninfo.net/tiananmen/immolation.asp>.

terms of up to 18 years, with 1,000 more improperly assigned to mental hospitals to deal with practitioners by the use of involuntary medical treatment for political purposes unrelated to medical needs that is widely condemned by the international medical community, and that violates specific provisions of international human rights treaties. As of end of March 2004 the Falun Dafa Information Center has verified 918 deaths since the persecution of Falun Gong in China began in 1999. Three years ago, government officials inside China, reported that the actual death toll was 5 times the number of the confirmed cases. Since the summer of 2003, expert sources have put this figure in the range of ten thousand. Hundreds of thousands have been detained, with more than 100,000 being sentenced to forced labor camps, typically without trial.

⁴

The U.S. Department of State's "Annual Report on International Religious Freedom 2001" confirms that over 200 deaths of Falun Gong practitioners have occurred as a result of torture inflicted while in detention and subject to the authority of police and prison officials. Numerous other practitioners have been tortured solely because of their spiritual belief and social support of Falun Gong.

The extent and severity of the persecution and abuse targeting Falun Gong practitioners and their supporters, at both the national and local level, throughout China have been confirmed and extensively documented by the U.S. Government in its "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices," and most especially in its annual "International Religious Freedom Report," as well as in reports issued by non-governmental human rights monitoring groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

Further details of the persecution have been documented by the "Annual Report on International Religious Freedom 2001," issued by the U.S. Department of State in December 2001, included numerous specific references to the major human rights abuses and violations being committed against Falun Gong practitioners in an effort to eradicate them and totally eradicate the presence of Falun Gong in China.⁵ The report describes the persecution against the Falun Gong as tied to the Government of China's effort "to control and regulate religious groups to prevent the rise of groups or sources of authority outside the control of the Government and the Chinese Communist Party." (p. 122). It noted that "approximately 100 or more Falun Gong adherents have died in detention since 1999" (p.122); that "many of their bodies reportedly bore signs of severe beatings and/or torture;" that "many thousands of individuals are serving sentences in reeducation-through-labor camps;" that "hundreds of its practitioner have been confined to mental hospitals;" that "there have been numerous credible reports of unrepentant Falun Gong practitioners being confined in psychiatric institutions;" that "police often used excessive force when detaining peaceful Falun Gong protesters, including some who were elderly or who were accompanied by small children;" and that "torture (including by electric shock and by having hands and feet shackled and linked with crossed steel chains)" was widely reported (p. 131). The State Department Report also noted that in "September 2000 the Secretary of State designated China a country of particular concern under the International Religious Freedom Act

⁴ See http://www.faluninfo.net/fdifocus.asp?FocusType=Death_Cases

⁵ See <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2001/>

for particularly serious violations of religious freedom,” including its treatment of Falun Gong practitioners. (p. 133).

II. DETAILED CASES OF TORTURE RELATED DEATHS

BEIJING

As of March 28, 2004, 24 deaths resulting from torture have been confirmed in Beijing.

Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain information about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom information regarding the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

1. ZHAO Xin



ZHAO Xin was, female, 32 years old Beijing. Because of her persistence in cultivating Falun Gong, ZHAO Xin, a 32-year-old female teacher of Beijing University of Business and Industry, was brutally beaten by the police at the Haidian Police Substation in Beijing, which caused the fracture of her neck vertebrae. Despite severe bodily injury, ZHAO persisted in her belief in Falun Dafa. By struggling and suffering with extreme pain, she lived six months, a long time in terms of her constant agony. She died in December 2000. This was reported in *"Braving heavy police security, hundreds of friends and family attended the funeral, "AP reports. (12/13/00 8:45 AM)*

2. WU Yao

Ms. WU Yao was female, 57 years old, Beijing, and a retired English teacher from the Affiliated Middle School of The Beijing Medical School.

On September 10, 2002, Ms. WU and her husband YANG Zhanming were arrested while clarifying the truth of Falun Gong to people. They were later detained at the Fengtai Detention Center, Beijing. On June 11, 2003, she was sent to a forced labor camp, and was there tortured by police officers because she refused to go along with their requests. Her lower back was badly injured after police officers struck her there repeatedly with their elbows. On June 22, 2003, the authorities told Ms. WU's family that she had passed away, calling it a "sudden death".

3. GUANG Lin

Ms. GUAN Lin, female, translation director of an African language program at China Radio International, lived in the Yongle Residential Area of Shijingshan District in Beijing. In 2001, Ms. GUAN was forced to leave her home to avoid being subjected to brainwashing. In the mid-November of 2002, she was arrested while telling others the truth about the situation regarding Falun Gong in Tiananmen Square. Shortly thereafter, she was tortured to death.

Before taking up the practice of Falun Gong, Guan Lin had suffered from cancer. However, after she began to cultivate Falun Gong, she miraculously recovered. Her death sent shockwaves throughout China Radio International.

4. WANG Chan



WANG Chan, a 39-year-old male, 1.78 m tall, was an employee of the central office of the People's Bank of China in Beijing. His work performance was commendable, and because of that his employer once sent him to Canada for business. He was a sincere, well-spoken man, who affirmed his practice of Falun Gong. He lost his job, and was forced into homelessness, only because of his perseverance in safeguarding Falun Gong.

On the afternoon of August 21, 2002, Jining Police arrested Mr. WANG at the Liangshan County Bus Station in Shandong Province. He was then detained in Jining detention center. Sometime between August 21 and 29, WANG Chan was tortured to death during interrogation.

5. GONG Baohua



On June 17, 2000, Ms. GONG, female, 35 years old, went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong, and was therefore intercepted by police, along with seven other Falun Gong practitioners, at the Dongzhimen Bus Station. After being taken to the local police station, six of them were brutally beaten by police. Among them, Ms. GONG was beaten the worst. Afterwards, medical examination in the Yukou Clinic showed that the bridge of her nose had been broken. At that time her family members and local villagers requested that the police allow her to return home to recover. In order to cover up the brutality, the police instead sent Ms. GONG and the other practitioners to the county detention center. At that time, she and other practitioners started a hunger strike, which was their only available means to defend their rights.

Around 8pm of June 25, 2000, the guards force-fed her through her nose, disregarding the fact it was broken. When returning to the cell, Gong's face looked pale. She repeatedly said that her chest felt numb and she suspected that the guards had incorrectly inserted the feeding tube, entering her trachea during the force-feeding. About 10 minutes later, she suddenly lost consciousness. Her cellmates called for the guards, but nobody answered. After a while, when she had already regained consciousness, the guards finally came over, and brought Ms. GONG out of the cell for emergency treatment. She was sent back in the morning. Because her health condition looked very poor, her cellmates asked the guards repeatedly for a medical examination. She was then called out, but returned in the afternoon. That night there was no sign of improvement in her health.

On the morning of June 27, 2000, the inmates urged the guards to give her another medical checkup, since her condition was quickly deteriorating. Around 10am, the detention center

clinicians agreed to send Ms. GONG to the hospital. At approx. 9pm that evening, GONG Baohua was pronounced dead.

6. MEI Yulan

On May 13, 2000, Ms. MEI, female, 44 years old, was arrested when she was practicing Falun Gong exercises outside her house. She started a hunger strike to defend her rights. On May 17, 2000, three days into her hunger strike, she was force-fed by an inmate, who had not received any medical training. Her screaming during the force-feeding showed the extreme pain she was in. After returning to the cell, she had a headache, and that night she began to vomit blood. The guard, whose surname was Sun, refused to send her for emergency treatment. He said: "Forget it, she won't die. I'll take responsibility if anything happens". She then died of abuse on May 23, 2000. Five practitioners who knew about her death were sent to the detention center on May 26.

7. LI Yuling

At 5:00 a.m. on July 4, 2003, Beijing Dafa practitioner LI Yuling, female, was tortured to death by Dongcheng District police officials in Beijing. This came briefly after her unjust and illegal arrest on June 25, 2003.

Ms. LI Yuling left home at approx. 3:00 p.m. on June 25. Dongcheng District police officials arrested her while she was distributing truth-clarifying material. Later, they transferred her to the Heping Hotel under the guise of "helping her to reform." The police tried to coerce her into revealing the source of the materials, and the names of other Falun Gong practitioners, but she firmly refused to cooperate. The police then brutally beat Ms. LI and tortured her around the clock. LI Yuling didn't show any fear when faced with brutal torture. During the nine days of detention, she held a hunger strike to protest. She resisted the illegal detention and brutal torture with dignity. The policemen flew into a rage and tortured her relentlessly. At 5:00 a.m. on July 4, LI Yuling died.

When Ms. LI's family received the death notice from the police, they went to the Longfusi Hospital, where her body was being held. They saw that the left half of the face was swollen and bruised. Her ribs along the sides were black and blue. The police didn't allow her family to take a careful look at the body. Furthermore, they threatened, "No picture taking! No videotaping! Don't touch the body!" They said that those were orders from "higher up."

HEBEI PROVINCE

As of March 28, 2004, 92 deaths resulting from torture have been confirmed in Heibi Province. The victims are as follows. Name, age, and place of residence are supplied if known.

Due to the tight control of information from PRC, it is difficult to obtain details about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

8. FAN Yaxiong

FAN, female, 42 years old, was a teacher at the No. 15 Middle School in Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. She lived in the Erzhong area of Qiaoxi District.

Before 1990, FAN was the provost of a middle school. Before July 20, 1999, she was appointed as vice principal of the school and was a well-respected teacher.

On July 20, 1999, right after Falun Gong was banned in China, FAN went to make a petition to the central government of PRC in Beijing, but she was captured by policemen on the way. The Zhangjiakou City Police Department, Mingdenan Police Station, and the Education Committee took turns to press her to give up practice of Falun Gong. Later she was put under house arrest.

On January 24, 2000, FAN went to Beijing again to tell people the truth about Falun Gong and officers from the Police Station in Tiananmen, Beijing, arrested her again. She was then transferred to the Qiaoxi Police Station, and later sent to Xuanhua Detention Center. In the Detention Center she went on a hunger strike to protest the inhuman treatment she suffered. Four policemen pushed her to the ground and tortured her. She was tortured to a critical condition, the police had to release her in the end of February of 2000.

In early March 2000, FAN went to Beijing again to make petition for Falun Gong even though she was penniless at that time. After arriving in Beijing, she was arrested by the police and brutally beaten up. Later on, she was incarcerated at the Xuanhua Detention Center where she was again subjected to brutal torture. The director of the Detention Center Sun led a group of police to beat FAN until she was near death. They stuffed her into a hemp sack and threw it into the prison cell. Other Falun Gong practitioners detained in the same cell opened the sack and found that her lower back had been severely injured, that her lower body couldn't move, and that she was in a coma. They immediately called for help. Seeing that she was near death, the police released her.

In May of 2000, FAN was arrested a fourth time. The "610 Office" (an agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Communist Party and all other political and judiciary systems) in Zhangjiakou City sent her to the Shalinzi Mental Hospital. They tied her up in a bed, and forcibly injected her with nerve-damaging drugs. During the period when she was detained, the police extorted over 20,000 Yuan from her using various excuses.

In June 2000, FAN was illegally sentenced to three years of forced labor "education." While she was detained in Tanshan Labor Camp, the police beat, kicked, and cursed her every day. She went through all kinds of physical and mental torments. Two days after she was released from the labor camp, she passed away.

9. SUN Yanqing

SUN, female, in her 40's, from Zhangjiakou City, died of forced feeding three years ago in the Xuanhua District Hospital. She was in her 40's and worked at the Mechanical Maintenance Facility of the Xuanhua District Steel Works in Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province.

SUN was abducted by policemen when she went to Beijing to make an appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong. During detention, she went on a weeklong hunger strike to protest; however the policemen tortured her by force-feeding. SUN died a few days later after she was sent back to Xuanhua and hospitalized. Her son, less than ten years old, was left unattended. A co-worker in Zhangjiakou City confirmed that SUN was a Falun Gong practitioner and that she died more than three years ago.

10. YANG Yufang

YANG, female, 47 years old was from Dongyaozi Village, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. YANG was abducted by the police from a house in the vicinity of the Ningyuanbao area, Qiaodong District, Zhangjiakou City on May 17, 2003. On June 16, 2003, she was tortured to death at the Shisanli Detention Center in Zhangjiakou City.

11. JIANG Shuhua

JIANG, female, 50 years old lived in Shihuiyao Village, Yangtian Township, Chicheng County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. She was abducted by policemen on February 8, 2002 and tortured to death at 1:00 a.m. on March 3, 2002.

12. WANG Ailing

WANG, female and 51 years old, used to work at the Zhangjiakou Printing Factory in Hebei Province. She went to Beijing many times to protest the persecution of Falun Gong, and was detained six times. In December 2000 she was sent to the Xuanhua Detention Center. WANG was released only after she was in critical condition caused by severe torture. After she was sent back home she could no longer take care of herself and she died on May 15, 2001.

13. ZHU Yourong

ZHU Yourong, female, was in her 40's and lived in Xuanhua District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. She was brutally tortured while being detained at the Women's Second Brigade in the First Forced Labor Camp of Hebei Province. She died on December 16, 2000 at the labor camp.

14. CHEN Aizhong

CHEN Aizhong, male, was 34 years old and lived in Canfangying Village, Beixinbao Township, Huailai County, Hebei Province

CHEN started to practice Falun Gong in 1998. He participated in the appeal on April 25, 1999. He went with his families (who also practice Falun Gong) to Beijing to make an appeal for Falun Gong after the persecution started, but were stopped by the local government on the way, and were detained for 3 days in Huailai County Detention Center. He suffered harsh tortures after being taken back by the Beixinbao Township local government. He were forced to pay a fine of 500 Yuan before being released.

On October 13, 1999, when CHEN went to visit his sister (CHEN Shulan), he was forcefully taken back by the personnel from Beixinbao Township local government and the police station. After being detained for 2 months in Huailai Detention Center, CHEN was found no guilty and released.

On December 28, 1999, CHEN and other family members went to Beijing to make appeal together, and all were arrested again and suffered all kinds of tortures. After being taken back by the local government, they were punished with a 15-day detention at first, but then the term was changed to a long-term detention. This time they were illegally detained for almost 10 months.

In October 2000, CHEN was again arrested. He was taken to Xuanwu District Detention Center in Beijing. For not revealing his name and address, he was harshly tortured and suffered all kinds of abuses. It was winter and the temperature dropped below 0⁰C (below 32⁰F). The head of the county police department, Xu Weiguo, gave orders that practitioners not be given quilts or blankets and that they sleep on the concrete floor. He told the practitioners, "Who cares if you eat or not. If any of you die, you just die in vain." CHEN was sent home by police when he was in critical condition after 19 days of hunger strike.

On November 21, 2000, CHEN was arrested with his brothers and sisters on a trip. After being put into a detention center, CHEN was tied to a cross and suffered all kinds of torture and abuse. The wounds on his body were so horrifying that the police temporarily hid him in a basement outside the detention center, because they were afraid they would not be able to explain the wounds when higher-level officers inspected the detention center. At night, an inmate leader once again tied CHEN to a board on the floor and poured water on his face with a basin. The inmate kept pouring water on CHEN's body until he was released the next day. At 6 PM in the evening, since the injuries to CHEN were so severe that he could not take care of himself, the police at the detention center sent him home.

On 2001 New Year's Eve, the whole family of CHEN once again went to Beijing to tell others the truth about the situation regarding Falun Gong. CHEN Aizhong was illegally detained in Dongbeiwang police station in Beijing. Because he would not reveal his name and address, he was beaten and shocked with electric batons. He was stripped to the skin and handcuffed to a tree in freezing weather for over 1 hour. The snow under his feet was melted into a pool. He was then sent to the detention center of Haidian District Police Department in Beijing. The

inmates there inhumanly tortured him by breaking the skin of all his ten fingers using the toothbrush handles; they called this torture "opening a lock" (first to hold his two finger tips, then insert a toothbrush handle between two fingers and forcefully and continuously twist them). Then the inmates buried CHEN under snow, which caused his two legs to lose feeling so that he could not walk. In Haidian District Detention Center, he went on a hunger strike for 9 days before being taken back by the local government and sent to Huailai Detention Center. He was illegally sentenced for 2 years of forced labor, and sent to Zhangjiakou Forced Labor Camp. The labor camp refused to take him because of his health condition, so he was driven back to Huailai Detention Center. Later, he was re-sentenced to 3 years of forced labor and sent to Tangshan No. 1 Forced Labor Camp on September 12, 2001.

On September 21, 2001, family of CHEN was notified that CHEN was dead. When the sister of CHEN was allowed to look at the body, she found there was a trace of blood on his lips, his two ears were swollen and looked purple and black, and his right ear opening had blood upon touching it. There was a 10 centimeters (about 4 inches) long wound on his left chest. And there was a large area of bruise with blood from his two shoulders to his back and asked how that was caused.

Families were not allowed to take pictures of CHEN. And CHEN's body was cremated on the afternoon of September 23 without family members' approval, signature, or any other legal procedures.

15. CHEN Hongping

CHEN Hongping, female, was native from Canfangying Village, Beixinpu Town, Huailai County, Hebei Province.

On June 10, 2001, while she and her sister were talking to people about Falun Gong at the Donghuayuan Bus Station in Huailai County, she was arrested by policemen of Donghuayuan Police Station. The police hung her up and beat her severely. As a result, she spit up blood, her entire body was black and blue, patches of her hair fell apart showing a piece of her scalp, and both of her legs were broken. Even though she had been tortured to a state of paralysis in both legs, the police still sent her to the Huailai Detention Center for further torture.

The next day, CHEN was taken directly to the Gaoyang Labor Camp in Hebei Province, without any legal procedure. At that time, her injuries were very severe. In the labor camp, she was intimidated and tortured by the police and criminals. Moreover, dozens of collaborators (former practitioners who gave up and turned against Falun Gong under pressure) attempted to brainwash her 24 hours a day.

After one and a half years of torture, CHEN was on the verge of death. On January 29, 2003, Gaoyang Labor Camp sent her to the local hospital and she was diagnosed with four serious illnesses. Not wanting her to die in the labor camp, the Gaoyang Labor Camp hastily ordered a policewoman to send her home the same night. After arriving at home, she was still in high fever and kept coughing; her heart failed to work properly, and she could not eat. On March 5, she passed away at home.

16. GAO Shiping

GAO Shiping, female, was 58 years old and a resident in Zhangjiafang Village, Shenjiatun Town, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. She was at one time the local Falun Gong volunteer assistant, and went to Beijing to make a petition right after the persecution started. In February 2001, she and all local Falun Gong practitioners were detained in the Zhangjiafang Village meeting room for several days, and were forced to sign their names on a big piece of white cloth, which had slandering words of Falun Gong. GAO did not sign her name.

In April 2001, while GAO was farming in the field, she was arrested by local police and sent to the Gaoyang Labor Camp for forced brainwashing. When she returned home in the spring of 2003, her health had seriously deteriorated from the physical and mental torture she had endured in the labor camp. She died on December 19, 2003.

17. SUN Yumei

SUN Yumei, female, was a 55 years old worker at Zhangjiakou City Gas Engine Factory, and lived at Heishiba, Qiaodong District. Before SUN took up Falun Gong, she suffered from severe kidney problems and rheumatic heart disease that had caused osteoporosis, swelling of her joints and detachment of her retina. She almost lost her eyesight as a result. After learning Falun Gong in September 1998, all of her medical problems disappeared. After the persecution was launched in July 1999, she went to Beijing many times to make petitions.

In July 2000, when she was in Tiananmen Square, the police knocked her down and she suffered from severe head injuries: her head swelled, her scalp was bleeding, and she lost consciousness. As soon as she woke up, without giving any treatment, the police took her to Menkougou and detained her illegally. She was released after she went on a hunger strike. On October 27, 2000, she went to Beijing again and was arrested at Xiahuayuan by Zhajiakou City Police together with twelve other Falun Gong practitioners. Li Jingyuan, the public security bureau chief was responsible for spearheading the persecution of the thirteen practitioners.

Directed by their superiors YAN Zhiyou, MA Fuwei and LI Quanfu, the Criminal Police Squad of Qiaodong Public Security Subdivision forbid practitioners to sleep for one week, forced them to sit on the Tiger Bench for many days and nights, and brutally force-fed them. (For a detailed description of this and other forms of torture used in forced labor camps, see <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/11/24/16156.html>) After being jailed for 60 days, the practitioners were covered with cuts and bruises, however the labor camp refused to admit them.

SUN was carried into the forced labor camp because she was suffering from dropsy (severe accumulation of body fluids in tissue that causes swelling). A few days later, she was acquitted, but remained jailed by Wuyilu Police Station Chief Deng Jianmin. The policemen didn't release her until her condition turned critical and her life was in jeopardy. However, local police continued to hound her after she went home. She was forced to leave home to escape further persecution. She died in Yutian County, Hebei Province as a result of several rounds of persecution by the police, which destroyed her physically.

18. ZHANG Zhigen

ZHANG Zhigen, female, 53 years old, was an employee of Zhangjiakou City Embroidery Workshop in Hebei Province. She lived on Gongyuan Road in Zhangjiakou City. She went to Beijing to make petition for Falun Gong on October 24 1999 and was arrested while doing the sitting meditation in Tiananmen Square. She was sent to Tiananmen Square Police Substation. The policemen beat her. Later, when she was sent back to Zhangjiakou City Qiaoxi Police Substation, the policemen performed a body search and confiscated more than 1000 Yuan (Chinese currency: an average urban Chinese worker's monthly wage is about 500 Yuan) cash from her illegally.

After that, she was detained twice, first for 10 days in Xuanhua Detention Center and then for 40 days in Huai'an Detention Center. They didn't release her until her family paid so-called fines of more than 10,000 and 3000 Yuan.

In April 2000, she was illegally detained in Xuanhua Detention Center for 17 days. Sufferings in the Detention Center caused her leg to turn into black and she could not walk, but no one took care of her. Only when her leg developed black and purple dots and she had blood in her urine was she released. She was carried to Zhangjiakou No.1 Subsidiary Hospital. The doctors had to amputate one of her legs due to the delay in treatment. She became disabled.

On October 6, 2000, ZHANG, on crutches, took a taxi to Beijing again. She was arrested while meditating in Tiananmen Square. She was detained in Zhangjiakou City Shisanli Detention Center for 9 days. The warden confiscated her crutches. She had to get help from other Falun Gong practitioners for everything, including going to the restroom. To protest the illegal detention, she went on another hunger strike. When her other leg started to turn black and she was dying, the detention center notified her family to pick her up. She was sent to Zhangjiakou No.1 Subsidiary Hospital again, where she was on intravenous drip for 24 hours and then released the following day. She went home, but never recovered. On January 25 2002, she died.

19. SONG Cuiling

SONG Cuiling, female, 52 years old, was a retired worker in the Zhangjiakou City Coal-Powered Machinery Factory, Hebei Province.

In October 2000, she went to Beijing to make petition for Falun Gong. As a result, she was detained for one month and fined 10,000 Yuan. To protest the inhuman treatment, she went to Beijing again at the end of December in 2000. She was arrested again and wasn't released until early March of 2001 after she went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal detention.

On August 19, 2001, a bunch of thugs from Mingdenan Police Station broke into SONG's house. The policemen carried her from the sixth floor and took her to a brainwashing class.

On May 4, 2002, she went to Beijing to protest the persecution. She was arrested and taken away by Tiananmen policemen. The policemen used electric-shock to torture on her. Excessive electric shocks left SONG incontinent. When she was sent back to Zhangjiakou Detention Center, her pants were all wet, and her arms and legs were black and blue.

SONG suffered inhumane torture at the Zhangjiakou Detention Center. Every morning at 6 AM, she was carried outdoors to the courtyard and left on the ground all day. It was still chilly in the mornings in May of Zhangjiakou and by noon, she suffered from the scorching sun. SONG went on a hunger strike from the beginning of her arrest. By the 9th day of her hunger strike, she passed out. After she was in a coma for 3 days, the chief of Mingdenan Police Station, Song Quanlin, brought a doctor and a nurse to force feed SONG. When Song Quanlin saw SONG lying on the ground, he said viciously, "It is her again. She's been arrested several times. Each time, she would fast and lie on the ground like this. It's all fake." He also exclaimed, "We can release all other people, however, we cannot release these 4 (referring to the 4 practitioners in his jurisdiction, including SONG)." The director of Zhangjiakou Detention Center Cui said, "Force feed her. Give her a checkup." The doctor went to feel SONG's pulse and said, "Her heart and pulse are all normal." Then they started to insert a tube into SONG's stomach.

SONG was getting weaker and weaker everyday. They could not even force her to take water. She was drowsy all day but from time to time she would open her eyes. She passed out on the second day and developed bedsores. Since she lost control of her bowels and bladder, the bedsores never healed. She could not even put on her pants each day. Another Falun Gong practitioner who was jailed in SONG's cell told the guard that Song was in critical condition, but the director Cui said, "We are only responsible for guarding prisoners. We do not have the authority to release any of them. We can only inform relevant departments to come have a look."

On May 20, a Falun Gong practitioner in SONG's cell found that SONG could not breathe normally. When she tried to feed SONG some water, SONG's head suddenly dropped. She hurried to touch her nose and found she was already dead. The time was 11:45 a.m. When the practitioner reported SONG's death, a guard named DING and a Doctor LIU came in. LIU felt SONG's pulse and said, "She's faking death." She then left. At 12:10 p.m., two criminal inmates came in and carried SONG's body out.

The second day the guard said that SONG was in Hospital 251. In fact, SONG had already died when she was carried to the hospital. In order to cheat the public, the police pretended that they tried to save SONG's life until 12:40 p.m. The doctor said that, "the cause of SONG's death is unclear." The police did not inform SONG's family until 1:30 p.m. when SONG's body was already in the mortuary.

20. YANG Yufang

YANG Yufang, female, 50 years old, was a resident of Kouwaidongyaozi, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province.

On May 17, 2003, police from Qiaodong Police Station of Zhangjiakou City illegally arrested YANG. A total of twelve practitioners were also arrested at the same time. Instructed by the Qiaodong Police Station, Director YANG Zhiyou, Assistant Director QIAO, and the Head of the Criminal Division, CHENG Jianbin, led a group of police officers to torture and extort confessions from the practitioners throughout the day and night. The police tortured the practitioners using extremely brutal methods, including vicious beatings, electric shock, handcuffing, and forced-feeding, etc. YANG protested by a hunger strike, and the police further

persecuted her by force-feeding her on two separate occasions. After many days of torture at the criminal division of the police station, YANG and others were illegally transferred and detained at the Shisanli Detention Center in Zhangjiakou City.

Due to the ruthless persecution, YANG was at the brink of death in less than a month. The detention center sent her to the Fifth Hospital of Zhangjiakou City. She died on June 16, 2003. After YANG's death, the police covered up the truth and blocked the news. YANG's family members were not notified until two days after her death, and they were not allowed to see her remains until right before the cremation at the city crematory. According to an eyewitness, YANG's face was so deformed that people who were familiar with her would not even recognize her. There were signs of bleeding from her mouth, nose, and ear. Her face was covered with traces of blood and cuts from being beaten. Her body was covered with bruises that were purplish-black in color.

21. DING Yan



DING Yan, female, 32 years old, was a hairdresser in Shijiazhuang City. On October 28th, 1999, more than three months after the start of the brutal persecution on Falun Gong practitioners, at least 20 Falun Gong practitioners held a clandestine press conference in a Beijing hotel. DING was one of the principal organizers of the press conference. On November 25th, 1999, she was arrested in Guangzhou. In June 2000, she was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

While incarcerated in different places, DING suffered various tortures by the police, including forced hard labor, very tight shackles, being hung while her hands were shackled behind her back, etc. In the Shijiazhuang Detention Center, DING was placed in an iron cage with nails sticking up more than an inch from the wood floor.

DING's final detention-place was the Chengde City Prison. The prison guards there subjected DING to the "water jail" torture, where she was stripped naked and locked in an iron cage with spikes on all sides. The cage was filled with dirty water up to her neck. DING died in September 2001, after enduring months of the water torture.

22. ZHAO Fengnian

ZHAO Fengnian, male, 48 years old, was an administrator in the Bureau of Industry and Business Administration in Sanshili Town, Zhengding County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

On April 28th, 2001, ZHAO went to Beijing to appeal for the right and freedom to practice Falun Gong. He was arrested by plainclothes police and brutally beaten. On the same night, ZHAO was escorted back by his employer to the Ershilipu District, Zhengding city. Despite the fact that police left Zhao in very bad physical condition, the authorities placed him on house arrest. On May 5th, 2001, Zhao disappeared from his house.

On May 11th, 2001, a body was excavated near the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad. A forensic examination indicated that the body had been buried for two days. The facial features and the body were also indistinct. The only noticeable features were two swollen black and purple lumps on the back of the shoulders and abdomen.

ZHAO's family identified the clothes of the deceased person as those of Zhao Fengnian. The body, however, was cremated quickly by the authorities. Throughout the incident, the Shijiazhuang city “610” office (an office created for the persecution of Falun Gong) sent many people to threaten ZHAO's family. The location of ZHAO's torture and death was Zhengding County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, P.R. China

23. LIU Shusong

LIU Shusong, male, was a 28 years old resident in Shijiazhuang City.



LIU was born in Xijuanzi Village, Chulongtang Township, Cang County, Hebei Province.

On March 6th, 2001, while on a train to Beijing, LIU was arrested by the police without any reason or explanation. On the afternoon of March 8th, 2001, LIU's father received a death notice from the Shijiazhuang police. When LIU's father went to see the body on March 9 at the Hebei Provincial Hospital, he saw that the top and the back of LIU's head had been severely injured. He also found four scars on each side of Shusong's chest between the 3rd and 5th ribs—most likely from electric shocks. LIU's left wrist was deeply festered and his right wrist had a large bruise on it. The bones in LIU's heel were also exposed and cracked. The location of LIU's torture and death was the Shijiazhuang Public Security Bureau, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

24. LIU Rongxiu

LIU Rongxiu, female, 50 years old, was a resident of Qingyuan section of Changan district, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

In early December 2000, LIU went to Beijing to appeal to the government together with another practitioner named Hu. The two were brought back on December 6th by the Yuhualu police sub-station (Changan branch, Shijiazhuang Police Department). These two 50 year-old women were initially sentenced to criminal detention and, later, to a labor camp. On January 14th, 2001, LIU died while in police custody. The location of LIU's torture and death was the Shijiazhuang City Detention Center.

25. TAO Hongsheng

TAO Hongsheng, male, 46 years old, used to work in the Security Department of Hebei Province. His home address was No. 2 Dormitory Building, Apartment 2-501, Security Department, Hebei Province, Tel: 0311-3618132.

On December 26th, 1999, TAO went to appeal for Falun Gong in Beijing, where he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. TAO was detained in the No. 2 Team, No. 201 Group of the detention center in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province. On July 20th, 2000, TAO was subjected to the inhumane punishment called the "small" cell, a solitary confinement room so tight that one is absolutely deprived of all freedom of movement. The sanitary conditions of the small cell are intolerable. Worms of up to 1-inch long were mixed in with the moldy food and vegetables served as food. In the small cell, TAO's health condition quickly deteriorated, first with daily diarrhea and then with bloody stool and urine. TAO was unable to eat for nearly 20 days, breathing with much difficulty, and suffering from diarrhea and severe edema. With his worsening edema, Tao could hardly open his eyes. On September 17th, after nearly two months in the small cell, TAO was send back home where he passed away on September 20th, 2000. The location of TAO's torture and death was Shijiazhuang City Detention Center, Hebei Province.

26. DING Gangzi



DING Gangzi, male, 47 years old, lived on East Street of Chengguan Town, Zanhuang County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

On October 3rd, 2000, police arrested DING and detained him in the Zanhuang County Detention Center. This was the third time Ding had been arrested for petitioning to the government. While in detention, Ding's hands were handcuffed behind his back, his feet were shackled, and he was not even provided with food. Ding was also savagely beaten and shocked with an electric baton. The police left him in an inhumane condition and absolutely neglected him until his body started to decompose. On June 11th, 2001, in order to escape responsibility, the police delivered Ding's dead body—still in handcuffs—to the local hospital and forced doctors there to fake an emergency operation and rescue. Afterwards, the police issued a notice of death, claiming DING could not be cured. The location of DING's torture and death was Zanhuang County Detention Center, Hebei Province, P.R. China.

27. ZUO Zhigang



ZUO Zhigang, male, 33 years old, worked at a computer company located on Zhongshan Street in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

On May 30th, 2001, police from the Public Security Bureau of Shijiazhuang City and the "610" Office (an office designated for the persecution of Falun Gong) suddenly appeared at ZUO's workplace and took him to the Qiaoxi District Police Station for interrogation. ZUO died that same day and his corpse was full of scars. In addition, one of ZUO's ears was dark purple and there were two big square-shaped holes on his back. A mark on his neck indicated that he was strangled by a rope. The location of ZUO's torture and death was Qiaoxi District Police Station in Shijiazhuang City.

28. LI Zhishui

LI Zhishui, male, 59 years old, was a resident of Shuangliushu village, Hemujing District, Xinji Town of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

In March 2000, LI appealed for the freedom to practice Falun Gong and for the persecution of Falun Gong in Beijing during the National People's Congress meetings. After being arrested and escorted back to Xinji, Li was detained and transferred to the "Mandatory Transformation (brainwashing) Class," where he was held by the Xinji Communist Party School. It is unclear how LI suffered during the 80 plus days he was in the "transformation" class; however, his health deteriorated to the point that he could not eat or sleep. He was later released and sent home, where he never recovered. After two months, LI collapsed and passed away.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

As of January 18, 2004, the confirmed persecuted deaths of practitioners from Heilongjiang Province are 147.

Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain information about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom information regarding the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

29. WANG Shufang

WANG Shufang, female, 49 years old, lived in Acheng City, Heilongjiang Province

WANG passed away on December 18, 2002 due to torture suffered in the Wanjia Labor Camp. She was an employee in the Beiyan Factory in Acheng City.

In April 2001, WANG was arrested and illegally incarcerated for 49 days after appealing in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. During her incarceration in Beijing, she started a hunger strike in protest. She was violently force-fed, causing severe bleeding from her stomach and esophagus, prompting the authorities to release her. In June 2001, people from Acheng City's "610 Office" held her in the city detention center for six months and then sentenced her to one year of forced labor for refusing to renounce Falun Dafa. She was sent to the Harbin City Wanjia Labor Camp, where she staged another hunger strike. WANG was again subjected to force-feeding, which caused bleeding in her stomach and esophagus. Her abdominal cavity was swollen and accumulated a lot of fluid. She was dying, and the labor camp authorities notified the Acheng "610 Office" personnel to take her back. They in turn ordered WANG's family members to remove her from the labor camp, however, the street administration office and her factory refused to agree to her release. In her steadily deteriorating condition, WANG endured the pain until June 2002, when she was finally taken home. At that time, she was suffering from severe edema and fluid accumulation in her abdomen, vomited blood, and had blood in her stool. At the time of her release, WANG was not able to think clearly and her legs were paralyzed. WANG was unable to recover from the long-term torture, and she passed way on December 18, 2002.

30. HE Huajiang

HE Huajiang, male, 45 years old, lived in Qingxin, Heilongjiang Province.

HE Huajiang died of torture on December 23, 2002 in the Daqing Forced Labor Camp. He worked for the 4th Unit of 6th Oil Factory in Daqing City.

On September 16, 2002, officers from the Qingxin Police Station in Hulu District forcefully abducted HE from his workplace and then ransacked his home. After detaining him for over three months, they sent him to the 2nd unit of the Daqing Forced Labor Camp on December 23, 2002 to serve a 3-year sentence. For refusing to write the so-called "letter of regret [for practicing Falun Dafa]," the police ordered several prisoners, including Wang Qinglin, Jiang Fa, and Zhao Yanjun, to torture HE from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. The prisoners tied HE to an iron chair,

sealed his mouth, and opened the windows. In addition, they took him outside to freeze him. Around 11 p.m., HE was found frozen to death in the 2nd unit bathroom. Fu Qiang (a doctor in the labor camp) tried to revive him but failed. HE's body was secretly cremated by the forced labor camp on January 1, 2003. Those responsible for torturing HE include the above-mentioned prisoners as well as Director Han Jinshan, Clinic Doctor Fu Qiang, Vice Director Wang Yongxiang, 1st Unit Leader Wang Xichun, Vice Leader Zhang Mingzhu, and Officers Wang Gang and Xu Enjun.

31. LIU Tongling

LIU Tongling, female, 53 years old, lived in Chengsan Village, Rang District, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

LIU Tongling died of torture on October 12, 2003 in Harbin City Drug Rehabilitation Center. She was an employee of the Sanan Industrial Company, which is under the Venture Group of Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau.

On April 19, 2000, LIU went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Dafa and was illegally detained by Daqing City Liaison Office in Beijing. On April 19, 2003, Shi Shijin, from Daqing City Liaison Office in Beijing, extorted 2,670 Yuan from LIU, and Daqing City "610 Office" extorted 1,000 Yuan from her. She was later detained in Daqing City Detention Center for a month where she was forced to "ride an airplane" for over 5 hours and then was forced to stand motionless for a prolonged time in shackles and handcuffs, the shackles badly injuring her ankles. Within several days, her legs had become swollen and infected, and she lost the ability to walk.

On September 24, 2001, the Rang District Qanjian Police Station of Daqing City arrested LIU for clarifying the truth about the persecution of Falun Gong. The police extorted 175 Yuan from her. She was sent to Daqing City Detention Center and detained there for a month during which time she held a hunger strike in protest of her arrest. She was later transferred to Rang District Custody Center and illegally detained there for half a month. Policeman Feng Xinyu, among others, force-fed her and ordered criminals to beat her.

On the morning of September 6, 2002, six police from Chengxin Police Station of Rang District broke into her home, dragged her downstairs, and abducted her to the police station. That day, LIU was for the third time illegally sent to the Daqing City Detention Center for 58 days during which time she went on hunger strike again. Then, she was illegally sentenced to three years of forced labor education. She was sent to Harbin City Drug Rehabilitation Center but the center refused to admit her because of her poor health.

On September 9, 2003, LIU was arrested again and sent to a brainwashing class by the security guards of the Sanan Industrial Company and the police from Rang District Chengxin Police Station. She held a hunger strike in protest of the persecution. On September 12, 2003, she was put in solitary confinement in the Harbin City Drug Rehabilitation Center, and she immediately started a hunger strike. She soon showed symptoms of heart disease, vasculitis, etc. but was refused medical treatment and visitation from family members. On October 12, 2003 she died of torture. Just two days before her death, in extremely poor health, she was still forced to sit (in a

fixed position) on a metal chair for a long period of time. Upon examination, her family found her nose broken, bruises all over her body and face, with obvious electric shock burns near her heart.

32. WANG Shuqin

WANG Shuqin, female, 63 years old, lived in Wolitun, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.



WANG was tortured to death on September 21, 2002 in Daqing City Detention Center.

At the Shuanghe Labor Camp in Qiqihar City, WANG was cruelly tortured before being released unconditionally in autumn 2001. On January 15, 2001, both WANG and her husband were arrested, and she was released following a 28-day hunger strike. On July 24, 2002, she and her husband were arrested again by police from the Wolitun Station and sent to the Daqing City Detention Center.

33. ZHENG Wenqin



ZHENG Wenqin, female, was an accountant at the Art Troupe of Zhaoyuan County, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHENG Wenqing was tortured to death on May 21, 2002 at Zhaoyuan County Detention Center. She was an accountant at the Art Troupe of Zhaoyuan County, Daqing City.

On May 11, 2002, ZHENG was abducted by police and sent to Sartu District Police Department where she was interrogated for three days while being hung in the air by her handcuffs. Afterwards, the Politics and Security Division of Zhaoyuan County Police Department took them to a local detention center. Four days later, she was transferred to Zhaoyuan County Detention Center where she began a hunger strike to protest the illegal treatment. Three days after she was transferred to the detention center, ZHENG was tortured to death by force-feeding.

34. SHANG Guangshen

SHANG Guangshen, male, lived in Zhaoyuan County, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

SHANG Guangshen died of torture in 2002 in his home. SHANG was abducted and sent to a brainwashing class in early 2002 by the Politics and Security Division of Zhaoyuan County Police Department. His health declined drastically there as a result of brutal torture. He began to foam at the mouth and later, to spit blood. He was on the verge of death, yet the police still wouldn't release him. SHANG was not released until his work unit and people who accompanied him signed several forms guaranteeing that SHANG would not go to Beijing again to appeal. Three days after he returned home, SHANG passed away.

35. HE Caibin

HE Caibin, female, 49 years old, lived in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. She used to work at No. 3 Sub-factory of Harbin City's No. 1 Mechanical Manufacturing Factory.

HE died on impact on December 19, 2000 when she jumped out of a moving train in an attempt to escape her captors.

HE was arrested three times for appealing in Beijing for Falun Dafa. After her fourth appeal, on December 19, HE was abducted by police officers from the Taiping District Nanzhi Police Station who planned to send her back to Harbin City. As the train slowed down upon entering Shenyang City, HE jumped off the train in an attempt to escape from her captors and further persecution and torture. She died on impact.

36. LIU Jinling

LIU Jinling, female, 37 years old, lived in Taiping District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province.

LIU Jinling passed away in May 2002 from injuries of torture.

On December 19, 2000, she was arrested while appealing in Beijing, and was tortured at a police station in suburban Beijing. She was beaten and then repeatedly pulled outside to freeze and then pulled inside, causing her whole body to become swollen and her blood pressure to reach 220. She never recovered and was diagnosed in Harbin City Jiangbei Rehabilitation Hospital in spring 2001 with pulmonary edema of the heart. She passed away in May 2002.

37. MENG Xianzhi

MENG Xianzhi, female, 54 years old, lived in Honghe Development, Taiping District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province.

MENG died on March 5, 2002 from torture suffered in Division 7 of Wanjia Forced Labor Camp.

MENG was arrested from her home in July 2001. She endured constant beatings and mental torture, and developed scabies. On March 4, 2002, MENG lost consciousness while washing her scabies and lost control of her bladder and bowels. The prison doctor measured her blood pressure to be higher than 260/180, and she was diagnosed with a brain hemorrhage. MENG died the next day in Hospital #2 of Harbin Medical School.

38. REN Pengwu

REN Pengwu, male, 33 years old, was an employee of the Third Power Plant in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. He died of torture on the morning of February 21, 2001.

On November 11, 2000, REN was arrested while appealing in Tiananmen Square. He was eventually sent to the Detention Center of Miyun County where he was tortured routinely by the Public Security Bureau of Hulan County. REN went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal treatment, but was met with electric shock beatings, force-feeding, and drenching with cold water during winter. For 10 consecutive days, REN was tied down flat with rope onto a big board. Due to extensive torture, REN died on February 21, 2001. Upon autopsy, a massive hemorrhage was found around REN's heart.

39. WEI Shujiang

WEI Shujiang, male, 53 years old, lived in Town of Taiping, Daoli District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

WEI died of injuries of torture on August 29, 2001.

On June 26, 2000, WEI and his family were arrested while appealing in Tianamen Square. Three days later, WEI and his son were abducted and thrown into Daoli Jailhouse in Harbin City. His wife was detained at Daoli Duck Animal Enclosure Detention Center.

WEI was made to do hard labor and was tortured afterwards. WEI was ordered by prison guards and inmates to maintain a painful posture without moving or making sound for many consecutive hours. WEI suffered from extreme pain in the stomach and inability to excrete waste when his allotted time in the washroom was shortened. The Jailhouse extorted 4000 Yuan from WEI's family in exchange for WEI's release. After WEI's release, he was bedridden at home. His wife and son were both arrested from home, and without anyone to care for him, WEI died on August 29, 2001.

40. YU Guanyun

YU Guanyun, male, 61 years old, lived in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

YU died on January 12, 2003 from torture suffered in the Changlinzi Labor Camp and the Wanjia Hospital in Harbin City.

YU was illegally detained twice before being abducted and sentenced to three years of forced labor in the Changlinzi Labor Camp in Harbin City in July 2002. He died on January 12, 2003 in Wanjia Hospital. His eldest son, 28-year-old Yun Zhenyi, was also tortured to death in the Wanjia Hospital on June 14, 2002. Examination showed that his head had been struck repeatedly with a heavy object.

41. ZHOU Jingsen

ZHOU Jingsen, male, 68 years old, lived in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHOU died of torture in Team Four of Changlinzi Labor Camp.

For his belief in Falun Dafa, ZHOU was arrested and jailed with Team Four of Changlinzi Labor Camp. In the camp, ZHOU was tortured, grew emaciated, and developed scabies all over his body, from his neck to his ankles. He eventually became bedridden and was released just days before he passed away.

42. DENG Xiangyun

DENG Xiangyun, female, 39 years old, lived in Gongnong District, Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province.

DENG died on August 2, 2002 from torture suffered in Hegang City's Second Detention Center.

In February 2001, DENG was abducted and detained by the local police. In October 2001, she had become blind in both eyes and fell into a coma. DENG was diagnosed with encephaloma and was released on medical parole. On April 20, 2002, the Hegang City police arrested DENG and detained her in the Second Detention Center. In detention, her encephaloma recurred and she was taken to the hospital but refused treatment. Her health rapidly deteriorated and her blindness recurred. On August 1, the police sent DENG home and she passed away the next day, leaving behind a 10-year-old son and her husband.

43. ZHANG Zhenfu

ZHANG Zhenfu, male, 58 years old, lived in Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG was tortured to death on January 4, 2002 in Hegang City's Detention Center.

On January 2, 2002, police from the Shengli Police Station in Hegang City abducted ZHANG and his son, Tingfan, from home. ZHANG died during a violent force-feeding on January 4, 2004.

44. YUAN Hezhen

YUAN Hezhen, female, 42 years old, lived in Huanan County, Heilongjiang Province,

YUAN died of torture in July 2003. She was an employee of Hua-Nan Forest Bureau, a branch of Heilongjiang Forestry.

In May 2000, YUAN was arrested in Beijing and sent to a detention center where she went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal treatment. For this, she was brutally beaten, handcuffed in a painful posture and forced-fed. YUAN was tortured until she vomited blood, had bloody stools, and became extremely weak. She was eventually released but was forced into homelessness to avoid further persecution. She died in July 2003. Her husband, Sun Jihong, was arrested on September 25, 2002, and was beaten to death four days later.

45. ZHANG Xuewen

ZHANG Xuewen, male, 54 years old, was a farmer in Fangtai Town, Hulan County, Heilongjiang Province. He died on August 8, 2003 in Hulan Prison in Harbin City.

ZHANG was abducted for several times and illegally detained because he persisted in his belief of Falun Dafa. In April 2003, ZHANG was detained at the county detention center where the doctor and guards force-fed him with boiling water. Following these force-feedings, he had blood in his stool for several days. In early August 2003, ZHANG was transferred to the Hulan Prison in Harbin City [formerly the Gezhi Prison]. ZHANG died in this prison on the morning of August 8, 2003. On examination, his body was misshapen and emaciated. His teeth had fallen out during force-feeding.

46. YANG Hailing

YANG Hailing, female, 34 years old, was an employee at No.18 Donghai Coal Mine in Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province. YANG was tortured to death in the Mishan City No.1 Detention Center on April 12, 2003.

In March 2002, she was arrested for making truth-clarification materials and was sentenced to over 10 years in prison. She was refused admittance into the prison due to health reasons, so she was detained instead in the Mishan City No.1 Detention Center. Her hands were cuffed behind her back so long that the tendons in both hands snapped. The police forcibly inserted a beer bottle in her mouth, and then force-fed her with a mustard solution. She was not given medical treatment, and died of torture on April 12, 2003.

47. GUO Meisong

GUO Meisong, female, 38 years old, lived in Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province. GUO died of torture suffered in Division Nine of the Harbin Women's Prison on May 8, 2003.

While detained in Harbin Women's Prison, GUO was repeatedly tortured and force-fed until her whole body was swollen and her lungs became badly bruised and abraded. The prison released GUO on March 6, 2003 to shirk responsibility for her failing health, and she died on May 8.

48. ZHAO Chunying

ZHAO Chunying, female, 31 years old, used to work at Xiaohengshan Mine, Hengshan District, Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHAO died around May 10, 2003 in Jixi City No. 2 Detention Center.

ZHAO was detained in Wanjia Forced Labor Camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province for clarifying the facts of the persecution. Since April 17, 2003, ZHAO was detained in Jixi City No. 2 Detention Center. She was beaten to death, and upon examination her body was found covered with wounds.

49. LIU Guiying

LIU Guiying, female, 43 years old, lived in Mishan City, Heilongjiang Province.

LIU was tortured to death in March 2003 in Mishan City First Detention Center in Heilongjiang Province. She was force-fed five times in a row by Zhao Shuguang, director of the Mishan City Hospital. She died due to difficulty in breathing.

50. LIU Yan

LIU Yan, male, 33 years old, lived in Qing'an County, Heilongjiang Province.

LIU was arrested and detained on multiple occasions in 1999 and 2000 for peacefully appealing for Falun Dafa. In detention, LIU suffered whippings with bamboo sticks and force-feedings with high-density brine, causing him to spit blood and pass bloody stool. He was also tied with thin ropes and hung up. In protest, LIU staged several hunger strikes; one was 21 days long. His health deteriorated – he became emaciated, his feet and lungs became swollen, and he had a fever, cough, and spit blood. He was released and his family sent him to a hospital, costing them thousands of Yuan in medical expenses. LIU was unable to recover, and passed away on July 21, 2002.

51. ZHANG Xiaochun

ZHANG Xiaochun, male, 43 years old, lived in Suihua City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG was tortured to death on June 29, 2002 in the Fuyu Labor Camp in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province.

On June 19, 2001, ZHANG was abducted to the Fuyu County Detention Center for a year of illegal detention. On June 19, 2002, ZHANG went on a hunger strike to protest his prolonged illegal detention. He died 10 days later during force-feeding torture administered by the Detention Center head Cao Guolu and his cohorts. His body was later secretly cremated.

52. WANG Baoxian

WANG Baoxian, male, 42 years old, was an engineer at an automobile manufacturing center in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province.

WANG died on August 18, 2002 from torture suffered in the Fuyu Labor Camp in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province.

On June 19, 2001, WANG was abducted to the Fuyu County Detention Center for a year of illegal detention. He was severely beaten by head of the 4th brigade at the Fuyu Labor Camp, until his face was disfigured and he lost consciousness. He suffered massive internal bleeding in his chest and other parts of his body. He lost control of his bladder, and his urine and stool were bloody. On August 18, 2002, WANG died in the Fuyu County Hospital. Later, the Public Security authorities forcefully cremated his body.

53. ZHANG Changming

ZHANG Changming, male, 50 years old, was an employee at the Xinjian Coal Mine in Qitaihe City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG died on March 2, 2003 from torture suffered in the Jiamusi Forced Labor Camp.

In December 1999, ZHANG was illegally sentenced to a 3-year term at a forced labor camp. Although he escaped from the detention center on November 3, 2000, he was eventually found and brought back, where he again suffered repeated torture including solitary confinement and intense beatings. On February 28, 2003, ZHANG was stabbed in his head and body with screwdrivers by YANG Chunming, supervisor, and YANG Wenbing, police officer, until ZHANG had internal bleeding, large bruises, and vomited blood. He was refused treatment at the hospital, so on March 2, 2003 he was brought home. That night, he passed away. His entire back was blue, his legs shrunken, and his chest, jaw, and right hand were covered in large bruises. His family remains under surveillance.

54. ZHANG Tao

ZHANG Tao, male, 53 years old, lived in Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG was tortured to death on July 31, 2002 in Changlinzi Labor Camp, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province.

Between July 22, 1999 and March 2002, ZHANG was illegally arrested and detained six times because he peacefully sought an end to the persecution against Falun Dafa. During this time, he was beaten intensely and made to do hard labor and undergo brainwashing. During his detention in the Harbin Police Station during November 2001, ZHANG was extorted 3,400 Yuan as well as tortured on a metal chair for 12 days straight, until his buttocks became raw and his legs and feet were swollen. He was later sentenced to three years of forced labor camp. In March 2002, ZHANG was transferred to the Changlinzi Labor Camp in Harbin. Due to the prolonged persecution,

ZHANG displayed abnormal physical symptoms - he was unable to walk and sleep, and suffered unbearable pain in his internal organs. In late July, ZHANG went on a hunger strike to protest. Prison guards locked him in a small confinement cell where he was hung by handcuffs and force-fed.

Before July 31, ZHANG Died of torture. On examination, ZHANG's neck was heavily bruised and swollen, and one of his shoulders was obviously fractured and disfigured.

55. WU Lingxia

WU Lingxia, female, 37 years old, lived in Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province. WU passed away on July 27, 2002 due to torture suffered in Xigemu Labor Center in Jiamusi City.

In May of 2001, local police arrested WU while she was visiting a fellow practitioner. She was arrested and sent to Shuangyashan Detention Center, where she was illegally detained for a

month. On July 2, 2001 she was transferred to the Xigemu Labor Center in Jiamusi City, where she was severely tortured for long periods of time and given no medical attention when her condition worsened. This resulted in hepatocirrhosis and ascites. She was sent home after a yearlong detention, and passed away on July 27, 2002. Her body had festered scars and severe edema in her abdomen. She leaves behind her teenage son and parents in their 70's.

56. ZHANG Yanchao

ZHANG Yanchao, male, 30 years old, lived in Xihuangqi Village, Lalin Town, Wuchang City, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG died of torture on April 9 by Harbin City Police.

While on a business trip in early April, ZHANG was abducted by police from Hongqi Township Police Station. ZHANG was tortured in Wuchang City Prison, and several days later he was suddenly and quietly taken away by the Harbin City Police Department. On April 30, the Harbin City Police Department notified ZHANG's family that he had died.

At the Huangshanzuizi Crematory in Harbin City, ZHANG's family members and fellow villagers saw that his body had been brutalized beyond recognition. His skull had apparently been opened and later closed again. One of his eyeballs was missing and the socket was caved in, leaving a gaping hole. There was virtually no skin on his head and many parts of his face, and there was not a single tooth left in his lower jaw. Bruises and wounds covered his body, many parts of which were skinless. There was a long cut on his sunken chest, which had been sewn closed. ZHANG's wife is now being illegally detained and his daughter was forced to leave home to avoid further persecution.

57. YANG Wenhua

YANG Wenhua, male, 48 years old, was a farmer in Huangniuchang Village, Yanshou County, Heilongjiang Province. YANG died in August 2002 from prolonged persecution.

YANG's family peacefully appealed in Beijing, and subsequently, local police illegally detained him six times and extorted his family's savings and property. His wife and children fled to the mountains to avoid bringing trouble. In April 2002, after he had been abducted and held for almost four months, YANG held a six-day hunger strike and was released. To avoid further arrest, YANG was forced to abandon his home. Without food or shelter, and in poor health, YANG soon lost consciousness and passed away. His body was found on an uninhabited mountain.

58. ZHANG Min

ZHANG Min, female, lived in Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province. ZHANG was tortured to death on December 5, 2001 by officials from the Yilan County Police Department.

On the evening of November 28, 2001, ZHANG was arrested in the countryside while distributing truth-clarifying materials and tortured for 60 hours in the Yilan County Hotel by officers in the Yilan County Police Department, specifically HAN Yunjie. HAN hung ZHANG

on a heating pipe after handcuffing both of her hands. Then he savagely punched her chest, eyes and temples. He grabbed her hair and bashed her head against the wall. Both her hands were swollen and burned from the heat pipes. She vomited blood and lost consciousness. Han poured water on ZHANG until she regained consciousness, and then beat her again until she lost control of her bladder. Her family paid a bribe of 8,000 Yuan to obtain her release but it was in vain. ZHANG was later sent to the Yilan County No. 2 Detention Center. On December 5, during a salt water force-feeding, Zhang drowned when salt water entered her lungs.

59. LIU Xiaoling

LIU Xiaoling, female, 37 years old, lived in Wuzhan Township, Zhaodong City, Heilongjiang Province. LIU was tortured to death in spring 2001 in the Zhaodong City Detention Center, Helongjiang Province.

At the end of 1999, LIU was arrested and detained. In prison, she went on a hunger strike, and in spring 2001, she was brutally force-fed with rancid bean curd soup, causing her death. The legal autopsy revealed broken ribs as well as rancid bean curd in her lungs.

60. LI Baoshui



LI Baoshui, male, 39, was a human resources manager at the Bureau of Labor in Daqing City, Helongjiang Province. LI was a party member and a model worker for many years. Without a warrant or any other documents and under no lawful procedures, LI was arrested and held in the Daqing Detention Center on July 22, 1999. He was persecuted to death on July 26, 1999

61. ZHANG Tieyan



ZHANG Tieyan, female, 29, lived in Daqing City, Helongjiang Province. ZHANG was a graduate of a vocational school and worked at a Heilongjiang petroleum oil factory (Daqing City's Lama Dianhua Factory). Because ZHANG did not sign a guarantee saying she would give up Falun Dafa, on April 19, 2000, her office placed her under house arrest for 3 days. On April 21, she was sent to the Ranghu Street Detention Center for 15 days. On May 5, she was taken to the Sartu District Detention Center. She died at the detention center on August 11.

62. CUI Xiaojuan



CUI Xiaojuan, female, 40 years old, was a lecturer at Daqing City Police Academy, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

On July 22, 1999, she joined other practitioners to hold a group appeal for Falun Gong in front of the Heilongjiang Province Administration Building in Harbin (the capital of the province). From there, she then directly went to Beijing to appeal for Dafa and was arrested in Tiananmen Square. The police from her hometown of Daqing brought her back, and detained her in the local detention center for 15 days. After her release, because she refused to promise to give up Falun Gong, she was detained at her workplace, where she was allowed no outside contact.

On December 30, 1999, because her father signed her name for her on a huge flag that reads, "Falun Dafa is good," (which was then sent to the People's Congress to appeal for Falun Gong), she was sent back to the detention center again. On the way to the detention center, she was allowed to go home to pick up some clothes under police escort. She died when attempting to escape by jumping from the balcony of her home on the fifth floor.

63. WANG Bin



WANG Bin, male, 47 years old, was a computer engineer at the Design Institute of the Daqing Oil Management Bureau, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. He was once awarded the second place of the National Science and Technology Award.

In December 1999, he took the initiative, along with more than 200 Falun Gong practitioners in Daqing city, Heilongjiang Province, to sign their names on the "Falun Dafa is Good" banner. When he took this banner and a petition letter to appeal to the National People's Congress, he was detained for more than one hundred days. In April 2000, he was arrested by the overly nervous police for 45 days and charged with "contact with other practitioners" simply because he had a meal with nine practitioners. After his release, he went to Beijing at the end of May, 2000 to appeal and was sentenced to a labor camp. On September 24, he firmly refused to write the guarantee letter at Dongfeng Xingchun Labor Camp in Daqing city and was severely beaten many times.

WANG was severely beaten up by 4 or 5 prisoners on the night of September 27, 2000. The beating was instigated by Feng Xi, the director of the Second Team of the labor camp. Feng Xi said to the principal offender, "You can beat him to death if he doesn't write the guarantee letter." The torture caused the artery in his neck and major blood vessels to break. His tonsils were injured, his lymph nodes crushed (they had their circulation cut off), and several bones fractured. He had cigarette burns on the back of his hands and inside his nostrils. There were also many bruises all over his body. It was too horrible to see his condition, and his life was in danger at that time. On that night, he was tortured until he fainted. Someone reported his condition to the

prison guard and asked him to take WANG to the hospital. The guard rejected the request, saying that it was no problem, and that WANG would wake up in a while. WANG remained unconscious through to the next day. When he was finally taken to the hospital, the doctor said it was too late to rescue him. On the night of October 4, he died of severe injuries, including ruptured blood vessels and heart failure.

64. YE Xiufeng

YE Xiufeng, female, 65 years old, lived in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

YE Xiufeng was affiliated with the Administrative Station of the No. 1 Oil Extraction Plant in Daqing City. In mid of December 2000, she went to Beijing to appeal and then was illegally detained after taken back to Daqing. She protested the unlawful persecution by hunger strike. On the 45th day, her condition was extremely poor. Being afraid that she might die in the center, the police released her. But her health was severely damaged and soon after, on March 28, 2001 she died.

65. CHEN Qiulan

CHEN Qiulan, female, Daqing City, lived in Heilongjiang Province.

In July 2001, CHEN was arrested and sent to Daqing Detention center when she was caught distributing Falun Gong flyers. She suffered brutal torture during the detention and began to have seizures and lose consciousness, sometimes as often as three times a day. On Aug. 24, 2001 she died.

66. ZHANG Weixin



ZHANG Weixin, female, 44 years old, used to work in Unit 3 of the Daqing City Installation Company, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. On August 26, 2001, ZHANG went to appeal in Beijing. On August 29, officials in Daqing City received a phone call asking someone to bring ZHANG back from Beijing. On the afternoon of August 31, the people who went to pick her up called back to report that she had died on her way back and her body were cremated in Goubangzi. Her family only received the cremation box.

67. LI Xiaorong

LI Xiaorong, male, 41 years old, was an employee of the Daqing Petroleum Company, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

On December 1, 2000, LI went to Beijing to appeal and there he was illegally detained for over 100 days in the local police station. During the detention, he went on hunger strikes several times in protest. Before he was arrested, he weighed about 75 kilograms and was very healthy. By the

time he was released on March 21, 2001, his weighed only 30 kilograms and had lost the ability to care for himself. After coming home his health continued to worse. On December 14, 2001, LI passed away in a hospital.

68. LU Xiuyun

LU Xiuyun, female, 53 years old, lived in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

On January 13, 2002, after LIU had attended a Falun Gong gathering, she was abducted and put into Daqing City's Detention Center. Since she was imprisoned she had launched a hunger strike for protest. On January 22, after being force-fed, she felt an extreme pain in her chest and abdomen; she suffered for a whole day. In the morning of January 23 she was found to have no pulse and her blood pressure could not be detected. Even though she was in critical situation, a doctor named Sun in the detention center still kept on force-feeding her. Shortly after that she was in shock. She was sent to Daqing City's People's Hospital for emergency medical treatment. After she was taken back home on February 22, 2002, she went into a coma and experienced swelling in her head. She passed away at 9:00 p.m. on March 7, 2002.

69. NIU Huaiyi



NIU Huaiyi, male, was an employee of the 6th Plant of the Daqing City Oil Extraction Factory, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. He was detained in the Daqing Forced Labor Camp starting in August of 2000 without any due process of law. He suffered immensely while in detention from torture and forced labor and his health deteriorated quickly. By April 2001, he was dying. Fearful of taking on responsibility for his death, the Daqing Forced Labor Camp sent him home. He passed away within a month of returning home.

70. YU Yongquan



YU Yongquan, male, 45 years old, was an employee at at Daqing City No.2 Rice Mill, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. On May 11, 2002, Police officers from Ranghulu District Police Department abducted YU at a truth-clarifying material production site. On September 22, 2002, without notifying family members, Ranghulu District Court sentenced YU to ten years in jail. He was sent to the Hongweixing Jail in Daqing City. On March 8, 2003, YU was sent to the hospital that belongs to the jail when he was tortured near death. He died on the same day. Jail authorities forbade examining his body and forced to cremate his body.

71. WANG Kemin



WANG Kemin, male, 38-year old, was a teacher in Daqing No. 65 Middle School, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. Since the Jiang regime started persecuting Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, WANG suffered severe persecution from his work unit, the Education and Training Center, the police in Babaishang Police Station and the "6/10 Office."

He was detained several times and went through brutal tortures. On November 27th, 2002, WANG was arrested while he was distributing Falun Gong truth-clarifying material. They forced him to sit in a metal chair, cuffed his hands, shackled his feet, put a plastic bag onto his head to suffocate him, splashed water with hot pepper flakes into his eyes, choked him with a folding chair, stomped on his handcuffs, etc. In the end, they broke and deformed the bridge of his nose. The police used all sorts of torture on him for six nights and days. Later, through the help of other practitioners, WANG successfully escaped. The police had planned to try WANG on January 27, 2003, but the plot was foiled when he ran away. They sent people to wait for him everywhere, claiming that they would "kill WANG Kemin when they catch him. They can kill him before they report."

On May 7, 2003, the police abducted WANG and murdered him by torture that same night. On May 11, his body was cremated.

72. LI Xiufen

LI Xiufen, female, 63 years old, was a retired teacher from Nahe County, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

Before LI died of torture, her family in Daqing City suffered long-term persecution at the hands of the police. Her daughter-in-law Cui Xiaojuan was tortured to death on December 30, 1999 for practicing Falun Gong; her son Xu Xiangdong was illegally sentenced to twelve years in prison. In order to take care of her grandson, who, because of the persecution, has been forcibly separated from both of his parents, LI moved to Daqing City and lived there. LI went to Harbin City to visit her son, who was in solitary confinement at the time. When she saw him, he looked completely deformed - he was just skin and bones. LI was extremely shocked and deeply grieved. After she returned home, the police continued to harass and persecute her, and she eventually passed away on September 9, 2003 after enduring long-term harassment and persecution.

73. HUA Haiyu

HUA Haiyu, male, 53 years old, lived in Daqing Silver-Wave Lake and was a staff in the Corporation of Material Equipment of Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province.

HUA was arrested because he practiced Falun Gong. He died in April 2003, soon after he was released from the detention center. After HUA's death, the Material Equipment Corporation

forced his wife (a Falun Gong practitioner), PU Yufan to write a “guarantee statement” to denounce Falun Gong. She refused to do so, and as a result, the work unit fired her son and daughter-in-law. She was forced to leave home. Her eighty-year-old mother lived in sorrow without care.

74. LU Bingshen



LU Bingshen, male, 39 years old, lived in Caikulou area, Ranghulu District, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province. LU was a firefighter in the 6th Fire Brigade in Daqing City.

In October 2002, the police illegally abducted LU while he was posting Falun Gong truth-clarification flyers on the street, and then sentenced him to two years in prison. He was shut off in a small cell and forced to sit on iron chair by the guard, ZHANG Mingzhu. Iron chair is a torture tool in which there is hole to confine people to move the body. LU was cuffed on the iron chair with both hands and feet tied. He was tortured to death.

LU was the 21st Falun Gong practitioner who died as a result of persecution in the Daqing City Forced Labor Camp. Recently people who knew details disclosed that LU was sent to the Emergency Room of Daqing people's Hospital at 16:30 on October 20th, 2003. He was in deep coma with pupils enlarged. Electrocardiogram indicated rhythm of his heart was abnormal. He was transferred to 11th Area for emergency treatment after he was diagnosed as “abrupt halt of breath and palpitation, cause awaiting examination”. He died at 1 pm on October 21st, 2003. Daqing City Forced Labor Camp is currently sealing the records about LU's death. When asked about LU's death, the response was the following: "Mr. LU Bingshen died of heart attack."

It was said that both of LU's legs were swollen and on his right ankle there were two blisters (one was 1cm², and the other was 2 cm²). There was a scar on his right foot.

75. ZUO Guoqing



ZUO Guoqing, male, 37 years old, was an employee of Normal Pressure Workshop in the First Petroleum Refinery Factory, Daqing Petroleum Refinery Incorporated, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. He was born in Shaodong County, Hunan Province.

Before he died of torture, ZUO was sent to forced labor camp four times for not giving up his belief in "Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance" the fundamental teachings of Falun Dafa (Falun Gong) and for being a kind person. ZUO went through various kinds of tortures.

During the second detention in Daqing Labor Camp, ZUO was tortured by forcibly being fed with food and highly concentrated salt water, even though he was not on hunger strike. ZUO was

also tormented by the rope tying torture three times. The torture brought on him pleurisy, tuberculosis and pneumonia. He was released under the guise of "medical treatment."

In the afternoon of May 7th, 2003, ZUO was abducted by the National Security Bureau. In the National Security Bureau, he was cuffed to a chair continuously for over 20 days. He was often interrogated until late at night. He was then sent to Suihua City Labor Camp for continuous detention, which led to the inflammation of his entire body and a life-threatening illness.

He died at 11am on October 27, 2003 in his hometown in Hunan Province.

GUANGDONG PROVINCE

As of January 16, 2004, 23 deaths resulting from torture have been confirmed in Guangdong Province. Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain information about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom information regarding the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

76. HONG Haoyuan

HONG Haoyuan, male, 28 years old, was an expert in mobile communication technology from the Chaozhou City Postal and Telecommunications Bureau, Chaozhou, Guangdong Province.

In the spring of 2000, HONG went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong and was detained in the basement of Guangdong's office in Beijing. He was force-fed drugs and locked in a mental hospital among mental patients for one month. In May 2000, HONG was transferred to the Sanshui Forced Labor Camp for a two-year term. While there, he kept practicing Falun Gong. He and several other Falun Gong practitioners went on a hunger strike for the right to practice Falun Gong. They were tortured, confined inside a tiny, completely dark room, subjected to electric shocks and beating, which resulted in severe internal injuries.

In former Division 7, the guards forced HONG to write a pledge promising to give up Falun Gong; otherwise, they would use two to three electric batons of more than ten thousand volts to shock him for over ten hours a day. In the second half of 2001, HONG practiced the exercises openly. Guards openly beat him so fiercely with a bench that they broke the bench in two and severely injured HONG'S internal organs. The forced labor camp did not release him until April 2002. At that time, a formerly healthy young man had been tortured to skin and bones, with severe injuries. Relatives, friends and neighbors could not recognize him. In the early morning of January 5, 2003, HONG passed away.

77. CHEN Chengyong

CHEN Chengyong, male, 35 years old, was an electrical technician in Guangzhou Paper Factory, Guangzhou.

Mr. CHEN lost his job because he went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. In January 2000, he was detained for fifteen days for practicing Falun Gong in public. In July 2000, he was detained for three weeks. He was arrested in Beijing for displaying a Falun Gong banner in Tiananmen Square. Because he refused to give up Falun Gong, he was forcibly taken to the Guangzhou brainwashing center, where he was tortured. A report on July 21, 2001 indicated that CHEN Chengyong passed away in a shed on the outskirts of Guangzhou city. When his sister identified the body, the corpse was already decomposing. It was estimated that he had been dead for quite sometime before the family was notified. Chengyong's elder sister was sent to the brainwashing center after she identified the body. She was illegally sentenced to a labor camp for two years. Chengyong's father passed away after suffering a fatal heart attack because of the tragic death of

his son and the imprisonment of his daughter. Dai Zhizheng, CHEN Chengyong's wife, an Australia citizen, tried to go to China to bring back her husband's ashes. The Chinese Consulate in Sydney refused to give her a visa. Eight months later, with the help of the Australia government, CHEN Chengyong's ashes were shipped to Australia.

78. GAO Xianmin

GAO Xianmin, male, 41 years old, lived in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province.

On New Year's Day of 2000, GAO and ten other Falun Gong practitioners from the Tianhe District in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province were having a picnic in Tianhe Park. They were arrested and detained in the Tianhe Detention Center. The practitioners conducted hunger strikes to protest the illegal detention.

Policeman ZHU Wenyong, the director of the Tianhe Detention Center at that time, directed four criminal inmates to stand on the practitioner's four limbs while other inmates forced the practitioner's mouth open with a toothbrush. They then poured a whole packet (500 grams) of salt into a bottle, mixed with only a little water. All of the Dafa practitioners on hunger strike were force-fed in this manner. Female practitioner ZHANG Chunmei was once force-fed with two packets of salt. She could not move afterwards, remained unconscious for several days and nights, and lost control of her bowels and bladder.

In the beginning, when they force-fed Dafa practitioner GAO Xianmin, one of the inmates witnessing the scene became frightened and fainted. Policeman ZHU Wenyong had the prisoner removed and replaced him with another one to continue the force-feeding. GAO Xianmin eventually died as a result of the brutal force-feeding.

79. HAO Runjuan

HAO Runjuan, female, 28 years old, used to live in Baiyun District, Guangzhou City.

HAO Runjuan went to Beijing to appeal four times. She was illegally arrested on February 25, 2002 and was tortured to death on March 18, 2002. Over twenty-two days, HAO Runjuan suffered all kinds of brutal torture.

After HAO Runjuan was illegally arrested on February 25, 2002, personnel of Jingtai police station, Baiyun District brutally beat her continuously for three days, and withheld water and food. Three days later, she was taken against her will into Guangzhou City Baiyun Detention Center and was held in cell A211. Cellmates closely monitored her.

In order to resist such illegal detention and to help more people know about the truth of Falun Gong, HAO Runjuan persistently practiced the Falun Gong exercises in her cell every day. She patiently clarified the truth to the common criminals in the cell and remained on a hunger strike, taking no food or water, to protest the persecution.

The police added some unknown yellow drug when they force-fed HAO. Following each force-feeding, she vomited continuously, discharging something like phlegm.

As soon as HAO Runjuan practiced the exercises, the guards would immediately shackle both her feet in irons and fix the shackles onto the cement floor so that she could not move. (This is called "connected rings and fixed shackles.") Because of such torture, HAO became extremely weak and lost control of her bladder and bowels.

HAO Runjuan had never cooperated with any arrangement, order or command of her persecutors. Instead, she persisted in protesting the abuses with a hunger strike. Even after she had lost control of her bowels and bladder, the police replaced the shackles with even thicker and heavier ones. This caused her tremendous pain.

At one time, in order to stop HAO from practicing the exercises, the guards cuffed her hands behind her back, with one hand coming down from the shoulder and connecting to the other hand coming up from the lower back. This was excruciatingly painful and caused dislocation of one of her shoulders.

During this period, while still wearing heavy shackles, guards often dragged HAO out for interrogation. Every night they deprived her of sleep. After twenty-two days of this kind of torture, HAO died of the abuse.

When the family was notified to identify the body, it had become completely unrecognizable, but there were still fresh, red bloodstains on it. Because the body was so disfigured, none of her family members believed it was HAO Runjuan, even after seeing the body twice. Then, the family had to bring the two-year-old son for a DNA blood test to prove the body was truly that of his mother.

80. LUO Zhixiang

LUO Zhixiang, female, 28 years old, lived in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

On November 22, 2002, LUO Zhixiang was arrested by the Tianhe District's 610 Office and sent to a brainwashing class located at the Huangpu Drug Rehabilitation Center. After going on a hunger strike, she was sent to the Tianhe Traditional Medicine Hospital. Under suspicious circumstances, she fell from the 3rd floor on November 31 and suffered a fatal head injury. She died December 4th, while three months pregnant.

On December 5, 2001, upon hearing that LUO was dying, her parents-in-law arrived in Guangzhou with LUO'S young daughter. Once there, they found that LUO had died the previous day as a result of the persecution. They went to the Neighborhood Administration and the 610 Office many times, but no one showed any interest.

Twice, the 610 Office administrators tried to force LUO's mother-in-law to sign a form stating that LUO had committed suicide. LUO's mother-in-law refused. Based on the facts, LUO had been closely watched by three people during each shift. They said, " LUO was on a hunger strike

for seven days. She could not even stand up. Who could believe she committed suicide?” LUO’s husband HUANG Guohua, who was sentenced to two years in a forced labor camp for distributing Falun Gong materials, was not allowed to see her body for the last time.

LUO's husband, HUANG Guohua, was still detained and being tortured in the Huadu Labor Camp in Guangzhou City. Their young daughter was under her grandparents’ care.

81. LAI Zhijun

LAI Zhijun, male, 50 years old, was the assistant mayor and the deputy director of the Peoples' Representative Council in Fenggang Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province.

LAI Zhijun was arrested for protesting in Beijing against the government's illegal ban on Falun Gong. He was sent to a forced-labor camp in Sanshui, Guangdong Province. He persisted in practicing Falun Gong exercises in the camp. For this, he was savagely beaten and shocked with electric batons. Afterwards he went on a hunger strike to protest. Within a few days, he was tortured to death. A policeman named CHEN Ruihong, who might have participated in abusing LAI, witnessed his death. (CHEN was later transferred to another team.) The secretary of the director of Sanshui Forced-labor Camp personally admitted that they were responsible for LAI’s death.

According to an Associated Press report on May 31, 2001, a government official said that LAI Zhijun had been arrested last year for protesting in Beijing against the government's ban on Falun Gong. He died the same year in a labor camp in Sanshui, in the southern province of Guangdong. According to the official, who also works in Fenggang, LAI had been a government office manager in the Guangdong town of Fenggang. The official said he did not know the cause of LAI's death.

82. LI Xiaojing

LI Xiaojing, female, 33 years old, was a teacher at the University of Guangzhou, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

On the night of June 27, 2002, Ms. LI was abducted and taken to the brainwashing class of Guangzhou City's Huangpu Drug Rehabilitation Center. She died the next day.

Half an hour after supper on the following day (around 6:00 p.m.), an ambulance suddenly came to the Drug Rehabilitation Center. Many police officers also arrived at the brainwashing class. They dispatched all Falun Gong practitioners to a meeting room in the brainwashing center to watch television there, forbidding anyone from leaving the room. Next, they blocked the entrance to the room where LI Xiaojing was staying and took photos inside the room. The ambulance did not leave until after 7:00 p.m., and the police left after 11:00 p.m. A few days later, the head of the local 610 office told several practitioners that LI Xiaojing had died.

83. YANG Xueqin

YANG Xueqin, female, 65 years old, lived in Guangzhou.

YANG was a retired cadre of the Department of Transportation in Guangdong Province. Members of her work unit abducted her in August 2002 because she refused to give up practicing Falun Gong. She was detained in Shanshui brainwashing center. She was tortured to death there around September or October 2002. The center blocked all the information. A reporter tried to confirm the case through Guangdong Department of Transportation and the Guangdong 610 Office, but he was given conflicting the Guangdong 610 Office said that YANG “died of a hunger strike and we couldn’t save her in the hospital.”

84. ZHENG Huabing

ZHENG Huabing, male, 19 years old, was a native from Enping, Guangdong Province.

On June 28, 2000, ZHENG was going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. However, police captured him at the Guangzhou Railway Station. Since he refused to give his name and address, they sent ZHENG to a mental hospital in Zhengcheng, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, where he suffered all kinds of torture. His only money, 500 Yuan RMB, was seized, and he was put in a room for TB patients. Later this mental hospital informed his family to bail him out. At that time, ZHENG was extremely weak and had edema all over his body. Shortly after returning home, he passed away, at the age of nineteen. Zhengcheng mental hospital phone: (020) 82878303

85. RAO Zhuoyuan

RAO Zhuoyuan, male, 33 years old, lived in Guangzhou.

RAO was forcibly taken to Guangzhou First Forced Labor Camp in mid-June, 2002. Because he firmly kept his belief and refused to be brainwashed, he was beaten by the labor camp police and was handcuffed to a basketball pole. Everyday he was exposed to scorching sun or heavy rain. Later, RAO broke his neck when he fell from the 5th floor stairs for some unknown reason. He was transferred to Huadu People’s Hospital. The staff from the labor camp prohibited relatives from visiting. When the relatives were finally allowed to visit, his situation was so bad that he couldn’t speak. He died early August 2002.

86. Unknown Practitioner

In May 2001, someone detained in Guangzhou Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center witnessed a male practitioner doing the exercises and then getting beaten to death and being carried out of his cell. The hospital blocked all information and secretly treated the body in the mortuary.

According to internal information, Guangzhou Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center is a charity organization under the Guangzhou City government. Between 2000 and 2001, under the direct control of the 610 Office and the Security Bureau of Guangzhou City, Guangzhou Shahe Detention Center and Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center cooperated to torture hundreds illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners.

The head of rehabilitation center was ZHANG Dezhi originally came from Huangzhou, Hubei Province. He subcontracted the area of "unchecked flow of population" inside the rehabilitation center that was used to torture Falun Gong practitioners. On May 4, 2001, ZHANG said to Falun Gong practitioners, "We kill people like we kill ants in this hospital. We have a mortuary here and nobody has ever investigated who went in there. I issue death certificates, and nobody will ever find out the real cause of the death."

On May 2, 2001, more than ten female practitioners were transferred from Shahe Detention Center to Baiyun Mental Rehabilitation Center. Because they refused to disclose their names, they were brutally beaten by a group of male drug addicts as ordered by ZHANG. The drug addicts divided themselves into groups, with three male drug addicts beating one female practitioner with thick iron batons. They beat them with all their might until the practitioners lost consciousness. The practitioners were so violently battered that they were covered with bruises and open wounds. A sixty-year-old female practitioner and a twenty-year-old female practitioner lay on the ground unconscious, their faces swollen and bruised. The perpetrators left the scene without turning back.

87. HUANG Weijun

HUANG Weijun, female, 50 years old, was a native of Jieyang City, Guangdong Province.

HUANG was arrested in May 2002 and was tortured to death the same month at the Number One Jieyang Municipal Police Station.

HUANG was arrested when she was clarifying the facts about Falun Gong. She was detained in the Number One Jieyang Municipal Police Station where she suffered tremendous torture. She went on a hunger strike to protest the illegal arrest. However, with no regard for the practitioners' lives and safety, the 610 Office did not notify her family members until her hunger strike had gone on for more than ten days. It was too late to attempt any rescue measures, and she passed away.

88. WU Jingfang

WU Jingfang, female, 51 years old, lived in Jieyang City, Guangdong Province

WU was abducted by the police on March 31, 2002 and locked up at the Number Two Jieyang Municipal Police Station. She was tortured to death in less than ten days and was secretly cremated.

On December 28, 2000, without any legal procedure, local policemen broke into her home, abducted her and imprisoned her in the county police station. On September 21, 2001, she was once again forcibly sent to a brainwashing class held by the city. While she was there, she firmly resisted their illegal demands.

On December 27, together with a few other fellow practitioners, she left the brainwashing class and wandered about in a homeless state. On March 31, 2002, local policemen unlawfully arrested her at home and imprisoned her in the Number Two Jieyang Municipal Police Station. She protested the persecution by going on a hunger strike. Shortly after, she was tortured to death by the police and was secretly cremated on April 11.

89. LI Liang



LI Liang, male, 45 years old, lived in Maoming City. LI used to work at Maoming City Human Resources Bureau. He began Falun Gong practice in 1998 and fully recovered from his chronic Hepatitis B. On May 30, 2003, perpetrators named PENG Jian, YANG Weijie, WU Ke, and LI Bin, from the Maoming City 610 Office, and YAO Kangxin, from Maoming City Human Resources Bureau, broke into LI's home, abducted him, ransacked his home, and sent him to Maoming Detention Center.

Because LI refused to give up Dafa practice, he was sent Guangdong Sanshui Labor Camp, where he was not allowed to practice Falun Gong. He was tortured until his lower limbs swelled severely. He passed away on November 26, 2003 after the hospital staff failed to revive him.

One of LI's friends recently investigated the cause of his death. An official with the last name LIN, at the worker's office from Maoming City Human Resources Bureau (668-2281-375), changed the causes of LI's death several times, and then claimed that he was a new staff member and didn't know about the case. The same day, a man with the last name LI, at the Maoming City 610 Office (668-2910-610), tried to arrest LI's friend who had called for information. The official told LI's friend, "Only if you come over to our office will we be able to talk to you about the details."

90. YANG Cheng

YANG Cheng, male, lived in Maoming City, Guangdong Province.

YANG was beaten to death in April 2001 by a police officer named LIANG Zheng, at the Meihua Police Station in Maoming City. An official from the Maoming 610 Office (0668-295-1539) didn't deny YANG's death. He said that YANG had been a farmer but declined to answer other questions with the excuse, "I can not remember because it happened a long time ago."

91. CHEN Duo

CHEN Duo, male, 54, lived in Shantou City, Guangdong Province.

The officers from the Jinsha Police Station abducted CHEN on May 15, 2003. On May 26, he was sent to the Shantou City Detention Center, where he was brutally beaten on numerous occasions. CHEN went on a hunger strike to protest his illegal detention, and the police reacted with even more brutal torture. He passed out three times from the vicious beating and was sent to the hospital for emergency treatment. On June 5, realizing that CHEN was dying; the police

hurriedly asked his family to take him home. On June 9, CHEN passed away due to severe injuries. Learning of his death, the police took away the body by force. After Minghui Net exposed the fact that Shantou Detention Center officers had beaten CHEN to death, officials from Shantou government threatened CHEN'S family.

JILIN PROVINCE

As of January 6, 2004, 108 deaths resulting from torture have been confirmed in Jilin Province. Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain information about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom information regarding the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

92. WANG Tiesong

WANG Tiesong, male, 32 years old, was an employee at the Boiler Installation Company of the Baihe Forestry Bureau in Antu County, Jilin Province.

WANG was illegally sent to the Yenji Forced Labor Camp in October 2000, where he was tortured. He died as a result of his injuries on December 4, 2001.

Authorities in the Yanbian State Department as well as in the Public Security Department and the labor camp were afraid that the truth about WANG's death and the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners would be exposed. Consequently, after WANG had already died of torture, they retroactively falsified his medical record and sent him to the hospital. In the hospital, they kept him on a respirator for another eleven days until December 15.

According to an eyewitness at the hospital, WANG had already stopped breathing when he arrived at the hospital. However, the police forced him onto a respirator so that they could claim he died after being resuscitated. WANG had died a miserable death. His eyes were open, with one sunken and the other with a dilated pupil. His ribcage had been crushed and his whole body was covered with wounds.

One of WANG's relatives said, "WANG was murdered by you [the police]." However, the authorities said, "We can arrest you for saying that." Under the pressure, WANG's family had to hold back their tears, daring not to say another word.

93. ZHANG Yulan

ZHANG Yulan, female, 48 years old, was a native of Erdaobaihe in Antu County

ZHANG Yulan was illegally arrested in January 2002 for telling the truth about Falun Gong. She was sent to the Baihe Forestry Bureau Detention Center, where she was beaten and tortured. Six police officers surrounded her and kicked, beat, and swore at her for more than five hours. When they got tired of beating her, they wrapped her long hair around their hands and smashed her head against the wall until she lost consciousness. They continued to abuse her by stepping on her waist and legs. When she regained consciousness, she was in terrible pain and wanted to practice some of the Falun Gong exercises. Because of that, the police hung her up with handcuffs until the next morning. ZHANG passed out several times during this ordeal.

Later they secretly sent her to the Heizuizi Female Forced Labor Camp in Changchun and illegally sentenced her to one year of hard labor. Eight months later, she was sent back to the

Baihe Forestry Bureau Detention Center, barely hanging on to her life. The detention center told ZHANG's family to take her home. She died on October 8, 2002.

94. DING Yunde

DING Yunde, male, 55 years old, was an employee in the Construction Section of the Tonghua Bureau of Mines in Baishan City, Jilin Province.

On December 24, 2001, DING was transferred from a forced labor camp in Baishan City to the 4th Brigade of the Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City. Upon arrival, he was brutally beaten by inmates. On April 6, 2002, the secretary of the Communist Party of Changchun City issued an order to "transform" Falun Gong practitioners. It stated, "Do not consider the means, focus on the result, and achieve a 95% rate of transformation." Subsequently, the frequency and intensity of torture inflicted on Falun Gong practitioners increased dramatically. Many practitioners suffered severe beatings and relentless torture, which would not stop until they renounced Falun Gong. DING had been suffering from scabies on his whole body for more than half a year, yet was not spared further torture. He was forced to sit on a small stool for long periods of time. In December 2002, he could barely eat and was in critical condition. He died two days after being sent home.

95. ZHANG Quanfu

ZHANG Quanfu, male, 65 years old, lived in Baishan City, Jilin Province. (See **ZHANG Qifa** below.)

96. ZHANG Qifa

ZHANG Qifa, 38 years old, lived in Baishan City, Jilin Province.

ZHANG Quanfu and his son, ZHANG Qifa, were both employees at the Sanchazi Department of Forestry in the Jiangyuan County Forestry Bureau of Baishan City.



ZHANG Quanfu and a grandson



ZHANG Qifa (son)

ZHANG Quanfu began to practice Falun Gong in January 1999, and soon all his illnesses, including bone spurs and uremia, disappeared. After the persecution of Falun Gong begun in July 1999, he and his son both went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong twice. Subsequently, they

were illegally sent to the Baishan City Forced Labor Camp and then the Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City.

ZHANG Quanfu suffered all sorts of torture in the labor camps. He became very thin, his body was covered with scabies, and there was pus and blood in his stool. On January 8, 2003, he was beaten to death by the police in the 2nd Squadron of the Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp's 6th Brigade.

On January 18, 2003, ten days after his father's death, ZHANG Qifa was released from the Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp. He was on the brink of death, and his body was covered with wounds. He could not walk because of pain in his legs, and he had difficulty breathing, defecating, and urinating. He died at noon on January 18, 2003.

The police from Sancha Police Station in Jiangyuan County, Baishan City, confirmed the deaths of ZHANG Quanfu and his son, ZHANG Qifa.

97. ZHI Guixiang



ZHI Guixiang, female, 31 years old, was a native of Daling Town, Gongzhuling City, Jilin Province. On July 19, 2002, police illegally arrested ZHI Guixiang on the street and sent her to the Luyuan Police Branch's Zhengyang Police Station in Changchun City. A fellow practitioner saw her at the police station on July 20. She could barely talk. Her entire body was covered with wounds that were rubbed with salt. She told her fellow practitioner that she felt her internal organs were damaged from beating.

While in detention, she went on a hunger strike without water to protest the persecution. The police sent her to Sheling Hospital to be force-fed. She refused to cooperate, so on the second day, the police handcuffed her feet.

On the third day, she was shaking from being forced to sit on a torture board. On the fourth day, the head of her cell ordered inmates to cover her mouth with a towel and hold her down to make her sit on the board. Later, after they took her to a small cell and removed the towel, they found the towel was saturated with blood. Despite her condition, they put her on a torture tool where they handcuffed her hands and feet so that she could only sit with her body in a bent position and her head down. She had to be fed and carried to the toilet. On July 25, 2002, ZHI's condition became critical. She died on July 27.

ZHU Zhishan and the other police officers at the Luyuan Police Branch are responsible for ZHI's death. However, ZHU openly lied about the cause of her death, claiming that she died in the hospital as a result of her hunger strike. ZHI's family later went to the hospital but could not find her medical record. On July 31, without informing ZHI's family, the police secretly cremated her body at the Shuangfeng Crematory. ZHU Zhishan's name was on the cremation document as having "power of attorney."

98. WANG Xiuyun

WANG Xiuyun, female, 47 years old, was a native of Huadian City, Jilin Province.



After JIANG Zemin's regime launched the persecution of Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, WANG Xiuyun went to Beijing on numerous occasions to appeal for Falun Gong. After being arrested and unlawfully detained a number of times, she was forced to leave home to avoid further persecution. On June 3, 2002, WANG Xiuyun and seven other practitioners were abducted and incarcerated at the Huadian City Police Department's Political Security Division. Under the direction of the police department's Party Secretary, WANG Guangxue, the police savagely beat and tortured the eight practitioners, hoping to extract confessions from them. They hung the practitioners up, shocked them with electric batons, forced them to sit on iron chairs, put plastic bags over their heads and blew smoke into the bags, and so on.

The police later sent all the practitioners to the Huadian City Detention Center. WANG Xiuyun went on a hunger strike in protest of the torture. As her health was seriously damaged by the continual torture she received, she developed pulmonary edema with a pleural effusion. For three months, she could not lie down to sleep due to difficulty breathing. The Huadian City police finally sent her to the hospital when she was near death, but extorted 10,000 yuan from her family to pay for it. WANG's family went bankrupt after police extorted a total of 30,000 yuan. Her husband was forced to divorce her.

On October 9, 2002, without notifying their families, the Huadian City Court secretly put the practitioners on trial. On November 5, 2002, the court held a second trial and sentenced WANG Xiuyun to twelve years in prison. Despite the fact that WANG Xiuyun and the other practitioners were in the process of appealing to a higher court, the police sent her to Heizuizi Prison in the early morning hours of December 12. Ten days later, at about 9 p.m. on December 22, WANG Xiuyun died in prison.

99. CUI Zhengshu



CUI Zhengshu, female, 36 years old, lived with her family on Zhihe Street in Chuanying District, Jilin City.

She was unlawfully arrested in March 2002 by officers from the Jilin City "610 Office" and the Chuanying District police station. She was then illegally sentenced to three years of forced labor and sent to the No. 4 Division of the Heizuizi Female Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City. The guards at the labor camp tortured her mercilessly because she persisted in practicing Falun Gong. In one instance, they allowed her only 22 hours of sleep in 33 days. When her condition became critical, the guards were afraid that she might die in the labor camp, so they sent her home on April 18, 2003, on medical parole. On August 12, 2003, CUI Zhengshu died of the torture she suffered in the labor camp.

100. DENG Shiying



DENG Shiying, female, 42 years old, lived in Longtan District, Jilin City. Ms. DENG was arrested in February 2002 while visiting a fellow practitioner's home. She was sentenced to one year in Heizuizi Female Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City.

The guards of the labor camp's No. 2 Brigade (ZHANG Lilan, LIU Lianying, LANG Cuiping, MA Tianshu, YU Bo, and REN Feng) used a variety of cruel methods to torture her, causing excruciating pain. They shocked her with electric batons countless times, tied her on a "dead person's bed," beat her with rubber tubes, and violently force-fed her. She was not allowed to sleep at night, and was forced to do the heaviest labor during the day. They tried to forcibly brainwash her and illegally extended her sentence another year.

On February 18, 2003, the Yongji County People's Court in Jilin Province sentenced DENG to seven years in prison. A few weeks later in early March she was sent to the province's Women's Prison where she suffered torture that resulted in continuous vomiting, extreme pain, and frequent unconsciousness.

On July 18, 2003, she lapsed into a coma and was on the brink of death. At 9:30 p.m., her family members took her to the Jilin Tiedong Chemical Company's No. 2 Hospital. The doctors told her family that her vital organs had suffered severe injury and failure, the gallbladder was destroyed, and the cerebellum had withered and calcified. DENG died at 1:00 p.m. the next day.

101. FU Chunsheng

FU Chunsheng, male, 51 years old, was an employee of the Hydro-Engineering Machinery Plant in Jilin City.



On December 12, 1999, he was abducted and detained in the Huanxiling Forced Labor Camp in Jilin City for having gone to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. He was sentenced to one year of forced labor. FU was later transferred to the Yinmahe Forced Labor Camp in Jiutai and was eventually released on September 12, 2001.

On December 28, 2001, three police officers, including ZHANG Yuanren, from the Dachangtun Police Station in Fengman District broke into FU's house, arrested him, and ransacked his home. FU was then sent to the 3rd Detention Center in Jilin on December 29, 2001.

On January 3, 2002, the police informed FU's family that he had died of a "sudden heart attack" at 11:50 p.m. on January 1, 2002. However, his family confirmed that FU never had any heart problem and had been very healthy since he started to practice Falun Gong. During his detention,

he had received several physical exams that found his blood pressure and heart completely normal.

On January 5, his family members saw his body. He was so badly beaten that they could not bear to look at him. His ears and torso were black and blue, his head was turned to the side, and his arms turned outward as if they had been tied up. His head and face were distorted, with blood in and around his mouth. There were wounds on his abdomen and extravasated blood on his body. His eyes were open.

102. GUO Yaling



GUO Yaling, female, 49 years old, lived on Xinyuan Street in Kouqian Village, Yongji County, Jilin City.

On September 9, 1999, GUO and a number of her fellow Falun Gong practitioners went to Tiananmen Square to publicly say, “Falun Dafa is good.” She was illegally detained for more than fifty days at a detention center where she was mentally and physically tortured.

In February of 2002, GUO went to the Jilin City Committee to appeal and was illegally detained at the Heizuiqi Forced Labor Camp in Changchun for more than three hundred days.

On November 26, 2002, the police illegally arrested GUO for distributing Falun Gong materials and sentenced her to the Heizuiqi Forced Labor Camp for two years. In the camp, she was subjected to savage torture, including being shocked with electric batons, and she was forced to do excessive heavy labor for fifteen to sixteen hours per day. She had to sleep on the ice-cold bare planks of her bed, and the only food she was given was soup made from moldy corn noodles and salt water. All she could see around her were iron barred windows, high walls, and electrified wire fencing. The sounds of handcuffs and shackles echoed through the cells. GUO Yaling became very weak.

On May 5, 2003, police informed GUO’s family that she had died. Her body was cremated in Changchun.

103. LI Zaiji



LI Zaiji, male, 48 years old, lived in Chengxiang Building 10 on Qingdao Street in Jilin City. He was sentenced to one year of forced labor for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong in October of 1999. On July 7, 2000, Jilin City police informed LI’s family that they should visit him in the hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital, LI’s mother found that he had died. One of his eyes was still open, and his body was covered with wounds.

LI’s body was cremated at 9 a.m. on July 14 under the tight surveillance of more than 200 police officers.

104. LIU Mingke



LIU Mingke, female, 45 years old, from Jilin City, died on June 15, 2002, as a result of being tortured.

105. LU Shuqiu



LU Shuqiu, female, 46 years old, lived on Yan'an Street in the Changyi District of Jilin City.

In October 2000, she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong and was arrested. On November 24, 2000, she was illegally sent to the Heizuizi Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City, where she was tortured for eight months. She was forced to do heavy labor from 4 a.m. to 11 p.m. every day with only one five-minute break to use the washroom.

In late February 2001, LU was transferred to the 6th Team, the so-called "model team," an "honor" awarded by the Re-education Labor Department of the Justice Bureau. There, she suffered vicious torture at the hands of a guard named ZHANG Tao and was on the verge of a mental breakdown.

In April 2001, the Re-education Labor Department sent an inspection team to the camp. One of the visitors asked LU, "Is Falun Dafa good? Did someone deceive you into going to Beijing to make trouble?" LU answered, "I became healthy after I practiced Falun Gong. I benefited from it. Nobody deceived me, and it was my own decision to go to Beijing."

After the inspection team left, camp officials intensified LU's torture. They shocked her with several electric batons simultaneously, causing damage to her heart. She started a hunger strike in the beginning of May. The police subsequently handcuffed her to an iron bed and force-fed her three times a day. Although the doctors instructed that she be fed with milk, a female guard named SUN Mingyan used salty soup and corn soup instead. The force-feeding was actually a very cruel form of punishment, and LU's health was completely destroyed. She sustained heart damage from the electrical shocks and stomach injuries from the force-feeding and had continuous vaginal bleeding. At the end of July 2001, seeing that LU was in a critical condition, the camp notified her family to take her home.

In February 2002, LU managed to go to Beijing to appeal her case. Several days later, her family received a notice from the police, asking them to bring 2,000 yuan to Beijing to bail her out. But

the next day, the police informed the family that LU had died at the Jilin City Police Department's Beijing Office.

106. WANG Lixin



WANG Lixin, male, 32 years old, lived in Jilin City. WANG Lixin was arrested by police in November 2000 because he made 100 copies of Falun Gong materials.

While being held in the No. 5 prison cell of Jilin City's No. 3 Detention Center, WANG went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution. After two days of not eating, he was sent to the No. 6 cell where FENG Naiwu, the head of the cell, led inmates to torture him. FENG claimed that guard named YANG has given the order to beat WANG and use inhumane methods to force-feed him. WANG's mouth filled with blood as a result, causing him to suffocate and lose consciousness.

FENG also made sure WANG was not allowed to sleep. An inmate named ZHANG Qun kept WANG awake by punching and kicking his ribs and feet, and making him a target for boxing practice. On the fifth day of WANG's hunger strike, the guard named YANG and another guard named ZHANG took him, with handcuffs on his wrists and ankles, into the office and force-fed him with 250 grams of highly concentrated salt water. WANG was unable to sleep for several nights as a result of this torture. On the afternoon of the seventh day of his hunger strike, WANG became very weak and delirious. Inmates, including FENG Naiwu and ZHANG Qun, took turns beating him. Guards YANG and ZHANG then ordered the inmates to bring him into the office. WANG's screams of pain could be heard through the prison. After more than half an hour, they sent WANG back to the No. 6 prison cell. WANG had both hands tied behind his back, and there was a white towel tied across his mouth. He could only make muffled sounds.

On the eighth day of his hunger strike, WANG was sent to the hospital. He died two days later.

Both the AFP and the Asian Free Radio reported WANG's case on February 7, 2001.

107. WANG Xiufen



WANG Xiufen, female, 36 years old, lived in Zuoqia Town, Yongji City. On the morning of December 21, 2001, police illegally arrested her when she went with another Falun Gong practitioner to Tumenling Town in Jiutai City to distribute Falun Gong materials.

At about 9 a.m. on January 1, 2002, the Jiutai City Police Department informed WANG's family that she had been arrested, and they illegally ransacked her home that same afternoon. At around 5 p.m., the police department called WANG's family to take her to a hospital for medical treatment. Her family members went to the police department and requested to see her, but were informed that she was at the hospital. When the family arrived at the Jiutai City People's Hospital, they saw she was near death. About ten

minutes later, she died. At the time, she had no clothes on her lower body. Her left ankle was swollen, part of her right leg was blue in color, and the skin from her back to her buttocks and ribs was a purplish, dark blood color. She also had a wound above her eyes. According to an eyewitness at the hospital, her mouth and eyes were bloody but had been wiped clean.

WANG's family members decided to wait for the autopsy. The Jiutai City Police Department became extremely nervous and sent two carloads of police to the hospital. Soon the family members came to understand that she had been tortured to death, so they videotaped her body at the autopsy as evidence. When the Jiutai City Police Department learned about the videotaping, they threatened the family, forced them to turn in the tape, and confiscated the video camera. Then the police blocked all information and threatened the family, causing them to be in a constant state of panic and fear.

108. XIAO Jinsong

XIAO Jinsong, male, 35 years old, lived in Jilin City.



XIAO Jinsong was illegally sent to a Shuangxiling Forced Labor Camp in Jilin City in October 2000 for going to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. On March 27, 2001, he was transferred to the Yinmahe Forced Labor Camp in Jiutai. Because he refused to renounce Falun Gong and went on a hunger strike to protest his mistreatment, camp guards tortured him until he was near death.

When XIAO's wife came to the hospital, he was in a coma, and both eyes were sunken. She saw that he was very skinny and that his stomach and groin were terribly swollen. XIAO was hospitalized for ten days without any sign of improvement. His family spent almost ten thousand yuan and had to take him home on January 18, 2002. He died on February 24, 2002. Before he passed away, XIAO told his sister that many guards hit and shocked him with electric batons simultaneously. They pelted him with blows from the batons, which XIAO said rained down on him rapidly and heavily.

109. YU Lixin



YU Lixin, female, 36 years old, was a cadre at Jilin City Workers' Union [*a government department*] in Jilin Province.

YU started practicing Falun Gong in 1997, and soon the nine various medical conditions she suffered from all disappeared. After the persecution

started on July 20, 1999, she went to Beijing to appeal, wanting to let the government know about the physical and the mental benefits she received from practicing Falun Gong. However, she was arrested, escorted back to Jilin by the Jilin City police, and illegally sentenced to five years in the Jilin Province Female Prison.

YU protested her treatment and tried to appeal, but no lawyer dared defend Falun Gong. She had no choice but to go on a hunger strike without water. The police subsequently tied her to a bed and tortured her for four months. She was released in October 2001 because she was on the verge of death. After she returned home, the local police often went to her home to harass her. To escape further persecution, YU was forced to leave home.

On March 5, 2002, the police found her staying in a rented home and arrested her. Police at Jilin City's Zhihe Police Station exhausted every means to torture her, subjecting her to such devices as the "Tiger Bench." *[Practitioners are forced to sit on a small iron bench that is approximately 20 cm (6 inches) tall. Their knees are tied down tightly onto this bench, and their hands are tied back or on the knees. They have to sit straight up, looking straight ahead. Usually, hard objects are inserted beneath their lower legs or ankles to increase the pain.]*

YU neared death several times as a result of the police's torture, but on March 8, 2002, they returned her to Jilin Province Female Prison. In prison, she began another hunger strike without water and was later sent to the Jilin Province Police Hospital. Despite the fact that her blood pressure could not be detected, she was injected with neurotoxic drugs.

On April 5, YU fell into a coma and developed convulsions. She died on May 5, 2002. And even on the day she died, the official(s) at Changchun City's Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp still refused to let her husband, LIU Hongwei, who was himself sentenced illegally to two years of forced labor for practicing Falun Gong, see her for the last time. She left behind her 70-year-old mother-in-law and 8-year-old daughter.

110. ZHAO Jin



ZHAO Jin, female, 19 years old, lived in Yushu Village in Baishan Xiang, which is in the Fengman District of Jilin City. On November 22, 2000, she took a bus with forty-four other practitioners from Changchun to Beijing in order to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. On November 23, 2000, when the bus reached the Inspection Station at Yutian County in Hebei Province, police intercepted it. The police ordered the bus driver to follow their car to Yutian County Police Station.

While the bus was moving, ZHAO jumped out of a window on the right side of the bus. The police stopped the bus and said that ZHAO was fine.

On the third night, the police reported that she died of jumping out of the bus window and asked five practitioners to stay behind as witnesses. The police cremated ZHAO's body without waiting for her family. However, according to an eyewitness, ZHAO was beaten to death by the police. Another witness said that she had called a taxi to Beijing after jumping from the bus. The

police caught the taxi and brought her back to the detention center where other practitioners then heard mixed sounds of police dogs and a girl's cries.

111. YANG Guijun

YANG Guijun, female, 47 years old, lived in Liaoyuan City. (See **YANG Guiqin** below.)

112. YANG Guiqin

YANG Guiqin, female, 43 years old, lived in Changchun, Jilin Province.

YANG Guijun had been on the police's wanted list for practicing Falun Gong. On March 12, 2002, Liaoyuan City Communist Party Secretary ZHAO Zhenqi led more than forty police, including the head of Liaoyuan City Police Department, in surrounding a Falun Gong material production site. They arrested fifteen practitioners, including YANG Guijun and her sister YANG Guiqin.

The Liaoyuan City Secondary People's Court illegally gave all fifteen practitioners heavy sentences. Guijun and Guiqin received thirteen- and fourteen-year sentences, respectively, in Jilin Province Female Prison. Guiqin was tortured to death after being in prison for two months. Seven months later, Guijun was also tortured to death there.

Investigations revealed that the women were subjected to horrible torture by the city police. They were forced to sit on the "Tiger Bench," shocked with electric batons, hung up by handcuffs, had their feet burned with cigarettes, and subjected to "needling." The "Tiger Bench" is a small iron bench approximately 20 cm (6 inches) tall. Victims' knees are tied down tightly onto this bench, and their hands are tied back or on the knees. They have to sit straight up, looking straight ahead. Usually, hard objects are inserted beneath their lower legs or ankles to increase the pain. In "needling," the torturers use very thin needles to pierce the practitioners' fingertips, toe tips, and neck. The needles leave no marks or traces of blood on the skin, but the piercing causes excruciating pain.

113. SUN Shiwen



SUN Shiwen, male, 40 years old, from the Town of Chengzijie in Jiutai City, was tortured to death in Jiutai Forced Labor Camp. His wife gave the following account on March 15, 2001:

"My name is LI Jianying. My husband, SUN Shiwen, was illegally sent to Jiutai Forced Labor Camp on December 14, 2000 and tortured to death on January 8, 2001. The authorities of the camp told us that he died of a heart attack. When my family saw his body, the back of his skull was crushed and there was a bump on the left side of his head. He sustained injuries on the front of his head. There was blood in his nostrils and on his hands, which had not been wiped clean. When my family requested to have an autopsy, they said that we had to pay for it. Since I

was also locked in a labor camp for practicing Falun Gong at that time and we had three kids, we did not have money for the autopsy. We were unable to obtain any evidence.”

114. ZHOU Wenjie



ZHOU Wenjie, female, 43 years old, was an English teacher at Dongfeng County's No. 2 Middle School in Liaoyuan City. After the persecution began on July 20, 1999, she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. In October 1999, she was unlawfully sentenced to one year of forced labor and was kept in the Heizuizi Female Forced Labor Camp in Jilin Province. While in the labor camp, she remained firm in her belief and resisted the brainwashing. Consequently, her sentence was extended for one more year. She was released in September 2001.

On May 20, 2002, police from the Changchun Railway Police Station abducted and arrested ZHOU for telling the truth about Falun Gong. She protested her arrest with a hunger strike and was tortured to death on May 26, 2002.

The police did not notify ZHOU's family of her death until a few days later. The family found traces of rope marks on her body, including her neck, armpits, and arms. Director WU from the 1st Section of the Changchun Railway Police Station handled ZHOU's case. However, the police stated that she had a heart attack during her hunger strike and died en route to the hospital. According to inside information from the police department, however, ZHOU was tortured to death by the police officers in Changchun City.

115. SUN Youfa



SUN Youfa, born on December 12, 1977, was a male, 24 years old resident at the No. 2 Group in Kangping Donjiao in the Town of Lishu, Lishu County. The police arrested him on the afternoon of December 31, 2000, when he unfurled a Falun Gong banner on Tiananmen Square, and sent him to the Beijing Fengtai Detention Center later that evening.

On January 1, 2001, the police beat him during interrogation and put handcuffs on his hands and feet before sending him back to his cell. SUN could neither lie down nor stand, but could only sit curled up. He went on a hunger strike to protest.

From January 2 to 3, the police force-fed him several times. They grabbed his nose, hit him on his chest, and forced milk mixed with salt into him. This treatment caused SUN to choke and made it increasingly difficult for him to breathe. On the afternoon of January 6, they had to send him to the hospital. After examining SUN, a doctor told the detention center that he was in critical condition. Later that evening, the police hustled him to the train station. The staff there refused to take him due to his poor condition, so the police had to bring him back to the center. They later sent him again to the train station but this time just left him there. SUN died on January 13.

According to the person who took a picture of SUN's body, it was covered with wounds. There was blood in his mouth, and his eyes were open.

116. LIU Yucai

LIU Yucai, male, 60 years old, was a private doctor in Baimayi Village in Panshi City. He went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong on October 1, 2000. He was subsequently beaten to death at the Beijing Chaoyang District Detention Center.

On October 5, the police told his family that he had died of a heart attack. However, there were wounds on his chest and his neck. His body was cremated the next day.

AP reported his case on October 30, 2000, in an article entitled "Three Falun Gong Practitioners Died in Police Custody."

117. CHEN Yongzhe



CHEN Yongzhe, male, 34 years old, lived in Shulan City. In March 2001, CHEN Yongzhe was transferred along with eight other Falun Gong practitioners from the Shulan City Detention Center to the Huanxiling Forced Labor Camp. As soon as they got there, the torture began. The guard ordered the bed stripped down to the board. Five practitioners had to squeeze onto this 160-centimeter wide board. They had to sit all day on the board with their legs crossed, from right after breakfast until 9 p.m. except for two breaks for lunch and dinner.

On April 27, 2001, the police escalated the torture. In their private office, Captain XU Xuequan and guards by the names of WANG, CUI, and PAN beat the practitioners. They played music to cover up the practitioners' painful moans. They called in CHEN that evening and severely tortured him. The next morning, CHEN's face was totally distorted. Some areas had turned black and blue and the skin had peeled off. His chin and mouth were swollen. He was not able to wash his face. He said that he was beaten for two and a half hours. Several days later, CHEN asked the guards to stop the abuse. In response, they tied his four limbs to the four corners of a cold metal bed. Five guards used electric batons to shock him for three hours. There were burns on his body and face, and his neck was covered with blisters.

On June 12, 2001, the guards took CHEN for a physical examination. He was diagnosed with serious pulmonary tuberculosis. Soon afterwards, camp officials released him in order to avoid responsibility. He died at home on May 14, 2002.

118. CHU Congrui



CHU Congrui, female, 19 years old, was a resident of Xujia Village in Shulan City, Jilin Province. On December 1, 2000, she went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong and was arrested. She died in Beijing's Haidian Prison around December 13, 2000.

The police claimed that CHU died as a result of a hunger strike during which she refused even water. However, the doctor who performed the autopsy rejected that claim, as he found blood in CHU's nose and mouth. Her nose was broken and her face distorted, yet the police lied and said that she had a heart attack. They wanted to extort money from her family. Her body was cremated on December 18, 2000. Unable to bear the loss of her child, CHU's mother had a mental breakdown.

Agency France Presse reported her case on January 11, 2001, from Beijing.

119. KONG Fanrong

KONG Fanrong, female, 56 years old, lived in Shulan City

KONG Fanrong had a happy family and, with her husband, ran a successful ice cream store. After July 1999, when the ban on Falun Gong was in effect, she went to Beijing twice to tell the government about the benefits she had received from practicing. Subsequently, the Shulan government illegally detained her for 30 days.

On January 28, 2000, her husband was illegally sent to a labor camp for practicing Falun Gong. On July 8, 2001, KONG attended a Falun Gong Conference. The local government put her on their wanted list with a reward of 100,000 yuan. She had to leave home to avoid arrest and could no longer care for her eighty-nine-year-old mother.

On January 4, 2003, LIU Qiang, head of the Anqing Road Police Station at the Jingcheng District Police Branch in Changchun, along with other police officers including SHI Yongliang and HUANG Huicheng, broke into KONG's rental home in Huayao, Changchun, and arrested her. In the police station, they interrogated her while shocking her with electric batons, beating her, and confining her on the "Tiger Bench," which is a small iron bench approximately 20 cm (6 inches) tall. Victims' knees are tied down tightly onto this bench, and their hands are tied back or on the knees.

When the police attempted to take a photo of her, she refused to open her eyes to cooperate. One policeman pressed his fingers into her eyes and said, "If you don't open your eyes, I'm going to dig your eyeballs out." Then they took her off the "Tiger Bench" and beat her until she passed out. Later, they sent her to Changchun's Daguang Detention Center. Soon she was transferred to

the Shuangyang Detention Center. Several days later, she was sent to the Shulan City Detention Center where she suffered torture that would result in her death within three months. The head of the detention center, ZHAO Qunchang, was directly responsible for her death.

On May 9, 2003, representatives from the Shulan City Court went to the hospital where KONG had been sent, planning to unlawfully sentence her right there. Despite that fact that she was too weak to talk and was in critical condition at that time, they ordered the doctor to issue a document stating, "The patient is conscious but not able to talk. Will resume court proceedings after treatment." When KONG's family demanded her release, the court told them that she would not be released even if she were dead.

On May 11, 2003, KONG died in the hospital. Her body was black and blue. The Shulan government tightly blocked information and did not allow the family to take any pictures. They tried to forcibly cremate the woman's body and even attempted to abduct her husband.

120. TONG Zhentian



TONG Zhentian, male, 22 years old, was a resident of Nancheng Street in Shulan City. On January 1, 2000, he went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong and was taken to the Shulan City Detention Center. The police stripped him, poured more than a hundred buckets of cold water on him, and viciously beat him. They illegally sentenced him to one year in the Jilin City Forced Labor Camp where he was tortured for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. At 2 a.m. on April 21, 2001, when TONG's condition became critical, camp officials sent him home to avoid responsibility. The camp police continued to harass TONG at home, however, in an attempt to force him into renouncing Falun Gong. TONG died on July 4, 2001.

121. WANG Guoping



WANG Guoping, male, 40 years old, lived in Shulan City. WANG Guoping was arrested in Beijing for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong. The police beat him, poured cold water on his naked body, pressed his head into the toilet, and used other means to torture him. On October 17, 1999, he fell from the eighth floor of the Jilin Provincial Office in Beijing and died.

122. SUN Shizhong

SUN Shizhong, male, was a resident in Songyuan City.

SUN Shizhong was incarcerated in the Yinmahe Labor Camp in Jiutai County. Around noon on April 19, 2002, a police officer named LU Changtai was determined to force twelve practitioners,

including SUN, into renouncing Falun Gong. He sent inmates to get the electric batons, forced practitioners to take off their clothes, and shocked them.

Then he let the inmates take three practitioners—SUN Shizhong, SHI Renji, and ZHANG Guangchao—to a torture room and take turns beating them. The inmates tied SUN to a bed, whipped him with wooden strips, hit him with their elbows, kicked him with their boots, and bent him so that his legs were against his head. Later, they took SUN to the washroom to beat him up further. Around 5 p.m. on April 19, 2002, one of the inmates said, “He is probably dead.” The other one said, “He is faking.” The next morning they discovered that SUN had died.

The police sentenced four inmates, including one named ZHANG Zuohai who directly participated in the beating. However, GAO Ke, the police officer that was truly responsible for SUN’s death was still at large.

123. HAN Yuzhu

HAN Yuzhu, male, 47 years old, lived in Yushu City. HAN Yuzhu was detained at Changchun City’s Weizigou and Fenjin Forced Labor Camp from January 19, 2000 to January 8, 2001.

On the morning of February 9, 2001, the head of Weizigou Forced Labor Camp (ZHANG Benquan) led police in force-feeding HAN and another practitioner named LIANG Zhenxing. They used iron clamps to keep the practitioners’ mouths open while they forced highly concentrated salt water into them. At dinnertime, HAN felt sick and asked to see a doctor. The guards refused until around 7 p.m., when they finally let him see a camp doctor. The doctor said that HAN had salt poisoning, and that it was too late to treat. It wasn’t until midnight, when HAN’s condition became critical, that he was sent to the hospital.

HAN died before arriving at the hospital, but police told his family that they used sugar water to feed him and that HAN himself was responsible for his own death.

124. LI Shuhua

LI Shuhua, female, 32 years old, was a resident of Peiying Street in Yushu City.

Around 9 a.m. on September 24, 2003, police officers from the Peiying Street Police Station, including two named LI Mingchao and JIANG Wei, abducted her while she was at home.

Thirteen days later, LI was beaten to death. Her body at the time of death was very thin. Half of her body was black and blue, and half of her skull was crushed. During the autopsy, more than five kilograms of bloody effusion was found in her abdominal cavity. The police prohibited the family from taking any pictures and guarded the body until it was cremated.

Two other members of LI’s family were also illegally detained for practicing Falun Gong. The police had illegally held her husband, YANG Zhanjiu, at a detention center from the Yushu City Police Department since August 2002. LI’s mother, CUI Zhanyun, was sentenced to one year

and six months in the Heizuizi Forced Labor Camp in Changchun City. LI was survived by an elderly father and two young children.

According to an investigation by the Falun Dafa Information Center, a male staff member at the Politics and Security Office at the Yushu City Police Department was very nervous when he received a phone call from the investigator. He couldn't utter a complete sentence and finally hung up the phone after saying, "I cannot answer your question over the phone."

Telephone number at the Yushu City Police Department: 86-431-363-0348.

125. YUE Kai

YUE Kai, male, 29 years old, used to live in Yushu City. On February 10, 2000, YUE and his wife, LI Shuying, went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. The police illegally arrested them and sentenced YUE and his wife to one year at Changchun City's Weizigou Forced Labor Camp and Heizuizi Forced Labor Camp, respectively.

In May 2000, the No.1 Team to which YUE belonged, along with the No.4 Team, was forced to clean the public swimming beach at Kalun Lake in Changchun. They worked from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. every day. YU and his fellow practitioners sustained severe lacerations on their legs during the detail, yet they were never allowed to take a break, even when their wounds became badly infected. They would be cursed or beaten if they slowed down at all. Before and after their long work shifts, they had to do additional cleaning chores.

The job at the lake lasted two weeks, and YUE's legs became severely scabbed and scarred. His hands and arms had swelled and turned a dark purple from the festering wounds. Regardless of his serious medical condition, his workload was never reduced. His next work detail was to make a cement floor slab, for which he had to get up as early as 3:00 a.m., and work as late as 9:00 p.m.

In July 2000, YUE was taken to the No.2 Team in Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp. The police there tortured practitioners by beating and cursing them, and depriving them of sleep. One day, YUE developed shortness of breath and chest pains after being kicked by an inmate named ZHAO Yong. His condition continually worsened and he became emaciated. By May 2001, YUE had been illegally held in the camp for fifteen months, which was well past the end of his sentence. However, the labor camp refused to release him. They finally sent him home when his condition became critical. On February 18, 2002, YUE Kai passed away at home.

126. YU Qiushi

YU Qiushi, female, 64 years old, used to live in Zhenlai County. YU Qiushi was illegally arrested while distributing Falun Gong materials in Zhenlai County on December 21, 2001.

When she was sent to a detention center, she went on a hunger strike without water to protest the persecution. The police used force-feeding methods to torture her until she developed bloody stools and became very weak. On January 1, 2002, the eleventh day of her hunger strike, the police sent her to the county hospital where she was injected with an unknown drug that caused

her to develop abdominal distension and swelling of the legs. Her family was not allowed to take her home until she was on the verge of death. She died at home seventy days later, on March 16, 2002.

127. LIU Chengjun

LIU Chengjun, male, 32-years-old, was a resident of Nongan County and a food worker in Changchun City. He graduated with a major in Accounting from a middle-level professional school.

After July 20, 1999, LIU went to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, but was abducted and detained for one year in the Changchun Fenjin Labor Camp for “re-education” through forced labor. Because he refused to renounce Falun Gong, his term was illegally extended for another ten months.

At about 3:00 a.m. on March 24, 2002, Chinese police arrested LIU for his involvement in tapping into Changchun cable TV on March 5. At that time, he was hiding among his aunt’s piles of firewood. The police surrounded the piles of firewood, set them on fire, and started shooting at him. After making the arrest, one police officer drew his gun and shot LIU twice in the legs, injuring him severely. He was later sent to the Jilin Province Public Security Hospital, but authorities there forcibly stretched his arms to handcuff them to the bed frame.

One day in April 2002, LIU refused to cooperate with a state TV crew that wanted to produce government propaganda, so the head of the Prison Political Section of the Public Security Hospital forcibly chained LIU’s feet.

In early May 2002, LIU was transferred to Tiebei Detention Center, where he was forced to “confess” through several methods of torture, such as being tied to a special torture stool called the “Tiger Bench” for 52 days. *[Practitioners are forced to sit on a small iron bench called the “Tiger Bench” that is approximately 20 cm (6 inches) tall. Their knees are tied down tightly onto this bench, and their hands are tied back or on the knees. They have to sit straight up, looking straight ahead. Usually, hard objects are inserted beneath their lower legs or ankles to increase the pain.]*

On September 20, 2003, LIU was put on “trial” but he had to be carried into the courtroom. During the trial, police officers displayed violence toward him and other Falun Gong practitioners. The Changchun City Middle Level People’s Court sentenced LIU to prison for 19 years and sent him to Jilin Prison (also called the Jilin No. 2 Prison, located in Jilin City).

By late October 2003, LIU had already been tortured to such a point that he was unrecognizable and he had difficulty speaking. He was immediately sent to the Jilin City Central Hospital for emergency treatment. The hospital issued a “Critically Ill Notice,” regarding his condition that meant that he was near death. On October 21, 2003, his family suddenly received a “Critically Ill Notice” about him. When his family members arrived at the hospital, they found him on the verge of death with wounds all over his body and mentally very weak, floating in and out of consciousness.

On October 24, 2003, medical results showed that LIU was critically ill with acute kidney failure and arrhythmia. Yet on October 27, 2003, he was forcibly transferred to the Jilin Province Public Security Hospital, which has a reputation for torturing Falun Gong practitioners. The Public Security Hospital diagnosed him as having uremia and also issued a “Critically Ill Notice.”

On November 4, 2003, the Jilin Prison filed medical parole forms for LIU to receive temporary medical treatment outside the prison. This needed approval from the Debiao Detention Centre of Nongan County, which had jurisdiction over LIU as a registered resident. However, the detention center was afraid of taking responsibility and reported the situation to the Bureau of Public Security of Nongan County, which passed the case on to the Nongan County “610 Office” where approval was denied. Consequently, the prison voided his medical parole forms.

At 4:00 a.m. on December 26, 2003, LIU Chengjun died in the Jilin University Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital after suffering from imprisonment and torture for one year and nine months. That day, seven hours later, the prison called in a large number of police officers and had LIU’s body cremated with neither an autopsy performed nor the family’s consent. Eyewitnesses said there was blood in several places on LIU’s body, including in his nose and ears.

128. LIU Haibo

LIU Haibo, male, 35 years old, was a medical doctor in the CT room of Luyuan District Hospital in Changchun City

LIU Haibo was illegally detained and tortured several times for practicing Falun Gong, and his home was ransacked. On the evening of March 11, 2002, LIU was abducted from home by police officers from the Kuancheng District Bureau of Public Security of Changchun City. Police viciously tortured him to extort a “confession.” On March 13, several police officers shocked him with high-voltage electric batons. At 1:00 a.m. the next day, he was found dead.

129. HOU Mingkai

HOU Mingkai, male, 35 years old, lived in Changchun City

After July 20, 1999, HOU was put on the “610 Office” wanted list because he persisted in practicing Falun Gong, actively clarifying the truth about Falun Gong and the persecution, and exposing the Jiang regime’s lies. In July 2001, he was forced to leave his home. According to internal police sources, as a result of his involvement in tapping into Changchun cable TV on March 5, 2002, the “610 Office” issued a reward for him of 50,000 yuan and promised a promotion of two levels to anyone who captured him. That led to a sweeping search for him.

On August 21, 2002, HOU was arrested and tortured to death two days later. The police claimed he “committed suicide by jumping off a building.” On August 23, his body was secretly cremated. Relevant authorities strictly blocked information about his death.

130. LI Rong

LI Rong, female, lived in Changchun City. In March 2002, she was arrested by the local police and accused of participating in the effort to tap into Changchun cable TV on March 5. In the short time between the end of March when she was arrested and the beginning of April, she was tortured to death. The Changchun City Police Command Center admitted the fact of her death. An officer of the First Division of Police (431-8924896) in Changchun City did not deny her death but hung up several times when phone inquiries were made. Details of the case are in the process of being investigated.

131. LIU Yi

LIU Yi, male, 34 years old, lived on Qingnian Road in the Luyuan District of Changchun City.

Because he was a Falun Gong practitioner and resisted the persecution, Mr. LIU was viciously beaten to death in the office of the Criminal Police Division of the Luyuan District Police Bureau on March 18, 2002. His body was placed in People's Liberation Army No. 208 Hospital. The police watched his family around the clock and strictly blocked any news.

LIU's was the first case of death resulting from brutality following the police dragnet for Falun Gong practitioners that began after March 5. Directly under pressure from Jiang Zemin, more than 5,000 Falun Gong practitioners were arrested and detained.

132. SHEN Jianli

SHEN Jianli, female, 34 years old, was a teacher in the Department of Applied Mathematics of Jilin University's Nanling Campus, Changchun City.

SHEN Jianli went to Beijing five times to appeal, was arrested three times, and was sent back to Changchun for a total of 30 days of detention. On March 2, 2001, Jilin University authorities called her and her four-year-old daughter to the university and then forcibly sent them to a brainwashing class in the Nanguan District.

SHEN's husband, ZHENG Weidong, also a Falun Gong practitioner, was a teacher at Jilin Electronic Information Advanced Technical School. He was arrested for producing Falun Gong materials and detained at No. 3 Detention Center in Changchun. On March 6, 2002, per order of the "610 Office," the Changchun Nanguan Court put ZHENG and thirteen other Falun Gong practitioners on trial for the second time. During the trial, the police arrested many of the practitioners who went to observe the trial, and beat practitioners who defended themselves legally in court. SHEN was arrested at this time even though, according to Chinese law, she had the right to attend the trial as a family member. In late April, she was tortured to death by police, less than two months after her arrest. Her husband, ZHENG Weidong, is still being detained. Their daughter is being taken care of by friends.

The Jilin University's "610 Office" has verified the name of SHEN Jianli, indicating that they were in charge of her case.

133. LI Shuqin

LI Shuqin, female, 54 years old, lived in Changchun City.

On March 20 2003, LI Shuqin was abducted by Changjiulu Police while visiting a fellow Falun Gong practitioner named ZHANG Hongyou. In the Third Detention Center of Changchun City, LI was illegally detained and tortured. She was handcuffed and chained to her feet for long periods of time. Every time police interrogated her, they tortured her to the brink of death. In the detention center, she was force-fed with corn powder and chili powder mixed in water. She eventually died of the torture.

During a phone inquiry, a male police officer at the Changjiu Road Police Station (431-5919475) was not willing to verify whether LI had died. Another male officer at the No. 3 Detention Centre of Changchun (431-4162707) refused to verify her death, saying, “Don’t make it difficult for me.”

134. Unknown Practitioner

It is reported that this male Falun Gong practitioner (30 years old) was a clerk at the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

On March 16, 2002, because he resisted arrest during the large-scale roundups triggered by the Changchun cable TV tapping, he was viciously beaten to death at the Jicheng Bureau of Public Security’s Criminal Police Division. His internal organs had ruptured in several places as a result of the beating and his body was severely deformed.

135. HAN Chunyuan

HAN Chunyuan, female, was a Falun Gong practitioner in Changchun City who was illegally sentenced to four years in prison. In July 2002, a guard named JIANG repeatedly shocked her with an electric baton until she died.

136. WANG Kefei



WANG Kefei, female, 35 years old, Changchun City. WANG Kefei worked at Changchun Branch of the Agriculture Bank in Jilin Province. Since July 22, 1999, she was detained illegally several times because she was a Falun Gong practitioner. However, she was steadfast in the detention center and was heavily shackled for 11 days as a result. She had to be carried in and out of the room when called for interrogation.

In early August 2001, WANG was illegally sentenced to “re-education” through forced labor, and was sent to Heizui Female Labor Camp where she was tortured. Several days after being sent to the labor camp, her face became deformed from torture and her body

was covered with bruises. In November 2001, she protested the overtime slave labor she was subjected to and was tortured by LUAN Yunjuan, the deputy division head of the labor camp, among others. After WANG started a hunger strike, she was tied, standing up, to the head of a double-bunk metal bed so she couldn't move or lie down. Sometimes she was laid flat on the ground. Her hunger strike lasted 25 days.

Around 9 a.m. on December 20, 2001, the Heizuizi Labor Camp sent WANG, who was critically ill, to the hospital at the Jilin Province Labor Re-education Center. She was unconscious and incontinent, but the doctor didn't conduct any examination and both her hands were tied to the sides of the bed while she received intravenous infusions (IVs.). Hospital staff didn't check on her, and her IV bottle was changed by a female inmate. Around 6 p.m., WANG Kefei was found to be making no sound, and was immediately carried to the morgue without any emergency treatment.

137. YIN Shuyun



YIN Shuyun, female, 46 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner from Changchun City. In 2000, during sessions of the National People's Congress and the Party's Congress, she went to Beijing to appeal in Tiananmen Square against the persecution of Falun Gong. She was arrested and sent to Heizuizi Female Labor Camp in Jilin for "re-education" through forced labor.

Several police officers together with LIU Lianyin, head of the labor camp's Second Division, severely beat YIN. They kicked her in the stomach and used electric batons to shock her mouth, teeth, and body. While beating her, the police kept asking YIN whether she still wanted to practice Falun Gong. When she answered, "Yes," they beat her more and more viciously until her body was black and blue all over. LIU grasped YIN's head and smashed it against the wall till she bled. They pulled her hair out by handfuls. On the afternoon of May 28, 2000, YIN Shuyun died of this torture.

138. SONG Changguang

SONG Changguang, male, 26 years old, Biangang Village, Changchun City. SONG Changguang was about to graduate from the Telecommunications College of Jilin University. He was a Falun Gong practitioner and lived in the Biangang Village area of Changchun. SONG was detained in Division Four of the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp. Guards and inmates there fiendishly beat him. His body was covered with bruises, and his toenails fell off from being pounded with a hammer. Soon after his release, he died on November 12, 2002, from internal injuries due to torture.

139. ZHANG Zhenqiu

ZHANG Zhenqiu, female, 43 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner and lived on the second floor of Dormitory Building No. 1 of the Changchun City Tire Factory. On February 20, 2003, police from Kuanchen District Police Station tortured her. Being on the verge of death, she was

sent to the Armed Police Hospital. However, nothing could be done to save her life and she died on the same day. Her corpse was cremated soon after to hide evidence of torture.

Responsible parties are the Changchun City “610 Office,” Kuanchen District Police Station, and Political and Security Section, Criminal Police Division, Political and Legal Committee of the district administration.

140. BAI Xiaojun



Bai Xiaojun, male, 35 years old, Changchun City.

BAI Xiaojun held a Master's degree in philosophy and was a lecturer at the Northeastern Normal University in Jilin Province. In July 2000, BAI was sentenced to one year of “re-education” through forced labor because he went to Beijing to appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong.

In January 2002, after BAI's term was extended for an additional seven months, he was sent to Division Four of the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp in Changchun. During this illegal detention, he was beaten and was severely injured as a result. BAI was sent to the police hospital and on July 18, 2003, died of torture. During a telephone inquiry, WANG Xiaoming, the director of the Changchun City Weizigou Labor Camp (Tel: 0431-519-5959), did not deny the fact that BAI had been tortured to death.

BAI Shaohua, younger brother of BAI Xiaojun, graduated with a Bachelor's degree from the People's University of China. He has been illegally imprisoned and viciously tortured. Their mother is also Falun Gong practitioner and was beaten when she went to Beijing to appeal against the persecution. She was forced to leave home and her whereabouts is unknown.

141. JI Jingchang



JI Jingchang, male, 52 years old, Nanguan District.

JI Jingchang lived in the Nanguan District of Changchun City. JI's entire family practiced Falun Gong. Because of that, the local police often came to his home to interrogate the family. They even used a gun to threaten his son. The police arrested the family several times and tortured them. As a result of the torture he was subjected to, JI became bedridden and dependent upon others. On August 26, 2002, he died of the injuries.

142. LIU Lei

LIU Lei, female, from Changchun City. In March 2001, when WANG Hongxiang, XIAO Jinyu, ZHANG Jian, JIA Shenlin, BAI Mingxu, HUANG Lijuan, LIU Lei, TIAN's wife, and another practitioner with the surname of SUN, who were all from the development region in Changchun,

were producing Falun Gong materials to help expose the truth about the persecution, thirty to forty police officers broke into the room. The police covered the heads of five practitioners with bags and beat them with iron rods, belts, and electrical batons until they fell unconscious. LIU Lei and TIAN's wife jumped out of the window from the seventh floor and died. The other seven practitioners were detained.

AFP reported the case on April 27, 2001.

143. Mrs. TIAN

To escape from police, TIAN's wife jumped out of a seventh-floor window, along with LIU Lei (see above), in March 2001, when thirty to forty police officers broke into the room where she and seven other Falun Gong practitioners were preparing materials to expose the persecution. They covered the heads of five practitioners with bags and beat them with iron rods, belts, and electrical batons until they fell unconscious. TIAN's wife and LIU Lei died of their fall and the other seven practitioners were detained.

144. LI Jing

LI Jing, female, 25 years old, Changchun City. LI Jing graduated from Jilin School of Commerce. She was illegally detained several times because she went to Beijing to appeal against the persecution of Falun Gong. Changchun City's Bureau of Public Security sentenced her to three years of "re-education" through forced labor. On October 11, 2001, she died of the abuse.

145. ZHANG Yuanming

ZHANG Yuanming, male, 42 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner and lived in Zhencai Villiage in Nongan County, Changchun. In November 2000, he was illegally detained in the Fenjin Labor Camp. Before the Spring Festival of 2001, ZHANG died as a result of the abuse he suffered in the camp.

146. YANG Guiqin

YANG Guiqin, female, 43 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner from Liaoyuan City. She was tortured to death on November 13, 2002, while incarcerated in the Second Team, Fourth Division of the Jilin Province Women's Prison. Prison authorities waited two days before notifying YANG's family of her death. Furthermore, her family was not allowed to see the body, which was quickly cremated without their consent.

147. HOU Xiuping

HOU Xiuping, female, 35 years old, lived in the Nanguan District of Changchun City. After July 22, 1999, she went to appeal in Beijing against the persecution of Falun Gong. She was illegally detained for distributing Falun Gong materials in her own small shop.

In December 2000, she was illegally sentenced to three years of “re-education” through forced labor. She died as a result of her treatment in the labor camp. When her family was in the Bureau of Public Security, taking care of the paperwork, police told them that she had “jumped out of the building and committed suicide” from another room where police detained her. Later, when her family rejected the “suicide” explanation and wanted to appeal, the Bureau of Public Security gave the family 20,000 Yuan as a private settlement.

148. WANG Yan

WANG Yan, female, 55 years old, lived on Hongqi Street in Changchun City. She later moved because police continually harassed her. Her address was not known. Around the time of the Spring Festival, she went to appeal in Beijing on behalf of Falun Gong but died in a prison in Beijing. The exact cause of her death is unknown. The police notified her family that she died after jumping out of a vehicle.

149. XU Xijun

XU Xijun, 29 years old, was a resident of Qiuligou, Dunhua City, and worked in Changchun. After the persecution of Falun Gong started on July 20, 1999, he was illegally detained in the Fenjin Labor Camp and the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp in Changchun. He suffered tremendously both physically and mentally, resulting in his not being able to eat. He died in May 2002.

150. JIN Junjie

JIN Junjie, 29 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner in Changchun City and was illegally sentenced to “re-education” through forced labor after the persecution started in July 1999. JIN died of torture in the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp. The whereabouts of the body was not known when the death was reported.

151. HOU Lijun

HOU Lijun, female, approx. 60 years old, was a teacher at the Changchun City University of Technology. After the persecution started in 1999, she was detained several times in a local drug rehabilitation facility in Changchun. She went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to appeal around November 2000, but was tortured and sustained massive bruises. Her face was swollen and deformed and she was near death. The next day she was taken to a hospital for an examination. The doctor said that she could only leave after two to three months. Since the police were afraid of having to take responsibility for her, they let her go home. She died around March 2001 due to severe internal injuries.

152. ZOU Benhui

ZOU Benhui, male, over 55 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner in Changchun. Police ransacked his home several times. He was also illegally detained and tortured several times, which resulted in abdominal fluid accumulation and liver disease. He died early in 2003 at home.

153. ZHANG Wenya



ZHANG Wenya, male, 35 years old, was a Falun Gong practitioner in Changchun who was persecuted to death on April 22, 2001, in Xi'an. The police in Xi'an explained to his family that he had committed suicide and showed them a video of his suicide.

Question: How could there be a video if it was suicide? If a person committing suicide notifies the police of his intent and invites the police to film him, how could they not stop him?

154. YANG Yan

YANG Yan, female, 62 years old, was illegally detained in the No. 3 Detention Center of Changchun City's Bureau of Public Security. She was tortured to death in September 2001. Her body was full of bruises when she died. When the family was arranging for her body to be cremated, police were present to oversee the proceedings. Another family member was threatened by the police and later got the ashes from the Detention Center. To date, the police have blocked any information about YANG's death.

LIAONING PROVINCE

As of end of March 2004, 100 deaths resulting from torture have been confirmed in Jilin Province. The victims are as follows. Name, age, and place of residence are supplied, if known.

Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain information about the victims' cases. The following is a list of individuals for whom information regarding the specific details of their incarceration and death is available.

155. LI Ying



LI Ying, female, Wanghua District, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. She used to be a cashier in Gutian Market, and she ran a family-owned rice shop along Haicheng Street.

Everyone who was acquainted with LI Ying knew that she became healthy after practicing Falun Gong, and she was righteous, kind and open-minded, no matter what happened to her. She would always take care of other people's concerns first, and she got along well with people around her.

On March 31, 2003 at 11:30 a.m., she was abducted by police officers from the No. 1 Division of the Fushun City Police Department. Four police officers brutally tortured her. Three days later on April 2, she was tortured to death.

LI Ying's family went to the police department to ask for her and they requested meeting with her, but were met with rejection. They pleaded with the police and protested again and again. In the end, the police reluctantly let them in to see LI Ying. They saw her lying on the ground, with a white sheet covering her body. They pulled the sheet up and saw that LI Ying was on the verge of death. She only had strength to tell her husband, "Four police beat me..." before she passed away.

After she was beaten to death, the police department spread rumors, saying that LI Ying died of a disease. The autopsy revealed that her shoulder area was purple and black and that the color ran four centimeters deep. Her kidney had accumulated water, her liver was blackened, and there was a hole in her heart with blood flowing out of it. The police department covered up the whole event, and they also forced LI Ying's family to keep silent. LI Ying's family is currently unwilling to reveal the truth due to pressure from the police.

On April 10, 2003, some people made a telephone inquiry and called the Public Security Bureau at 86-413-2624451 in Fushun city, the call was immediately hung up by the receiver as soon as the inquiry about the LI Ying's death was mentioned. When people called 86-413-6452534, the phone number for the community center along Youyan Street, the receiver didn't disagree with the fact that LI Ying was beaten to death, but asked the caller to call other people and at the same time, claiming that no other people were around.

156. LIU Yuqing



LIU Yuqing, female, 40 years old, was a resident of 7 Zu, 10 Wei, Guchengzi Street, Wanghua District, Fushun City. She worked in the Fushun Special Steel Factory.

LIU Yuqing went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong on October 23, 1999, and was arrested on the October 25 at Tiananmen Square. The police put her into a detention center. Later she was taken back by officers from the Wanghua District Police Department and detained in Fushun City Rehabilitation Center. One and a half months later, she was transferred to her work unit for detention, not allowed to go home and monitored by persons from the plant's security section, without being allowed any personal freedom. This situation continued until February 2000.

On December 31, 2000, LIU Yuqing went to Tiananmen Square again and unfolded a banner reading "Falun Gong Is Good," telling people around the world that Falun Gong is good. She was arrested on the site and suffered brutal beatings and the "Tiger Bench" torture. She went on a hunger strike to protest her arrest and was unconditionally released seven days later.

On February 15, 2001, three officers from the Putun Police Station in Wanghua District forcibly dragged her down from the third floor at her work unit and took LIU Yuqing to the police station against her will. On the second day she was sent to Fushun City Detention Center, and half a month later she was transferred to Fushun City Wujiabao Labor Camp. During this period she suffered from torture, brutal beatings, interrogations, sleep deprivation and other physical and mental tortures. Her internal organs suffered serious damage from the beatings. In just over one month, she became extremely weak. She had a fever, blood in her urine, and looked sick and emaciated. Upon hearing the news, her family went to the labor camp asking for her release. On April 11, 2001, she was taken home.

However, the police department pursued this matter. After 8:00 p.m. on February 9, 2002, over a dozen people from Wanghua Police Department, the Guchengzi and Yanwu police stations, and from the local residential committee, led by police chief Yu Shoujun broke into her home by jumping over the wall and took away her personal property. LIU Yuqing suffered another round of persecution. Only 40 years old, she passed away on April 13, 2002. At her death, LIU Yuqing's eyes were open and her mouth half open, with an expression of sadness for the injustice.

One police officer in Guchengzi police station admitted that LIU Yuqing passed away on April 13, 2002.

157. WANG Xiuxia



WANG Xiuxia, female, 42 years old, Qingyuan County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

Around 10:00 a.m. on May 29, 2003, more than 20 officers from the Dongzhou Criminal Police Team, Xintun Police Station and Wanxin Police Station broke into a Falun Gong materials production site in Xintun. They arrested Falun Gong practitioners WANG Xiuxia, ZHANG Shouhui, KANG Xiaosheng without due cause. When these practitioners firmly refused to give their names and addresses, the police beat them so hard they fell to the ground several times. The perpetrators brutally tortured the practitioners until 2:00 a.m. the next day.

WANG Xiuxia began a hunger strike as soon as she entered the detention center. She was shackled, handcuffed and force-fed by the guards several times. The most severe case of this was when she was handcuffed to a chair while in solitary confinement for a twenty-four hour period. Her hands and feet were bound tightly, and she was almost totally unable to move. All the female Falun Gong practitioners who were detained illegally at the detention center began a hunger strike together to resist the persecution of Xiuxia. The police began the typical measures to stop Falun Gong practitioners who protested their cruelty, forcing other prisoners to torture Falun Gong practitioner Ms. QU Cailing even though she had a heart disease and hypertension. Ms. QU can no longer move her arms and has lost quite a few teeth.

On the evening of June 15, WANG's health was in a critical condition and she looked pale and short of breath. But the police took no notice and failed to summon emergency treatment in a timely manner. In the end, WANG Xiuxia passed away while still in the detention center. On the evening of June 15, Fushun City Police Department authorities notified WANG Xiuxia's family of her death. When her family rushed to the police department, they saw that WANG Xiuxia's body was in a freezer and was misshapen. The police refused to let the family take a close look at the body and didn't answer their inquiries about the cause of her death. On the morning of June 17, before her family could take a look at the body, the police hastily sealed it in a coffin.

158. LI Yanhua

LI Yanhua, female, 65 years old, Dongjiang Village, Nanlou Economical Development District, Dashiqiao City, Liaoning Province.



The local police from Nanlou Police Station, having been notified by informers about her distributing Falun Gong flyers, arrested her on February 19, 2001.

During an interrogation to find out the source of the flyers, the policemen actually beat this diminutive woman with billy clubs. The beatings continued until she became incontinent, losing control of her bowels and bladder. Beaten all over her body and bleeding from her eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, she finally stopped breathing and died.

When the policemen found her dead due to their brutal beating, they had no idea what to do. Then, the policemen dumped LI's body into a mud hole near Xijiang Village and then put some corn stalks and dried leaves beside it, so as to make it look like the scene of a self-immolation. Then they made LIU Sheng, the head of the village, state that she had been still alive when found. But even they knew no one would be convinced by such a deceptive frame-up, so they called in her husband, Feng Mingshen and told him that LI had died of diabetes. He was forced to admit that her death was due to "being obsessed with Falun Gong," and his statement was recorded.

Other Falun Gong practitioners felt that LI's death was suspicious and went to the mortuary to check the condition of her body. That night, they saw the well-respected old lady, whose body, though it had been cleaned and treated very carefully, was full of visible wounds, which were horrible to look at: her right eye was sunken, with one eye open and another one closed, and big bloodstains still remained in her nostrils. Her right arm was black and blue. Her back, from her shoulder to her bottom, was full of the marks from brutal blows and looked almost completely purple.

159. HUANG Ke

HUANG, male, 31 years old, was an employee at the No. 10 Research Lab, Fushun Research Institute for Petroleum and Petrochemicals, an affiliate of the Petroleum Chemical Company of China.



Mr. HUANG Ke



His wife ZHONG Yunxiu

HUANG Ke, from Wanghua District, Fushun City, Liaoning Province was arrested in late June 2003. The perpetrators were police from the Guangming Police Station in Wanghua District. He was detained at the Fushun First Detention Center, and was tortured to death on July 3, only ten days after his arrest.

In March 2003, he was abducted and was sent to the Fushun First Detention Center. He refused to give up his personal belief in Falun Gong (Truthfulness, Compassion, and Tolerance). To protest the unlawful treatment, he went on a hunger strike. Then, he was sent to a hospital where he was force-fed, but with no success due to his resistance. After about ten days, seeing that he

was on the verge of dying, the police let him go home. In June 2003, HUANG was arrested and put in the Fushun First Detention Center again, where he went on a hunger strike to protest. He was force fed many times. At 6:00 a.m. on July 3, he passed away in the detention center.

In October 1999, HUANG's wife ZHONG Yunxiu was also tortured to death for being firm in practicing Falun Gong. At that time, their daughter was not yet two years old. After HUANG Ke's death, his elderly parents and his daughter, who is not yet six years old, will be left uncared for.

The former Xinmin Police Station has merged with the Guangming Police Station, under the name Guangming Police Station. An employee in HUANG Ke's work unit, Fushun Research Institute of Petroleum and Petrochemicals (Office: 86-413-6428144), confirmed that HUANG died in the detention center. As to HUANG's case, the receptionist at the Fushun First Detention Center (86-413-7702472), sometimes said, "There was no such person," while other times said, "I don't know." When the reporter called Guangming Police Station in Wangjiang District (86-413-6429829), to ask for the cause of HUANG's death, a policeman answered that he couldn't talk about the death case over the phone.

160. WEI Zaixin



WEI, male, 63 years old, was a senior engineer at the School of Advanced Technological Studies in Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

Due to his steadfast commitment to Falun Gong, WEI Zaixin, was on the verge of death from torture by the police in Jiangjun Detention Center, Fushun City, Liaoning Province, in June 2002. He failed to respond to any medical treatment and passed away on November 15, 2002.

WEI Zaixin was a senior engineer at the School of Advanced Technological Studies in Fushun City, Liaoning Province. On February 7, 2002, he went to the home of a fellow practitioner where he was abducted, beaten, and cruelly tortured by the police from Section One of the Police Department of Fushun City, Liaoning Province. Police from the Liangzhan Street Police Station were also present to help extort a confession from him. After being tortured for the entire night, he was sent to the intensive control team in Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp. In June 2002, WEI Zaixin was sent to the No. 2 Detention Center in Shizilou, Jiangjun District by the Jiangjun Police Station in Fushun City to await his sentence. While WEI was detained there, the police in the detention center instigated criminal inmates to abuse him in an inhumane manner. In July, the Police Department sent him, now on the verge of death due to torture, to the city hospital and asked his family members to pick him up. On November 15, 2002, because he was so seriously injured from the torture by the police, he failed to respond to any medical treatment and passed away.

The pictures of WEI Zaixin, taken in the hospital, show that he was in a coma at that time. A witness said that, before WEI passed away, it seemed that he had aged 20 years since before his detainment; his whole body was swollen. Because family members were not allowed to visit him or send him clothes, his body was covered with festering wounds after his long period of

detainment. He could not stand, sit, or lie down. This elderly gentleman was in pain every minute. He was forced to sleep near the toilet, where prisoners would trample and step all over him. The old man suffered brutal torture and humiliation. The prisoners would often pull down his pants when he was unguarded. His pants were thickly covered with blood and skin. The prison guards would order the prisoners to pull down his pants when they saw that WEI's blood, flesh and skin had dried and stuck to his pants again. They repeatedly tortured and maliciously humiliated him. Under the instigation of the prison guards, the persecution of WEI by the prisoners escalated steadily. In order to destroy WEI both physically and mentally, the prisoners spared no means to further his suffering.

A staff member at the School of Advanced Technological Studies in Fushun City confirmed to the reporter from Falun Gong Information Center that WEI died in November. However, the staff member seemed very nervous when answering the questions and refused to release any more details.

161. LI Xiumei



LI Xiumei, female, 58 years old, was illegally detained in the Yaojia Detention Center in Dalian City. She went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution. She was hospitalized when she was already on the verge of death. She died after a failed medical emergency rescue.

LI was removed from her cell and force-fed two days before her death. She was exhausted upon her return. She said, "They pinched my nose and covered my mouth so that I couldn't breathe. They tried to suffocate me." She also said, "There was a mind-altering drug, in the substance that they force-fed into me." The next day, LI Xiumei was pulled out of her cell once again. No one saw her after that. According to inside information, there were also other Falun Gong practitioners who were nearly tortured to death with her. At that time the doctors said, "If she dies, we'll say that she died of heart disease."

162. LI Zhongmin



LI, male, 31 years old, was tortured to death on March 3, 2003.

In 2001, LI Zhongmin was arrested illegally by the Kaifa District Public Security Office of Dalian City, Liaoning Province and brutally tortured by LIU Wei and other policemen with high voltage electric-shock batons. LIU Wei ordered a couple of police to force LI Zhongmin against a brick on the ground and then used his foot to step on LI Zhongmin's head very forcefully. LI Zhongmin's forehead was gashed open at several locations and his jacket was torn into pieces, but he escaped that night. He was again arrested illegally by the Dalian City Police Department on January 12, 2002. His hands and feet were shackled, and he was held in the No. 7 cell, Yaojia Detention Center, Dalian City, Liaoning Province. He was tortured while in detention, and this was reported earlier on the Clearwisdom.net website. Later he was secretly and illegally sentenced to 15 years in jail. He was transferred to Dabai Prison in Shenyang City and subjected to constant torture until his death on March 4, 2003. When he died, some witnesses saw numerous wounds on his body, with

bloodstains on the back of his head and a big area of bruises on his inner thighs. There were many red marks on his back, and his eye sockets were deeply sunken in. After being arrested, LI Zhongmin refused to cooperate with the police's demands. Over the course of more than one year of detention, he went on hunger strikes to protest his illegal arrest and persecution. He suffered horrendous abuse and mistreatment, and as a result, at the age of 31, he looked like an old man.

The police department had all along regarded him as a "key person," and several police units had asked the higher authorities to reward their "achievements" in arresting him. The higher authorities they had petitioned included Dalian City Police Department, Jinzhou District Police Department, Wafangdian Police Department, Pulandian Police Department, among others.

Zhongmin's brother, LI Zhongke, also a Falun Gong practitioner, is being held and abused in Dalian City Labor Camp. Not long after hearing of LI Zhongmin's death, his maternal grandmother was burdened with extreme sorrow and passed away as a result.

In the Kaifa District Public Security Office, LIU Wei (over forty years old), Vice Director of the "610 Office," SUN Deshun, Director of the "610 Office," and several other police officers are the main people responsible for persecuting practitioners. LIU Wei is especially cruel. He brutally tortured practitioners regardless of their ages and gender, and because of his brutality towards practitioners he was recognized and awarded by his superiors with a "Third Place Award."

163. ZHENG Wei

ZHENG Wei, male, who was handicapped by a severe hunchback condition, had been illegally detained at Dalian Labor Camp for re-education through labor because of his firm belief in Falun Gong. During the detention period, the labor camp did not show any sympathy for his condition. Instead, they tortured him, treated him inhumanely, humiliated him and made fun of him. He died shortly after his release in April of 2001. Because information was blocked, the reporter did not receive details of his death until one year later.

Both Dalian Labor Camp and the Dalian Judicial Bureau have refused to answer questions concerning Falun Gong practitioners. Officials in charge are afraid to take phone calls from reporters. The Law Department of Dalian Judicial Bureau told the reporter that due to some unknown reasons, they did not handle Falun Gong cases nor had they accepted these cases.

164. ZOU Wenzhi

ZOU, male, age 54, had been an assistant engineer in the Alkali Manufacturing Plant of Dalian Dahua Corporation in Dalian City of Liaoning Province. He had lived in the Juxin District of Jinzhou County.

He started practicing Falun Gong in 1995. On October 16, 2000, he was brought to the company's security office while he was working. The security guards brutally beat him to force

him to give up his belief in Falun Gong. He was beaten to death. At 3:00 p.m., his body was moved to the mortuary of Dahua Hospital.

They started beating ZOU Wenzhi at 8:00 am. The beating continued until between 3:00 pm and 4:00pm. In the evening, the head of his department went to ZOU Wenzhi's home and lied to his wife, "Your husband suddenly died of a heart attack." His wife said that ZOU Wenzhi had never had a heart problem. When the entire family went to the mortuary to see ZOU Wenzhi's body, they could not even recognize the original color of his skin, which was covered with bruises and injuries from the beating.

The medical examiner verified that, although the skin had not been broken, he had suffered severe damage to all of his organs, including his heart. His spine was broken as well. At the home of ZOU Wenzhi's parents, JIANG, deputy director of the 2nd division of the local police department, who was the person that beat Mr. ZOU to death, knelt down in front of Mr. ZOU's parents and his wife. He abused himself by slapping his own face. He tried to give 20,000 yuan to keep Mr. ZOU's parents' silence, but they refused to accept it.

Realizing that this was a terrible crime, they tried to block the news. They secretly cremated ZOU Wenzhi's body and did not allow anyone other than his relatives to attend his funeral. They also arranged to have over ten police cars, regular cars and minivans monitor the funeral. The relatives were threatened and felt that they dare not tell the truth. His parents who are over 80 years old were so sad that they cried for their son every day.

Dalian City's No. 2 Police Department and the Dahua Corporation spread lies claiming ZOU Wenzhi committed suicide and threatened his family and relatives. On the other hand, they offered to compensate the family with 200,000 yuan, made the adjustment to ZOU's family's house and gave his son a job offer in order to hide their crime.

JIANG, deputy director of the 2nd division of the local police department, was the person responsible for ZOU's death.

165. KOU Xiaoping

KOU Xiaoping, female, 40 years old, was abducted by the Public Security Bureau of Anshan City, Liaoning Province in November 2000, when she was on her way to work. Because she refused to write a statement of promising not to practice Falun Gong anymore, she was detained illegally for 15 days in the Third jail in Anshan City. After 15 days, another 15 day extension was added. When she was under detention, security personnel from the City Public Security Bureau interrogated her several times and each time, they would torture her. One day, she was taken away from her cell around 8 a.m. in the morning and wasn't brought back until 6 p.m. The policemen twisted one of her hands around her head, and the other hand was wrapped around her back and she was hung over there for the whole day, while at the same time, KOU Xiaoping was brutally tortured, leaving bruises everywhere on her body, her two thumbs became numb after that. In the next day, she could not get up from her bed (some policemen from the Third jail also witnessed the scars on her body). Ten days later, KOU Xiaoping was transferred to the Second Jail. Many other Falun Gong practitioners were also being persecuted here.

KOU Xiaoping was illegally detained in the Second Jail for more than one month, and in February of 2001, she was illegally sentenced to two years in prison. She was then taken to a labor camp. In the camp, she was forced to submit to brainwashing and was not allowed to sleep for more than one month. For more than one year, day in and day out, she was under consistent harassment, until eventually, she was left with severe damages to both her body and mind. Because KOU Xiaoping refused to abandon her belief in Falun Gong, she was then taken to a very strictly controlled class, and she suffered even more damages to her body and mind, and completely lost her personal freedom there. Even visits to the restroom were under surveillance. In order to resist the persecution, KOU Xiaoping started to undergo a hunger strike on February 14, 2002. On the sixth day, she was forced to eat foods, and at the seventh day, she became sick and was sent to the Central Hospital. After an exam, the doctors decided to keep her in the hospital, but the labor camp staff forced them to bring KOU Xiaoping back to the camp, claiming there was nothing to worry about, and saying that KOU would recover after she ate some foods. On February 22, 2002 (the 8th day after the hunger strike), she was taken back to the hospital as her sickness worsened. By this time, it was impossible to rescue her, and KOU Xiaoping died that day.

After the death of KOU Xiaoping, the police department tried to cover up the whole issue. They intimidated KOU's family members and forced KOU's husband to sign a document which claimed that Kou died of natural causes, and that the prison had nothing to do with her death. The suffering of Kou's family were completely ignored by the police. The police also requested that whenever KOU's family or friends wanted to see her body, they must first notify the police and get the approval from the police department. In addition, they insisted that the police must be present and that the body must be taken care of by the labor camp. They said that any photography, videotaping or news media report was forbidden, otherwise, KOU's family would have to bear the consequences. KOU's sister demanded to know how the police could claim that they had nothing do with the death and the death itself was of natural cause, when they controlled everything and that they must first approve everything.

ZHANG Zhengyan, an official from the labor camp, rudely responded by saying that the victim's parents had no rights to speak out.

166. YUAN Zhongyu

YUAN, male, 47 years old, Anshan City, Liaoning Province, was put into prison illegally in 1999 because of his personal belief in Falun Gong.

Around August 16, 2001, YUAN was about to leave a fellow practitioner's residence to spread truth information about Falun Gong. The Public Security Bureau of Anshan City arrested YUAN. He was brought to a secret underground facility in the City Public Security Bureau, and was brutally tortured by the No. 1 department of the City Public Security Bureau. After that, the security staff left YUAN alone and went to a bar. One week later, someone smelled rotten smells from the underground ceil, and only then, it was realized that YUAN was dead. Officials from the Bureau went to arrest YUAN's wife in fear of her breaking the news to the public, and began to completely cover up the whole issue. They didn't allow YUAN's family members to take a

look at the body, and only after a long period of time, did they ask YUAN's family to cremate the body. One family member had the chance to look at the body while the guard was out, and discovered that YUAN's body had bruises and his chest and abdominal area were dark purple.

YUAN's wife CHENG Guifeng, female, 46 years old, lived in Qiubao, Anshan City of Liaoning Province. After YUAN Zhongyu was beaten to death by Anshan City Public Security Bureau, CHENG was arrested illegally by the No. 1 department of Anshan City Public Security Bureau on August 19, 2000 and then detained in the Anshan City jail. Right after that, without due process of law, she was sent to a penitentiary. It's been two years since that time and she is still detained illegally there. Officials from the penitentiary claimed that they were taking care of CHENG because of safety concerns about her. It was said by some police staff, that, if her husband's persecution was ever reported in the Minghui internet web site (the English equivalent is called, "Clearwidom.net"), the police department would then sentence CHENG, and that was why they'd like to hold her in the penitentiary right now. CHENG's body and mind were severely damaged, and her physical strength was very feeble. Her heart beat rapidly, and she felt pressure in her chest with shortness in breath. Frequently, she would feel ill during the night.

167. SUN Xueyan



SUN Xueyan, female, age 72, lived in the 7th group, 31st subdivision, Qichaihong community, Guanshan administrative area, Beipiao City of Liaoning Province.

SUN Xueyan was abducted by the local Security Bureau of Beipiao City and detained in the Beipiao Jail several times because she spread the truth about the persecution of Falun Gong. She was not allowed to sleep for six days straight.

In November of 2002, YUN was once again detained in the Beipiao jail, there, she went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution, later on, her life was in danger so she was released from the prison. After coming back home, she had a high fever. She died on January 23, 2003.

In the early morning of January 30, 2002, SUN Xueyan went out to spread news of the truth, three ruffians, who had been spying on Sun the whole time, kid-napped and dragged Sun to the local security bureau. The bureau chief kicked her seven times with his heavy leather boots, and then the chief poured a big jar of cold tea on her. After that, the chief from the "610 Office" poured another big jar of cold water on Sun. Sun's face was covered with water, with tea foam all over her face, and her body was also drenched. At this time, it was right in the middle of winter, with cold winds piercing through to the bones. The policemen forced her to stand right at the entrance to a big street, and put a big cardboard poster beside SUN which read, "The person who posts Falun Gong flyers," so that people would recognize her. They asked a local TV station to videotape SUN and showed the tape several times in the local area. The local newspapers also reported her abduction. Sun's home was ransacked, and police stole many Falun Gong materials and some equipment. The worth of the equipment would be around 20,000 to 30,000 yuan (US\$2,400-3,600).

The Public Security Bureau interrogated Sun for six days. Four people took turns to watch her, and Sun was not allowed to sleep for six days. Each day, she was asked to tell where she got the

Falun Gong materials and the equipment. Sun didn't eat anything during this time. On the sixth day, she was taken to another office to be questioned, but the police department got nothing from her, so, Sun was finally put into jail.

On the eighth day after her hunger strike, Sun felt extremely exhausted that afternoon. She was then released from the prison because the policemen were afraid that she might die in the jail and they were afraid of the consequences. On the third day after Sun came back home, as she was still lying in bed. Around 1:30 a.m. four policemen came and kicked down the door and ransacked Sun's home again. As soon as the Chinese Spring Festival was over, Sun was under constant police surveillance. Everyday, there would be one police car parked right under the apartment where Sun lived, and this lasted for two weeks. After the police car was gone, the local public security would send staff to Sun's home every two or three days, harassing her and ransacking her belongings.

Around 5:00 p.m., on July 17, 2002, the local public security bureau sent out four to five policemen to Sun's residence and abducted her back to the local public security bureau. There, Sun was detained for 15 days, and the bureau then blackmailed Sun's daughter for 1500 yuan (\$US181.00) for Sun's release.

On November 6, 2002 (right before the 16th Chinese Central Government's National Delegation Meeting was held), some policemen from the local bureau broke into Sun's house again, forced her into the police car, and took her to the bureau for detention. Sun started a hunger strike to resist the persecution, and during the hunger strike she fainted. She started a fever and when it did not go away, this endangered her life. The local bureau reported the case to some upper security bureau, and was told that Sun could not be released because it was right during the period when the 16th National Delegation Meeting was being held. Only after November 18 would Sun be released. By November 13, Sun was barely alive. The Beipiao City mayor finally decided to let Sun go home.

When her family took Sun home, her fever would not go down. She could not eat anything and she lost control of her excretory organs and died on January 23, 2003.

168. YU Xiuling

YU Xiuling, female, age 32, lived in No. 7 Group, Tuchenzi Village, Damiao Town, Chaoyang County of Liaoning Province.

Because she practiced Falun Gong, YU was arrested from her residence by the Public Security Bureau of Longcheng District, Chaoyang City on September 14, 2001, and she was then detained illegally in the Shijiazhi Jail. On the sixth day after her detention, or, on September 19, at 8 a.m. in the morning, YU was taken to the branch bureau of the Longcheng District. The police forced her to give up practicing Falun Gong, and asked her about where she obtained the Falun Gong materials. YU refused to give up her belief and insisted that there was nothing wrong in practicing Falun Gong. During the interrogation, the police and security chief WANG X, Sun X and some other policemen, with no conscience, beat and tortured YU the entire time in order to get a confession out of YU. YU Xiuling was handcuffed to a gas heater, and was not released

until 9 p.m. that night--altogether 13 hours. She suffered excruciating torture, and as a result, she was barely breathing. At that time, the police became nervous, and some suggested that she be taken to the hospital. Someone said, "No, if the hospital can't help her, we will be in trouble. How will we tell this news to everyone?" WANG, Sun and some other people then decided to throw YU off the four story office building to kill her, even though YU was still alive, so that they could cover up the crime and stop the exposure of their evil deeds. At that night, around 12 p.m., they hurriedly cremated YU's body. Right before the cremation, the police department notified YU's husband HONG Dianxiang and told him that YU committed suicide by jumping off the building. They threatened HONG by saying that if he wanted to appeal this case, and then just go ahead. They had orders from upper security bureau that no behavior as too inhumane or brutal when it came to the Falun Gong problem. HONG didn't have a chance to take a close look at YU's injuries, but he found that YU's arm was broken, and her lower body appeared a purple-green color.

It was revealed to Falun Gong correspondents by an anonymous source with the Public Security Bureau that, right after the incidence, the Longcheng Public Security Bureau had held a meeting, and asked everybody to agree to the story that YU Xiuling committed suicide by jumping off from the building.

The police and security chief WANG and SUN were heavily involved in the death of YU Xiuling.

The case was reported by Boxun.net.⁶

169. ZENG Xianmei

ZENG Xianmei, female, age 63, Lushunkou District, Dalian City of Liaoning Province.



ZENG started practicing Falun Gong in 1995. On August 9, 2001, when she was doing housework in her daughter's home at Sanyuan Street of Xigang District (her daughter was not at home at the time), policemen from the Xigang District, Branch of Dalian Public Security Bureau broke into the home through the window after ZENG refused to open the door. Policemen illegally ransacked her daughter's home and found Falun Gong books and some other materials. They used this as an excuse to take ZENG Xianmei away for "interrogation." On August 14, it suddenly became known that ZENG had passed away. According to internal sources, her body was full of wounds and bruises.

⁶ On September 19, YU was thrown from a four-story building by policemen from the Longcheng Public Security Bureau of Zaoyan City, and was murdered while the victim was still alive. When this news was spread overseas, people were shocked. On September 25 and 27, the Political & Judiciary Committee in Zaoyan City of Liaoning Province had issued orders twice to the Zaoyan Public Security Bureau, that nobody was allowed to leak the news to unauthorized personnel (especially overseas media). However, eventually, it's impossible to cover-up the truth, so, one civil policeman from the Longcheng Public Security Bureau, who happened to be a relative to some officials within the Zaoyan City Party Header-quarters for the Chinese Democratic Party broke the news with more details of YU Xiuling's death.

From that policeman's description, it was concluded that YU Xiuling was probably in a coma at that time; she was not dead. Those people who took part in the persecution of YU wanted to evade the responsibility, and bury the case so they decided to kill YU by throwing her off from a four-story building, and YU was killed even though she was still alive. That's the truth about YU Xiuling's death.

ZENG Xianmei's family saw her on the day before her death. Mr. ZHANG Zeyuan, ZENG 's husband, wrote the following record:

“We really could not believe that this elderly lady, who had been so healthy and happy a few days ago and who was always so kind to others, could have died so tragically and suddenly. It was unbearable to see my wife’s naked remains under the white sheets. Although her head was wrapped with gauze, a bloodstain, which was as big as a fist, could still be seen near her cerebellum through the gauze, which indicated there was an injury there. Protruding black bruises covered her right eye. There was a round black and blue injury about 1 or 2 cm in diameter under the lower jaw, and about 2 or 3 cm inside the middle of the lip. On the right shoulder, there was a large area covered with bruises and some skin had worn off in the middle of the area. Black and blue bruises and injuries were also found on the right costal (rib) area, left waist and right hip. The backs of her hands were badly swollen. There was a wound on the lower left leg, covered with gauze, with blood on it. The backs of both her feet were swollen and covered with small cuts. We also found other bloody clothes that belonged to her in the garbage can in the bathroom. Anybody can easily judge the cause of the death through these injuries and bruises of different sizes and types on the various areas of my wife’s body.

When we asked for my wife’s emergency treatment record, the hospital authorities claimed that they were still working on it. After we kept requesting it, a female doctor told us that the police sent my wife to the hospital at about 1:10 p.m. and she died around 5:10 p.m. There was no blood transfusion during the several-hour emergency treatment even though she was over 60 years old and had lost a lot of blood. How could she survive by herself without any blood transfusion? Later, the hospital demanded the relatives to pay the expense for the emergency treatment before they would release the record.

After abducting my wife, the Xigang police department did not issue or process any legal documents. Five days later, what they returned to us was a corpse, completely covered with bruises and wounds. After the tragedy happened, they didn't inform her immediate kin. Instead, they prevented the news from getting out and delayed reporting things in a timely manner to prevent my wife’s relatives from seeing her at the hospital. What's more, they demanded that we pay the costs. This is totally unreasonable and there was no due process of law.

Until now, we still cannot understand why my wife was tortured to death so tragically just because she practiced Falun Gong. Why? A life was taken away during this five-day detention in a law enforcement agency of the state. Why did this happen? This has become a question, which nobody could answer.

I know that she can't come back now that she’s dead. But I hope that relevant leaders and government departments in this socialist country, which claims to have “a perfect legal system,” can one day give us a satisfactory answer, the family of the deceased.

If what I have written here is not true, I am willing to be punished by the law of heaven.

170. ZOU Guirong



ZOU, female, 36 years old, used to be a worker at Xinbin County's Public Highway System in Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

In 1999, ZOU Guirong was put into jail because she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was moved to many different places during her illegal detention. They are: the labor camp in Fushun City, the Masanjia Labor Camp, the Zhangshi Labor Camp, the Shenxin Labor Camp and the underground prison hospital at the Dabei Jail in Shenyang City.

In August 2001, ZOU Guirong was force-fed and she suffered chest pains. Her electrocardiogram showed signs of abnormality, so the labor camp had to allow ZOU's family to take her back home. However, only a few days later, SONG Junlin, the Political and Judiciary Committee Secretary of Xinbin County commanded the local police to break into ZOU's home. They took her away by force and secretly transferred her to Fushun City's Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp.

ZOU Guirong revealed her experiences twice to Minghui web site through the article, "My Experience Inside Masanjia Labor Camp." In her story, she gave details of the brutal beatings, shock from electric batons, physical abuse, personal insults, deprivation of sleep and food that she had experienced in the camp. On November 13, 2000, six or seven inmates led by warden QIU Ping started to beat ZOU for more than three hours. During the beatings, ZOU lost control of her bowels. Later her face swelled up and one of her eyes almost swelled closed. On October 17, 2000, because ZOU Guirong exposed the persecution that occurred to her while in Masanjia Labor Camp, warden Zhang Xiurong grabbed her neck and said, "I am just going to persecute you today." Zhang took out a knife from one the drawers of an office desk, and tried to convince ZOU that she should just commit suicide by cutting her own veins.

When ZOU was in the underground surveillance hospital of Dabei Jail, she started to undergo a hunger strike to protest the persecution, and was force-fed. She described in the article that two male cellmates held her head, restraining her neck and body. Then, they pressed the back of her head against the wall. They tried to insert a tube into her throat to feed her, but failed for more than ten tries. They told her to spit out the blood. One male inmate was so angry that he grabbed ZOU by the hair and forcefully threw her against the wall. One older nurse, whose last name was ZHU, slapped ZOU's face twice and kicked ZOU in the legs, all the while clenching her teeth together spitefully. Then, she said to ZOU, "I am definitely going to feed you today. I am just going to use Fascism to treat such a heroine like you." At that time, ZOU had to undergo more than 30 incidences of forced feeding and the torture lasting for two hours.

As reported in Minghui on January 30, 2002, Wujiabao Labor Camp, together with the Second People's Hospital in Wushun City, had set up a special place just to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. When ZOU was in that place, she was force fed with a tube and given intravenous shots almost everyday. Warden LIU Baochai stepped on ZOU's face with his heavy leather boots, and forcefully muffled ZOU's mouth with a towel while one nurse inserted a half-inch thick tube through ZOU's nose, occasionally rubbing off the blood that gathered on the tube. Warden LIU

Baochai ordered, “Force feed her throughout the day, and keep her on the bed. She will have to pee and poop on herself—nobody should be allowed to help her.” As a result of the persecution, ZOU lost control of her bowels.

April 11, 2002, ZOU Guirong, together with eleven other fellow practitioners such as WANG Xiaoyie were again abducted, and they were put into the Shizi Tower Jail in Jiangjun District, Wushun City. There, the practitioners started a collective hunger strike to protest the unreasonable persecution. ZOU was force-fed again and suffered torture to both her body and mind. On April 23, ZOU fell and injured herself while trying to escape from the jail. She was hospitalized, but it became impossible to get her out and she died in Wushun City Hospital.

Officials from the “610 Office” in Xinbin County admitted that it was they who sent ZOU Guirong to the Wujiabao Labor Camp, and they claimed that Falun Gong was a political struggle.

171. FANG Lihong

FANG Lihong, male, age 38, was a native of Anshan City, Liaoning Province. He was a former traffic officer with the Anshan City Police Department.

On February 8, 2002 FANG was tortured to death by officers at the Quanzhou City Police Department in Fujian Province.

After Jiang's regime began its persecution against Falun Gong on July 20, 1999, FANG continued to practice Falun Gong and refused to renounce his belief in “Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance.” As a result, he was detained illegally in the police station where he had worked. During his initial detention, four other officers kept a constant watch over him. Several months later the authorities transferred him by force to the city's brainwashing class, but he still refused to give up his belief. A month later, the police station sent him to the Anshan City Mental Hospital (the notorious Kangning Hospital) to torture him for 16 months. During this period of time, the mental hospital and the police station authorities threatened, intimidated and tortured him, but couldn't shake his righteous Belief.

According to a report in the *Chinese Times* newspaper, on August 27, 2002, FANG was sent to a mental hospital. He escaped from there and then spoke with foreign media. Last year, when he talked with the *Washington Post*, he said, “I do not have any mental illness, but I was forced to stay with mental patients for 16 months.” FANG said that in Heilongjiang Anshan Kangning mental hospital, he was forced to take drugs everyday. Later, the hospital gave him drugs and asked him to go back to his room to take the drugs. He said, the doctor told him that they knew he was not sick, but they had to give him the treatment under orders from their supervisor. During the 45 minutes he spoke with the *Washington Post*, FANG talked rationally and was very clear-minded.

Because of pressure and harassment from the police station, FANG Lihong, his wife, and son were forced to leave home and become destitute. In December 2001, while telling people the facts about Falun Gong, they were arrested illegally by the Quanzhou City Police Department in Fujian Province. The police searched their living quarters and confiscated everything. The entire

family was detained in the Quanzhou City Detention Center, where they suffered inhumane torture. The police deprived them of sleep for several days in order to extort a confession, not even spare their twelve-year-old son, who was threatened, intimidated and emotionally scarred as a result. Refusing to cooperate with the evil forces, Mr. and Mrs. FANG went on a hunger strike to protest. Thirteen days later, on the verge of death, Mrs. FANG was released. FANG Lihong remained illegally imprisoned until he was tortured to death on February 8, 2002.

A doctor from Anshan Kangning mental hospital has verified that Mr. FANG was treated in the hospital previously and that they already know that Mr. FANG is dead, but he would not say more about his case.

172. SUN Yuhua

SUN Yuhua, female, age 37, lived in the Jiefang Stationary Office Building, Tiedong District, Anshan City, Liaoning Province.

The police of Dabei Prison beat Sun to death on the morning of April 11, 2003.

At the end of October 2001, she was forced into a state of homelessness to avoid being abducted and taken to a brainwashing facility.

In June 2002, she was arrested by officers from Dongerbao Police Department, and was severely tortured. However, she maintained an unshakable belief in Falun Gong and respect for her teacher, so she refused to cooperate, and protested by holding a hunger strike. When she was on the brink of death she was released. Four months later, before she had completely recovered from the previous persecution, the police from Dongerbao Public Security Bureau forced open her front door, broke into her room, and again arrested her. In March 2003, she was illegally sentenced to four years in prison, and on April 4, she was sent to the Dabei Prison of Shenyang City. On April 11, she was tortured to death. Her body was covered with all kinds of bruises, including blisters on her ribs resulting from electric shocks.

Police beat Sun to death on the morning of April 11, 2003. Police did not notify her family until the next day. Her medical file listed the cause of death as “myocardial infarction.” The time of death was marked as 10:30 a.m., April 11, 2003. Although they put make-up on her face, there were still very visible marks caused from the electric baton shocks and bruises from the beatings. Her family members were threatened not to reveal any information to the public, and the prison attempted to prevent any information about the death from becoming public knowledge.

Her husband is also a Falun Gong practitioner, and he was arrested when explaining the facts about Falun Gong and was illegally sentenced to Anshan City’s Forced-Labor Camp. His child in elementary school was left behind to live with his grandmother.

173. ZHANG Li

ZHANG Li, female, age 40, resident at Tiexi District, Anshan City, Liaoning Province.

On March 19, 2002, the police abducted ZHANG Li and sent her to Anshan City Detention Center. During the period of her illegal detention, ZHANG Li suffered all kinds of torture until she was on the verge of death.

On August 27, 2002, attempts to revive ZHANG Li failed and she died in the city hospital.

ZHANG Li was forced to leave home after July 20, 1999. On March 19, 2002, the Lishan District Police Department of Anshan City illegally abducted her, along with five other practitioners of Falun Gong who were living in the same place. During the period of her illegal detention, she was tortured with every method imaginable and passed out several times. Her face was lacerated from being beaten. Later, she was illegally sentenced to life in prison. During her imprisonment, the police interrogated and tortured her cruelly on many different occasions. She held a hunger strike, and the police sent ZHANG Li to the city hospital for force-feeding. They also handcuffed and shackled her after throwing her into the lobby. She was dying and many people went to look at her out of curiosity. Somebody said, “She is dying but is still in handcuffs, so she must have received the death penalty.” The police said, “She is a Falun Gong practitioner.”

ZHANG Li was questioned many times during the period of her illegal detention in the First Detention Center. Every time when she came back from questioning, her body was covered in blood and her skin was full of lacerations from being cut with a knife.

On August 27, 2002, while the police were questioning ZHANG Li, she was beaten to the verge of death, and she was sent to the city hospital. A police officer ordered a doctor, “Don't treat her!” In response, the doctor asked the policeman to sign a document because the police officer asked him to forsake a life, thus breaking his professional oath. The police left ZHANG Li in the hospital and had someone watch her. ZHANG Li died on the same day. Her body was cremated and was buried in Anshan City Qianqiu Cemetery. After her death, the police tried to withhold all information on the case and threatened ZHANG Li's family not to contact outsiders. They confiscated pictures that the family had taken to document the physical abuse from her home. They also hastily cremated ZHANG Li's body without permission from the family. The police covered her body with white clothing in order to hide the evidence of their crimes.

174. QIU Zhiyan

QIU Zhiyan, male, age 35, was a resident of Benxi City, Liaoning Province. He was an employee of Benxi City General Steel and Iron Factory. He had a B.S. degree.

QIU went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong seven times. In September 1999, he was escorted back to Benxi and again unlawfully detained. He began practicing the Falun Gong exercises right after he was sent to the detention center. When a policeman named JING Shanhu found out about this, he hung QIU up in the “stretching room,” a place where archaic torture methods are used. (The “stretching rooms” were built imitating an ancient, cruel torture in which the prisoner's body was pulled and torn into pieces by five horses that went off in different directions.) QIU was “stretched” repeatedly, three times on each occasion, totaling 25 days. Most of QIU's time in the detention center was spent enduring the agonizing torture of being stretched.

October 29, 1999, QIU was unlawfully sentenced to three years in Benxi City's Weiningying Forced Labor Camp. He insisted on practicing Falun Gong in the labor camp. Political Secretary CHEN Zhongwei and Deputy Labor Camp Director WU Gang personally organized the torture of QIU. They took turns torturing QIU with the aid of more than ten other men. They tortured him in all kinds of cruel ways including beatings with electric batons and rubber clubs, tying him up with rope, and other means. They tortured QIU until he passed out and then threw him into a tiny, solitary cell. The police were unable to make him give up his belief, so they exhausted all means to torture him.

Since the winter temperature in northern China was lower than -30°C (-22°F), the lengthy working hours outside caused frostbite on QIU's hands. All of his fingers were swollen, black and blue and oozing pus.

To protest this cruel persecution at Weiningying Forced Labor Camp, QIU started a hunger strike. The police cuffed his hands and feet to the bed, hit him with seven to eight electric batons that were tied together in a bundle, and tortured him through brutal force-feeding. No matter how violent the police were, QIU's eyes were always slightly closed and he said nothing, from the beginning to the end. No matter how the policemen beat or tortured him, he never even moaned. Tired from the beating, the policemen panted and said, "This person is impervious to pain. Beating him does not work." In this way, QIU successfully protested for ten days with a hunger strike by sitting on his bed, not even making the slightest movement. On the last day, the police could not go on anymore and they completely collapsed. After obtaining approval from the higher authorities, the police falsely declared QIU as "psychotic" and then sent him to a mental hospital. At the mental hospital, QIU was injected with drugs, but this fact was concealed from people outside the hospital. QIU held another ten-day hunger strike. Finally in February 2000, he walked out of the mental hospital in a dignified manner.

After his incarceration in the labor camp, QIU went to Beijing for the eighth time. When he walked to Jinzhou City on foot, his elderly father took him back home, so this trip could not be completed.

In October 2000, because of his family's unwillingness to help and the government's curtailing of Falun Gong practitioners' finances, QIU began his ninth trip to Beijing barefoot and with only 5 yuan (less than US\$1.00] in his pocket. When he finally arrived at Xingcheng City (part of Beijing), the local police arrested him and tortured him to death.

175. LI Hongwei



LI Hongwei, male, age 52, was a resident of Qianjing Street, Shuangta District, Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province. He was an employee at the Agriculture Mechanical Company in Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province.

On the morning of September 26, 2002, police from Qianjing Police Station abducted LI when he went shopping. He was sent to Wujiawa Detention Center. On October 7, he was tortured to death. Under supervision of the

police, his family members checked his corpse and found his body scared from torture.

LI Hongwei had poor health and a bad temper before practicing Falun Gong cultivation. He started to practice Falun Gong in March 1996, and very quickly regained his health and became a kind person. His family became harmonious and he lived a happy life.

In July 20, 1999, Jiang Zemin began persecuting Falun Gong, and LI Hongwei and his fellow practitioners went to Beijing to appeal. They planned on telling the leadership of the country of their own experiences in practicing Falun Gong and the benefits in body and mind they had attained. They were abducted on the way to Beijing, and LI was sent to a detention center for ten days because he refused to give up his belief in Falun Gong and his right to appeal. In the detention center, the guards beat him severely numerous times for practicing the exercises. Later, LI and over one hundred practitioners were sent to a brainwashing class in the city's forced-labor camp, which was located in Xidayingzhi. On September 24, people slandered Falun Gong in a meeting held by the brainwashing class. When LI stood up to refute the malicious lies, the people dragged him out of the room. When many of the practitioners stood up to stop the people, the authorities sent anti-riot police to suppress them. The perpetrators transferred LI and six other practitioners to the detention center, where LI was restrained with handcuffs and fetters. His abusers kept beating him and punched his right ear, puncturing his eardrum and almost causing him to go deaf.

On October 30, 1999, the authorities sentenced LI illegally to three years in a forced labor camp, and sent him to the second team of Chaoyang City Forced Labor Camp. In January 2002, because LI refused to renounce his belief, the perpetrators transferred him to the third group, where he was forced to take part in slave labor so heavy it overburdened the workers. During the 13-14 hours working from 5 a.m. through 8 p.m. every day, each of the prisoners was forced to dig a ditch 1.2 - 1.5 m (4-5 ft) deep and 20 m (65 ft.) long, or three holes 80 cm (2.6 ft) in diameter and 6 m (20 ft.) in depth. Those who couldn't finish the quota would be beaten or forced to stand still in the corridor for hours with the upper half of their body bent over (this type of bending at the waist is a cruel torture method designed to cause excruciating pain).

The food was horrible. The authorities only supplied two meals indoors every day. Each meal consisted of two very small pieces of half-baked corn cake, which was mixed with sand and insects. At the labor site, they supplied three meals every day, with four small pieces of corn cake for breakfast and dinner, respectively, and a steamed bun for lunch. The prisoners hardly had a chance to taste a pickled vegetable (part of a common Chinese meal), and were served vegetables boiled with a mixture of salt water, sand and dirt. The Falun Gong practitioners were forced to do the hardest work and eat the least food. Without enough to eat, the other inmates would take a portion of the practitioners' food for themselves.

Even though the practitioners worked hard, they nevertheless suffered physical abuse. The prisoners claimed, "The team leader said we have to beat the Falun Gong practitioners." The political instructor, a vicious guard named Tong Xiaoli, instigated the police and inmates to beat the practitioners on different occasions. In January 2000, LI Hongwei and another practitioner were practicing the exercises in a cell, and Tong had WANG, SONG, JIA and three other policemen drag LI and his fellow practitioner into the reception room, where the guards shocked

them with high voltage electric batons and kicked their chests and necks with their boots. During the 30 minutes of torture, LI writhed with pain on the ground and his body became swollen from the electric shock. In February 2000, prisoner GAO Chunhai, was instigated by the guards and beat LI's face and head for over 20 minutes because they found him practicing the Falun Gong exercises. LI's head and face were swollen, distorted and bruised. He had to use his fingers to help open his eyes. In August 2002, Tong Xiaoli directed prisoners to resort to violence in an attempt to brainwash LI Hongwei and another practitioner, LIU Chunhua. They then forced the two of them to kneel down in the yard under the burning sun for more than two hours. In August 2000, LI Hongwei was transferred back to the second team for brainwashing. In October 2000, he gave in to some of the authorities demands after being deceived by collaborators (former Falun Gong practitioners who accepted brainwashing and began assisting the police in brainwashing others) from the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and was later released.

After being released, he realized he had been deceived into betraying his conscience, and he wrote a solemn statement to again adhere to Falun Gong's principles of "Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance" and rejoin the effort of saving lives by clarifying the facts about the persecution.

The Shuangta Branch of the Public Security Bureau, the Qianjin Police Station, and the city's "610 Office" (an agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political and judiciary branches) joined efforts to abduct LI from his home on the morning of September 26, 2002. He was sent to the First Detention Center of Chaoyang. His home was searched and his property confiscated. LI resisted this persecution with a hunger strike, accepting no food or water, and was force-fed by the police in the detention center. On October 1, he was force-fed for the first time. He was force-fed again on October 4.

On October 6, LI was seen being dragged out of his cell again by two people. He was unable to walk at all and looked extremely pale.

LI Hongwei may have been force-fed twice on that day. On the morning of October 7, some people from the Emergency Center of Chaoyang came to the First Detention Center of Chaoyang, attempting revive LI Hongwei, but pronounced him dead shortly after their arrival. News about this case was sealed off by the detention center following LI's death.

On October 10, the police notified LI's family that LI died on October 7. Under supervision of the police, his family members checked his corpse. They found his back was black, with scars caused by large-scale electric shock torture. His ears were also black and had traces of blood inside. In addition, his body had apparently been cleaned up. When a family member tried to take photos, the police beat him, injuring his arms, and then handcuffed him to a steam pipe for 24 hours. The police smashed the camera and exposed the film before making two points to LI's family: 1. The corpse would not be handed over to them, 2. Only a limited number of people would be allowed to see the cremation. The family members refused to let the police cremate the body. But on November 15, the Shuangta District Police Department told the family that they had to complete the cremation within three days. On November 18, without informing the family, the police secretly cremated the corpse. The family members didn't know about it until many days later.

A police officer from Chaoyang City, Qianjing Police station has verified the death of LI, but when asked for the cause of death, he said, "I cannot tell you."

SHANDONG PROVINCE

On December 12, 2003, it had been confirmed that the number of Falun Gong practitioners tortured to death in Shandong Province had reached 96 people, which is the third highest death toll across the nation. The cases include the well-publicized deaths of ZHAO Jinhua and CHEN Zixiu.

Due to the PRC's tight control of all details related to the persecution, it is difficult to obtain complete information about the victims. The following are some of the details from information that is available.

176. ZHAO Jinhua

On Sept. 27, 1999, the Zhangxing County police took Ms. ZHAO, 42 years old, away while she was working in the fields on the farm. At 8 p.m. on October 1, while ZHAO Jinhua and other practitioners were doing the sitting meditation, the deputy of the police station, Sun Shixun charged in with a group of people. They started to pull the practitioners' hair, hit and kicked them. They beat the practitioners with rubber batons and later dragged ZHAO Jinhua into the duty officer's office, and shocked her three times with electric batons until she fainted.

On the morning of October 7, after Ms. Zhao was beaten, she was ordered to stand barefoot on the concrete floor. ZHAO's face was pale. She lost consciousness and fell to the ground. The police took her to the local hospital where she was given an injection. They then took her back to the police station to be tortured again. After being tortured, ZHAO complained of congestion in the chest, numbness, and pain in the right side of the body. There was blood in her urine, both of her legs were in pain and there were black and purple bruises from her waist down. She died at 4 p.m. on October 7, 1999.

On the morning of October 8, forensic doctors from Zhaoyuan City dissected her body. In the afternoon, forensic medical experts from Yantai City performed another autopsy, detailing findings as follows: injuries and wounds on many parts of the body except the head. Deposited blood beneath the skin for a total area of 120 cm x 60 cm. Conclusion: death caused by beating with blunt objects. Jia Hongju who was directly involved in this murder was promoted to secretary of the city government's finance department.

Associated Press (AP), Agence France-Presse (AFP), British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and ABC News reported Ms. Zhao's death.

177. CHEN Zixiu



CHEN Zixiu, female, 59, Weicheng District, Weifang City.

On February 16, 2000, CHEN Zixiu was arrested by local authorities while walking on the street. She was temporarily placed in the "Falun Gong Reform and Detention Center" under the auspices of the Chengguan Street Office. The

government officials beat her using rubber and electric batons and rods with thorns. Other detained practitioners reported that they could hear her agonized screams all night coming from the torture room. In the morning of February 20, 2000, CHEN, who was on the brink of death, was forced to crawl barefoot in the snow. Two days of torture had severely injured her legs and her black hair was covered with puss and blood. CHEN vomited from weakness and fainted. She never regained consciousness.

On February 22, 2000, CHEN's daughter Zhang Xueling saw her mother's body in the morgue. Her entire body was bruised. All visible areas were covered with injuries. Her ears were swollen and purple-green, and her teeth were cracked and chipped. Even though she had been through a makeover, there were still bloody patches remaining. Her calves were black, and there was a 6-inch-long whip cut on her back. Her stomach was bloated (possibly from internal clotting). Her lower body was covered with black bruises and both of her legs were severely swollen. CHEN's clothes, blankets and inner garments were covered with blood and feces. The local government even asked Zhang Xueling to pay 2000 yuan as a custodian fee and 1000 yuan for blankets and food.

Zhang Xueling, in an effort to bring justice for her mother, went to obtain evidence from forensic pathologists. However, she was arrested. Before she was arrested, on April 20, 2000, Zhang Xueling revealed to the Wall Street Journal details of her mother's death and her journey in bringing a lawsuit against those who murdered her mother. On April 24, 2000, Zhang Xueling was sentenced to three years at Wangchun Labor Camp in Shangdong Province.

Wall Street Journal reported this story on April 20, 2000 and Boston Globe reported it on May 22, 2000. The United Nations human rights department sent a spokesperson to report on Zhang Xueling's three year sentencing for the 2001 annual report.

178. XIAO Peifeng

XIAO Peifeng, male, 52, Zibo City, was tortured to death by the Boshanqiugu Labor Camp and was buried on August 25, 2003. Insiders revealed that XIAO Peifeng's chin was smashed through, and there were injuries on his chest and armpits. The police would not show them other parts of his body. Insiders revealed that from the appearance of his body, XIAO Peifeng had been dead for many days. The police from Boshanqiugu Labor Camp did not deny this fact, but refused to disclose the cause of his death.

179. LI Shande

LI Shande, male, Dezhou City, was severely beaten, hung, forced to drink water and beer (practitioners abstain from Alcohol), forbidden to sleep and severely tortured at the Wangchun Labor Camp. He died in August 2002. One police officer from the Wangchun Labor Camp hung up the phone when a journalist called to ask for the cause of his death. When the journalist called again, they did not pick up the phone.

180. LIU Xuguo

LIU Xuguo, male, 29 years old, Zoucheng City, was an engineer at the Zoucheng Fertilizer Factory. On January 29, 2000, Liu Xuguo was abducted from his home and taken to the Jining City Labor Camp with three other practitioners. He was sentenced to three years in jail without due process of the law. . Mr. Liu wrote a letter asking for their release, but he did not receive any reply. On January 30, LIU Xuguo and two practitioners started a hunger strike. The labor camp staff forced them to work even on the fourth day of their hunger strike. Mr. Wang who is the head of Jining City's Law Department said: "This issue [meaning the persecution of Mr. Liu and two other practitioners] was personally directed by Mr. Wu Guanzheng -- the provincial Party Secretary, we cannot do anything.

At noon on February 4, 2000, police officers and a doctor with the surname Xie became violent and force-fed Mr. Liu by inserting tubes down his nose into his windpipe. This caused severe injury to his windpipe that proved to be fatal. He was taken to the Jining Hospital for emergency treatment. From February 4 to February 7, Jining Labor Camp and Law Department asked for advice from the provincial court, the police department and the high court. The reply was, "Beijing's High Court said that if he cannot be revived with emergency treatment, let him die. We hold no responsibility." Around 11 a.m., on February 10, the hospital declared that LIU Xuguo died and placed the body into the freezer without his family's consent. During the time when LIU Xuguo was undergoing emergency treatment, the Jining Labour Camp destroyed all records of his being force-fed and undergoing emergency treatment in order to cover up their crimes. They also fabricated a new set of records.

Furthermore, after LIU Xuguo's wife, Man Li (Falun Gong practitioner), was confined to her home for three months, she was sentenced without due process of the law to three years in a labor camp in September 2001 and is currently at the Jinan Female Labor Camp. The only family members at home are her father-in-law who is recovering from a stroke, her mother-in-law who has cancer and her three-and-a-half-year-old son.

The Agence France Presse and the World Daily reported this news on February 22, 2000.

181. LIU Yufeng

LIU Yufeng, male, 64 years old, was a retired worker at Wendeng City. Liu Yufeng was an honest and upright man. He was openhearted and publicly recognized as a good person. After practicing Falun Dafa, his diseased body regained health.

On the morning of July 18, 2000, LIU was arrested and detained at the Wendeng Detention Center because he took part in a group Falun Dafa practice at Huilong Mountain. On July 19, the detention center called LIU's daughter telling her to bring 200-300 Yuan for her father's medical treatment. On July 22, the Wendeng Detention Center called his daughter again, and told her to take LIU home. When his son-in-law carried out LIU, LIU could neither move nor speak. He was in a coma. Around 10:00 a.m. on July 22, LIU was taken home; at 7:00 a.m. on July 23, 2000, he died.

Autopsy by legal medical experts showed that, extravagated blood was discovered in his right eye-lid. There were cuts and bruises on his face, and black and blue marks left by electric shocks on his throat, chest, and legs. The skin had begun to separate from the body, and the soft tissue below the skin was damaged. It was discovered that the second, third, and forth ribs on both the right and left sides were fractured. The upper one-third of the sternum was broken. His whole body was covered with bruises and injuries.

182. WANG Lixuan

WANG Lixuan, female, 27 years old, Xixia, Yantai City. (See **MENG Hao** below.)

183. MENG Hao

MENG Hao, Wang Lixuan's son, about 8 months old.



Since July 20, 1999, WANG Lixuan had gone eight times to Beijing to appeal for Falun Dafa (during which she went on three appeals while pregnant and twice carrying her son). She was arrested on October 21, 2000 on her way to Beijing. When she escaped from the detention center on October 22, she went to Beijing again. On November 7, 2000 both WANG Lixuan and her son were tortured to death at the Tuanhe Labor Re-education Camp. When her family received the death notification, they saw their frozen bodies. Autopsy showed that WANG Lixuan's neck was broken, her tailbone was cracked, and there were dents in her head and a needle in her waist. Her son, MENG Hao's ankles bore two deep cuts, his head had two purple bruises, and there was blood in his nose. According to analysis, it is possible that Meng Hao was hung upside down with handcuffs on his ankles.

WANG Lixuan's father, Wang Guihai, 53 years old, is a Falun Gong practitioner. At 10 p.m. on November 2, 2000, police climbed over his courtyard and charged into his home. They searched his house, cut off the phone line and forcefully took him to the Zibo City Wangchun Labor Camp.

WANG Lixuan's mother, Li Xiuxiang, 51 years old, is a Falun Gong practitioner and has been detained many times for appealing in Beijing.

WANG Lixuan's younger sister, Wang Lihui, 23 years old, is a Falun Gong practitioner and a student from Yantai University. Due to the fact that she went to appeal at Beijing, she was expelled and unlawfully taken to the Zibo Wangchun Labor Camp.

WANG Lixuan's younger brother, Wang Xuchao, 21 years old, is a Falun Gong practitioner and a student at Jinan Architecture University. He was expelled due to appealing in Beijing.

184. ZOU Songtao

ZOU Songtao, male, 28, Qingdao City.

ZOU Songtao was a postgraduate student of Oceanic Biology. Since July 22, 1999, he has been illegally detained many times, and since he refused to answer any questions or sign statements, he was tortured in an iron chair with both hands handcuffed to the chair. His head and face became swollen so badly that people could hardly recognize him. On July 18, ZOU was arrested at his home and sentenced to 3 years in a labor re-education camp. He was detained in the Qingdao Labor Education Camp (also known as the Shengjian Basan Factory) from July 18 to September 26. Only family members who

didn't practice Falun Gong could visit him. On September 26, without notifying his family, he was suddenly transferred to the Shandong Labor Re-education Camp at Zibo City, Wangchun District for intensive "transformation education," where none of his family members were allowed to visit him.



Zou Songtao & his wife



His daughter (3 years)

At 1:10 p.m. on November 3, 2000, ZOU was beaten to death with an electric baton by police officer, Zhen Wannian and officer Shao. His family was forced not to spread the news of his death and was even forbidden to cry at home, just in case other people would find out. On the afternoon of November 4, 2000, his body was cremated against his family's wishes at Zhangdian in Zibo City.

His wife, ZHANG Yunhe was forced to leave her home to avoid arrest, and her current whereabouts are unknown. His mother-in-law passed away from grief. His three-year-old daughter now lives with his elderly father-in-law.

Agence France Presse and RFA reported this news on November 8, 2000.

185. WANG Yongdong

WANG Yongdong, male, born in 1966, of Yangxi Street, Yishui County.

WANG Yongdong was a self-employed Bokchoy vender and was the vice assistant in charge of the Falun Dafa Assistance Center in Yishui County.

On the evening of National Day (October 1) of China in 2001, the Yishui County government started another wave of arresting and detaining Falun Dafa practitioners in the county. They also sent the arrested Falun Dafa practitioners to a brainwashing class in Yishui Town, Fengjia Village.

Around 8 a.m. on September 21, 2001, police from the Administration and Security Section in Yishui County Police Station arrested practitioner, WANG Yongdong on east market (near the Yishui County Bus Station). The police ruthlessly beat him in public. Afterwards, six policemen including Zhang Jueyuan, Zhang Zhitian and Wang Jingwen took practitioner WANG to his



home for a search. During the illegal search, practitioner WANG didn't cooperate with the unreasonable requests and commands. He also calmly explained the truth about the persecution to the police and pointed out their illegal behavior. Therefore the police were flustered and exasperated, so they beat practitioner WANG again until about 10 a.m. Practitioner WANG was killed in his own home. Then the police then threw his body from the fourth floor, in an attempt to make it look like he committed suicide by jumping off the building.

After the Court of Yishui County received a complaint filed by WANG Yongdong's family, the legal medical experts of Shandong Province High Court, Linyi City Intermediate Court and Yishui County Basic Court had an autopsy performed on practitioner WANG's body. The result of the autopsy showed that practitioner WANG's skin was black and purple. His neck had obvious finger marks. His Adam's apple was protruding in a strange fashion. His clavicle was broken; three of his left ribs were fractured, and two of his right ribs were fractured. There was a hole in his leg. The leg bone was fractured to pieces. His thighbone was also fractured.

186. XU Zengliang

XU Zengliang, male, 29, with a Bachelor's degree, was originally from Shuipo Village, Haiqing Town, City of Jiaonan.

XU Zengliang graduated with a Bachelor degree from the Shandong Chinese Medicine University in 1998, and was allocated to the Chinese Medicine Department of the Pingdu City Chinese Medicine Hospital. Due to his refusal to stop practicing Falun Gong, he was beaten to death on April 17, 2001. When he died, his upper body was bare, and his legs were covered with red circles of three centimeters in diameter. On one side of his head, there was a 14cm long cut and his ear was also cut. He was covered with blood.

187. XIA Shucui

XIA Shucui, a 63-year-old man, was a resident of Dongdagezhuang Village, Zhongjing Town, Laiyang City, Shandong Province. On December 9, 2000, he was captured at Laixi Railway Station on his way to Beijing to appeal the persecution of Falun Dafa, and he was taken back to Zhongjing. The town government forced his family to pay a fine of 2,000 yuan (roughly 4 months' income for an average worker in China) and asked him to write a statement renouncing his practice of Falun Gong. XIA Shucui went on a hunger strike to protest against the illegal detention and beating. He was tortured many times during the hunger strike, and he passed away on the night of December 22, 2000.



According to an eyewitness' account, at the time of his death, XIA Shucui was extremely thin; his eyes were still open; the cuts and wounds on his face had turned into scars; the flesh and skin on his right hand were torn apart; there were bloodstains on his stomach and thighs, and bruises could be seen on his collar bone. In fear that its evil deeds would be exposed, the Zhongjing town government transferred XIA Shucui's body to Laiyang police station. Moreover, the town

government sent the three Dafa practitioners who were jailed together with XIA Shucui to an unknown place.

The Washington Post, BBC, ABC, Voice of America (VOA) and RFA reported Xia's story..

188. JIANG Liying

JIANG Liying, female, Zhaoyuan City. Ever since her childhood, one of JIANG Liying's legs had been disabled. Since the persecution of Falun Gong started, she had appealed in Beijing numerous times and was unlawfully detained and fined (her family was forced to pay bonds of up to 2000 yuan). At 8 a.m. on January 19, 2001, Zhaoyuan City police, Li Guibo and Liu Wenqing charged into JIANG Liying's home and unlawfully searched it, confiscating Dafa materials and books. They then brought her to the detention center. On the morning of January 21, JIANG Liying was transferred from the detention center to the "610 Office" where she was interrogated about where the materials that exposed the truth about the persecution came from.

Due to her refusal to reveal the source of the materials, she was beaten and tortured. They beat her with fists, kicked her, shocked her with electric batons, squashed the front of her body with metal sheets and used a hammer to hit the metal. She was tortured for 24 hours straight. On the January 23, she was taken to the Linglong Substation and not allowed to eat. At 5 p.m., on January 24, 2001, the substation notified her family of her detainment. At this time, JIANG Liying was already unconscious and both of her hands had turned black. Her family asked for her immediate release. After gaining permission from the central police department, she was finally released. Her family rushed her to hospital, but her life could not be saved. JIANG Liying died at 10:10 a.m. on January 25.

189. WANG Lanxiang

WANG Lanxiang, female, over 60, Shouguang City, Shangdong Province

On the afternoon of June 7, practitioner WANG Lanxiang was repeatedly shocked with an electric baton throughout the entire afternoon. When she refused to renounce her faith in Falun Gong, the guards lost their senses and decided to use a different baton. This baton was more lethal; it was as thick as a wrist and delivered a higher voltage so as to cause more damage to the victim. They then used this baton on the area of her heart. She died instantly. After this incident police immediately took her body to be cremated despite protests from her son. On the day of her funeral, almost all police from Shouguang City came on duty to monitor the funeral process. Large and small police vehicles filled the streets of the entire village.

190. LI Mei



LI Mei, female, 33, Laiyang City, Shandong Province.

Zhao from the Township dragged LI Mei to the town center to be tortured and later placed her in the Laiyang City Communist Education College to be brainwashed. During this time, she led others in steadfastly practicing Falun Gong so she was beaten until her spinal cord was severed and her lower body was paralyzed. She was rushed to the hospital and died on May 28, 2001.

The township government refused to pay her hospital fees; however, in order to stop the news of their actions from spreading, they gave her family 30,000 Yuan (the average urban worker's monthly wage is 500 Yuan) and asked them to tell other people that LI Mei's death was a suicide. Government officials also confiscated all photographs of LI Mei from her home. (Note: The photo shown here was taken from a wedding photo). LI Mei's husband wanted justice and tried to get a lawyer. But due to the fact that his wife practices Falun Gong, no one dared to take on the case. After LI Mei died, the hospital wanted 60,000 yuan from her family for the body; however, as a farmer, there is no way her husband could afford it. Therefore, her body still remains at the hospital to this day.

Reuters, Agence France Presse, RFA and the World Daily reported this case on September 19, 2000.

191. SU Gang

SU, male, 32, Zibo City, was a software engineer at Qilu Petrochemical Company. On May 23, 2000, the security officers in his workplace sent him to the Changle Mental Hospital without notifying his family members. SU was detained in the mental hospital for nine days, and was forcibly given mega doses of drugs everyday, which damaged his central nerve system. Upon learning that Mr. SU was locked in a mental hospital, SU's uncle went on a hunger strike, and as a result, Mr. SU was released on May 31, 2000. When Mr. SU got home, he was slow, stiff, and extremely weak. He died on the morning of June 10, 2000.

Washington Post published an editorial on June 23, 2000 denouncing China's rulers for forcibly committing Falun Gong practitioners to psychiatric institutions to continue its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. The editorial also called on the democratic governments all over the world and the international human rights organizations to further expose this inhuman torture by the Chinese Communist Party

The Radio Free Asia and the Australia Broadcast Corporation reported the case on June 16, 2000; AAP, Reuters, and BBC on June 18, 2000, and the South China Morning Post on June 19, 2000.

192. MA Yanfang



Ms. MA Yanfang was born in 1967 at Xingshigou Village, Daren Township, Zhucheng City, Weifang Prefecture, Shandong Province. She was a worker in the Zhucheng Ceramic Factory.

Ms. MA Yanfang began to practice Falun Dafa in 1998 and walked for over ten days to appeal the persecution in Beijing in October 1999. She was arrested on her way to Beijing and was sent to the Zhucheng Detention Center. She was locked up in the detention center for 30 days and was fined

3,000 yuan [500 yuan is the average monthly income for an urban worker in China.]. Afterwards she was forced to work under supervision and only received 120 yuan living allowance a month and was given a punishment of “continuing to work in the factory for two years”.

In May 2000, MA Yanfang went to Beijing to appeal again. She had no money so she begged all the way and walked alone for 17 days to arrive in Beijing. She was dispatched to and locked up at her factory. Ms. MA staged a hunger strike to protest the persecution and was sent to a mental hospital. In September 2000 after two months of forced nervous-system-damaging injections and other drugs she was ultimately tortured to death in the Zhucheng City Mental Hospital.

193. ZHANG Dezhen



Ms. ZHANG, 38 years old, was a teacher at the Mengyin County Number 6th High School (Jiuzai High School). She was detained and beaten many times by the members of the Mengyin Police Department and the “610 Office”.

On January 29, 2003, ZHANG Dezhen was held at a ward in the South No. Three Building of Mengyin County Hospital of Chinese Traditional Medicine where members of the “610 Office”, prison doctors of the Mengyin County Detention Center and the doctors from the Mengyin County Hospital of

Chinese Traditional Medicine plotted together and illegally gave ZHANG Dezhen an injection of some kind of drug. (After the injection, usually the victims would feel hot and thirsty. When the dosage was small the victims would feel extremely thirsty and hungry and if the dosage was large the victims would feel short of breath and experience heart failure.) ZHANG Dezhen died following the forced injection.

On January 31, 2003, ZHANG Dezhen's family members were notified to meet with "610 Office" representatives. Her brother, Zhang Dewen, and her nephew were taken directly to the funeral home. Her body was curled up, there were wounds on top of wounds, and she was highly emaciated. Several of her teeth were knocked out. Members of the Mengyin County "610 Office" forced Zhang Dewen to sign a slip releasing the body for cremation, but he refused. As a result, Zhang Dewen was also brutally beaten. He had no choice but to sign the slip. Thus, no autopsy was performed by a court appointed doctor, and no family member attended the cremation.

194. LIU Shufen



LIU Shufen, female, 39, Tangzi Village, Anti Township, Yinan County.

Ms. LIU Shufen was arrested without due process of the law by the Mengyin County Police Department and the “610 Office” on September 16, 2002 and locked up at the Mengyin County Detention Center. During the illegal detention she was brutally tortured by the “610 Office” and the detention center. After more than four months of cruel torture she died on January 29, 2003 (Chinese Lunar Calendar December 27).

On January 31, 2003 (Chinese Lunar Calendar December 29) LIU Shufen’s family members were notified to meet with the “610 Office” representatives and were asked to have a meal with the Deputy Director, Lei Yancheng. After the meal they were directly taken to the Mengyin County funeral home where they saw LIU Shufen’s body. They found that LIU’s body was curled up; there were wounds all over her body, and she was highly emaciated. The perpetrators of the “610 Office” tried to use threats and blackmail to force LIU Shufen’s family members to sign the cremation notice. Only when LIU Shufen’s family members lodged a strong protest did the perpetrators allow a postmortem to be performed. The legal medical expert found that there was bleeding in LIU Shufen’s head and there were wounds on top of wounds that were apparently the result of severe beating. LIU Shufen’s remains were immediately cremated by police order. After the death of LIU Shufen and ZHANG Dezhen the police searched their homes and their relatives’ homes and took away all their photos. These policemen were afraid that their crime of murdering innocent people might be exposed.

Several Falun Dafa practitioners who were detained together with LIU Shufen and ZHANG Dezhen disclosed that both LIU and ZHANG were badly beaten. At the time, LIU Shufen was the only Falun Dafa practitioner who witnessed the murder of ZHANG Dezhen. LIU Shufen herself was then beaten into unconsciousness. The policemen were afraid that their crimes would be exposed so they said that LIU Shufen had a brain problem and needed an operation. LIU Shufen was taken out of the detention center. She died after the operation. It was apparent that they killed her to prevent her from disclosing their crimes.

195. XUAN Chengxi



XUAN Chengxi, male, 61 years old, lived in Dongxia village, Beiguan of Weicheng District. He was honest and kind, and thus was held in high esteem in the village. The villagers were shocked by the news that he had been beaten to death. The village, in which XUAN Chengxi lived, is very close to that of CHEN Zixiu, another Dafa practitioner who was also beaten to death (Note: Her case was reported by the Wall Street Journal). Both of them belonged to the Beiguan area of the Weicheng District.

Yuhe Township is one of the seven "major transforming centers" in the Weicheng District of Weifang City, Shandong Province. After October 1,

2000, around twenty Falun Dafa practitioners were taken to the township government. Faced with such cruel beatings, one practitioner could not endure the suffering of the brutal torture any longer, so he disclosed that he obtained the materials used to clarifying the facts about Falun Gong from Falun Dafa practitioner, XUAN Chengxi. Thereby, XUAN Chengxi was dragged to the government of Yuhe Township on October 12, 2000. Thugs including the Secretary of the Township's Committee of Politics and Law, Chu Yongsheng, Director of the Township's Administrative Office, Chen Yonghua, a township staff member, Chen Longshan, and the Head of the Township's Armed Forces Department with the surname of Yang all took turns beating XUAN Chengxi. In order to protect the promotional materials of clarifying the facts about Falun Gong and the safety of other practitioners XUAN Chengxi would rather die than submit, so he kept silent. The township officials savagely beat and kicked XUAN Chengxi for forty minutes not only with their hands and feet, but also with wooden sticks and electric batons. As a result XUAN Chengxi died uncleared of a false charge.

XUAN Chengxi was a kind and honest person and was well-respected in the village. The villagers were very much shocked to learn the fact he was beaten to death. After XUAN Chengxi was beaten to death, the relevant departments and the Township Government tightly blocked the passage of information, closed the village where practitioner XUAN lived, and forbade villagers from coming or going in order to keep the news from leaking out. Without notifying his relatives, they secretly had his body cremated.

Reuters, AFP, the Central News Agency, World Times reported the news on October 18 or 19, 2000.

196. ZHANG Zhenzhong

ZHANG Zhenzhong, male, 22, Xinxian County, Liaocheng City, Shandong Province



Practitioner ZHANG Zhenzhong was an undergraduate student at the Business Administration School of the Shandong Industrial University. In school, he was an outstanding student.

On New Year's Day, 2001, ZHANG and another practitioner went to Beijing and were arrested while unfolding a banner. In the police car he unfolded a banner with the three Chinese characters of "Truthfulness, Compassion and Forbearance". When being taken to a police station ZHANG unfolded another smaller banner. The policemen tortured him for nearly 12 hours trying to force him to tell them the addresses and names of other practitioners. ZHANG was shocked with eight electric batons and burnt with cigarette butts. However, he refused to cooperate with the police. The police had no choice but to transfer him from one sub-station to another, all together four in four days. At each sub-station he was brutally tortured until he was covered all over with cuts and bruises. However, he still refused to cooperate with the police, and finally he managed to walk out of the police sub-station.

ZHANG Zhenzhong and three other practitioners were arrested in Tangyin County on May 17, 2001 while handing out fact-finding material of the Tiananmen Square self immolation incident.

They were taken against their will to the Tangyin County Police Department. In Tangyin, ZHANG and the other practitioners refused to go inside the jail. They linked their arms together, and the policemen kicked, punched, and shocked them with electric batons in an attempt to separate them but failed. Then they called in a group of young armed policemen. The policemen beat them brutally for more than an hour. Zhang and the other practitioners were all beaten black and blue, and all had a bloody nose and mouth. Once they were separated, they were tied up with a rope before being sent to their jail cells. The practitioners began a hunger strike. On the sixth day of their hunger strike the policemen ordered the inmates to force-feed the practitioners. A practitioner whose surname was Wang witnessed that ZHANG Zhenzhong was changed beyond recognition and looked extremely wan and sallow when he was dragged out. However, the police still handcuffed him to a bench and brutally forced the feeding tube down his nose. The first four attempts failed and Zhang was critically injured on the fifth attempt. He gave a horrible shriek and began to shiver. As a result, a university student who was in his prime, died.

197. WANG Huaiying

WANG Huaiying, male, 58, a worker at Heze Instrumental Factory, Shandong Province

WANG Huaiying was from Wangtang Administrative Village, Mudan District's Beicheng Office, Heze City, Shandong Province. On January 26, 2001, Wang Huaiying went to Beijing to appeal the persecution of Falun Gong. He was arrested at a checking station on Yong'an Road, Nanyang City by the City's Police Department. The officers from the Nanyang Police Department took turns torturing and abusing the practitioners. They used a cruel torture method called "steelyard hanging" on those practitioners who had been on a hunger strike for ten days. "Steelyard hanging" is to hang a person up by cuffing one of their hands, and at the same time tying the other hand with a belt and forcefully pulling the hand far to the side, thus the person's body forms the shape of a hanging steelyard scale. This is an extremely cruel torture, and almost everyone hung up in this manner would lose consciousness. On February 1, 2001, 58-year-old Falun Dafa practitioner Mr. WANG Huaiying was hung up for between three and four hours, and died as a result. All the Falun Dafa practitioners from Hebei, Shandong and Henan, who were illegally detained there as well as all the other inmates detained there witnessed it.

An autopsy was carried out after WANG Huaiying was tortured to death. When WANG's family members went to the Nanyang Police Department, WANG's body was already cremated. The police department even ordered WANG's family member to pay an autopsy fee of 4000 yuan, but they were refused. Judging from the photos of the autopsy, WANG suffered from multiple wounds on his wrists, ribs and back from the torture and beating. There was also extravasated blood throughout his tissues.

198. CHEN Guibin

CHEN Guibin, male, 35 years old, used to work at the Yinhe Company in Wucheng County, Shandong Province. He had practiced Falun Dafa for more than six years and was strong and healthy. Well known as a good worker in the company, he was a solid force in the machine shop.

Since July 1999, when Jiang Zemin and his accomplices started persecuting Falun Gong, CHEN Guibin was detained many times, and fined more than 2,500 yuan. Before New Year's Day of 2001, CHEN Guibin was arrested once again. Then on January 8, four guards from the Yinhe Company Security Department took CHEN to the security office. As soon as CHEN stepped into the office, they put handcuffs on him and started the brutal beating. Two bones in his neck were broken. Even when CHEN's whole body was injured and he was paralyzed, the four guards still wouldn't let up. They kept beating CHEN and finally threw him outside into the snow, where he lay for more than an hour. When they saw that he wasn't able to move, they carried him back to the detention room. The four guards tossed his quilt on the floor, leaving nothing to cover his body. Then they opened the window and tried to freeze CHEN to death.

On January 9, his mother called many relatives to talk with the company. They finally rescued him, but his injuries were too severe, he left the world in extreme pain.

199. WANG Peisheng

WANG Peisheng, male, 68, was a retired official of Weifang Hardware Store. WANG started to practice late in life. Because he was a former contact person of the Falun Gong assistance center in Weifang, he had been under surveillance since July 20, 1999. In March 2000, he was detained for writing to the National People's Congress about Falun Gong issues. While in custody, he was detained in a hot and humid cell 24 hours a day and had been deprived of the right to go out of the cell for exercises. On June 27, 2000 he went to Beijing to appeal and was escorted back to Weifang where he was again detained. The detention center forced his family members to pay a living expense of 40 yuan a day, however the food in the detention center was very bad. He had to drink contaminated water, eat pickles and perform manual labor (digging and unloading trucks). At 2:00 a.m. on July 12, he left this world. His wife did not receive the notice of his death until 1:00 p.m. that afternoon. In order to cover up the truth, the police forced his family to have his body cremated before the cause of his death was identified.



Reuters, AFP, and the Central News Agency reported the news on July 17, 2000.

200. YANG Guizhen

YANG Guizhen, female, 40 years old, was a villager from Taojialin Village in the township of Guanzhen, Zhucheng City, Shandong Province. She was arrested last September for distributing Falun Gong flyers and incarcerated in the Zhucheng City Detention Center. The guards brought her in for an interrogation on September 14, and because she refused to sign a false statement, several guards instigated some inmates to give her a terrible beating. After the beating, she was handcuffed to a chair for four days and four nights.

During that time, she was not given any food or water, and she was not even allowed to go to the bathroom. When she was finally allowed to go to the bathroom on September 17, she was no longer able to walk on her own. She fell unconscious to the ground, and stopped breathing. A

guard resuscitated her by pinching her Renzhong point (a major acupuncture point). As soon as she regained consciousness, the guards handcuffed her back to the chair again. A short while later, this gentle and kind farming woman passed away. After the tragedy took place, an information blockade was immediately imposed. Trying to prevent the news of her death from leaking out, the police surrounded her village, kept a close watch over her relatives, and arrested practitioners who had known her or was trying to find out what had happened to her.

AFP and the Central News Agency reported the news.

201. MENG Qingxi

MENG Qingxi, male, in his 40's, was from Mengjia Village, Mucun Town, Fangzi District, Weifang City, Shandong Province.

On the evening of September 30, 2000, town government officials abducted him and took him to the town law office. There were more than 20 Dafa practitioners being held there, all in the same room. They were detained because the town government wanted to obey the Party's order to "transform Falun Gong practitioners by force". It soon became apparent that the transformation was only an excuse to extort money. They instructed everyone that whoever paid 2,000 Yuan could go home immediately.

MENG Qingxi's entire family practices Faun Gong. They had been fined more than twenty thousand yuan since last year. They already owed heavy debts and had difficult lives. They weren't able to collect enough money after visiting all of their relatives and friends. The town government personnel forced them to go home to borrow more money during the day, and then took them back to the law office at night for "study and transformation". If they couldn't borrow money during the day, they would be brutally tortured at night. MENG and his wife and the other over twenty Dafa practitioners spent almost 60 such nights and days in the law office.

On the night of November 20, government personnel beat MENG Qinxu to death. Then they accused MENG Qingxi of "fearing labor education" and accused him of "committing suicide for fear of punishment." They tried to confuse people and cover up their evil deeds by propagating this rumor. After MENG was beaten to death, the town government forced cremation and buried him. The thugs were afraid that if people saw his horrible-looking body, they would know he was beaten to death.

The town government is monitoring MENG Qingxi's family 24 hours a day and does not allow them to contact the outside.

Agency France Presse reported the case.

202. ZHANG Zhiyou

ZHANG Zhiyou, male, 45 years old, lived in Yuhe County, Weicheng District of Weifang City, Shandong Province. Both he and his wife are Falun Dafa practitioners. The couple took good care of their parents and was always happy to help others, which earned them a good reputation in their village.



On July 21, 1999, the couple was taken to the county government because they went to Beijing to appeal. They were brutally beaten and were forced to pay 1,700 yuan. In October of 1999, while his wife, Li Lingyun went to Beijing to appeal again, the county government officials dragged ZHANG to the judicial office, and then cruelly beat him for an entire day. In April of 2000, Li Lingyun once again went to Beijing to appeal. After she was escorted back to Weifang, the county government officials beat her so cruelly that she lost consciousness. The thugs didn't want to bear the responsibility if she should die, so they asked a Falun Dafa practitioner to take her home on a tricycle. ZHANG Zhiyou hid himself away from his home for a month. However, he was still unable to escape adversity after he returned. He was so badly beaten by the county government officials that his whole body was bruised. He still felt pain and pressure in his chest two months later, and the suffering was so unbearable that he could hardly breathe. The couple was forced to pay 8,000 yuan as a fine. They borrowed money from all around, and thus their life became extremely difficult.

On October 4, 2000, they once again went to Beijing to appeal. On October 5, they were deceived by a plainclothes policeman at a corner in Tiananmen Square, and then were transferred to the Weifang agency in Beijing. Early on the morning of October 6, on their way back, ZHANG Zhiyou clearly knew that even if he were not beaten to death, he would be subjected to severe torture after being sent back to Yuhe County. Therefore, Zhang Zhiyou decided to return to Beijing to appeal for the innocence of Falun Gong. When the train reached Cangzhou, practitioner ZHANG, along with four other practitioners, jumped out of the window of the train while the policemen were fast asleep. ZHANG Zhiyou died. His body was forcibly cremated in Cangzhou on October 8.

Reuters, AFP, the Central News Agency and the World Times reported the case on October 18 or 19, 2000.

203. WANG Yixin

WANG Yixin, male, nearly 70, was from Guojiacun Village, Gouxu Town, Fangzi District, Weifang City. On June 30, 2000, some people led by Changchun Song, the Deputy Secretary of the town branch of the Chinese Communist Party took Mr. WANG and illegally locked him in the yard of the public road station for over 40 days. During this period Mr. WANG slept on a wet cement floor everyday. The only coat that he used as a cover on the floor was stolen. Mr. WANG endured inhuman torture both physically and mentally everyday. In the end he went on a hunger strike for two days to protest when it became unbearable. On the third day he was sent home. At

home Mr. WANG could not take food, stayed in bed, and looked sallow; he also could not use the bathroom. Soon Mr. WANG passed away.

204. LI Huixi

LI Huixi, male, 40, Shouguang County, Weifang City, Shandong Province

LI Huixi went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong and was escorted back to the local police station of Houzhen Town on April 21, 2000. He was beaten to death on that night. On April 22, 2000, the police informed his family that he was dead and cremated his body in a hurry. The police warned his family members not to disclose the news and gave them 45,000 yuan to keep quiet.

AFP and the Central News Agency reported news on April 25, 2000.

205. LOU Aiqing

LOU Aiqing, female, 34 years old, was an employee of the Bureau for Rural Business and Enterprise of Weifang City. She lived in the residential housing provided by her work place. Her husband Ji Jun was sent to a labor-education camp in October 2000.

At 7:00 p.m. on December 20, 2000 it was reported that LOU Aiqing and XU Bing had died of heart attacks in a Weifang detention center, but when family members tried to take photographs of the wounds on their corpses, police confiscated the film.



XU Bing and LOU Aiqing had been detained several times and dismissed from work for practicing Falun Gong. In October 2000, they were detained again for going to Beijing to ask the government for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. Later, both were sentenced to 3 years of forced labor. Upon hearing this, LOU Aiqing had no other choice but to leave home in November. XU Bing also left home in December after being detained by the Kuiwen District "forced-transformation class for Falun Gong practitioners."

About 7:00 p.m. on December 20, 2000, XU and LOU were posting self-stick posters which read, "Falun Dafa Is Righteous," and, "Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance" in the city of Qingdao, when they were caught by the police and arrested. The police used all sorts of harsh punishments in an attempt to make them confess their names and addresses, as well as the source of the materials they were posting. Finally, the police got the information on December 22 after severely torturing them. Later, the two were escorted from Qingdao back to Weifang and remained detained in the Kuiwen detention center.

Then, about 5:00 pm on December 25, the detention center called LOU's family saying that she had died 36 hours ago (at about 5:00 a.m. on December 24). The next morning, her family arrived at the funeral chapel, only to discover the place filled with police. They also noticed that heavy makeup had been applied to LOU, and that her body was covered with injuries and wounds.

Other people witnessed the police surrounding LOU's home. It was learned that LOU's family had taken pictures of her body, and the police exerted a huge effort to find the film. The public security police threatened both her family and her employer. After the police surrounded and threatened her family for several hours, the family had no other choice but to finally give up the film. They forced both families to agree to cremate the bodies immediately. XU's 8-year-old boy and LOU's 11-year-old girl thus lost their mothers.

LOU Aiqing's on December 29.

Washington Post, BBC, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, VOA and Radio of Free Asia reported the case.

206. XU Bing

Thirty-three-year old XU Bing, female, was an employee of the Residential Registration Office of the Public Security Bureau of Kuiwen District, Weifang City. She lived in the west building of the Residential Hall for city employees on Shengli Street. XU Bing's body was cremated on December 28. Also see immediately above LOU Aiqing.

207. LIU Shuchun

LIU Shuchun, male, 38 years old, was a resident of Songzhuang town in Changyi County of Weifang City. At the end of 2000, LIU Shuchun was sentenced to a labor camp because he practiced Falun Gong. He was tortured to death in the Changle Labor Camp at the beginning of 2001. His whole body was deep black and blue with large-scale bruises. In order to cover up their crimes, the labor camp officials wrapped up LIU Shuchun's head so that no one could see the wounds on his face.

The labor camp officials notified LIU's family of his death on January 3, but they did not tell LIU's wife who was detained in Jinan Female Detention Center because she practiced Falun Gong. Up to date, she is still detained there. Now, only LIU's elderly parents and a 7-year-old daughter are left at home, with nobody to take care of them.

208. SUN Shaomei

SUN Shaomei, female, 43 years old, was an employee of the Supply and Marketing Cooperative in the town of Linglong, Zhaoyuan County, Shandong Province had gone to Beijing to appeal several times since July 20, 1999. The local police illegally detained her for about 8 months. The second day after she was released, SUN Shaomei went to Beijing once more and was never heard from again. About mid December, we received a death announcement from Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp, Daxing County, Beijing. It was learned that SUN Shaomei was sent to Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp on November 28. She was sent to the labor camp hospital on December 2 and died at



11:45 on December 12.

AFP, Radio of Free Asia reported the case on February 7.

209. WANG Aijuan

WANG Aijuan , female, 43 years old, was an employee at the Cotton Textile Factory.

At nightfall on April 3, 2001, when Ms. WANG Aijuan, Ms. Li Zhilian and Ms. Song Hongzhi went to distribute Falun Gong truth-clarifying materials in Qingchi Town, they were arrested by policemen from the Fangzi Branch of the Weifang Police Station, and savagely beaten. Two days later, they were sent to Fangzi Detention Center illegally. The three of them refused to cooperate and started on a hunger strike as soon as they arrived at the detention center. On the fourth day (April 6), Fangzi's National Security Team led by Wang Quanfeng (male, age around 38, the head of the Team) cruelly beat the three practitioners who were detained without due process. Wang Quanfeng and other policemen trampled on the practitioners' heads and kicked them. The thugs led by Wang Quanfeng and Li Jinsheng (the head of the detention center, male, around 44) together with prisoners from the working units began to force-feed the practitioners. The practitioners resisted. The policemen then threw the practitioners to the ground and stepped on their temples not allowing them to move at all. If they did move, they were cruelly kicked in the breasts and groin area. Even though their bodies were covered with wounds, the practitioners did not give in.

On the fifth day (April 7), the torture intensified. Wang Quanfeng and Li Jinsheng gathered together a large number of prisoners to forcibly drag the three practitioners outside and tie them onto iron benches (a torture instrument). Li Jinsheng then assigned several people for each practitioner to proceed with the torture. Some would pull on someone's hair while others held their heads as the medical personnel pushed in the tubes. The practitioners struggled to resist. Each was force-fed two or three times before the thugs finally stopped. The practitioners who had no food-intake for 5 days were each force-fed one-kilogram of salt. Ms. WANG Aijuan was the last one to be force-fed.

Shortly after the force-feeding, the practitioners were in pain and started to vomit. Soon their clothing became saturated. Later the practitioners developed abdominal pain and needed to use the toilet, but Guo and others deliberately turned them down. WANG Aijuan cried after defecating in her pants. The thugs still would not release her from the bench. Her cellmates wanted to give her some water, but the police didn't even allow that.

On the morning of April 8, WANG Aijuan experienced severe pain in her groin area that immobilized her. The policemen on duty notified the prison doctor. They found WANG had also developed a high fever, so the practitioners were released from the benches at noontime. The doctor gave WANG Aijuan some medicine. When WANG went to the toilet, she collapsed in the washroom and had to be carried back to her room. Shortly after, WANG Aijuan was in shock. When the police found out that WANG Aijuan was dying, they put her in an ambulance and rushed her to the hospital. WANG Aijuan never came back. Later it was confirmed that she had died of the torture.

After WANG Aijuan died, individuals from the "610 Office" called her husband to attend the cremation of her body. WANG's husband knew that his wife had died because of the police's mistreatment, and he didn't give his consent to the cremation of her body. However the policemen beat him and then cremated WANG Aijuan's body without his consent.

After Li Zhilian and Song Zhihong returned from the hospital in Fangzi Town, the thugs from the "610 Office" illegally sentenced them to the labor camp to prevent the news that WANG Aijuan had died of torture from leaking out.

Agency France Press reported this on April 17, 2001.

210. LI Yinping

LI Yinping, female, 37 years old, was an employee of the Weifang Animal Husbandry Bureau.



On the morning of June 4, 2001, the police dragged 13 Falun Gong practitioners away while they were participating in a group Fa study (teachings of Falun Dafa) in Majia Village, Sunjiaji Township, Shouguang City. They were all sent to Shouguang Detention Center. In the afternoon of June 6 when Falun Gong practitioners reported to the authorities at the detention center that they had been detained for no reason and requested the info to be released, they were dragged into the corridor by the police and were kicked and punched. They were also badly beaten with rubber batons. After the beating, LI Yiping and five others were tied up to iron chairs, which was a very cruel torture instrument to deal with inmates.

In the evening, the policemen headed by the director of the detention center and the division leader, Wang inhumanly tortured the six practitioners while they were tied up. Five or six policemen armed with rubber or electric batons tortured one practitioner. They began with slapping the practitioners on their faces, and then one policeman twisted a practitioner's arm to the back; some yanked the practitioners' hair. The policemen took turns to beat the practitioners with the rubber batons. Three rubber batons were broken and the iron stick inside the baton came off. The policemen just changed rubber batons and continued to beat the practitioners. In addition, the policemen also used high-voltage electric batons to shock the practitioners. When the practitioners lost consciousness the policemen would pour cold water to bring them to, and then continued to beat them. The inhuman torture lasted for three or four hours.

One practitioner who was kept together with LI Yinping said, in the afternoon of June 5, LI Yinping began to spit blood. "I called the prison guards, but they turned a deaf ear. In the afternoon of June 6, we tried to hold a dialogue with the prison guards telling them we were not criminals; therefore, we should be released and go home. The prison guards still turned a deaf ear. We then knocked on the gates of the cells to voice our protest against the illegal detention. The prison guards separated us first and then whipped the practitioner who spat blood. At the time she had blood coming down from the corner of her mouth. In the morning of June 7, practitioners WANG Guirong, LIU Aiqin and WANG Lanxiang who were tied up to the iron

chairs as corporal punishment returned to their cells, but LI Yinping did not show up. I asked them, ‘What happened to LI Yinping?’ They said, ‘It was very vicious. We witnessed what we only heard of in the past. The evil perpetrators stripped off LI Yinping’s cloth and threaten to rape her. The diabolic police tortured her with an electric baton. The sadistic villains even inflicted electric shocks from the electric baton to her breasts and lower body region (*implying her genitals*). LI Yinping screamed for the whole night because of the pain. Other practitioners asked the prison guards to give her some water, but they said she would not die. When the dawn broke the prison guards planned to shock her with electric batons again and found she was dying. Then they hurriedly send her to the hospital.’” LI Yinping was tortured to death.

211. LI Xianglan

LI Xianglan, female, 49, was from Zhenjiazhuang Village, Linjiacun Township, Zhucheng City, Weifang Prefecture, Shandong Province. She was brutally tortured during detention. On April 15, 2001 the police beat her until she had wounds on top of wounds and was on the verge of death. The policemen did not want her to die in the detention center; so as to shirk their responsibility, they sent her back home. LI died on the following day after she was released. After her death, police repeatedly threatened her family members. The police would not allow them to either appeal or sue. Instead the police tried to cover up their crimes of torture and murder.

TIAN Xiangcui, female, 61, Qujiagou, Fengyi Town, Longkou City, Shandong Province

TIAN Xiangcui was a Falun Gong practitioner and was detained at the Fengyi town government facility on July 12 or 13, 2000, for going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. Lead by Cao Chengxu, the staff at the Fengyi town government persecuted 17 Falun Gong practitioners, including TIAN Xiangcui. The practitioners were forced to stand still for the whole day under the burning sun, facing east in the morning and west in the afternoon. Oftentimes, four or five people surrounded and beat one practitioner.

Because TIAN Xiangcui had a Falun Dafa banner in her bag, she was beaten the most. The staff beat her at noon when it was the hottest time during the summer months. They not only beat her with their hands and kicked her, but also used an electric baton on her. Due to the heat in the summer and the severe beating, TIAN was not able to eat anything and coughed badly while she was detained in the town government. Her phlegm also smelled bad. On July 17, TIAN and other practitioners were jailed in the Zhangjia Gou detention center. TIAN slipped into a coma. Three days later, on July 20, TIAN's family members were told to take her home so they could shift the burden of her death. TIAN remained in a coma after returning home. On July 22, TIAN was sent to the hospital. She never regained consciousness and passed away.

212. WANG Xiujuan

Falun Gong practitioner WANG Xiujuan, female, 36 years old, was a farmer in Masong Village, Weifang City, Shandong Province was beaten to death on January 21, 2001.



According to eyewitness accounts, WANG Xiujuan and seven fellow Falun Gong practitioners had been illegally detained since September 26, 2000 by the township under the pretense of a "transformation class," and they were not released until February 13, 2001, almost five months later.

Each practitioner was kept in a separate room that was locked day and night, and they were not allowed family visits, even for the Chinese Lunar New Year. The staff led by the Secretary of the Township's Committee of politics and Law, Zhao Shijun often beat practitioners with twisted wire whips. (This causes severe damage to a person's skin and can take the skin right off.) Besides beating the practitioners, the thugs barred family members from sending in food to the practitioners. They attempted to break practitioners' belief using violence, starvation and exposure to the cold. However, despite the brutality, none of the practitioners fought back or talked back, nor did they yield to their persecutors. In the afternoon of January 21, 2001, Zhao Shijun and staff member Gao Yongrui badly beat WANG who had not had any food for 4 or 5 days. At about 3:00 or 4:00 in the afternoon, WANG was beaten to death. To avoid responsibility they cremated WANG without notifying her family members.

AAP reported the case on April 13, 2001.

213. SHANG Qingling

Falun Gong practitioner SHANG Qingling, male, 38 years old, was a resident in the township of Lixin. Because he insisted on practicing Falun Gong, he was arrested on December 28, 2000 and thrown into the Laiwu City Detention center. The police tried to force him to write statements attacking Falun Gong and expressing remorse. He refused to do so and started a hunger strike in protest. On day 9 of his hunger strike, the police placed long handcuffs and heavy shackles on him, and forced-fed him with flour soup. The force-feeding caused severe infections in his lungs and trachea. The police finally released him and rushed him to the hospital, but it was too late. He passed away on January 31, 2001.

214. REN Tingling

REN Tingling, female, was 51 years old and from Haiyang Town, Yantai City, Shandong Province.

On February 22, 2001 (Chinese lunar calendar), Haiyang City's "610 Office" issued an order which stated that those practitioners who did not give up practicing Falun Gong would be forced to gather at "115 Base" to be brainwashed. Over 160 practitioners from the city were put in rooms of different sizes. Men and women were locked together in the same rooms.

REN Tingling, jailed in room 209, was from Xiaotan Village in Liuge Town. She was brought back from Beijing after appealing for Falun Gong and was illegally imprisoned. Before coming to the "115 Base," she was imprisoned in the Dongcun Detention Center. People in the Dongcun Detention Center used extremely cruel and inhuman methods to persecute Falun Gong practitioners. In March, when she was brought to the "115 Base," REN Tingling was at the verge of death. One day, the other practitioners from room 209 found that REN Tingling was in extreme discomfort. She was holding her body, clutching her own shoulders with her arms and her whole body was shaking. She was in critical condition. The other practitioners immediately told the guard, but the guard did not care. Shortly after that, the guard forced the practitioners to go watch a brainwashing video. Some practitioners wanted to stay and take care of REN but the guard prohibited them. That morning, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., REN Tingling died.

215. CONG Yu'e

CONG Yu'e, female, 53, of Mouping District, Yantai City

Because CONG Yu'e went to Beijing to appeal in October 2000 she was arrested and imprisoned in the Gao Ling Town Detention Center, and not allowed to eat or drink. She was tortured to death after much suffering there. In order to cover up her death, the local government offered her family RMB1500 yuan each year as a private settlement.

216. WANG Jinlong

WANG Jinlong, 34, from Junan County, Linyi City, Shandong Province.

WANG Jinlong was arrested in August of 2001 for traveling with two other Falun Gong practitioners to Yanggu County to tell people the truth about Falun Gong. WANG protested his unlawful captivity with a hunger strike. For this he was tortured severely and force-fed for half a month, which led to his death. WANG's body was immediately sent to the crematorium by authorities to hide any evidence of abuse. Authorities later went so far as to extort money from WANG's family when they went to claim his ashes.

217. WU Haiyou

Six policemen from the Xipaotai Police Station, the Zhifu District Police Department, arrested Falun Gong practitioner WU Haiyou. He was beaten and rolled all the way down the stairs from the 4th floor to the ground floor. He fell unconscious on the spot. Five days later, WU Haiyou's family received a notice to pick up his body. They had beaten WU Haiyou to death.

218. GUO Ping

GUO Ping, female, 27, Huangjiazhuang Village, Weizhou Road, Kuiwen District, Weifang City

On December 29, 2001, GUO Ping and her husband, Liu Peidong, were at home when several policemen from the Ershilibao Police Station of Kuiwen District broke into their house and abducted them. The couple was held in the Detention Center of Kuiwen District.



On May 15, 2002, GUO Ping was sent to the No. 2 People's Hospital of Weifang City for emergency treatment when she was on the brink of death after being detained and tortured for five and half months in the detention center. During the emergency treatment she was still handcuffed. Several police officers controlled the patient's room. People from the local Procuratorate and Court came to see GUO Ping. A judge asked a police officer that why they didn't release the person after torturing the person to so bad a condition? Her husband was escorted from the detention center to the hospital to witness the condition of his wife who had swollen hands and feet as a result of the torture. After he returned to the detention center, he started a hunger strike, protesting the police's inhuman, brutal torture.

At 11:00 pm on May 17, GUO Ping lost her life as a result of the torture. Family members including parents and parents-in-laws were very angry with the thugs at the Bureau of Public Security for torturing their loved one to death.

219. WU Jingxia

WU Jingxia, 29, Gejia Village, Fenghuang Street, Fangzi District, Weifang City

WU Jingxia was arrested on January 6, 2002 while she was distributing flyers with information about Falun Gong. She was sent to a brainwashing class on January 18 and tortured to death around 5:00 p.m. on January 19. Notice of her death was not sent to her family until January 20.

According to a witness, many police officers monitored the family members and relatives who came to show their last respects. Ms. WU Jingxia's family members and relatives witnessed the cuts and bruises that were visible all over her body and also noticed the four or five deep depressions on her chest caused by electric batons. Her lower back and thighs were beaten so severely that they had dark bruises. The beatings had fractured one of her thighbones, and her face was covered with blood, which made her body difficult to recognize.



Wu Jingxia and her 15 months old daughter

After her death, members from the Fenghuang Street Administrative Office and the Fangzi District Police Department set illegal surveillance systems in place to monitor her mother, her husband, and all of her other relatives. They were under 24-hour house arrest. At the same time, the authorities did not allow relatives and friends to visit the family. Nearby villages were also under control to block the news from getting out. The perpetrators were extremely afraid of their crime being exposed.

Ms. WU left behind a 15-month-old baby.

220. ZHENG Fangying

ZHENG Fangying, female, of Beiwei Village, Weifang City

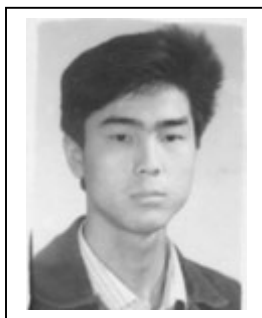
On December 2, 2001, ZHENG Fangying traveled to Beijing to distribute Falun Gong flyers and to unfurl a Falun Gong banner at the Tiananmen Square. There were several dozens of other Falun Gong practitioners who unfurled their banners simultaneously. ZHENG Fangying was knocked down and beaten severely by the police before she was taken to a police station with other Falun Gong practitioners. In the police station, she was heavily beaten and shocked with a high voltage electric baton. Because of the cruel torture, her internal organs were severely injured. Later, she was detained in a small, solitary cell.



During her hunger strike, the police continued to torture her. She was unable to walk. Her life was greatly endangered. Fearing responsibility in case she died, the police sent her to the railway station for her to go home. After arriving at Jinan Railway Station, she was left alone. But she was so weak that she could hardly move. A kind-hearted young man helped her to her home. Her family members found that she lost two teeth, her abdomen looked dark brown, and bruises were all over her body. Because of the severe injury done to her internal organs, a dragging sound came from her abdomen area when she moved her body. She died three days after she got home.

221. LIU Chun

LIU Chun, male, went to Beijing to appeal together with his girlfriend and his mother before the New Year's Day of 2001. He was arrested there. He was then taken back to Qingdao City, escorted by police. LIU Chun didn't want to be passively persecuted by the injustice of the government and tried to escape. But, unfortunately, he died when he tried to get away by jumping out of the train. His girl friend, Ms. Wang was detained somewhere in northeast China and the whereabouts of his mother was unknown at the time of that report.



222. QI Fengqin

QI Fengqin, female, 43, Liaocheng, Shandong Province.



QI Fengqin was an accountant at the Liaocheng Bureau of Agriculture. She was fired from her job in 1999 due to her practice of Falun Gong. One day in early September of 2000, she went out to pass out informational flyers including "The Truth about Falun Dafa and How Its Practitioners Have Been Persecuted." She was arrested and thrown in jail. A month later (around October 11, 2000), it was confirmed that she had passed away in jail.

The authorities had refused to release her after her term at the detention center expired. Instead, they continued to hold her at the local police squad, where she protested by six days of hunger strike. The cause of her death was not clear.

After her death, the authorities froze her body without giving her family a chance to pay their final respects. The authorities also tried to prevent the news of her death from spreading. Practitioners who knew what happened were all thrown in jail within days following her death. In addition, her husband has vanished. The authorities have also extended the prison term of a fellow practitioner with the surname of LI, who was locked up in the same jail with QI Fengqin and knew of the case.

III. LIST OF 918 VICTIMS WHO DIED FROM TORTURE AS OF MARCH 2004

As of the end of March 2004, World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong has verified 918 deaths since the persecution of Falun Gong in China began in 1999. In October 2001, government officials inside China reported that the actual death toll was 5 times the number of the confirmed cases. Since the summer of 2003, expert sources have put this figure in the range of ten thousand.

In spite of extreme difficulty in discovering and verifying information in China related to wrongful deaths that occurred in an ongoing government persecution, we have been able to identify names, age and location of those who died from torture.

ANHUI PROVINCE (13)

LI Jun (30, Hefei)	WU Qingbin (37, Huainan)
LI Jun (33, Hefei)	XIE Guiying (30, Huainan)
LI Mei (28, Hefei)	ZHANG Duoyun (73, Hefei)
MEI Jianzhu (55, HuoShan)	ZHANG Guiqin (37, Hefei)
RUI Xiaolin (39, Anqing)	ZHU Zhiyong (26, LiuAn)
SUN Xiumei (24, Linquan)	ZHU Zongxia (51, HeFei)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (48, Xuancheng)	

BEIJING (24)

GONG Baohua (35, Pinggu)	UNKNOWN Practitioner (22)
GUAN Lin	UNKNOWN Practitioner (35)
LI Shouqiang (37, Chaoyang)	UNKNOWN Practitioner (35, Miyun)
LI Yuhua	UNKNOWN Practitioner (35, Miyun)
LI Yuling (DongCheng)	UNKNOWN Practitioner (25, Mentougou)
LI Zuling (FengTai)	WANG Chan (39)
LIU Guimin (35, Miyun)	WU Simin (63, Yanqing)
LIU Zhilan (40, Fangshan)	WU Yao (57)
MEI Yulan (44, Chaoyang)	ZHANG Shuqi (52, Xicheng)
PENG Guangjun (55, Huairou)	ZHANG Shuzhen (51, Haidian)
REN Hanfen (73, Fengtai)	ZHANG Yunyi (33)
UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (Miyun)	ZHAO Xin (32, Beijing)

CHONGQING (27)

DUAN Shiqiong (34)	LI Lanying (Tongnan)
GUO Sulan (54, Tongnan)	LI Zetao (22)
HU Mingquan (63, Jiangbei)	LIAO Furong (55, Pengshui)
LI Guihua (47, Jiangbei)	LIU Chunshu (44, Banan)

LONG Gang (33, Tongliang)
MO Shuijin (65)
PU Xinjiang (53)
TANG Meijun (49)
TANG Qianwan (52)
WANG Jiqin (29)
XIA Wei (43, Jiangbei)
XIANG Xuelan (59)
XIAO Chengrui (52)
XU Huijuan (65)

FUJIAN PROVINCE (7)

CHEN Biyu (51, Fuzhou)
DAI Xiangguang (29, Putian)
SUN Ruijian (29, Ningde)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (32)

GANSU PROVINCE (22)

CHENG Guilan (73, Tianshui)
DONG Jinlan (38, Wuwei)
GENG Cuifang (48, Lanzhou)
HE Xuehua (JiShiShan)
HOU Youfang (49, Jinchang)
HUANG Xinjin (43, Wuwei)
HUANG Zhiyi (60, Longxi)
LI Faming (52, Longxi)
LIU Junming (32, Longxi)
LIU Lanxiang (40, Wuwei)
OUYANG Wei (32, Lanzhou)

GUANGDONG PROVINCE (25)

CHEN Chengyong (35, Guangzhou)
CHEN Liwen (63, Gaozhou)
CHEN Duo (54, ShanTou)
DENG Weiqun (Jiangmen)
GAO Xianmin (41, Guangzhou)
HAO Runjuan (28, Guangzhou)
HONG Haoyuan (28, Chaozhou)
HUANG Weijun (50, Jieyang)
HUANG Yaoying (68, Gaozhou)
LAI Zhijun (50, Dongguan)
LI Liang (45, Maoming)
LI Xiaojin (33, Guangzhou)

XU Yunfeng (50)
YU Xiangmei (35, Changshou)
ZENG Fanshu (56, Jiangjin)
ZHANG Fangliang (47, Rongchang)
ZHANG Sufang (Changshou)
ZHANG Dabi (60, Shuangqiao)
ZHANG Nengxiu (54)
ZHOU Chenyu (45)
ZHOU Liangzhu (60)

XIAO Yanglong (32, Pingtan)
YANG Ruiyu (38, Fuzhou)
ZHANG Guoqing (60, Zhangzhou)

SONG Yanzhao (31, Wuwei)
SUN Junxian (29, ZhuangLang)
WAN Guifu (57, Lanzhou)
WANG Shenggui (35, Tianshui)
YAO Baorong (52, Lanzhou)
YI Yongjiang (37, Lanzhou)
YUAN Jiang (29, Lanzhou)
ZHANG Fengyun (42, Lanzhou)
ZHANG Xiaodong (30, Lanzhou)
ZHANG Youqing (58, Longxi)
ZHAO Xudong (34, Lanzhou)

LIU Shaobo (Guangzhou)
LUO Feiming (64, Maoming)
LUO Zhixiang (28, Guangzhou)
RAO Zhuoyuan (33, Guangzhou)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (28, Yangchun)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Guangzhou)
WANG Shubin (28, Shantou)
WU Jinfang (51, Jieyang)
YANG Cheng (Maoming)
YANG Xueqin (65, Guangzhou)
ZENG Yuwen (25, Heyuan)
ZHENG Huabing (19, EnPing)

ZHU Derong (Guangzhou)

GUANGXI AUTONOMOUS REGION (2)

WANG Rencheng (35, Qinzhou)

XUAN Deqiong (Qinzhou)

GUIZHOU PROVINCE (8)

CHEN Changfa (51, Guiyang)

HAN Ming (30, PingBai)

LONG Zhaohui (27, TianZhu)

SUN Faxiang (60, Guiyang)

XIE Nengyang (51, Guiyang)

XU Guangdao

YANG Yi (38, Fuquan)

YE Fenglin (45, Bijie)

HAINAN AUTONOMOUS REGION (1)

ZHUANG Guangxin (21, Qionghai)

HEBEI PROVINCE (92)

AN Xiukun (49, Hengshui)

CAO Fazhen (56, Yuanshi)

CHEN Aizhong (33, Zhangjiakou)

CHEN Yanying (35, Ningjin)

CHEN Yuqing (61, Handan)

CHEN Hongping (ZhangJiaKou)

CUI Yulan (Langfang)

DI Wanqing (LiXian)

DING Gangzi (47, Shijiazhuang)

DING Yan (32, Shijiazhuang)

DING Lihong (36, Shijiazhuang)

DONG Cuifang (29, GaoCheng)

DOU Hejun (Weixian)

FAN Yaxiong (42, Zhangjiakou)

Unknown Female Practitioner (Chengde)

FENG Guoguang (44, Baoding)

GAO Shiping (58, Zhangjiakou)

GU Chenhai (46, Xiahuayuan)

GU Yalou (31, Hejian)

HOU Guimin (45, QinHuangDao)

HU Hexiang (Qinhuangdao)

JIANG Suhua (50, Chicheng)

JIANG Xiuyun (52, ZunHua)

JIAO Fenglan (60, BaoDing)

KANG Ruizhu (52, PingShan)

LAN Hongyu (35, Zunhua)

LI Zhishui (59, Xinji)

LI Chouren (43, Gaocheng)

LI Shuli (Qinhuangdao)

LIU Dongfen (52, Renxian)

LIU Dongxue (43, Baoding)

LIU Huanqing (58, Handan)

LIU Lianyi (54, Jingxian)

LIU Qiusheng (40, Bucheng)

LIU Rongxiu (55, Shijiazhuang)

LIU Shusong (28, pinggu)

LIU Baoyuan (33, Dingxing)

LIU Deyi (45, Fengnan)

LIU Erzeng (40, PingShan)

LIU Fuse (67, Shenzhou)

LU Zhaofeng (39, Daming)

MA Zhanmei (LaiYuan)

MAO Yanping (34, ShiJiaZhuang)

MENG Jincheng (50, TangShan)

PI Jinghui (55, Shanhaiguan)

Practitioner (Shijiazhuang)

REN Mengjun (56, Shahe)

RONG Fengxian (34, Baoding)

SONG Cuiling (52, Zhangjiakou)

SONG Xingguo (29, Huanghua)

SONG Youchun (54, Qinhuangdao)

SUN Shouqi (56, DingZhou)

SUN Yanqing (40, Zhangjiakou)

SUN Yumei (55, ZhangJiaKou)

TAI Yurong (36, Baoding)
 TAO Hongsheng (46, Shijiazhuang)
 TAO Shangen (65, NingJin)
 UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (Qianan)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Langfang)
 WANG Ailing (51, Zhangjiakou)
 WANG Jinling (53, Mancheng)
 WANG Xingtian (44, Ningjin)
 WANG Gaibian (63, WuAn)
 WANG Hongbin (39, ShiJiaZhuang)
 WEI Chaozong (40, Cangzhou)
 WEI Laihe (37, Tangshan)
 WU Yanshui (55, Laishui)
 XIAO Xingai (39, Hengshui)
 XIE Wenping (Dingxing)
 XIONG Fengxia (56, Dingxing)
 XUE Xia (33, Xingtai)
 XUN Ruilin (Handan)
 XUN Ruilin (Handan)

YAN Hai (37, Zhangjiakou)
 YANG Guibao (56, Huailai)
 YANG Mei (23, Cangzhou)
 YANG Yufang (50, ZhangJiaKou)
 YOU Zhilan (51, Xingtai)
 ZHAI Liansheng (60, Handan)
 ZHAI Xiuqin (61, BaoDing)
 ZHAN Jinyan (25, Baoding)
 ZHANG Jianxun (64, Anping)
 ZHANG Xiuling (Handan)
 ZHANG Yiqin (Laiyuan)
 ZHANG Zhibin (34, Qinhuangdao)
 ZHANG Xiaoru (50, HanDan)
 ZHANG Xiumin (50, TangShan)
 ZHAO Fengnian (48, Shijiazhuang)
 ZHAO Yingqi (59, TangShan)
 ZHOU Zhenjie (68, Handan)
 ZHU Yourong (45, Qinhuangdao)
 ZUO Zhigang (33, shijiazhuang)

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE (147)

BAI Xiuhua (40, Acheng)
 BI Jiaxin (58, Jiamusi)
 BI Yunping (Harbin)
 CAO Liangyi (31, QiQiHaEr)
 CHEN Qiulan (Daqing)
 CHEN Ying (17, Jiamusi)
 CUI Xiaojuan (40, Daqing)
 CUI Cunyi (54, MuDanJiang)
 DENG Weinan (26, Bayan)
 DENG Xiangyun (39, Hegang)
 DU Guilan (Hegang)
 FANG Cuifang (40, Qitaihe)
 FU Guilan (Harbin)
 FU Zhiyu (QiQiHaEr)
 GAO Feng (31, wuchang)
 GAO Hua (31, Baiquan)
 GU Xiuxian (36, Shuangcheng)
 GUO Huailing (60, JiXian)
 GUO Meisong (38, JiXi)
 HE Jun (28, Harbin)
 HE Caibin (49, Harbin)
 HE Huajiang (45, Daqing)
 HE Ping (35, Qitaihe)
 HUA Haiyu (53, Daqing)

JI Songshan (27, ShuangYaShan)
 JIA YongFa (35, Luobei)
 JIA Dongmei (33, HeBei)
 JIANG Liguang (52, Shuangcheng)
 JIANG Rongzhen (42, Jixi)
 JIAO Zhensheng (66, Baiquan)
 JU Yajun (33, Acheng)
 KONG Deyi (38, Harbin)
 KONG Fanzhe (34, Harbin)
 LI Baoshui (39, Daqing)
 LI Hongbin (Acheng)
 LI Ping (31, Anda)
 LI Wenrui (37, Harbin)
 LI Xiaorong (41, Daqing)
 LI Xiuqing (60, Jixi)
 LI Fenghua (44, JiaMuSi)
 LI Hongmin (55, Mudanjiang)
 LI Ruqing (66, Shuangyashan)
 LI Xiufen (63, DaQing)
 LI Xuelian (40, Suihua)
 LI Yuanguang (34, Daqing)
 LIN Limei (30, Boli)
 LIU Guihua (Jidong)
 LIU Xiaoling (37, zhaodong)

LIU Guiying (43, MiShan)
 LIU Jie (37, Shuangcheng)
 LIU Jinling (37, Harbin)
 LIU Jinshan (56, Shuangyashan)
 LIU Limei (41, Harbin)
 LIU Qingjiu (44, ShuangCheng)
 LIU Tongling (53, DaQing)
 LIU Xin (40, Qitaihe)
 LIU Xiwen (60, SuiHua)
 LIU Yan (33, QingAn)
 LIU Yuhong (35, Hegang)
 LU Chenglin (37, Yichun)
 LU Liangui (48, Harbin)
 LU Xiuyun (53, Daqing)
 LU Bingshen (39, Daqing)
 MENG Xianzhi (54, Harbin)
 NA Changjian (51, Shuangcheng)
 NIU Huaiyi (Daqing)
 PANG Siyuan (61, Shuangcheng)
 QING Shuyan (59, Harbin)
 REN Pengwu (33, Harbin)
 SHANG Guangshen (Zhaoyuan)
 SONG Gang (53, Yichun)
 SONG Ruiyi (48, Yilan)
 SUN Jihong (Huanan)
 SUN Shuqin (58, Hegang)
 SUN Yalan (Hegang)
 SUN Yuhua (48, Hulan)
 TAN Chengqiang (43, ShuangCheng)
 TANG Hong (37, Jiamusi)
 TIAN Baobin (52, Harbin)
 TONG Wencheng (49, ShuangCheng)
 UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (Harbin)
 UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (Harbin)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (65, Daqing)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (65, Jiamusi)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Suihua)
 WANG BaoXian (42, Qiqihaer)
 WANG Bin (47, Daqing)
 WANG Jinguo (34, Shuangcheng)
 WANG Shujun (48, Jiamusi)
 WANG Shuqin (63, Daqing)
 WANG Xiaozong (36, Mudanjiang)
 WANG Xiuying (45, Harbin)
 WANG Defeng (37, Shuangcheng)
 WANG Honggang (Harbin)
 WANG Jiguo (40, Mudanjiang)
 WANG Kemin (DaQing)
 WANG Shufang (49, Acheng)
 WANG Weihua (25, QiQiHaEr)
 WANG Wenbo (45, Shuangcheng)
 WANG Wenxue (63, Harbin)
 WANG Xiulan (57, ShuangCheng)
 WANG Yongcheng (40, Harbin)
 WEI Shujiang (Harbin)
 WU Baowang (36, Shuangcheng)
 WU Lingxia (37, Shuangyashan)
 WU Qingxiang (50, Harbin)
 YAN Xiuzhong (52, Boli)
 YANG Wenhua (48, Yanshou)
 YANG Zhonghai (33, Suileng)
 YANG Bin (26, Harbin)
 YANG Hailing (34, Jidong)
 YE Xiufeng (65, Daqing)
 YIN Ling (34, ShuangYaShan)
 YU Shuqin (Yilan)
 YU Zhengyi (28, Harbin)
 YU Guanyun (61, Harbin)
 YU Jixing (30, MuDanJiang)
 YU Tianyong (Mishan)
 YU Yongquan (45, DaQing)
 YUAN Hezhen (42, HuaNan)
 ZANG Dianlong (38, Shuangcheng)
 ZHANG Fu (32, Jiamusi)
 ZHANG Min (Yilan)
 ZHANG Shengfan (38, Shuangcheng)
 ZHANG Tao (53, Shuangchen)
 ZHANG Tieyan (29, Daqing)
 ZHANG Weixin (44, Daqing)
 ZHANG Xiaochun (43, Suihua)
 ZHANG Yanchao (Wuchang)
 ZHANG Yulan (55, Mishan)
 ZHANG Yuzhen (46, Hegang)
 ZHANG Zhenfu (58, Hegang)
 ZHANG Bingxiang (48, Acheng)
 ZHANG Changming (50, QiTaiHe)
 ZHANG Xuewen (54, HuLan)
 ZHAO Dong (38, Jixi)
 ZHAO Fulan (59, Jiamusi)
 ZHAO Guoxin (41, Hegang)
 ZHAO Yayun (54, Shuangcheng)
 ZHAO Chunying (31, JiXi)

ZHAO Fengyun (50, Harbin)
ZHAO Shuhong (29, Harbin)
ZHENG Wenqin (Daqing)
ZHENG Libo (51, Qitaihe)

HENAN PROVINCE (29)

BAI Aixiang (44, Jiaozuo)
CHANG Baoli (20, Gongyi)
CUI Ningning (46, ZhengZhou)
DAI Xiaojing (61, Zhengzhou)
DI Xishun (50, Gongyi)
DU Xu (35, Nanyang)
GUAN Ge (32, XinXiang)
GUO Xiumei (45, Huaiyang)
HE Guozhong (56, Zhengzhou)
KE Ling (ZhengZhou)
LI Jian (34, Zhengyang)
LI Junchen (46, ZhouKou)
LI Kun (66, NanYang)
LIU Gai (JiaoZuo)
SHAN Yongzhi (56, Zhengzhou)

HUBEI PROVINCE (39)

CAI Mingtao (27, Wuhan)
CHEN Caixia (40, Shiyan)
CHEN Xiang (55, Huangshi)
DING Wen (32, Shiyan)
FU Xiaoyun (53, Wuhan)
GUI Xunhua (38, Huangmei)
GUO Huafeng (36, GongAn)
HE Xingzong (55, Macheng)
HU Youliang (48, Xishui)
HUANG Jianyong (23, Macheng)
LI Changjun (33, Wuhan)
LI Jiju (37, Macheng)
LI Xuechun (63, Macheng)
LI Yingxiu (52, wuhan)
LIU Qunying (42, Wuhan)
LUO Kaijun (55, Macheng)
MEI Zhongquan (61, Wuxue)
NAN Chuyin (53, Xishui)
OUYANG Ming (41, HuangGang)
PENG Min (30, Wuhan)

ZHOU Zhichang (45, Shuangcheng)
ZHOU Jingsen (68, Harbin)
ZUO Guoqing (37, Daqing)

SHANG Shuichi (49, Yuzhou)
SUN Guilan (58, ShangQiu)
SUN Shimei (XiangCheng)
WANG Gaizhi (47, Zhenping)
XIAO Jiayong (34, Nanyang)
YAO Guijiao (MengZhou)
YAO Sanzhong (34, LuoHe)
YUAN Xiangfan (38, Ruyang)
ZHANG Baoju (ZhengZhou)
ZHANG Quande (Nanyang)
ZHANG Yali (NanYang)
ZHAO Dexiu (Xinyang)
ZHAO Guoan (50, Wuyang)
ZHU Gaidi (ZhengZhou)

PENG Shunan (53, Wuhan)
QIU Pingan (54, Xiangfan)
REN Jinhuan (28, Fangxian)
SHEN Deming (Xiantao)
SONG Huaping (43, Yingcheng)
SONG Wanxue (48, Huangshi)
SONG Yulian (52, Xiangfan)
TIAN Baozhen (42, Wuhan)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Macheng)
WANG Haoyun (Wuhan)
WANG Huajun (35, Macheng)
WU Mingfang (36, Suizhou)
XIA Gang (32, WuhHan)
XU Yufeng (46, XianNing)
ZENG Xiane (36, Shiyan)
ZHAN Wei (31, Yingcheng)
ZHANG Aijiao (39, Xiantao)
ZHAO Yingfeng (65, Xiangfan)
ZHAO Zichu (51, WuXue)

HUNAN PROVINCE (19)

CAO Jianzhen (Yuanjiang)
CHEN Ouxiang (43, Pingjiang)
CHEN Xiangrui (29, HengYang)
CHEN Xingtao (39, YueYang)
DENG Guojun (60, BinZhou)
GU Jiahong (27, Changsha)
GUAN Chaosheng (56, Qidong)
JIANG Laisheng (63, Qiyang)
KUANG Su (Qidong)
LIU Shiyou (72, Hengyang)

LIU Caiyun (Zhuzhou)
OU Keshun (Changde)
PEI Ouhua (61, Hengyang)
WANG Yijia (45, Hengyang)
XIANG Xulin (56, JinShi)
XIAO Guiying (YueYang)
YAN Shaoyuan (49, HengYang)
ZHOU Heliang (55, AnHua)
ZUO Shuchun (42, Changsha)

INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION (9)

LIU Yuxiang (50, HuLuBeiErYaKeShi)
MENG Guiying (39, Mangzhouli)
WANG Yaxuan (53, chifeng)
WANG Ruxin (60, Yakeshi)
YU Xiulan (60, Eqi)

YUAN Shumei (ChiFeng)
ZHAO Yanxia (56, Chifeng)
ZHENG Lanfeng (39, ChiFeng)
ZHOU Caixia (Chifeng)

JIANGSU PROVINCE (7)

CHEN Hanchang (Qidong)
GE Xiulan (51, Huaian)
HUANG Hanchong (39, qidong)
LIAO Qinying (33, Wujin)

ZHANG Wannian (71, Yandu)
ZHANG Zhenggang (36, Huaian)
ZHOU Fenglin (32, Changzhou)

JIANGXI PROVINCE (13):

CHEN Jianning (31, Wuning)
HU Qingyun (50, Nanchang)
JIANG Genjin (47, NanChang)
JIN Zunyi (25, Nanchang)
LAN Hu (30, Jiujiang)
LI Jingchun (46, Jiujiang)
LI Yanhua (45, Nanchang)

LIU Fengchun (56, Nanchang)
MOTHER OF FU Xiaojuan (56, Gaoan)
TANG Jinmei (71, ZhangShu)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Jiujiang)
WAN Xin (28, Nanchang)
ZHANG Baoxing (50, Jiujiang)

JILIN PROVINCE (118)

BAI Xiaojun (35, Changchun)
CAO Yali (46, Nongan)
CHEN Dexi (36, Shulan)
CHEN Yongzhe (34, Shulan)
CONGRUI Chu (19, Shulan)

CUI Jianguo (36, Jilin)
CUI Zhengshu (36, Jilin)
DAI Chunhua (33, Siping)
DENG Shiying (42, Jilin)
DING Yunde (55, Baishan)

DONG Guijie (53, Baicheng)
 FU Chunsheng (51, Jilin)
 GAO Ya (Changchun)
 GAO Chengji (52, Baishan)
 GUO Qiang
 GUO Shufen (49, Jilin)
 GUO Yaling (49, Jilin)
 HAN Yuzhu (47, Yushu)
 HAN Chunyuan (Changchun)
 HOU Xiuping (35, Changchun)
 HOU Zhanhai (Jilin)
 HOU Lijun (60, Changchun)
 HOU Mingkai (35, Changchun)
 HUANG Baochen (65, Yushu)
 JI Jingchang (52, Changchun)
 JIANG Chunxian (34, Dehui)
 JIANG Laiyou (49, JiaoHe)
 JIANG Shulan (60, Daan)
 JING Fengyun (43, Siping)
 KONG Fanrong (56, Shulan)
 LI Jin (25, Changchun)
 LI Xifang (58, Tonghua)
 LI Zaiji (48, Jilin)
 LI Aiyang (Yitong)
 LI Chuanping (50, Jilin)
 LI Hua (45, Nongan)
 LI Li (35, Lishu)
 LI Rong (Changchun)
 LI Rongxian (44, Huadian)
 LI Shuhua (32, Yushu)
 LI Shunfeng (57, Baishan)
 LI Shuqin (54, Changchun)
 LI Yutong (Dehui)
 LIU Hong (Yanji)
 LIU Jiankun (31, Liaoyuan)
 LIU Lei (Changchun)
 LIU Yi (34, Changchun)
 LIU Yucai (60, Panshi)
 LIU Chengjun (32, Nongan)
 LIU Haibo (35, Changchun)
 LIU Mingke (45, Jilin)
 LIU Zhichen (32, Dehui)
 LU Xihua (35, Dehui)
 LV Shuqiu (46, Jilin)
 PIAO Shihao (63, Yanji)
 QU Junli (28, Jilin)
 SHEN Jianli (34, Changchun)
 SHEN Shuhua (47, Jilin)
 SONG Changguang (26, Changchun)
 SONG Shijie (56, Siping)
 SONG Yonghua (45, Yanji)
 SUI Futao (30, Liuhe)
 SUN Jianhua (34, Shulan)
 SUN Shiwen (40, Jiutai)
 SUN Youfa (24, Lishu)
 SUN Shizhong (SongYuan)
 TIAN Junlong (45, Yitong)
 TONG Zhentian (22, Shulan)
 UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (33)
 UNKNOWN Female Practitioner (53)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (33, Changchun)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Antu)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Changchun)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Jilin)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Shulan)
 WANG Guoping (40, Shulan)
 WANG Kefei (35, Changchun)
 WANG Lixin (32, Jilin)
 WANG Shuquan (30, Shulan)
 WANG Tiesong (32, Antu)
 WANG Xianyou (56, Yushu)
 WANG Xiulan (50, Jilin)
 WANG Yan (55, Changchun)
 WANG Hongtian (41, Dehui)
 WANG Jinian (29, Baishan)
 WANG Shuxian (42, Nongan)
 WANG Xiufen (36, Jilin)
 WANG Xiuyun (47, Huadian)
 WANG Ziguang (54, Jilin)
 WU Lianjie (Baicheng)
 XIAO Jinsong (35, Jilin)
 XU Shuxiang (48, Changchun)
 XU Xijun (Changchun)
 XUAN Honggui (36, Meihekou)
 YANG Yan (62, Changchun)
 YANG Guijun (47, Liaoyuan)
 YANG Guiqin (43, Changchun)
 YANG Zhongfang (37, Yanji)
 YIN Shuyun (46, Changchun)
 YU Lixin (36, Jilin)
 YU Qiushi (64, Zhenlai)
 YU Wenjiang (56, Siping)

YU Chunhai (63, Jilin)
YU Xianjiang (51, Changchun)
YUE Kai (29, Yushu)
ZHANG Wenya (35, Changchun)
ZHANG Yuanming (42, Changchun)
ZHANG Qifa (38, Baishan)
ZHANG Quanfu (65, BaiShan)
ZHANG Yulan (48, AnTu)

ZHANG Zhiqiu (47, Changchun)
ZHAO Jing (19, Jilin)
ZHENG Junshu (24, Jilin)
ZHENG Yongping (Baishan)
ZHI Guixiang (31, Gongzhuling)
ZHOU Wenjie (43, Liaoyuan)
ZHUANG Xincheng (30, Meihekou)
ZOU Benhui (55, Changchun)

LIAONING PROVINCE (100)

BAI Shuzhen (60, Wafangdian)
CAO Shufang (61, Jinzhou)
CAO Fengqiu (48, Huludao)
CHEN Dewen (Suizhong)
CHEN Jiafu (41, Dalian)
CHEN Sulan (53, Fushun)
CHEN Yong (34, Dalian)
CHEN Zhenli (Dalian)
CHEN Min (Fushun)
CHI Yulian (44, Dalian)
DONG Yongwei (52, Dalian)
DU Baolan (48, Jinzhou)
FANG LiHong (38, Anshan)
FANG Yuqin (78, Tieling)
GUO Shuyan (38, Liaoyang)
HAN Fuxiang (66, Fushun)
HAN Qingcai (62, Liaozhong)
HU Xiuying (48, Jinzhou)
HUANG Ke (31, FuShun)
JIN Lifeng (39, Huludao)
KOU Xiaoping (40, Anshan)
LI Shuyuan (51, Huludao)
LI Xiumei (58, Dalian)
LI Yanhua (65, Dashiqiao)
LI Baoxia (48, Huludao)
LI Hongwei (50, Chaoyang)
LI Xiaoyuan (50, Shenyang)
LI Ying (FuShun)
LI Zhongmin (31, Dalian)
LIANG Suyun (36, Fushun)
LIN Zhiping (60, JianPing)
LIU Liyun (44, Huludao)
LIU Wenping (43, PanJin)
LIU Yonglai (36, Dalian)
LIU Zhi (61, Jinzhou)

LIU Dejun (51, PanJin)
LIU Hongxue (57, Huludao)
LIU Ming (28, Dandong)
LIU Yuqing (40, FuShun)
LU Guifang (63, Yingkou)
LV Huizhong (38, Dandong)
MA Xiukun (58, Liaoyang)
MI Zhongsheng (33, Buxin)
MIAO Qisheng (36, Shenyang)
PENG Fengmei (61, Huludao)
QI Jinsheng (25, Panjin)
QIU Zhiyan (35, Benxi)
SANG Shuqing (63, Fushun)
SHAO Shisheng (58, Zhuanghe)
SHEN Lizhi (33, Shengyang)
SHI Zhongyan (45, Jinzhou)
SONG Xiangzhen (46, Shengyang)
SUN Hongyan (36, Shengyang)
SUN Lianxia (50, Dalian)
SUN Xueyan (72, Beipiao)
SUN Yuhua (37, Anshan)
TANG Tierong (Xinbin)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (30, Dalian)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Buxin)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Dalian)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Fushun)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (Fushun)
WANG Hong (39, Liaozhong)
WANG Huachen (31, Huludao)
WANG Le (28, Lingyuan)
WANG Ling (39, Shenyang)
WANG Lixia (46, Zhaoyang)
WANG Qiuxia (48, Dalian)
WANG Youju (64, Dalian)
WANG Jingyi (56, Wafangdian)

WANG Wenjun (38, JinZhou)
WANG Xidong (25, Dandong)
WANG Xiuxia (42, FuShun)
WEI Zaixin (63, Fushun)
WU Zhanrui (Fushun)
WU Guoliang (35, Huludao)
WU Yuan (44, Lingyuan)
YAN Yongdong (28, Xinmin)
YANG Hongyan (42, Buxin)
YANG Sulan (65, Shenyang)
YU Xiuling (32, Chaoyang)
YU Lixin (26, dalian)
YU Xiuchun (47, Lingyuan)
YUAN Zhongyu (47, Anshan)
ZENG Xianmei (63, Dalian)

ZHANG Cuizhen (66, Benxi)
ZHANG Guizhi (47, Jinzhou)
ZHANG Li (40, Anshan)
ZHANG Wannian (63, Wafangdian)
ZHAO Kaisheng (61, Donggang)
ZHEN Yujie (28, Chaoyang)
ZHENG Wei (Dalian)
ZHONG Yuxiu (27, Fushun)
ZHONG Hongxi (48, Fushun)
ZHOU Yuling (Fushun)
ZHU Shaolan (50, Jinzhou)
ZONG Hengjie (34, Shengyang)
ZOU Guirong (36, Fushun)
ZOU Wenzhi (54, Dalian)
ZOU Qingyu (63, Shenyang)

NINGXIA AUTONOMOUS REGION (1)

LU Hongfeng (Lingwu)

QINGHAI PROVINCE (4)

FAN Lihong (29)
HE Wanji (53, XiNing)

TAN Yingchun (46, Xining)
ZHAO Xiangzhong (50, Xining)

SHAANXI PROVINCE (6)

LI Qinzhou (HuaXian)
SUN Guilan (Baoji)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (30, Xi'An)

UNKNOWN Practitioner (60, Xi'An)
WANG Dawei (Xi'An)
YAN Huiqin (60, Huxian)

SHANDONG PROVINCE (103)

BAI Shihua (LaiWu)
CAO Guifen (61, Weifang)
CHEN Guibin (35, Wucheng)
CHEN Zixiu (59, Weifang)
CONG Yu (53, Yantai)
CUI Dezhen (33, Laixi)
DONG Buyun (36, Linyi)
DUAN Qingfang (48, Yantai)
GAO Mei (30, Yishui)
GAO Shuhua (49, WeiFang)
GUO Ping (27, Weifang)
GUO Ruixue (63, Anqiu)
HAN Shengli (58, Xintai)

JIANG Liying (ZhaoYuan)
LI Guojun (37, Weifang)
LI Huixi (40, Weifang)
LI Jingdong (41, Pingdu)
LI Mei (33, Laiyang)
LI Shande (Dezhou)
LI Xianglan (49, Weifang)
LI Yinping (37, Weifang)
LI Dianzhong (NingJin)
LI Huaiqing (58, Ningjin)
LI Qisheng (70, JiaoZhou)
LIANG Hongguang (42, RongCheng)
LIU Chun (28, Qingdao)

LIU Jian (33, Jinan)
 LIU Jiming (61, Qingdao)
 LIU Shuchun (38, Weifang)
 LIU Xuguo (29, Zoucheng)
 LIU Yufeng (64, Wendeng)
 LIU Zengqiang (22, Weifang)
 LIU Shufen (39, Yinan)
 LOU Aiqing (34, Weifang)
 LU Xiufang (56, Jimo)
 MA Yanfang (33, Weifang)
 MA Guilin (65, Jinan)
 MA Lizhi (37, Jiaonan)
 MENG Qingxi (43, Weifang)
 MS. Shi (21, Mengyin)
 NI Xiuhua (ZhenCheng)
 QI Fengqin (43, Liaocheng)
 REN Tingling (51, Yantai)
 SHANG Qingling (38, Laiwu)
 SHI Hongjie (44, Laixi)
 SU Baolan (Weifang)
 SU Gang (32, Zibo)
 SUI Guangxi (ShanDong)
 SUI Songjiao (57, ZhaoYuan)
 SUN Shaomei (37, Zhaoyuan)
 SUN Xiaobo (36, Weifang)
 SUN Xiucui (50, Linqing)
 TIAN Xiangcui (61, Longkou)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (38, Laiwu)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (47, Jinan)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Penglai)
 WANG Aijuan (43, Weifang)
 WANG Huaiying (58, Heze)
 WANG Jinlong (34, Linyi)
 WANG Lanxiang (60, Weifang)
 WANG Lixuan (27, Yantai)
 WANG Peisheng (68, Weifang)
 WANG Suqin (70, Qingdao)
 WANG Xiaoli (36, Qingdao)
 WANG Xinglei (35, Linyi)
 WANG Xiujian (33, Weifang)

SHANGHAI (6)

LI Baifan (42)
 LI Jianbin (23, Shanghai)
 LI Weihong

WANG Yixin (67, Weifang)
 WANG Yongdong (35, Yishui)
 WANG Chongbo (62, Jiaozhou)
 WANG Fengqin (39, Yantai)
 WANG Fengwei (40, Liaocheng)
 WANG Jihua (39, Weifang)
 WANG Wuke (26, Weifang)
 WU Haiyou (Yantai)
 WU Jingxia (29, Weifang)
 XIA Shucui (63, Laiyang)
 XIAO Peifeng (52, Zibo)
 XIAO Pifeng (52, Zibo)
 XU Bing (33, Weifang)
 XU Zengliang (29, Jiaonan)
 XU Guiqin (38, TaiAn)
 XU Jiling (59, GuanXian)
 XUAN Chengxi (61, Weifang)
 YANG Fengbin (45, Yantai)
 YANG Guizhen (40, Weifang)
 YANG Weidong (54, Weifang)
 YU Lianchun (49, Dezhou)
 YU Guizhen (55, Pingdu)
 ZHANG Fuzhen (38, Pingdu)
 ZHANG Guohua (24, Zibo)
 ZHANG Lin (53, Zhaoyuan)
 ZHANG Qingmei (35, ningyang)
 ZHANG Zhenzhong (22, Liaocheng)
 ZHANG Zhiyou (45, Weifang)
 ZHANG Dezhen (38, Mengyin)
 ZHANG Shouqian (JiaoNan)
 ZHANG Yanxun (53, Guanxian)
 ZHAO Fenghua (53, Weifang)
 ZHAO Jinhua (42, Zhaoyuan)
 ZHAO Yuezhen (48, Jiaozhou)
 ZHAO Baolan (63, Dongying)
 ZHENG Fangying (54, Weifang)
 ZHOU Chunmei (62, Weifang)
 ZHOU Xiangmei (47, LinYi)
 ZOU Songtao (28, Qingdao)

LU Xingguo (45)
 MA Xinxing (40)
 YANG Xueqin (36, Shanghai)

SHANXI PROVINCE (17)

CUI Aiyuan (42, Taiyuan)
FENG Peizhi (60, Changzhi)
GAO Lijun (42, Taiyuan)
GUO Jifang (53, Yangquan)
LI Huiwen (32, Yangquan)
LI Meilan (43, ShuoZhou)
SONG Yongjun (30, Daixian)
SONG Yuying (63, Taiyuan)
UNKNOWN Practitioner (28)

WANG Zhiming (38)
WU Cuiying (Datong)
XING Yindi (45, ShuoZhou)
YANG Qingmin (33, Taiyuan)
YANG Yanying (50, ShuoZhou)
ZHANG Zhongjie (Linfen)
ZHANG Aihua (35, ShuoZhou)
ZHAO Dongmei (28, Linfen)

SICHUAN PROVINCE (92)

See next page.

CAO Ping (40, GuangAn)
 CHEN Guijun (59, Chengdu)
 CHEN Juwen (67, Jianyang)
 DING Feng (29, Chengdu)
 DUAN Shiqiong (34, Chongqing)
 FANG Xianzhi (61, Chengdu)
 FENG Shizhao (65, Miyi)
 GU Chuanying (65, Chengdu)
 GU Xingzhi (64, Pangzhihua)
 GUO Qirong (59, Emei)
 GUO Sulan (54, Tongnan)
 HU Mingquan (63, Jiangbei)
 HU Hongyue (45, Xindu)
 HUANG Lisha (35, Ermei)
 LI Guihua (47, Jiangbei)
 LI Lanying (Tongnan)
 LI Xinqi (60, GuangAn)
 LI Decong (50, Guanghan)
 LI Jianhou (67, NanChong)
 LI Xindi (43, Zigong)
 LI Xinze (51, NeiJiang)
 LIAO Chaoqi (57, Qiongxia)
 LIAO Furong (55, Pengshui)
 LIAO Minghui (70, Chengdu)
 LIU Chunshu (44, Banan)
 LIU Xianju (63, Quxian)
 LIU Zhifen (63, Chongzhou)
 LIU Senle (53, Chengdu)
 LONG Gang (33, Tongliang)
 LU Guirong (49, Chengdu)
 LU Qiongfang (43, Chongzhou)
 LU Wenqian (26, NeiJiang)
 LUO Shaoxiang (36, Pengzhou)
 LUO Junling (Huili)
 MENG Xiao (37, Chengdu)
 MIAO Qun (28, Dazhou)
 PENG Fangjian (45, Suining)
 PU Xinjiang (53, Chongqing)
 QUE Fazhi (49, Panzhihua)
 SHI Bei (49, Fuyang)
 SU Qionghua (32, Suining)
 SUN Yongde (45, Neijiang)
 TAN Sufen (58, Guanghan)
 TANG Fafen (33, Pengzhou)
 TANG Jianping (27, Neijiang)
 TANG Meijun (49,)

TANG Qianwan (52)
 TANG Xiaocheng (40, Pengzhou)
 TIAN Shiqiang (32, Suining)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Chengdu)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Chengdu)
 UNKNOWN Practitioner (Yili)
 WANG Jiqin (29, Chongqing)
 WANG Xuezhi (30, Chengdu)
 WANG Yongru (63, Quxian)
 WANG Yuru (60, Quxian)
 WANG Zhiying (Pengzhou)
 WU Dabi (57, Chengdu)
 XI Zhimin (55, Suining)
 XIA Wei (43, Jiangbei)
 XIANG Xuelan (59)
 XIAO Chengrui (52)
 XU Zhilian (31, Chengdu)
 XU Huijuan (65, Chongqing)
 XU Yunfeng (50)
 XUE Yuzhen (53, Qionglai)
 XUE Xia (30, Chengdu)
 YANG Wenhui (40, Miyi)
 YE Wenying (61, Pengzhou)
 YU Bixing (50, Wenjiang)
 YU Xiangmei (35, Changshou)
 YUAN Shengqian (46, Pengzhou)
 ZENG Fanshu (56, Jiangjin)
 ZHANG Chuansheng (52, Chengdu)
 ZHANG Fangliang (47, Rongchang)
 ZHANG Guangqing (60, Wanyuan)
 ZHANG Sufang (Changshou)
 ZHANG Zhuo (32, Leshan)
 ZHANG Congming (57, Weiyuan)
 ZHANG Dabi (60, Shuangqiao)
 ZHANG Nengxiu (54)
 ZHANG Xiaohong (29, Nanbu)
 ZHAO Qiyang (34, Panzhihua)
 ZHAO Yong (32, Bazhong)
 ZHOU Chenyu (45, Chongqing)
 ZHOU Yong (34, chengdu)
 ZHOU Biru (55)
 ZHOU Jun (35, WuLuMuQi)
 ZHOU Liangzhu (60)
 ZHOU Yurong (39, Tacheng)
 ZHU Hua (30, Wulumuqi)
 ZHU Yinfang (55, Chengdu)

YUNNAN PROVINCE (1)

KONG Qinghuang (33, Jianshui)

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE (2)

SHI Bei (49, Fuyang)

YU Wenyou