



Forget Not the Beijing Olympics' Victims

It is now clear that the Beijing Olympics Games did not help to improve human rights in China.

On the contrary, unknown thousands of innocent people have fallen victim to the Beijing Olympics. Knowing that it had the Olympics secured, the Chinese regime not only refused to honor the promise it made to improve human rights when it bid for the 2008 Olympic Games,¹ but it used the Olympics' security as a pretext to apprehend, torture, and murder people who had already suffered prolonged human rights violations in China.

One group of victims that the Chinese regime particularly targeted in the year leading up to the Beijing Olympics is Falun Gong practitioners.² The Chinese regime has consistently denied persecution of other groups, but has publicly vowed to "eradicate" Falun Gong. In April 2007, a secret document of the Public Security Department listed Falun Gong among 11 groups that were to be monitored and prohibited from attending the Olympics.³ In February 2008, the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad issued an internal instruction to "strictly monitor and control Falun Gong." Following these instructions, Chinese authorities all over the country intensified the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners.

In the following pages, we document the names and details of the arrest of over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners in the name of the Beijing Olympics' security. To fit within a reasonable space, we provide only a small number of the descriptions of how these victims have been violently and even fatally abused in custody. Because of the Chinese regime's restrictions on the flow of information, the atrocities are feared to be much worse.

These people have committed no offense. The majority of them were abducted when the police broke into their homes. Many were taken from their work. Some middle school and high school students were arrested in their dormitories and classrooms. They could not possibly threaten the Olympics from where they were arrested; many were hundreds or thousands of miles away from the venue.

The incarceration of Falun Gong practitioners was not at all to keep them away from the Olympics; it was to coerce them into renouncing Falun Gong. To that end, all of the arrested Falun Gong practitioners were severely tortured; some were beaten to death hours after their arrest. When their family members asked for their release, the authorities replied, "After the Olympics." However, large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners are still in custody, long past the Olympics.

¹ Liu Jingmin, Vice President of the Beijing Olympic Bid, said in April 2001, "By allowing Beijing to host the Games you will help the development of human rights."

² United States Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report 2008, Page 143

³ <http://chinascope.org/main/content/view/339/148/>



It should be clear from this report how the Beijing Olympics was used by the Chinese regime to intensify its persecution of Falun Gong. The same Olympics tragedies have happened to others, including Tibetans, Uyghurs, Christians, and human rights lawyers and defenders.

In presenting this report, and the evidence that it contains to show the deterioration of human rights in China, we remind those who rationalized rewarding the Olympics to Beijing as an opportunity to help human rights in China that they have a responsibility to come to the rescue of those who suffered the consequences of their failed rationalization.

This failed Olympics rationalization is but the latest entry in the long list of similarly failed rationalizations of the U.S. and the West's policy of economic engagement with Communist China.⁴ There have been numerous so-called opportunities over the past twenty years to help China to improve its human rights, yet with the passing of each opportunity, more victims have fallen to the Chinese regime's human rights violations. Meanwhile, the makers of the engagement policy have simply walked away from the victims and moved on to the next "opportunity."

Human rights improvement requires having a heart for the victims, a sense of responsibility, and the courage to stand up for what is right, rather than the excuse of so-called opportunities.

By repeating the same failure in China's human rights and continuing to profit from these "opportunities" for financial gain, the economic engagement policy has become modern democracy's worst example of hypocrisy. The complete lack of accountability also makes it modern democracy's worst example of irresponsible politics.

It may therefore be fitting that beyond the Beijing Olympics there is no opportunity in sight to "help" improve the human rights situation in China. Instead the U.S. and the West are supplicating China to help them financially in the current deep financial crisis, as evidenced by the recent pleading of U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for China to continue buying U.S. debt. Going further than President Clinton's delinking of human rights from trade with China, Secretary Clinton has openly delinked human rights from all China policy, stating that "those issues" can't interfere with our more important goals, that "our economies are so intertwined," and that, "We are truly going to rise or fall together. We are in the same boat and thankfully we are rowing in the same direction."

Secretary Clinton is candid in openly admitting what human rights really means to the U.S.'s China policy, an inconvenient interference with other more important goals, yet it is sobering to see the top diplomat of the leader of the free world avow such a Faustian contract to rise or fall together with the most tyrannical regime of the world. Such a pledge is a betrayal not only to human rights, but to the very core of American values. Had America's Founding Fathers cast aside "those issues" like unalienable rights, America would not have been conceived in liberty but remained intertwined with Great Britain. Had President Lincoln refused to let "those issues" like

⁴ "Enticement and Engagement" from *Falun Gong, Humanity's Last Stand*, Conscience Foundation, 2006, Page. 21.



equality interfere with other “more important” goals such as avoiding a war and preserving a much more intertwined economy, the Union could just “rise or fall together” with the South, and there would be no President Obama.

However, more is at stake. Few may have noted how closely the collapses of Freddie Mac & Fannie Mae, Lehman Brothers, AIG and others followed on the heels of the Beijing Olympics to bring about the present financial crisis, and fewer may have considered that these scourges were not coincidental. Throughout history people with demonstrably higher moral standards have been more introspective in enlightening to the significance of tribulations. President Abraham Lincoln, in another mightier scourge, noted that the powerful interest of slavery was somehow the cause of the Civil War, and that both the North and the South at some point had contributed to the prolonging of that interest – “To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.” Even when the Civil War came, most looked for “a result less fundamental and astounding.” Lincoln, however, saw that “The Almighty has His own purposes,” and that if God willed that the Civil War continue “until all the wealth piled by the bondsman’s two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said ‘the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’”

The U.S. and the West’s economic engagement policy with China may be less overt than the old slavery but no less immoral, for behind the pretext of human rights improvement is the profit from outsourcing to China’s modern slavery.⁵ The Chinese regime not only entices the U.S. and the West to outsource to its modern slavery, but also bankrolls American consumers to buy China’s cheap slave-labor products by lending money to the U.S. through bond purchases. If the profit extracted from America’s old slavery had to be wiped out through the Civil War, could the financial gains extracted from China’s modern slavery at the expense of the Chinese people’s worsening rights be treated differently and written off by selling more bonds to China? If the current financial crisis is a warning of our moral decline in profiting from China’s modern slavery, what might be at stake in continuing down this wrong path? Needless to say, it is when a country is less inclined to believe in higher principles that its officials will consider to “rise or fall together” with a godless and criminal regime. But will the higher principles be less true just because we believe in them less? Will God be less just merely because human beings become less spiritual and more material?

It may be expedient and even tempting to remain silent to the Chinese regime’s human rights abuses in exchange for some financial gains, but, wittingly or unwittingly, those who place lining their pockets over values are themselves victims of the Chinese regime’s crimes against conscience.⁶ Falun Gong practitioners, Tibetans, Uyghurs, Christians, and human rights lawyers

⁵ “Enticement and Engagement” from *Falun Gong, Humanity’s Last Stand*, Conscience Foundation, 2006, Page. 23

⁶ <http://www.falunhr.org/newsletter/AgainstConscience.pdf>



and defenders have been victimized and lost their freedom because of their refusal to conform to the abusive regime, but those who choose to be in the same boat and rise and fall with such an abusive regime have lost their conscience.

In presenting this report and asking the free world not to forget these victims, we hope the free world may come to see its own falling victim to the Chinese regime's crimes against conscience. This report is also a tribute to Falun Gong practitioners' courageous defense of human conscience. They are a beacon to us all. Many Falun Gong practitioners in China have risked all to expose the violations they or fellow practitioners have suffered. Their reports must not be taken lightly, lest the values of hope, courage and human beings' most fundamental right to conscience be forsaken. It is our earnest hope that in helping them the free world will find its way back to the true spirit of humanity.



Ms. Gu Jianmin Died after Only Thirteen Days in Custody

Victim:

Ms. Gu Jianmin, 53, lived in the 13th Building-Apt. 601, 400 Lane, Yangguangxincun Neighborhood, Qishan Street, Pudong New District, Shanghai.



Ms. Gu Jianmin

Ms. Gu Jianmin, a Falun Gong practitioner, was arrested on March 1, 2008, by officers from the Yangjing Police Station in Pudong New District, Shanghai. She died on March 13, 2008.

On March 13, 2008, an agent of the Pudong New District “610 Office” called Ms. Gu's husband, saying that she was not well, and that he should come and process a medical parole. They told her husband to go to the Pudong New District Police Department, and the Neighborhood Administration, to do the medical parole paper work. This process dragged on from 12:30 p.m. until 3 p.m. Some unknown person had Ms. Gu's husband sign an arrest warrant during this time period. Upon arriving at the hospital, Ms. Gu's husband was forced again to sign an arrest warrant. When he later found Ms. Gu by himself, she was in the Gastric lavage room. He saw that her eyes were protruding, her pupils were enlarged, and she was bleeding from the mouth, but no one was taking care of her. Her husband knelt down in front of the doctors and begged them to save his wife. The doctor conducted a rather quick attempt to rescue her, and declared that she was dead.



There were more than thirty "610 Office" agents present, and some of them were plainclothes officers. The hospital's security guards were waiting in the hospital room, and took Ms. Gu's body to the morgue while some of the others surrounded her husband to restrain him. Ms. Gu's husband was very angry. He loudly declared that he would find out who the killers were. All of the agents quickly fled, and only some of the plainclothes police officers were hiding in the crowd. Ms. Gu's husband could not find any of the agents. The doctor told him that Ms. Gu was dying when she arrived at the hospital. The hospital issued a critical condition notice, which should be signed by the immediate family, but was signed instead by an unknown person. Ms. Gu's husband realized the "610 Office" and the detention center tricked him into agreeing to a medical parole in an attempt to avoid any responsibility for Ms. Gu's death.

Ms. Gu had been detained in a forced labor camp for one year in 2006 because she clarified the true facts about Falun Gong. This time within thirteen days of her arrest, Ms. Gu, a healthy woman, died in police custody. The Pudong District "610 Office" and the Pudong New District Detention Center are responsible for Ms. Gu's death.



Mr. Huang Fujun Tortured to Death; His Family Seeks Justice, to No Avail



Mr. Huang Fujun Died on November 6, 2007, at 44 years old



Mark on his head from being hit with heavy object



He was as thin as a skeleton; festering sores covered his buttocks

Falun Gong practitioner **Mr. Huang Fujun** lived in Acheng District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province.

On July 24, 2007, policemen from the Songfengshan Town Police Station arrested Mr. Huang and beat him until both of his feet were crushed and broken. The police detained



him in the Acheng District First Detention Center. Mr. Huang went on a hunger strike to protest the detention and was tortured with force-feeding. He lost consciousness and had difficulty breathing. A large area of his skin festered with open sores. He had multiple injuries on his body. His hands and feet were severely swollen and showed deep scars caused by shackles and cuffs. The authorities deprived Mr. Huang of his right to have visitors for three months until, on November 2, 2007, the police notified his family to visit him in the Acheng District Traditional Medicine Hospital, because he was dying.

He was unconscious and as thin as a skeleton; his face was deformed from the force-feeding tubes, which were still inserted in his nose. Dry blood filled his nostrils; the tubes had remained inserted for long time. His buttocks were covered with terrible festering sores. The guards had cuffed and shackled his wrists and ankles. His family repeatedly requested for him to be allowed to return home. The Detention Center Administration finally released him.

On November 4, 2007, Mr. Huang's family picked him up. He could not talk or recognize people. At around 8 p.m. on November 6, 2007, his face turned pale, and he died with his mouth and eyes open. He could not say one word to his family before his death.

After Mr. Huang died, Mr. Huang's family hired a lawyer and found the District 610 Office agents. One agent said viciously, "You are lucky we are meeting with you. Mr. Huang Fujun's death was a suicide." When Mr. Huang's family and their lawyer went to the Legal Justice Office of the Acheng District Police Department, the Office Chair Xi Jinglong took the lawyer to the side, and threatened him, "How come you dare to accept this case? Do you still want to keep your license? How can you win a case against the Communist Party?" The lawyer emphasized that there was a life involved in this case. But the family and the lawyer still got no results.

Mr. Huang's family filed a lawsuit against the Acheng District Police Department, Detention Center, and the 610 Office. But to this day, they have been unable to find justice.

Previous Persecution:

On February 16, 2001, he was detained in the Yagou Brainwashing Center, and then transferred to a detention center. A guard, Zhang Jingyi, gave him six slaps on the face. In the cold of winter, a prisoner, Zhang Bao, ordered other prisoners to pour more than twenty basins of cold water on him until he was shivering and icy cold all over his body. Later, he was sent back for forced brainwashing and was tortured there for over two months.



Mr. Wang Guiming was Jailed for Telling the Truth, and Died of Tortured



Mr. Wang Guiming

Victim:

Mr. Wang Guiming, 40 years of age, lived in Xinshan District, Tonghua City, Jilin Province.

Locations:

1. Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp.
2. Xinzhan Police Station.
3. Changliu Detention Center.
4. Dongchang District Police Department.
5. Jilin Provincial Prison.
6. Siping City Prison.

Perpetrators:

1. Police of Dongchang District Police Department, Tonghua City.
2. Police of Tonghua Police Department.
3. Police of Xinzhan Police Station.
4. Officials at Changyaogou Forced Labor Camp.

Description:

Mr. Wang Guiming, 40 years of age, lived in Xinshan District, Tonghua City, Jilin Province. On February 13, 2008 in the afternoon, he was selling baked sweet potatoes at the Hongyuan Market and was talking with a customer about the persecution of Falun



Gong. After someone reported him, at 2:00 p.m., policeman Zhang Xiaoxu from the Xinzhan Police Station arrested Mr. Wang and took him into custody. Officers interrogated him in the police station for seven hours, stripped off his shoes, and took off his belt. Several officers ransacked his home at 4:00 p.m. At around 9:20 p.m., the police took him to the Dongchang District Police Department, and then detained him in the Changliu Detention Center.

On February 17, 2008, he was taken to the Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp. Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike to protest. Police then force-fed him and shocked him with an electric baton. Mr. Wang died on February 29, 2008. There was a piece of clean gauze on the top of his head, with some blood on it; two parallel 10-centimeter long (about 4-inch) straight cuts on his head; bruises on his face, on the back of his head, chest and tail bone area; black spots on his forehead and left lower belly. He was also found wearing only a pair of thin pants, without undergarments.

As soon as Mr. Wang died, Chaoyanggou Labor Camp officials sealed off most outgoing information. The camp administrators did not allow Mr. Wang's family to see his body until March 3, 2008, but emphasized that they would not be allowed to take photos and assigned a guard to accompany the family.

Previous Persecution:

Mr. Wang Guiming was arrested in 2002 by Domestic Security agents of the Dongchang District Police Department and sentenced to five years in prison. He served in his term in Jilin Provincial Prison and Siping City Prison. In the Jilin prison, Mr. Wang was once brutally beaten for eight days straight, until he was almost unrecognizable and in critical condition. On February 23, 2004, he was transferred to the Siping City Prison and detained in the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Wang was locked in a small cell and was shocked with four electric batons, severely injuring his face. Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike to protest, and the guards force-fed him for nearly a month in the prison hospital.



Mr. Guo Hanpo Dies in Baoding Prison



Mr. Guo Hanpo

Victim:

Mr. Guo Hanpo, male, 56, lived in Wangguantun Village, Nanchentun Township, Cangzhou City, Hebei Province. He was a famous silver craftsman and ran the "Sincerity Jewelry Store" on Shuxi Street in Cangzhou City, Hebei Province.

Description:

In 2001, the Cangzhou police arrested **Mr. Guo Hanpo** because he practiced Falun Gong. He was held for more than one year before finally being sentenced to 11 years in prison. He was detained in the Baoding Prison (i.e. the Hebei First Prison). Guards and "transformed"¹ people tried to brainwash him. Several prisoners watched him around the clock. He was often confined to his cell for long periods. Even though he had to do heavy labor, he was not allowed to have a full meal. Because of the mental and physical torture and limited food, he became emaciated, losing the very healthy and strong body he once had. In 2007, his family members went to the prison to ask for his release but the prison refused to release him.

Early in the morning on April 5, 2008, Mr. Guo's family received a notice from the Baoding Prison saying that Mr. Guo was at the hospital receiving emergency treatment. Prison officials told his family to come see him as soon as possible. They rushed to the

¹ Transformed people are Falun Gong practitioners who have succumbed to brainwashing. The guards then test the effectiveness of their transformation by having them torture and brainwash practitioners who are steadfast in their belief.



hospital, but he was already dead. Later, prison officials told them that Mr. Guo died on the way to the hospital.

When Mr. Guo's family inquired about the cause of death, the prison dodged the question and said he died of a stroke. The prison did not allow the family to take his body back for burial in Cangzhou City. Instead, Mr. Guo's body was hastily cremated in Baoding City.



Ms. Fan Yanli Dies after Half a Year in Henan Detention Center



Ms. Fan Yanli

Victim:

Ms. Fan Yanli, 36, lived in Nanyang City, Henan Province.

Location:

1. Nanyang City First Detention Center

Perpetrators:

1. Wolong District Court
2. Nanyang City Police Department officers Zhang Yongyi, Huang Fengshuo, Guo Xu, and Shang Mingming
3. Guo Xinmin, Wolong District 610 Office deputy chair
4. Li Xinhua, deputy director of Nanyang City First Detention Center
5. Du Feng, Wolong District Police Department director

Description:

On April 24, 2008, **Ms. Fan Yanli** was arrested along with more than a dozen other Falun Gong practitioners . The police ransacked her home, and detained her in the Nanyang City First Detention Center for more than six months. Due to the hard labor, malnutrition, lack of sleep, and constant psychological torment at the Center, she became very weak and often vomited.

On October 9, 2008, at around 10:00 a.m, Wolong District Court put Ms. Fan and ten other practitioners on trial. She passed out in the courtroom and was taken back to the detention center. After extorting more than 10,000 Yuan from Ms. Fan's family, the Court



released her on October 11, 2008. Ms. Fan died on October 27, 2008, at 4:00 p.m, only 16 days after her release.



Ms. Liu Xiumei Dies after Only 17 Days in Police Custody



Ms. Liu Xiumei

Victim:

Ms. Liu Xiumei lived in Guanzhuandian Village, Shunwang Community, Zhucheng, Shandong Province.

Locations:

1. Zhucheng City Detention Center

Perpetrators:

1. Developing Zone Police Station Chief, Ding Bofeng
2. Lu Min from the Zhucheng City Domestic Security Division
3. The Zhucheng City Police Department

Description:

On July 10, 2008, police ransacked **Ms. Liu Xiumei's** home in Guanzhuandian Village, Shunwang Community, Zhucheng City, and detained her in the Zhucheng City Detention Center.

Ms. Liu's family went to the Zhucheng City Police Department to inquire about her. The family was told that she was fine and would be released in a few days. But on July 27, 2008, her husband received notification that she died in the detention center.



On July 28, when the Procuratorate Office conducted an autopsy, Zhucheng City assigned two carloads of special police and one carload of plain-clothes police to be present, but only three of Liu Xiumei's family members were allowed to attend.



Mr. Yu Zhou Tortured to Death Within 2 Weeks in Detention; His Wife, Xu Na Detained and Tortured

Victims:

- 1. Mr. Yu Zhou**, male, 42, from Beijing, graduated from Peking University, was a famous Chinese folk singer.
- 2. Ms. Xu Na**, female, 40, wife of Mr. Yu Zhou, is a resident of Beijing and a well-known painter.



Mr. Yu Zhou



Ms. Xu Na

Locations:

- 1. The Tongzhou District Detention Center, Beijing**



2. The Beijing City Detention Center: 501 Dougezhuang, Chaoyang District, Beijing, zip code: 100023
3. The Tongzhou District Police Department: 303 XinhuaBei Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing, zip 101100; Telephone: 86-10-69523305 or 69542623
4. The Tuanhe Juvenile Labor Camp, Beijing
5. The Beijing Women's Prison, Beijing

Perpetrators:

1. Dai Bingjin, male, Director of the Tongzhou District Detention Center, phone number: 86-10-81589161, or 81584764
2. The police from the Tongzhou District Detention Center, Beijing
3. The police from the Beijing City Detention Center, Beijing

Description:

Mr. Yu Zhou and his wife, **Ms. Xu Na**, both Falun Gong practitioners, lived in Beijing. On January 26, 2008, the police blocked their vehicle when they were on their way home, arrested them, and took them directly to the Tongzhou District Detention Center. Eleven days later, on February 6, 2008, their family received notice to come quickly to visit Mr. Yu in the Qinghe Emergency Center. When his family got there, Mr. Yu had already died, at the age of forty-two, and his body was covered with a white sheet. A breathing machine mask was still on his face, but his legs were ice cold. The doctor told his family that he died from being on a hunger strike with diabetes, but his family said he had been very healthy and didn't have diabetes. The police requested a quick cremation of his body, but his family refused and asked to have an autopsy done. Their request was denied. The police threatened his family that if they "made trouble," their freedom would be restricted. The police first were going to allow his wife to attend the funeral, but then changed their mind and said she was not allowed. She was quickly transferred to the Beijing Detention Center (the "Seventh Branch," which normally detains felons). Mr. Yu's body was kept at the Qinghe Emergency Center.

The couple had been detained multiple times, their vehicle confiscated, and their home ransacked. In July 2001, State Security agents arrested Ms. Xu Na in the Tongzhou District. She was sentenced to five years in prison in November 2001. She was detained in the Tuanhe Juvenile Labor Camp and in the Beijing Women's Prison, where she endured torture and hard labor. She has been beaten multiple times and tortured in a small cell. Sometimes, she was beaten by seven prisoners at a time; they forced her to sit in the lotus position with her body tied up; she was deprived of sleep, was left freezing in the snow, and was not allowed to wash for more than a month, among other tortures.

Media Coverage:



<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/china/article3779899.ece>

April 20, 2008

Yu Zhou dies as China launches pre-Olympic purge of Falun Gong

Michael Sheridan in Hong Kong

MEMBERS of a peaceful Chinese spiritual movement say that more than 1,500 of its supporters have been detained in the run-up to the Olympic Games and that one of them, a popular folk singer, has died in custody.

The arrests have been carried out against Falun Gong, a group that practises traditional meditation and exercise. The Chinese government banned Falun Gong in 1999, calling it “an evil cult.”

The official media have not reported the arrests, but there has been lively discussion among music fans on Chinese websites over the fate of the singer Yu Zhou, 42. “F*** authority. Another beautiful soul has left the world,” commented one distraught fan.

Falun Gong representatives said Yu was arrested on January 26 while returning home from a concert in Beijing. His family were called to the Qinghe district emergency centre on February 6 to view his body, which was covered in a white sheet.

Yu’s relatives were told that he had died of diabetes or as the result of a hunger strike. They replied that he had never suffered from diabetes and refused official demands for an immediate cremation, the group said.

Yu won a following among young Chinese for his mellow folk ballads. His group, Xiao Juan and Residents from the Valley, released two successful CDs and appeared on the Phoenix television channel.

Yu was a graduate of Beijing University. He married Xu Na, 40, a poet and painter who was imprisoned between 2001 and 2006 for her association with Falun Gong. The group said she was also arrested on January 26 and remains in custody.

It was not possible to verify Falun Gong’s allegations. Officers at the Tongzhou district detention centre would not respond to telephone inquiries.

Friends and colleagues of Yu said they have lost contact with the parents of the couple, whose homes were said to be under police surveillance.



However, a member of Yu's band, contacted by telephone, said in response to a question about his reported death: "It is not suitable to answer this question. As you know, if I answer it I will be in trouble."

While global attention has focused on the uprising in Tibet, the renewed attack on Falun Gong shows that the state security apparatus is determined to crush any domestic opposition before the Beijing Games start in August.

"It is increasingly clear that much of the current wave of repression is occurring not in spite of the Olympics but actually because of the Olympics," said Amnesty International, which has detailed numerous arrests and the harassment of Chinese civil rights activists.

Now operating from exile, Falun Gong said that at least 1,878 of its adherents had been arrested since January 1. The detainees included 156 people in Beijing. Of these, 26 were residents of the Chaoyang and Shunyi districts, which host Olympic venues.

Falun Gong was founded in 1992 by Li Hongzhi, a former government grain clerk who is said to have achieved enlightenment. At first it attracted little official attention. As it grew in numbers, however, the group clashed with the authorities and a ferocious crackdown was launched.

The US State Department estimates that at least 100,000 Falun Gong members have been imprisoned, locked up in psychiatric hospitals or sent to "reeducation" camps, where they are made to denounce Li.

The group itself says several thousand of its followers have died in prison as a result of torture and beatings.

[Video: Why is Falun Dafa persecuted in China?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynqyI5s3WoM&feature=related)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynqyI5s3WoM&feature=related>

[Yu Zhou \(playing drums\) in music video](#)



Ms. Zhou Huimin Dies in Police Custody in Sichuan Province

Victim:

Ms. Zhou Huimin, 44 years old, used to be the manager of a molding factory in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

Location:

1. The Xinjin Brainwashing Center
2. The Chengdu City Detention Center
3. The Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp

Perpetrators:

1. The Shengdeng Police Station
2. The Domestic Security Division of the Chenghua District Police Department
3. The Domestic Security Division of the Wuhou District Police Department
4. Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp

Description:

On the evening of September 26, 2007, officers from the Shengdeng Police Station and the Domestic Security Division of the Chenghua District Police Department arrested **Ms. Zhou Huimin**. The police ransacked her home and took her to the Xinjin Brainwashing Center. Later she was detained at the Chengdu City Detention Center. On February 1, 2008, the Domestic Security Division of the Wuhou District Police Department issued an "arrest warrant" for Ms. Zhou, although she had already been in custody for five months. Personnel from the Chenghua District Police Department took her to the Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp in Sichuan Province. Ms. Zhou Huimin went on a hunger strike to protest her arrest and the persecution. She was taken to the Qingyang District Hospital on Wanhe Road, Chengdu City on February 5, and she was reportedly in a coma. She could not speak and her life was in danger. On March 10, 2008, a friend of Ms. Zhou heard a Domestic Security Agent from the Wuhou District Police Department say that Ms. Zhou was dying. State Security agents in Sichuan Province Police Department ordered that she should not be released. The police replied, "Let her die where she is." Ms. Zhou died at 5:30 a.m. on March 13, 2008.

Previous Persecution:

After the persecution started in 1999, Ms. Zhou Huimin was arrested six times. She was detained three times at the Sichuan Province (Nanmusi) Women's Forced Labor Camp.



She endured all sorts of torture and spent a total of 856 days in detention. From September 7 to September 19, 2002, she was tortured at the Qingyang District Hospital. From 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day she was handcuffed and shackled. Her longest hunger strike lasted 89 days, from September 2 to November 29, 2002. During this time her movement was so restricted that her internal organs and the muscles throughout her body became severely atrophied. From May 21 to July 8, 2003, Xu Wenhai from the Dujiangyan City 610 Office and Police Chief He Qin from the Dujiangyan City Zhongxin Police Station handcuffed both of Ms. Zhou's hands to the headboard of a bed and tied her feet to the bed frame; they kept her this way for as long as 49 days, completely immobilizing her. Her arms became numb and stiff. She suffered from muscle necrosis in the area of a wound on her leg that was injured from a beating, making her unable to bend her right leg.

Summary:

Ms. Zhou Huimin, 44 years old, used to be the manager of a molding factory in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. On the evening of September 26, 2007, officers from Shengdeng Police Station and the Domestic Security Division of Chenghua District Police Department arrested Ms. Zhou Huimin. The police ransacked her home and she was then taken to the Xinjin Brainwashing Center. Later she was detained at the Chengdu City Detention Center. On February 1, 2008, Ms. Zhou was sent to Nanmusi Women's Forced Labor Camp in Sichuan Province. On February 5, 2008, guards took her to the Qingyang District People's Hospital. Ms. Zhou died at 5:30 a.m. on March 13, 2008.



Ms. Dai Xiaoling Dies from Persecution Before the Beijing Olympic

Victim:

Ms. Dai Xiaoling, lived in Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province.

Location:

1. Ms. Dai Xiaoling's residence building.

Perpetrators:

1. Han Xudong, Division Head of Shuangyashan Public Security Bureau at the Baoshang Branch.
2. Hu Laowu, Head of Ankuang Police Station.
3. Policemen Sun Zhifeng, Zhao Kui.

Description:

The Chinese Communist Party's persecution of Falun Gong escalated in the name of "maintaining security for the Olympics." From December 2007 to August 2008, at least 48 Falun Gong practitioners were arrested in Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province.

On August 11, 2008 at around 5:00 p.m., Han Xudong Head of the Xinankuang Police Station Hu Laowu and four plainclothes agents, including Sun Zhifeng and Zhao Kui, drove to the home of practitioner **Ms. Dai Xiaoling**. She was the only one at home when they arrived. At around 7:20p.m., she fell out of her third-story window. (No information was revealed about what exactly happened at that time.) She was severely injured. There was a big crowd of people surrounding her. Later, someone saw her foot dangling from the police vehicle. A witness said her last words were: "They forced me. I had no way out. I want to see my husband."

She was rushed to the Honglong Hospital at around 8:00 p.m. with four police vehicles. A family member's signature was required before surgery could be done, but her family was not present, so no one did anything for more than three hours. The doctors issued four notices of death within three hours. She passed away that night.

Summary:

Ms. Dai Xiaoling, lived in Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province. On August 11, 2008 at around 5:00 p.m., Han Xudong head of the Xinankuang Police Station Hu Laowu and four plainclothes agents, including Sun Zhifeng and Zhao Kui, drove to her home. At



around 7:20 p.m., she fell out of her third-story window. She was rushed to the Honglong Hospital at around 8:00 p.m. with four police vehicles. The doctors issued four notices of death within three hours. She passed away that night.



Mr. Gu Qun Dies within 23 Days of Arrest in the Yaojia Detention Center in Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Victim:

Mr. Gu Qun, male, was born on March 11, 1958. He worked for the Xigang District Industrial and Commercial Bureau in Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

Locations:

1. The Yaojia Detention Center, 270 Yaojia Street, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province, zip code: 116031, phone: 86-411-86870728
2. The Dalian City Third People's Hospital, Liaoning Province
3. The Qingniwa Bridge Police Station in Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Description:

On the afternoon of March 16, 2008, officers from the Tianjin Street Police Station arrested Mr. Gu while he was distributing Falun Gong materials. The next day they took him to the Yaojia Detention Center. He went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution and was violently force-fed and tortured. On April 7, 2008, the detention center took him to the Dalian City Third People's Hospital. The doctor said that he must be admitted to the hospital as he needed urgent care, but the detention center staff said that he would be taken to the Police Hospital. However, he was taken back to the detention center instead. At 9 a.m. on April 8, 2008, the center administration took Mr. Gu Qun to the Third People's Hospital again; only it was too late because he had already died by the time he arrived there. The police waited until after 2 p.m. on April 9 to notify his family that he had died.

When word of Mr. Gu's death leaked out, all of his friends were saddened and shocked. Only 23 days had passed between the time of his arrest and his death as a result of torture.

Mr. Gu Qun previously have been arrested five times and later sent to a forced labor camp because his belief in Falun Gong.



Ms. Liu Guoshu Dies from Injection of Unknown Drug by Police

Victim:

Ms. Liu Guoshu, female, 46 years of age, lived in Jiuyuan Town, Wanyuan City, Sichuan Province.

Locations:

Ms. Liu Guoshu's home in Wanyuan City, Sichuan Province.

Perpetrators:

1. Wang Qiang, male, Wanyuan City Domestic Security Division agent, Sichuan Province, phone number: 86-818-8610125.
2. Ye Xudong, Director of the Wanyuan City Domestic Security Division, Sichuan Province, phone number: 86-818-8627381(home), 86-13198310331 (mobile phone)
3. Police from Wanyuan City Police Department, Sichuan Province.

Description:

On July 9, 2008, Domestic Security Division agent Wang Qiang led a group from the Wanyuan City Police Department to knock on **Ms. Liu Guoshu's** door. Ms. Liu saw them from her second floor window. Her husband was working out of town, and only she and her five-year-old daughter were at home. She made sure the door was closed tightly. The officers had been waiting at her door the whole time, and on the evening of July 11, 2008, they broke into her house. Four officers cruelly beat her and forced her to the floor. Then they injected her with an unknown drug. This injection caused slowness of her mind and extreme pain. Afterward, the administration of Jiuyuan Town Police Station asked Ms. Liu's husband's brother to call her younger sister in Guandu Town. They urged her to pick up Ms. Liu and take her to her place.

On the evening of July 14, 2008, Ms. Liu's younger sister Ms. Liu Guoju picked her up. She found that Ms. Liu had changed completely. Her face looked different and showed both pain and fear, and her mind was very slow. On the morning of July 17, 2008, due to the unknown effects of the drug, she fell to the sidewalk while going to a neighbor's house. Neighbors Mr. Luo Mingliang and Mr. Liu Qingshu found her and immediately took her to the hospital. On the way there she was dying, but she managed to tell Mr. Liu Qingshu, "Four officers injected poison in me." By the time their vehicle reached Wanyuan City Hospital, she had already died.



The local Communist Party members arranged for her parents-in-law to hold her funeral on the afternoon of July 17, 2008, and her body was quickly cremated. Details are yet to be investigated.

Summary:

Ms. Liu Guoshu, female, 46 years of age, lived in Jiuyuan Town, Wanyuan City, Sichuan Province. On the evening of July 11, 2008, police broke into her house and cruelly beat her and injected an unknown drug in her. This injection caused slowness of her mind and was extremely painful. On the morning of July 17, 2008, Ms. Liu was climbing from the second floor of her sister's house to the neighbor's house on a side street. Due to the unknown effects of the drug, she fell to the sidewalk and died.



Dr. Peng Jianying from Died as a Result of Persecution

Victim:

Ms. Peng Jianying, 60, was a doctor at the Women and Children's Health Station in Gongjing District, Zigong City, Sichuan Province.

Location:

1. Wurong Village Detention Center, Zigong City

Perpetrators:

5. Gongjing District 610 Office
6. Gongjing District Police Department in Zigong City

Description:

On April 29, 2008, agents from the Gongjing District 610 Office and the police arrested **Dr. Peng Jianying** at her home. She was detained at the Wurong Village Detention Center in Zigong City and severely tortured both physically and psychologically. On July 31, 2008, she was released on bail and taken home by her sister and brother. On the afternoon of September 16, 2008, she passed away at the age of 60. Before being arrested, Ms. Peng was in very good health.



Mr. Shan Zhenchang Dies Beating in Police Custody

Victim:

Mr. Shan Zhenchang, in his sixties, from Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province

Location:

7. 610 Office of Shuangyashang City Police Department
8. Shuangyashang City Detention Center

Perpetrators:

1. Police Department of Mine Bureau in Shuangyashang City
2. Du Zhanyi the policeman from 610 Office of Shuangyashang City Police Department
3. Shuangyashang City Detention Center

Description:

On August 1, 2007, **Mr. Shan Zhenchang** was distributing flyers to expose the persecution at the Beixiu Public Park of Shuangyashan City and was reported to the authorities. The police of the Mine Bureau Police Department in Shuangyashang City arrested him and took him to a detention center. The next day, Du Zhanyi the policeman from the 610 Office of Shuangyashang City Police Department and an officer surnamed Dong, who were specially assigned by the 610 Office, took Mr. Shan to the 610 Office inside the police department, where he was severely beaten.

Du Zhanyi hit Mr. Shan's head, and then viciously beat his legs, causing numerous injuries to his body. He then forced Mr. Shan to the ground and kicked him with great force, which resulted in critical injuries.

That afternoon, Mr. Shan was transferred to the Shuangyashang City Detention Center and detained for six days. On the sixth day, Mr. Shan was in critical condition, and was sent to the People's Hospital.

The examining doctor found injuries to Mr. Shan's head, dangerously high blood pressure at levels over 200, injuries to his chest and blurred vision. However, the hospital authorities left Mr. Shan on the floor of the front entrance of the hospital. Seeing Mr. Shan was on the verge of death, Du Zhanyi and Dong had to release him to avoid responsibility. Mr. Shan did not recover from the injuries and passed away in June 2008.



Summary:

On August 15, 2007, **Mr. Shan Zhenchang**, in his sixties, from Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province, was severely beaten by Du Zhanyi the policeman from 610 Office of Shuangyashan City Police Department, and was in critical condition. The authorities didn't want to bear the responsibility for his impending death, so they released him. In June 2008, Mr. Shan died as a result of the severe beating.



Ms. Yu Xiuhua from Weifang City Dies from Being Persecuted

Victim:

Ms. Yu Xiuhua, 69 years of age, lived in the Yiyuan Residential Area, Weicheng District, Weifang City, in Shandong Province.

Location:

2. Chengguan Street Committee of the Weicheng District.

Perpetrators:

4. Staff of the Chengguan Street Committee.

Description:

On February 10, 2008, she was reported to the authorities for talking about the persecution of Falun Gong in public. When the police arrested her, they shoved her into the police car so hard that she lost consciousness. She was taken to the hospital for treatment. Later she managed to get away from the hospital.

Under the pretext of "A Safe Olympics," officers from the Chengguan Street Committee often went to Ms. Yu's home to harass her. She lived in fear and was under constant pressure. She had been healthy, without any history of heart disease, but after being persecuted several times, she developed symptoms of severe heart disease. She became very weak and thin. On June 14, 2008, Ms. Yu fell into a coma. She died on June 21, 2008.

Previous persecution:

Ms. Yu began to practice Falun Gong in 1996. In 2000 she went to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong but was arrested and detained at the Chengguan Street Committee of the Weicheng District. As she refused to renounce Falun Gong, she was brutally tortured. Her left arm was broken in a beating. Ms. Yu was later detained again for posting Falun Gong flyers.

Summary:

Ms. Yu Xiuhua, 69 years of age, was a resident of the Yiyuan Residential Area, Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province. Under the pretext of "A Safe Olympics," officers from the Chengguan Street Committee often went to Ms. Yu's home



to harass her. She lived in fear and was under constant pressure. She had been healthy, without any history of heart disease, but after being persecuted several times, she developed symptoms of severe heart disease. She became very weak and thin. On June 14, 2008, Ms. Yu fell into a coma. She died on June 21, 2008.



Ms. Yu Zhiying Dies after 28 Days in Detention in Chongqing City

Victim:

Ms. Yu Zhiying, 71, a Falun Gong practitioner, was a retired employee of the Chang'an Company in Chongqing City.

Location:

2. Jiangbei District Detention Center

Perpetrators:

9. Guards in Jiangbei District Detention Center
10. Officers from Dashiba Police Station
11. Neighborhood administrators

Description:

At around 9:00 p.m. on October 12, 2007, domestic security agent Liang Shibing, policewoman Deng Hongying, and more than eight Internet police rushed into **Ms. Yu Zhiying's** home. They ransacked her place, taking Falun Gong materials, a computer, a printer, a copy machine, and other items. They then arrested Ms. Yu, and took her to the Jiangbei District Detention Center for a one-year forced labor term.

After less than a month in detention, Ms. Yu's entire body appeared swollen, and she was very weak, with diarrhea and vomiting. Fearing they would be held responsible if she died, the detention center sent her home on November 9, 2007.

Even after she returned home, officers from Dashiba Police Station and neighborhood administrators constantly harassed Ms. Yu, trying to force her to write the statements to denounce Falun Gong. They also forced her to submit a written report to the police station every couple of days. Under the relentless persecution, Ms. Yu Zhiying was unable to recover and she died on January 16, 2008.

Summary:

Ms. Yu Zhiying, 71, a Falun Gong practitioner, was a retired employee of the Chang'an Company in Chongqing City. At around 9:00 p.m. on October 12, 2007, domestic security agent Liang Shibing (male), policewoman Deng Hongying, and more than eight Internet police arrested Ms. Yu at her home, and detained her at the Jiangbei District Detention Center for a one-year forced labor term. After less than a month in detention,



Ms. Yu's entire body appeared swollen, and she was very weak, with diarrhea and vomiting. The detention center administration returned her home on November 9, 2007. Even after she returned home, officers from Dashiba Police Station and neighborhood administrators constantly harassed Ms. Yu. Under the relentless persecution, Ms. Yu Zhiying was unable to recover and she died on January 16, 2008.



Mr. Zhang Lizhu Dies after Being Tortured in Prison

Victim:

Mr. Zhang Lizhu, 67, lived in Pozhang Village, Hedian Township in Shangcai County, Zhumadian City, Henan Province.

Locations:

7. Xinmi Prison
8. The Shangcai County Detention Center

Perpetrators:

5. The Hedian Township Police Station Director, Zhu Ruoyu
6. The Shangcai County Political Judiciary Committee
7. The Chinese Communist Party Director, Zhai Zhichun, at the Hedian Township Police Station
8. The Police at Xinmi Prison

Description:

On March 12, 2007, officers from the Hedian Township Police Station and Shangcai County Political Judiciary Committee arrested **Mr. Zhang Lizhu** and detained him in the Shangcai County Detention Center. He was transferred to the Xinmi Prison at the end of 2007 and tortured until his life was in danger. On March 2, 2008, his family picked him up, but, using the Olympics as the excuse, the Xinmi Prison Administration took him back into custody again after a month. He was later taken home when he was in critical condition. He died on July 11, 2008.

The following individuals are responsible for the persecution of Mr. Zhang Lizhu: Hedian Township Police Station Director, Zhu Ruoyu (male), police driver Ge Changxin (male), and Chinese Communist Party Director Zhai Zhichun (male).



Mr. Zhao Shouzhu Dies after Being Tortured in Prison

Victim:

Mr. Zhao Shouzhu, 38, lived in Bei'an Village, Yaobao Township, in Xinmin City of Liaoning Province.

Locations:

9. The Xinmin City Detention Center
10. The Xinmin City Hospital
11. The Longshan Forced Labor Camp

Perpetrators:

9. Dou Hongliang (male), Xinmin City Police Department director
10. Tao Hongwei (male), Xinmin City Police Department CCP secretary
11. Zhang Yachen (male), Xinmin City Police Department deputy director
12. Yan Xianhua (male), Xinmin City Police Department Domestic Security Division leader
13. Staff form the Xinmin City Hospital

Description:

On the evening of March 31, 2008, Domestic Security officers from the Xinmin City Police Department arrested **Mr. Zhao Shouzhu** while he was passing out materials to expose the persecution of Falun Gong. He was detained in the Xinmin City Detention Center. He began a hunger strike to protest the persecution. The police had people from the Xinmin City Hospital brutally force-feed him with unknown drugs. His condition became critical, and on April 14, 2008, he was bailed out and picked up by his sister. He died around April 20, 2008.

Previous persecution:

In September 2000, Mr. Zhao was forcibly taken into custody at the Longshan Forced Labor Camp and forced go through brainwashing and severe beatings. There, Mr. Zhao was beaten so badly the three of his ribs were fractured. When Mr. Zhao was returned to his cell, he had passed out. He received no treatment after the beating, and instead seven prisoners dragged him to a room, beat him down to the floor, forced him to stand up, and



then beat him down again. They held his head down to the floor and took turns kicking him with their leather boots all over his body, even his head.

Summary:

Mr. Zhao Shouzhu, 38, lived in Bei'an Village, Yaobao Township, in Xinmin City of Liaoning Province. On the evening of March 31, 2008, Domestic Security officers from the Xinmin City Police Department arrested Mr. Zhao while he was passing out materials to expose the persecution. He was detained in the Xinmin City Detention Center where he went on a hunger strike. He was sent to Xinmin City Hospital and was brutally force-fed with unknown drugs. Since his condition became critical, on April 14, 2008, Mr. Zhao's family bailed him out. He was not able to recover and died several days later around April 20, 2008.



Police Harassment Leads to the Death of an Elderly Practitioner

Victim:

Ms. Ge Yulan, female, 77, was a Falun Gong practitioner who lived in Zhaojia Village, Zhangxing Township, Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province.

Description:

In June 2008, six to seven police officers made a repeat visit to **Ms. Ge Yulan's** home and attempted to arrest her oldest daughter Ms. Zhao Yuhong, who had suffered torture numerous times over the years because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. Despite Ms. Zhao's absence, the officers ransacked Ms. Ge's home without showing any official documents. They took away Falun Gong books and pictures of Mr. Li Hongzhi, Falun Gong's founder. Ms. Ge's second daughter was at home and protested against this police action, but the officers threatened to take her into custody "if she did not shut up."

Afterwards, the authorities stopped Ms. Ge's monthly army pension of two hundred yuan, thereby cutting off her living allowance. What the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials had done to her family hurt Ms. Ge greatly. She also worried that her daughter would again fall into the hands of the authorities. With so much worry, she developed a serious illness. Her condition deteriorated and she died on August 3, 2008.



Elderly Lady Died of Forced Slavery in the Labor Camp

Victim:

Ms. Zhao Jiafang, female, 64, lived on Songnan Street at the Songzao Coal Mine in Qijiang County, Chongqing City

Ms. Zhao began practicing Falun Gong in October 1996. At the end of 1999, Ms. Zhao went to Beijing to appeal for the right to practice Falun Gong. She was arrested and detained for 30 days in the Qijiang County Detention Center.

In August 2001, led by officer He Xinqiang, several local police officers and security guards arrested Ms. Zhao Jiafang at her home, because she had continued practicing Falun Gong. Later she was sentenced to eight years and six months, and sent to the Yongchuan Labor Camp. At the labor camp Ms. Zhao was constantly forced to work overtime doing slave labor. Her eyesight became blurry and she could never finish her quota of work. She passed out three times in the camp. She was finally taken to the labor camp clinic, but after she was injected with some unknown drugs, she appeared to have difficulty breathing. To avoid being held responsible for her death, the labor camp authorities released her for medical treatment on October 1, 2007. Her family immediately took her to the Coal Mine Employee Hospital, but she did not recover. She died at 3:40 a.m. on December 21, 2007.



Mr. Xiong Xiuyou Tortured to Death During Detention in Prison

Mr. Xiong Xiuyou, male, born on October 1, 1946, was a resident of Huangjiaguo Village, Taiping Town, Gulin County, Sichuan Province. Mr. Xiong began to practice Falun Gong in 1997. After the persecution of Falun Gong started in 1999, he was arrested and detained multiple times, and forced to attend brainwashing sessions. His home was ransacked twice. Police confiscated cash and other valuable property with a total value of more than 7,000 Yuan.

In 2001, the Gulin County Court sentenced Mr. Xiong to three and a half years in prison. He was detained in the Deyang City Prison. The prison guards brutally tortured him. Once, guard Qiu Shen beat him with a ping-pong paddle until it shattered.

In January 2005, Mr. Xiong was sentenced to another five years in prison because he refused to renounce Falun Gong. They again detained him at the Deyang City Prison. In May 2007, the prison guards ordered criminal inmates Li Jiabing and Zhu Yong to torture him. They used various means including bamboo sticks, wet cloth, or shoes to beat him on the buttocks; dripping cold water on him continually for one to two hours at a time; holding his head under water for a long time; forcing him to stand still for a long period of time; and sleep deprivation. Mr. Xiong was tortured to the point that he could not stand up on his own and had difficulty walking. Eventually he could not even get out of bed and became incontinent. Despite his condition, the prison guards did not send him to the hospital or release him.

On the morning of December 14, 2007, Zhu Yong ignored that Mr. Xiong was on the verge of death and beat him in front of everyone. Later on the same day, a visiting prison doctor saw him and sent him to the prison hospital. He was then transferred to the Police General Hospital in Shuangliu County. He died on December 16, 2007.