

# **Behind the Olympic Spectacle: A Journalist's Walking Guide to the Persecution of Falun Gong in Beijing**

*Details of Falun Gong adherents who were detained, tortured or killed in and around Beijing in run-up to the Olympics*

Compiled by the Falun Dafa Information Center

[www.faluninfo.net](http://www.faluninfo.net)

August 3, 2008

# Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
KEY QUESTIONS ON FALUN GONG.....	5
What is Falun Gong?.....	5
How many people practice Falun Gong?.....	5
Is it a sect or a cult?.....	5
Is Falun Gong a religion?.....	6
What are Falun Gong’s political views and aspirations?.....	6
KEY QUESTIONS ON THE PERSECUTION.....	7
Why is the Chinese Communist Party persecuting Falun Gong?.....	7
Is it true that Falun Gong was banned because it “besieged” the central government compound at Zhongnanhai in 1999?.....	8
What form has the persecution taken?.....	8
How have the Falun Gong responded to the persecution?.....	9
How has the rest of the world responded to the persecution?.....	9
BEIJING.....	11
Yu Zhou (于宙).....	11
Xu Na (许那).....	12
David (Dongwei) Bu (卜东伟).....	13
Yao Yue (姚悦).....	14
Li Shuying (李淑英).....	16
SHANGHAI.....	17
Gu Jianmin (顾建敏).....	17
LIAONING PROVINCE, NORTHEASTERN CHINA.....	18
Gao Rongrong (高蓉蓉).....	18
Fan Dezhen (范德震).....	20
Gu Qun (顾群).....	21
Chen Baofeng (陈宝凤).....	21
SHANDONG PROVINCE, QINGDAO VICINITY.....	23
Xiao Sumin (肖素敏).....	23
Zong Xiuxia (宗秀霞).....	24
HEBEI PROVINCE, NEAR BEIJING.....	25
Si Miao (司淼).....	25
Guo Hanpo (郭汉坡).....	26
GANSU PROVINCE.....	27
Qing Shizhen (秦世臻).....	27
JILIN PROVINCE, NORTHEASTERN CHINA.....	28
Wang Guiming (王贵明).....	28
APPENDIX A: MAP OF BEIJING.....	29
APPENDIX B: MAP OF CHINA.....	30

# Introduction

Among the thousands of reporters, athletes, and spectators arriving this week for the Beijing Olympics, most have likely heard of Falun Gong and the Communist Party's often brutal campaign to crush it. But what few realize is the extent to which the violence meted out against these peaceful religious believers has in some cases taken place within walking distance of Olympic venues, hotels, and prominent landmarks.

So, what exactly is Falun Gong? Who are the individual victims of the Party's campaign of persecution and where are they from? What leads are available for journalists seeking to investigate what lies behind one of the most taboo topics in today's China?

These are some of the questions this guide seeks to address, questions that have become all the more pertinent given the scale and severity of the pre-Olympic crackdown on Chinese citizens who adhere to this spiritual discipline.

Since December 2007, the Falun Dafa Information Center has received reports of over 8,000 Falun Gong practitioners who have been detained across China, at least 208 of them from Beijing. We have received phone calls from people who have just heard that their mother, father, or sister was taken from home by the police, interrogated, and sentenced without trial to a "re-education through labor" camp. Even more alarming has been the rise of reports about individuals dying in custody within days, weeks, or even hours of their arrest.

However, with the exception of one article in the *Times of London* about a Beijing musician who died in custody in March, there has been little attention in the international media to this aspect of Olympic "preparation."

To assist journalists in remedying this dearth of coverage and reporting on an important chapter of the story of the 2008 Olympics, the Center has compiled the profiles of sixteen Falun Gong adherents detained in Beijing and surrounding provinces, most since the beginning of the year. In ten of the sixteen cases, the individual has since died in custody, reportedly having been subjected to extreme forms of torture.

For each profile, we have included whatever concrete details are available which might assist those seeking to verify the circumstances surrounding these individual cases. These include a photograph of the individual, their address, the name of their former workplace, the last place of detention, known acquaintances overseas easily available for interviews and, in some cases, the names and phone numbers of those perpetrating the abuses in question. Also included in this guide are brief responses to the most commonly asked questions about Falun Gong.

It is our hope that this guide will assist journalists arriving in Beijing to shed light on what has happened to Falun Gong adherents in China in recent months and over the past nine years.

For the individual accounts of Falun Gong practitioners relayed in this volume reflect not only the tragic human costs of a religious minority being brutally suppressed.

Rather, they more broadly illustrate the courage of those resisting a system that seeks to change who they are, the ferocity with which Chinese security agencies will quash such resistance, and ultimately, the dangers that *any* Chinese citizen might face should the Party one day deem him or her an “enemy of the state.”

We thank you for your attention and look forward to working with you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J. Levi Browde". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Levi Browde  
Executive Director,  
Falun Dafa Information Center

---

This report and associated interactive maps are  
available online at <http://faluninfo.net/topic/150/>

# **Key Questions on Falun Gong**

## **What is Falun Gong?**

Falun Gong (also known as Falun Dafa) is a traditional Chinese spiritual discipline that includes exercises and meditation. After being passed down in different forms for generations, the practice was first made public by Mr. Li Hongzhi in China in 1992. It quickly spread by word of mouth throughout China and then beyond—70-100 million Chinese were said to have practiced it by 1998 and today it is practiced in over 70 countries. The discipline is taught and practiced without charge, and its central books—Falun Gong and Zhuan Falun—can be downloaded for free.

Rooted in the Buddhist school of practices, Falun Gong emphasizes moral rectitude. Three values—truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance—form the backbone of Falun Gong’s teachings and represent its highest ideals. Practitioners aspire to live by these values in their daily lives, achieving, over time, a state of selflessness along with a release from attachments and desires. Many who practice Falun Gong find a deep sense of joy in putting others first and aspiring to goodness. With a belief that mind and body are one, Falun Gong sees this process of purifying one’s thoughts as also key to better physical health. In Chinese, practices of this nature are often referred to as “cultivation” paths and form important parts of traditional Asian cultures.

## **How many people practice Falun Gong?**

It is impossible to say with any certainty, as Falun Gong does not maintain membership rosters and is often practiced in private. Moreover, given the persecution in Mainland China, it is difficult to accurately assess how many people are practicing.

What we do know is that in late 1998, a government survey in China estimated that between 70 – 100 million people were practicing Falun Gong in the mainland. In 1996, the central text of Falun Gong, *Zhuan Falun*, had sold 60 million copies, making it a national best seller. In spite of the persecution in China, Falun Gong continues to have a substantial following there, and anecdotal evidence suggests its numbers may have actually been on the rise in recent years.

Outside China, regular Falun Gong exercise sites are present in over 80 countries. In Taiwan, Falun Gong is believed to have approximately 500,000 adherents.

## **Is it a sect or a cult?**

Neither. The term “sect” refers to offshoots or schools of a particular religion. Although Falun Gong shares many doctrinal similarities with both Buddhism and Daoism, it is not an offshoot of either. Not only is describing Falun Gong as a sect inaccurate, but the term also carries an unmistakable pejorative quality, implying deviance or inauthenticity. Falun Gong is more accurately described as a spiritual discipline, spiritual practice, a meditation practice, or a system of moral self-improvement.

As to the Chinese government’s claim that Falun Gong is a *xie jiao*, or “evil cult,” it should be noted that the Chinese government’s definition of a cult is unrelated to questions of theological orthodoxy or heterodoxy, but is instead based on whether a group submits to the authority of the central government.

Western scholars who have studied Falun Gong have eschewed the cult label, noting that Falun Gong does not have a formal membership or church, charges no fees, does not isolate adherents from society, and does not interfere with or place any requirements on the personal lives of its practitioners.

## **Is Falun Gong a religion?**

Falun Gong comports with the definition of religion generally accepted in the West, in that it involves a systematic program of spiritual exercises and teachings that seek to effect moral growth, inner purity, and higher states of spiritual realization. Its teachings discuss, as do most major religions, otherworldly realms and the existence of other, higher lives or forces. It does not, however, have any specific creed or profession of faith; initiation rituals that differentiate member from outsider; an institutional structure; physical premises, such as houses of prayer; or worship of or devotion to any specific deity or combination thereof.

## **What are Falun Gong’s political views and aspirations?**

The practice itself does not have any express political views or political ambitions. Political opinions among adherents are as diverse and varied as you might find in any given population. Perhaps the only issue where there is a convergence in political views among adherents is a wish to see the Chinese government’s persecution of the practice brought to an end.

# Key Questions on the Persecution

## **Why is the Chinese Communist Party persecuting Falun Gong?**

On July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1999, Falun Gong was officially banned by the Chinese Communist Party, thus beginning a protracted and violent campaign of persecution. The complex rationale behind the campaign can be broken into four elements: Falun Gong's popularity, the role of Jiang Zemin, conflicting ideology, and the nature of the Chinese Communist Party's system.

A common misconception is that the gathering of 10,000 adherents in Beijing on April 25, 1999 is what led to the persecution of Falun Gong. While it is true that this event likely served as the catalyst of a full-blown persecution campaign, oppression of the practice actually began at least three years earlier.

The more popular Falun Gong became, the more resistance it encountered. Party leaders fear any large, independent group, of which Falun Gong was probably the largest. When Falun Gong books became bestsellers in 1996 they were banned; when state-run media estimated that over 70 million people practiced Falun Gong - more than the Party's membership - media began attacking Falun Gong and state security began spying on and harassing adherents.

Fearing Falun Gong's rapidly growing popularity was overshadowing his own legacy, then-Party leader Jiang Zemin ordered that the practice be "eradicated." According to a 1999 Washington Post article, "Jiang alone decided that Falun Gong must be eliminated." Journalists and inside sources have described Jiang as "jealous" of Falun Gong and "obsessed" with eliminating the group. As China analyst Willy Lam has argued, by creating a national campaign Jiang sought to both align power to himself and eradicate a group he saw as a threat to his power.

The ideological differences between the atheist Communist Party and the spiritual Falun Gong also played a role. Falun Gong's deeply spiritual belief system and its moral code can be said to be rather inimical to the beliefs held by the Communist authorities. Moreover, although religion is again becoming increasingly popular in China, religious groups must submit to the state and their leaders must be Party approved. Other groups who, like Falun Gong, have chosen to preserve their belief system and refused to submit to the Party's authority have also met persecution.

Finally, the persecution of Falun Gong can be said to be simply the latest in a historical continuum of violent campaigns that the Party uses to consolidate its control. Indeed, since the 1950s not a decade has gone by without some violent state-led campaign aimed at the masses, be it the suppression of "counterrevolutionaries," the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, the 1989 crackdown on the democracy movement, or Falun Gong.

Of all the available explanations for why Falun Gong was banned, one explanation most commonly cited in the media – that Falun Gong was banned as an "evil cult" – is false. It wasn't until October of 1999 that the Chinese government created legislation banning evil cults – a

vaguely defined term applied not on the basis of theological orthodoxy or heterodoxy, but on whether or not a group submits to government control. The legislation was retroactively applied to justify the ban on Falun Gong, which officially began three months earlier.

## **Is it true that Falun Gong was banned because it “besieged” the central government compound at Zhongnanhai in 1999?**

Over 10,000 Falun Gong adherents did peacefully gather outside the top leaders’ Zhongnanhai compound in Beijing on April 25, 1999. No exits or entrances were blocked, traffic was unobstructed, and no laws were broken. The Falun Gong adherents carried no placards or banners, and did little more than sit or stand quietly on the sidewalk, practicing Falun Gong meditation, reading, or talking amongst themselves. The gathering was legal and aimed at the State Office of Petitions, not the governmental compound next door.

The gathering was in response to state persecution already taking place. Specifically it was in reaction to increasing state interference with the practice, including the arrest and beating up 45 Falun Gong adherents in Tianjin, mounting surveillance of Falun Gong exercise sites, and the 1996 banning of Falun Gong books.

That day then-premier Zhu Rongji met with the Falun Gong and promised to resolve their complaints; those detained in Tianjin were to be released. But hours after everyone dispersed, Jiang Zemin intervened to reverse the policy. He claimed Falun Gong had laid “siege” to Zhongnanhai and began setting a full-blown persecution policy into motion.

Unfortunately, many Western media outlets have adopted the language of a Falun Gong ‘siege’ to describe what was in fact a remarkably peaceful gathering.

## **What form has the persecution taken?**

The persecution of Falun Gong has taken various forms. The most well known is the physical violence adherents are subjected to. Since July of 1999, hundreds of thousands – perhaps millions – of adherents have been sent without trial to reeducation-through-labor camps. By some estimates, they are believed to comprise half of China’s labor camp population. There, they are subjected to routine torture, including beatings, electric shock torture, sleep deprivation, violent force-feedings, sexual assault, and much more. In 2005, Falun Gong accounted for fully two-thirds of all Chinese torture cases reported by the UN’s special rapporteur on torture. At the time of this report, over 3160 deaths have been documented, mostly from torture. The actual death toll is believed to be much higher.

Moreover, just as China has been known to sell the organs of executed prisoners, there is substantial evidence that thousands of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience have been killed for their organs, which are sold with expensive price tags to mostly foreign organ transplant patients.

In addition to torture and imprisonment, Falun Gong adherents are often denied schooling, jobs, and custody of their children. They are deprived of the right to legal representation, and lawyers who attempt to defend them—including prominent human rights attorney Gao Zhisheng—have faced severe repercussions.

Finally, Falun Gong adherents have been the subject of a shrill propaganda campaign aimed at dehumanizing and depersonalizing them in order to justify the group's persecution and undermine public sympathy for Falun Gong.

## **How have the Falun Gong responded to the persecution?**

The Falun Gong have responded with markedly nonviolent means, refusing to use force throughout eight years of resistance to suppression.

Inside China, adherents' response has consisted of trying to file petitions or writing letters to China's rulers, meditating in public parks or Tiananmen Square, informing fellow citizens about the persecution they face and its illegality through leaflets or VCDs, hanging banners and posters in visible places, calling labor camps and prisons to speak directly with perpetrators, publishing records of the persecution online, and otherwise attempting to bring public awareness to their plights.

Outside China, adherents have been holding continuous round-the-clock vigils for years outside Chinese embassies and consulates, parades, rallies, concerts and other events to raise awareness of the persecution in China. Other activities have included compiling reports for United Nations special rapporteurs, holding press conferences and forums, urging leaders to speak out about the atrocities, producing printed, electronic, and broadcast media about the persecution, as well as developing advanced software to help Chinese break through China's Internet firewall. This grassroots response has been funded almost entirely by Falun Gong adherents themselves.

## **How has the rest of the world responded to the persecution?**

First, it should be noted that Chinese people both in China and abroad are increasingly standing up in defense of Falun Gong. Chinese lawyers like Guo Guoting and Gao Zhisheng, in particular, have risked and lost their careers trying to defend Falun Gong practitioners in recent years. After initially being greatly influenced by Mainland propaganda and pressures, overseas Chinese have also become more supportive recently, and have given Falun Gong awards recognizing its contributions to the community and to the cause of freedom in China.

Prominent individuals, including leading members of the Jewish religious community, have been speaking out about the killing of Falun Gong practitioners for their organs. Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have issued urgent appeals for Falun Gong practitioners and have helped document the persecution. The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture has repeatedly queried the Chinese authorities and issued reports in which cases of Falun Gong torture comprise

the majority of the China section. The U.S. Department of State has highlighted the persecution of Falun Gong in its annual reports, as have other countries. Two resolutions condemning the persecution have been passed in Congress and others have been passed in European parliaments. With the notable exception of Taiwan, however, executive branches throughout the world have yet to firmly speak out.

# Beijing

## Yu Zhou (于宙)

[Refer to points D, F, on Beijing map:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male                      **Age:** 42

**City:** Beijing

**Former Workplace:** Percussionist for the popular folk music ensemble “Xiaojuan and Residents from the Valley”

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** January 26, 2008

**Date of Death:** February 6, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Tongzhou District Detention Center [point F, Beijing Map]

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Angel (Jie) Li, currently residing in Los Angeles; Marianne Lefebvre, Belgium.

**Other information:** Yu Zhou’s wife remains in detention. Her profile follows on the next page.

### **Details:**

Fans adored Yu Zhou for his melodies and his humble, down-to-earth personality. His folk band frequently topped the charts, capturing the hearts of countless Chinese citizens. Although Yu Zhou had practiced Falun Gong for 13 years, his fame had granted him a certain degree of protection amidst the persecution. Yet with the government’s efforts to clean up Beijing ahead of the Olympics, Yu Zhou and his wife were arrested on January 26, 2008 on their way home from a concert. He was taken to the Tongzhou District Detention Center [point F, Beijing Map].

Eleven days later, Yu’s family was told to go to the Qinghe Emergency Center. When they arrived, they found him already dead. Yu’s death was mourned in the Chinese blogosphere and reported in *The London Times*.

Yu Zhou’s family requests for an autopsy have been denied, and officials have refused to hand over Yu Zhou’s remains, which are believed to still be held at the Qinghe Emergency Center. Qinghe Emergency Center is located within walking distance of the Beijing Institute of Technology, set to host Olympic volleyball matches [point D and Olympic symbol, Beijing Map]

### **Additional references:**

- *The London Times*: “Yu Zhou dies as China launches pre-Olympic purge of Falun Gong,” April 20, 2008 <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/china/article3779899.ece>
- Online video: Yu Zhou playing the drums in video of “Xiaojuan and Residents of the Valley”: <http://www.youmaker.com/video/sv?id=571f7e4d385e4dfd86cb89fa573c6a2d001>



- Falun Dafa Information Center: “Falun Gong Deaths Escalate as Olympics Approach,” April 8, 2008:  
<http://www.faluninfo.net/article/581/?cid=84>

## Xu Na (许那)

[Refer to points A, F, H on Beijing map:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, In detention, awaiting trial

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 40

**City:** Beijing

**Former Workplace:** Artist, graduate student at the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing.

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** January 26, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Chongwen District Detention Center, Beijing [point A, Beijing Map]

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Angel (Jie) Li, currently residing in Los Angeles. Ms. Li shared a prison cell with Xu Na during Ms. Xu’s five-year imprisonment; Marianne Lefebvre, Belgium

**Other information:** Wife of Yu Zhou, detailed above. Xu Na had previously been detained for five years in the eighth ward of the Beijing Women’s Prison, located at 12 Weiyonglu, Daxing District, Beijing. [point H, Beijing Map]

### Details:

Xu Na, the 40-year-old widow of Yu Zhou, was arrested together with her husband on January 26th, 2008 while driving home together from a concert and taken to Tongzhou Detention Center [point F, Beijing Map]. She has remained in detention since the couple’s arrest. In April, her family was notified that she was to be charged with “using a heretical organization to undermine implementation of the law,” a vague provision of the penal code commonly used to sentence Falun Gong adherents to prison terms of up to 12 years.

In early May, Xu was transferred to the Chongwen District Detention Center [point A, Beijing Map], where she awaits trial at the Chongwen District Court.

Ms. Xu had already been jailed for five years. In 2001, she was sentenced to five years in prison for lending her apartment to Falun Gong adherents from other regions who had traveled to Beijing in order to petition the government to end its policy of persecution. Xu was initially held at Tuanhe Juvenile Prison, where she and Angel (Jie) Li were cellmates. After being transferred to the Beijing Women’s Prison [point H, Beijing Map], she was reportedly placed in solitary confinement, deprived of sleep, and tied up with ropes in painful positions for extended periods. She was released in late 2006 only to be arrested again a little over a year later. She is now in danger of being sentenced to a particularly long prison term, as is the norm when Falun Gong adherents are sentenced a second time.

### Additional References:



- *The London Times*: “Yu Zhou dies as China launches pre-Olympic purge of Falun Gong,” April 20, 2008 <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/china/article3779899.ece>
- The Falun Dafa Information Center: “Urgent Appeal: Celebrity Musician’s Widow Faces Prison for Practicing Falun Gong,” June 17, 2008: <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/675/?cid=84>

## David (Dongwei) Bu (卜东伟)

[Refer to points E, G on Beijing map:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, serving 2.5 year sentence

**Gender:** Male

**Age:** 40

**City:** Beijing

**Former Employer:** The Asia Foundation (a U.S. aid organization), Beijing office [point E, Beijing Map]

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** May 19, 2006

**Last Place Detained:** Tuanhe “re-education through labor” camp [point G, Beijing Map]

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Wife Lona (Hongwei) Luo, resides in Los Angeles and authored a book in English about their shared story (*A Love Story of Wind and Rain*)

**Other information:** Bu Dongwei is listed as an Amnesty International prisoner of conscience. The Tuanhe labor camp where he is believed to be detained is located at 1 Yuanguilu, Daxing District, Beijing. Several Falun Gong adherents currently residing overseas, such as Zhao Ming in Ireland, were previously imprisoned at Tuanhe, and are available to be interviewed upon request.

**Details:** (*Courtesy Amnesty International*)

“Bu Dongwei, also known as David Bu, was assigned to two-and-a-half years’ “Re-education through Labour” (RTL) on 19 June in connection with his activities as a member of the Falun Gong spiritual movement. He is detained at an undisclosed location, and Amnesty International considers him to be a prisoner of conscience. He is at serious risk of torture or ill-treatment.

Bu Dongwei had been working in Beijing for the US aid organization, the Asia Foundation, before he was detained by around seven police officers at his home in the Haidian District of the capital, Beijing, on 19 May. According to the decision of Beijing's RTL committee, which has the power to impose periods of arbitrary detention without charge or trial, he was accused of ‘resisting the implementation of national laws’ and ‘disturbing social order’. The evidence cited was a verbal confession he made to police, and 80 copies of Falun Gong literature that the police discovered in his home. He is due to be released on 18 November 2008.

Bu Dongwei’s family have disputed the evidence against him, claiming that the police discovered no more than eight Falun Gong books when they detained him. Despite repeated requests to the



authorities, his family have not been told where he is being detained. Unofficial sources suggest that he may have first been taken to Qinghe detention centre, Haidian District, and transferred to Tuanhe RTL facility in Beijing on 21 August, but this remains unconfirmed.

Bu Dongwei had previously served a term of ten months' RTL from August 2000 to May 2001 in Tuanhe RTL facility for 'using a heretical organization to disrupt the implementation of the law' after he petitioned the authorities asking them to review their ban on Falun Gong. During this period, he was reportedly subjected to torture and ill-treatment, including being made to sit all day in a small chair as well as beatings and sleep deprivation aimed at forcing him to renounce his belief in Falun Gong."

- Amnesty International, "China: Fear of Torture or Ill-Treatment/Prisoner of Conscience: Bu Dongwei," August 29, 2006: <http://www.amnesty.org/es/library/asset/ASA17/049/2006/en/dom-ASA170492006en.html>

### Case Update:

"Falun Gong practitioner Bu Dongwei continues to serve a term of two-and-a-half years in RTL at Tuanhe RTL facility in Beijing after the police found Falun Gong literature in his home and detained him on 19 May 2006. His health has deteriorated in detention – especially his eyesight, possibly due to mal-nourishment. Amnesty International considers him to be a prisoner of conscience, detained in violation of his rights to freedom of expression and religion, and continues to call for his immediate and unconditional release."

- Amnesty International "The Olympics Countdown—Broken Promises," July 29, 2008: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/089/2008/en/824a9d66-5724-11dd-90eb-ff4596860802/asa170892008eng.html>

## Yao Yue (姚悦)

[Refer to points B, H on Beijing map: <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, serving 12-year sentence

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 36

**City:** Beijing, Tsinghua University dorms [point B, Beijing Map]

**Former Occupation:** Graduate student, Tsinghua University

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** January 1, 2001

**Last Place Detained:** Beijing Women's Prison, No. 8 Ward. Located at 12 Weiyonglu, Daxing District, Beijing. [point H, Beijing map]

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Winston (Wenyu) Liu, husband, currently residing in Calgary, Canada.



**Details:**

Yao Yue and her husband, Liu Wenyu, were both graduate students at Beijing's prestigious Tsinghua University. They were ranked highly in their classes, and respected by their peers and supervisors. They are also both Falun Gong practitioners.

On New Year's Day 2001, the two were in their dorm room at the university when police stormed in and arrested them. They had been downloading information about Falun Gong and the persecution from overseas websites and then emailing the information to others to explain the nature of their beliefs and to educate people about the persecution.

Yao was tortured through the night after their arrest. Eventually she signed a confession, resulting in a sentence of twelve years in prison. Liu was sentenced to three years, which he served most of before being released and returning to school. Eventually his supervisor helped him get into the University of Calgary in Canada. Liu then left China and moved to Canada where he now lives. Yao, however, remains imprisoned.

**Additional References:**

- *Calgary Herald*, "City rally hears student's tale of torture, imprisonment in China," May 20, 2008: <http://www.canada.com/calgaryherald/news/city/story.html?id=4b4fd555-3455-40ba-b594-3cd16aa28624>
- Falun Dafa Information Center, *U Magazine*: "Liu Wenyu: Behind Bars," February 15, 2006: <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/611/?cid=61>

## Li Shuying (李淑英)

[Refer to points C, I on Beijing map:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, imprisoned

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 64

**City:** Beijing

**Former Employer:** Retired physics teacher at the Zhongguancun High School in Haidian District, Beijing [point C, Beijing map]

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** December 15, 2006

**Last Place Detained:** Beijing Women's "Re-education through Labor" Camp, No. 8 Ward [point I, Beijing map]

**Other Information:** Several Falun Gong adherents currently residing overseas, such as Annie Yang in the United Kingdom, were previously imprisoned at Beijing Women's RTL Camp, and are available to be interviewed upon request.

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Ms. Liu Yaning, daughter, currently residing in Los Angeles

### Details:

At 8:00 p.m. on December 15, 2006, three policemen from the Shuangyushu Police Station in Beijing broke into the home of Li Shuying and her husband. They ransacked it, and, after finding some Falun Gong materials, arrested Ms. Li.

This was her second arrest since the Chinese Communist Party began persecuting Falun Gong in 1999. The first was on February 4, 2000, right before the Chinese New Year. She was held at Haidian District Detention Center for over a month without any official process or notification. Only after her husband pressed the police department did they issue an arrest warrant. She was later transferred to the Seventh Division of the Beijing Police Department, followed by the Xicheng District Detention Center. She was not released until 2003.

Following her 2003 release, Ms. Li was closely watched and harassed by the police until her re-arrest in 2006. A month later, her husband received a one-page notice informing him that she had been sentenced to 2.5 years of forced labor. His appeals were fruitless, and he later discovered that his wife was being imprisoned and made to perform forced labor at the Beijing City Women's Labor Camp.

There, her husband was allowed to visit her once a month. He reports that the forced labor camp has 10 divisions, each holding 50 to 100 people. A division consists of several units of 12 people each. Most of the people imprisoned there are Falun Gong practitioners, and despite many being over 60 years old, they are all forced to perform long hours of manual labor each day.



# Shanghai

## Gu Jianmin (顾建敏)

[Refer to point G on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 53

**City:** Shanghai

**Address:** 13th Building-Apt. 601, 400 Lane, Yangguang-xincun Neighborhood, Qishan Street, Pudong New District, Shanghai

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** March 1, 2008

**Date of Death:** March 13, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Yangjing Police Station in Pudong New District, Shanghai

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### **Details:**

Ms. Gu Jianmin was sent to a forced labor camp for one year in June 2006 for her activities to inform the public about the persecution of Falun Gong. Not long after her release, on March 1, 2008, officers from the Yangjing Police Station in Pudong New District arrested her again. They then tortured her until she died on March 13, 2008, the thirteenth day of her arrest.

On March 13, 2008, an agent of the Pudong New District 6-10 Office called Ms. Gu's husband, saying that she was not well, and that he should come and process a medical parole. To get the parole, they forced her husband first go to the Pudong New District Police Department and the Neighborhood Administration to complete paperwork, including a retroactive arrest warrant.

When he finally got to Renji hospital, he found his wife on the floor of a back room. Her eyes were protruding and she was bleeding from the mouth, but no one was caring for her. Her husband knelt down in front of the doctors and begged them to save his wife. A doctor conducted a hasty attempt at a rescue, then he declared that she was dead.

### **Police and Hospital Contact Information:**

Shanghai City Police Department: 86-21-24023456; Address: 185 Fuzhou Street, zip 200002

Pudong New District Police Department: 86-21-50614567, ext.-220X45448, or 86-21-5899099, fax: 86-21-58995516

Yangjing Police Station: 86-21-58520229

Pudong District Detention Center: 86-21-58953454: Address: 351 Huayi Street, Zhangjiang Town, Pudong New District, zip 201203

Renji Hospital in Pudong New District: 86-21-58752345, fax: 86-21-58395057, Address: 1630 Dongfang Street, Pudong New District, Shanghai City, zip 200127



# Liaoning Province, Northeastern China

## Gao Rongrong (高蓉蓉)

[Refer to point H on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 37

**City:** Shenyang, Liaoning province

**Former Occupation:** Accountant

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** March 2, 2005

**Date of Death:** June 16, 2005

**Last Place Detained:** Masanjia Hospital, Shenyang

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Zhao Shuhuan, former prisoner of conscience from Masanjia Labor Camp currently residing in Virginia; former supervisor of the Longshan labor camp in which Ms. Gao was tortured can also be reached in Canada through the Falun Dafa information Center.

**Other information:** Ms. Gao was previously detained and tortured at the Longshan forced labor camp outside Shenyang.

### Details:

In 1999, the 31-year-old accountant was fired because she practiced Falun Gong. In response, she began filing legal appeals to protest the government's persecution of the practice. She did so in spite of knowing that other Falun Gong practitioners had been jailed for the same action.

In July 2003, police arrested Ms. Gao and sent her to the Longshan forced labor camp in Shenyang. There, witnesses say she was routinely beaten for refusing to give up her practice of Falun Gong.

On May 7, 2004, Ms. Gao was summoned to an office by two labor camp officials who then tortured her with electric batons for seven hours straight. The torture seared the skin off her face, head, and neck, and she sustained severe, disfiguring burns. Her once-radiant face was left scared with blisters and her hair was matted with pus and blood.

In a desperate attempt to escape her torturers, Ms. Gao jumped from the 2nd-floor office window of the facility. She suffered several injuries and was hospitalized.



While in the hospital, Ms. Gao was under constant surveillance by Chinese police. Authorities announced she would be returned to captivity as soon as she could leave the hospital. But before this could happen, a small group of Falun Gong practitioners rescued her and Ms. Gao went into hiding.

The escape allowed people to take pictures of Ms. Gao's disfigured face. The photos made their way overseas, where rights activists publicized them widely. Details of her case were submitted to government offices around the world, and her case was presented to the United Nations.

When Ms. Gao's case attracted international attention, one of the Chinese Communist Party's highest-ranking officials stepped in. Politburo Standing Committee member Luo Gan ordered the Liaoning province Chinese Communist Party Political Judiciary Committee, the Procuratorate, the Department of Justice, and the Police Department to conceal any and all information about her case, and to return her to police custody immediately.

The Shenyang City Police Department tapped the phone lines of all known Falun Gong practitioners in the region, hoping to discover her rescuers and those who publicized her case. Police carried out a manhunt and all individuals believed to have helped Ms. Gao were rounded up. At least one such individual, Mr. Sun Shiyou, is reported to have been severely tortured during this process, including having his genitals shocked by electric batons and long sewing needles inserted under his fingernails. Mr. Sun's family members were also abducted.

Sources in China report that on March 6, 2005, police located Ms. Gao and sent her to the Masanjia Hospital. By the time her family learned of her whereabouts on June 12, Gao had lost consciousness. Her organs were atrophying and she was hooked up to a respirator. Her family members say they found her little more than "skin and bones." Gao Rongrong died four days later at the age of 37.

#### **Additional References:**

- Amnesty International, 2006 Annual Report: "Gao Rongrong, a Falun Gong practitioner, died in custody in June [2005] after being detained in Longshan Reeducation through Labour facility in Shenyang, Liaoning province. Officials had reportedly beaten her in 2004, including by using electro-shock batons on her face and neck, which caused severe blistering and eyesight problems, after she was discovered reading Falun Gong materials in the facility." <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2006/en/dom-POL100012006en.pdf>
- Falun Dafa Information Center, "High-profile Torture Victim Dies Surrounded by Chinese Security Agents," June 20, 2005: <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/439/>

## Fan Dezhen (范德震)

[Refer to point B on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male                      **Age:** 33

**City:** Huludao, Liaoning province

**Former Workplace:** Huludao City House Appliance Shopping Mall

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** February 25, 2008

**Date of Death:** April 20, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Suizhong County Detention Center

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### Details:

Fan Dezhen and his wife were arrested along with nine other Falun Gong adherents on February 25, 2008. The arrest was reportedly headed by Suizhong County's Security Division leader Li Changhua. Mr. Fan died around 7:00am on April 20, 2008, leaving behind his wife and their infant child.

Mr. Fan had previously endured three separate stints in detention. In 2001, after traveling to Beijing to protest against the government's persecution of his faith, he was jailed at the Huludao labor camp for three years. Over that period, he was reportedly shocked with electric batons, beaten, shackled to a bed, and violently force-fed.

Mr. Fan was also taken into police custody in April 2004 while on his way to visiting another Falun Gong adherent. At that time, he was also held and abused at Huludao. After being released, he was arrested again in September 2005 while working on the second floor of the Huludao City House Appliance store and was once again tortured in the labor camp.



## Gu Qun (顾群)

[Refer to point D on China map at: <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male                      **Age:** 50

**City:** Dalian, Liaoning province

**Former Workplace:** Xigang District Industrial and Commercial Bureau of Dalian City

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** March 16, 2008

**Date of Death:** April 8, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Yaojia Detention Center, Dalian

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### Details:

Mr. Gu began practicing Falun Gong in the early 1990s, and volunteered his time to teach others the practice until the practice was banned in 1999. In early 2000, Mr. Gu traveled to Beijing to peacefully demonstrate in Tiananmen Square. He was arrested and held at a Dalian drug rehabilitation center.

Over the next eight years, Mr. Gu was arrested and detained on five separate occasions, often facing severe ill-treatment and torture for refusing to recant his belief in Falun Gong.

On the afternoon of March 16, 2008, Mr. Gu was caught distributing literature about the persecution of Falun Gong in public. For this, he was arrested and taken to Yaojia Detention Center in Dalian. He was sentenced to one and a half years of forced labor. Before he could be transferred to the forced labor camp, however, detention center staff tortured and violently force-fed Mr. Gu. His health rapidly deteriorated, and he died on April 8, just over three weeks after his arrest.

## Chen Baofeng (陈宝凤)

[Refer to point F on China map at: <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male                      **Age:** 43

**City:** Liujiazi town, Chaoyang city, Liaoning province

**Former Workplace:** Taxi driver

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** February 24, 2008

**Date of Death:** March 3, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Shijiazi Detention Center in Chaoyang

## **Known Acquaintances Overseas: None**

### **Details:**

On February 24, 2008, Chen Baofeng, a taxi driver, was hired by Falun Gong practitioner Ms. Li Yaxuan to drive her and four others to Shenyang. She had learned that her husband, Mr. Gao Yuling, had been severely tortured in Shenyang's notorious Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and was undergoing emergency treatment in a hospital there. But the taxi was followed and on their way a police vehicle from the Qianjin District Police Department pulled them over and arrested all six people inside.

According to Chaoyang Deputy Police Director Zhang Minghua, the provincial police headquarters gave orders to forcefully interrogate these six practitioners. When their families went to visit them, an officer said, "If they refuse to cooperate, we will force-feed them until they die."

Mr. Chen was indeed killed in police custody, but the Chaoyang City Police Department did not notify his family. After Director Zhang met with personnel from the Political Security Office and the detention center, they from that point on all claimed that Mr. Chen had died of a sudden heart attack.

Mr. Chen's family claims he never had heart problems before and that he was a very healthy man. They wonder how he could have died only eight days after being arrested if not for police brutality. If he died of sickness, why was the family not notified when he was ill?

The police finally allowed his family to see the body on March 5, 2008. They found his body carelessly thrown on the floor. Large bruises were clearly visible on his back and chest. When they moved his body, blood came out of his mouth.

The following individuals are believed to have played a role in Mr. Chen's arrest and torture:

Chaoyang City Police Department Deputy Zhang Minghua, 86-421-2628248 (Office), 86-421-2636666 (Home), 86-13304219999 (Cell), 86-13904213399 (Cell)

Chaoyang City Domestic Security Subdivision Chief Wang Jinglong: 86-421-2611250, 86-421-2616682, 86-13591860610 (Cell)

# Shandong Province, Qingdao Vicinity

## Xiao Sumin (肖素敏)

[Refer to point A on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]



**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 46

**City:** Pingdu, Shandong province

**Former Workplace:** A vegetable oil factory in Pingdu city. Ms. Xiao lived in one of the factory's family housing units.

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** May 30, 2008

**Date of Death:** June 21, 2008

**Location Detained:** Pingdu City Detention Center

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### Details:

Xiao Sumin, 46, was arrested on May 30, 2008 by police officers from the Pingdu City 6-10 Office, along with Falun Gong adherent Ms. Sun Shujie. During the time the two women were held at the Pingdu City Petitions Office, their families were not allowed to visit them. According to sources, Ms. Xiao was subjected to torture for almost two weeks, after which she was taken in critical condition to Qingdao Haici Hospital. She never recovered and died within a month of her arrest, on June 21. Her body was immediately cremated and her ashes were taken to her home. She is survived by a young daughter. The whereabouts Ms. Sun, the woman arrested with her, remain unknown.

Sources inside China have relayed that she Ms. Xiao had been constantly monitored and harassed by public security officers over the nine years prior to her final arrest.

The following individuals are believed to have played a role in Ms. Xiao's arrest and torture:

Domestic Security Division of Pingdu City Police Department: 86-532-88319300

Wang Xinyu (female): Pingdu City 6-10 Office chief: 86-1370-8973862 (Cell), 86-532-87007791

Dai Yugang (male), Pingdu City 6-10 Office chief: 86-532-87309201

Wang Hai (male), Pingdu City Detention Center director

Dai Jinzhong (male), detention center guard

Shi Weibing (male), and Zhao Hongwu (male), Domestic Security Division leaders

Shi Huaguang (male), Pingdu City 6-10 Office agent

Zhang Hui (male) and Liu Jie (male), 6-10 Office agents and Domestic Security Division leaders

### Additional Reference:

- Falun Dafa Information Center: "46-year-old Woman Dies from Torture in Shandong Province," July 29, 2008: <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/751/?cid=84>

## Zong Xiuxia (宗秀霞)

[Refer to point I on China map at: <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Female

**Age:** 55-56

**City:** Fangzi District, Weifang city, Shandong province

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** February 22, 2008

**Date of Death:** February 22, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Guangwen Police Station, Weifang

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

**Other information:** Ms. Zong was arrested outside the Jialejia Supermarket at Xinhua Road, Kuiwen District in Weifang

### **Details:**

On the morning of February 22, 2008, Ms. Zong Xiuxia was distributing literature about the persecution of Falun Gong near Jialejia Supermarket on Xinhua Road. Someone reported her to the police, and at approximately 11:00 a.m. she was taken to Guangwen Police Station to be interrogated. That night, her family was notified to come down to the police station to identify and claim her body. The time of death is believed to be around 3:00 p.m., four hours after her arrest. Police tried to force the family to announce that Ms. Zong committed suicide.

Ms. Zong Xiuxia began practicing Falun Dafa in 1996. Before then she was often ill, but came to have excellent health after taking on Falun Gong and thus persisted in practicing even once the persecution began.

In 2000, a year after the persecution was officially launched, Ms. Zong traveled from Shandong to Beijing to petition the government to end its campaign against Falun Gong. She was arrested and taken to the Bamalu Detention Center in Fangzi District of Weifang, her hometown. She was detained for a month and 5,000 yuan (\$530 USD) were extorted from her family.

Ms. Zong was later detained at the Changning Police Station and was not released until she paid a further 1,000 yuan (\$146 USD).

In December 2001, Ms. Zong was arrested and taken to a brainwashing class at the Weifang City Industry Cadre School. After being detained for a month, another 7,000 yuan (\$1,020 USD) were extorted from her before she was allowed to return home.

She was 55 or 56 at the time of her death, shortly after this past Chinese New Year.

# Hebei Province, near Beijing

## Si Miao (司淼)

[Refer to point J on China map at:

<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, imprisoned

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 36

**City:** Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

**Former employer:** Institute of Energy Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences; employed as chief financial officer.

**Date of arrest:** April 22, 2008

**Labor camp:** Shijiazhuang Women's "Re-education through Labor" Camp

**Other information:** Never detained previously

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Mr. Si Yang, brother, U.S. citizen currently residing in Los Angeles.

### Details:

At 8am on April 22, 2008, approximately two dozen personnel from the State Security Bureau and local law enforcement agencies arrested Ms. Si Miao and her father Mr. Si Shilin. Ms. Si was arrested directly from her work place, while Mr. Si was arrested when the officers came to his home, in which they conducted a thorough search, confiscating Falun Gong-related materials, computers and address books.

The two were taken separately to a secret interrogation site, whose precise location remains unknown. One week later, Mr. Si was released, while Ms. Si was transferred to a local detention center. Thirty days later she was sentenced without trial or legal representation to 1.5 years of "re-education through labor" for practicing Falun Gong. Ms. Si's family has only had contact with her once since her initial detention, a brief meeting after her one-week long interrogation and prior to her transfer to the local detention center. During the meeting, she reported having been deprived of sleep during the interrogation. Since then, the family has been refused permission to see her and has no additional details on her current condition, but fear she is at risk of torture.

According to her father Mr. Si, much of the interrogators questions focused on the activities of his son Mr. Si Yang, a U.S. citizens residing in Los Angeles. The elderly Mr. Si, his wife and his son-in-law remain under tight house arrest, the authorities having confiscated their ID cards and passports to prevent them from traveling.



## Guo Hanpo (郭汉坡)

[Refer to point C on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male                      **Age:** 56

**City:** Wangguantun village, Nanchentun township,  
Cangzhou city, Hebei province

**Former Workplace:** Owner of “Genuine Jewelry Store” on  
Shuxi Street, Cangzhou City

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** July 22, 2001

**Date of Death:** April 5, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Baoding City Prison, where he was  
serving an 11-year sentence

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### Details:

In the early morning of April 5, 2008, Guo’s family received a notice from Baoding Prison, saying that Guo was receiving emergency treatment. Prison officials instructed his family to come see him as soon as possible. They rushed to the hospital, but Guo was already dead.

In his town, Mr. Guo was a well-known silver craftsman. In the summer of 2000, Mr. Guo opened his “Genuine Jewelry Store” on Shuxi Street. The income from his business provided for his elderly mother and him.

In March 2001, police from Cang County ransacked his store, and looted over three thousand yuan (\$440 USD) worth of jewelry. On July 22, 2001, officers who had been following Mr. Guo took him into custody, detaining him at the police department’s Violence Prevention Division. He was tortured, deprived of sleep for days, handcuffed with his arms behind his back in an excruciatingly painful position, beaten, and shocked with electric batons.

After being imprisoned for a year at the Cangzhou City Detention Center, police sentenced him to 11 years in prison without notifying his family, and secretly took him to the Baoding City No. 1 Prison. There, Mr. Guo was forced to perform slave labor in the prison’s ceramic factory while surviving on semi-starvation rations and enduring repeated brainwashing session. Mr. Guo became very thin and frail, and died on April 5, 2008.



# Gansu Province

## Qing Shizhen (秦世臻)

[Refer to point K on China map at: <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Prisoner of conscience, currently detained at brainwashing center

**Gender:** Female                      **Age:** 67 years

**City:** Lanzhou City, Gansu Province;

**Former employer:** Retired, formerly a researcher and associate professor of library sciences at Gansu Administration College (JunJiaTan 346#, ChengGuan District, Lanzhou, Gansu 86-931-8497481)

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** March 31, 2008

**Current place detained:** Gongjiawan brainwashing center, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province.

**Other information:** Current residence is in Beijing, but was visiting sister in Xinjiang province when arrested; hometown and former employer are in Lanzhou, so transferred there for detention.

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** Ms. Annie Li, daughter, currently residing in Albany, New York

### **Details:**

Ms. Qing was detained by Urumqi police in Xinjiang on March 31, 2008, during a visit to her sister's home. The two women were followed by police while distributing information about Falun Gong late at night. The police detained Qing's sister and forced her to unlock the door to her home, which they subsequently searched, confiscating computer equipment and Falun Gong-related materials. The two women were placed under house arrest until May 23. On that date, agents from the 610 Office of the Gansu Administration College (Qing's former employer) and policemen from her home town of Lanzhou arrived in Xinjiang to collect her. They traveled by train for over 24 hours, arriving in Lanzhou on May 24, 2008, when Ms. Qing was immediately placed in Gongjiawan brainwashing center.

Ms. Qing's family members have attempted to visit her twice. On the first occasion, they were refused, but on the second attempt, they succeeded in speaking with her, albeit under the tight surveillance of monitors. During the conversation, Qing indicated that her blood pressure was over 190, but was unable to relay information about any other forms of abuse she may have suffered in custody. The family members were informed that Ms. Qing would be held at the brainwashing center for six months. Following that period of time, should she not concede to renouncing Falun Gong, she is at serious risk of being sent to a "re-education through labor" camp or prison.

# Jilin Province, Northeastern China

## Wang Guiming (王贵明)

[Refer to point E on China map at:  
<http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>]

**Status:** Tortured to death

**Gender:** Male

**Age:** 38

**City:** Tonghua, Jilin province

**Former Workplace:** Last known occupation was as a vendor at Tonghua's Hongyuan Market.

**Date of Most Recent Arrest:** February 13, 2008

**Date of Death:** February 29, 2008

**Last Place Detained:** Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp, Changchun city

**Known Acquaintances Overseas:** None

### Details:

On the afternoon of February 13, 2008, Wang Guiming was selling baked sweet potatoes at Hongyuan Market. He was simultaneously telling his customers about the persecution Falun Gong adherents have been facing. At 2 p.m., policeman Zhang Xiaoxu from the Xinzhan Police Station arrested him. Mr. Wang was interrogated for seven hours. Several officers ransacked his home at 4 p.m., and at 9:20 p.m. police took him to the Dongchang District Police Department, completed his paper work, and sent him to the Changliu Detention Center. On February 17, 2008, Mr. Wang was taken to Chaoyanggou Forced Labor Camp and imprisoned in the Xinsheng (brainwashing) Ward. According to sources, Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike to protest, and as a result was force-fed and shocked with electric batons. He died on February 29, 2008, 16 days after his arrest. Some sources have named camp doctor Jiang Hongjie as having been a key instigator in his torture.

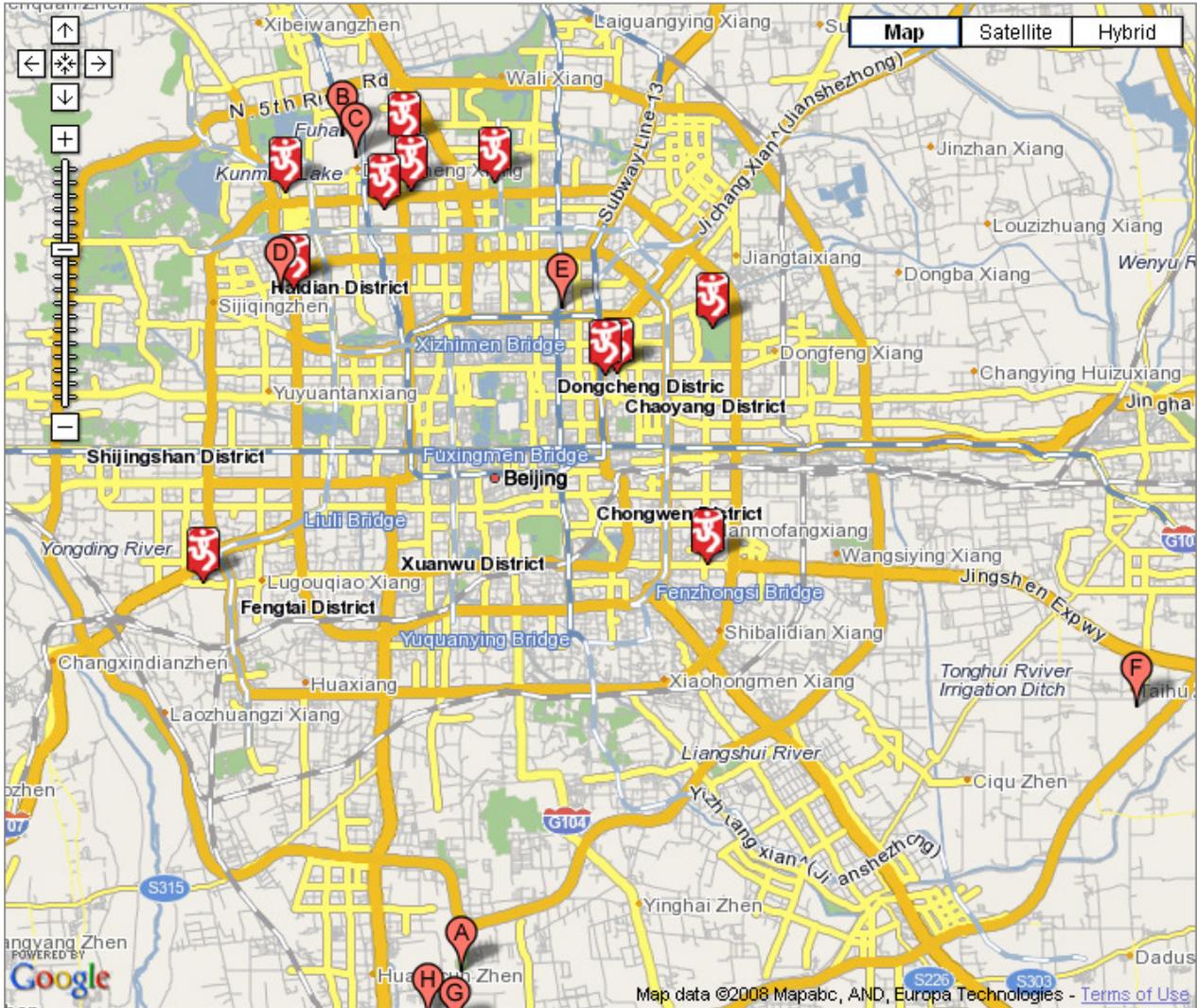
On March 3, 2008, the camp administrators allowed Mr. Wang's family to see his body. Their questions about his visible wounds were not answered. The family asked to take his body home and offered to pay 1800 yuan (\$260 USD) to the hospital, but were refused.

Wang Guiming had previously been arrested in 2002 by Domestic Security agents of the Dongchang District Police Department. He was sentenced to five years in prison and served in his term in Jilin Province Prison and Siping City Prison. In Jilin, Mr. Wang was once beaten continuously for eight days until he was almost unrecognizable and in critical condition. On February 23, 2004, he was transferred to Siping City Prison and detained in the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Wang went on a hunger strike to protest being regularly shocked with electric batons and otherwise tortured. Guards force-fed him for nearly a month in the prison hospital.



# Appendix A: Map of Beijing

An interactive version of this map is available online at <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-beijing/>



# Appendix B: Map of China

An interactive version of this map is available online at <http://faluninfo.net/special/2008-map-china/>

