

Professor Wei, Zaixin Killed by Inhuman Abuse and Torture



Left photo: Professor Wei, Zaixin

Right photo: Prof. Wei fell into a coma with bruises covering his swollen body.

Prof. Wei, Zaixin, 63 years old, a senior engineer at the School of Advanced Technological Studies in Fushun City, Liaoning Province.

On February 7, 2002, he went to the home of a fellow practitioner where he was abducted, beaten, and cruelly tortured by the police from Section One of the Police Department of Fushun City, Liaoning Province. Police from the Liangzhan Street Police Station were also present to help extort a confession from him. After being tortured for the entire night, he was sent to the intensive control team in Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp. In June 2002, Wei Zaixin was sent to the No.2 Detention Center in Shizilou, Jiangjun District by the Jiangjun Police Station in Fushun City to await his sentence. While Wei was detained there, the police in the detention center instigated criminal inmates to inhumanly abuse him

The pictures of Mr. Wei Zaixin, taken in the hospital, show that he was in a coma at that time. A witness said that his whole body was swollen. Because family members were not allowed to visit him or send him clothes, his body was covered with festering wounds after his long period of detainment. He could not stand, sit, or lie down. This elderly gentleman was in pain every minute. He was forced to sleep near the toilet, where prisoners would trample and step all over him. The old man suffered brutal torture and humiliation. The prisoners would often pull down his pants when he was unguarded. His pants were thickly covered with blood and skin. The prison guards would order the prisoners to pull down his pants when they saw that Wei's blood, flesh and skin had dried and stuck to his pants again. They repeatedly tortured and maliciously humiliated him. Under the instigation of the prison guards, the persecution of Wei by the prisoners escalated steadily. In order to destroy Wei both physically and mentally, the prisoners spared no means to further his suffering. In July, the Police Department sent him, on the verge of death due to torture, to the city hospital and asked his family members to pick him up. On November 15, 2002, because he was so seriously injured from the torture by the police, he failed to respond to any medical treatment and passed away.

How an Italian Businessman Lost Everything in China

My name is Alfredo Fava and I'm an Italian businessman. In 1995 I set-up the Shanghai Famas, a company that specialised in the production of technical fabrics.

In October 2001, I was stopped in Shanghai airport by the Chinese police and later deported to Frankfurt.

I was not permitted to call an Italian consulate, or my company, or my home. The police told me that I was on a black list. I am a practitioner of Falun Gong; this is the reason why they didn't allow me to enter China. I started to practice Falun Gong in 1995 when it was not only completely legal in China but also encouraged by the authorities.

Thanks to the efforts of the European parliament, the Italian parliament, the Italian Foreign Ministry and our embassy that took effective steps to protect my rights, the Chinese authority later promised that I could come to China whenever I want.

I went back to China again at the end of November 2001, and stayed there for 3 weeks to look after my company. I was under police surveillance – a car followed me constantly during a work trip.

Recently I twice applied to the Chinese consulate to renew my Visa but twice I was turned down. The Chinese general consul in Milan, Gao Shumao, declared that he considers me as a dangerous person, because I have participated in illegal activities of Falun Gong during my stay in China. This accusation is based on an article I wrote about my experience of Falun Gong in China, which was published on the websites Clear Harmony and Clear Wisdom. The events the general consul referred to happened before the ban of Falun Gong in China. This is ridiculous, unacceptable and shows a total lack of legal concepts and respect for rule of law in China. This general consul is well known for declaring in a Chinese language newspaper: "...for some obstinate Falun Gong members, who continue to create disorder (in Milan), we must give them severe punishment."

Many medical professionals have been detained with at least 15 known physicians and health care workers being tortured to death in labor camps. In addition, substantial finances have been misused for the purpose of persecution.

Doctor Ma Zhanmei Killed by Force Feed Torture

Dr. Ma Zhanmei, a physician in her 50s and a native of Laiyuan, Hebei Province, died in May 2003 at Baoding Forced Labor Camp in Hebei Province as a result of being force-fed by the head of the female squad, Li Xiuqin, the instructor, Yan Qingfen, the guards, Zhang Guohong and Wuwen, and the labor camp doctor, Du.

In order to force Dr. Ma to give up her belief in Falun Gong, they severely tortured her. Dr. Ma went on hunger strikes many times to protest the illegal detention and torture. On April 23, 2003, the police started to force feed her.

The camp doctor, Du, developed a cruel force feeding method whereby the police would cuff a practitioner to a chair, pull her head back and press her body down. Then they firmly squeeze the practitioner's nose, pry open his or her mouth with a knife, and put a folded tube into the mouth. The practitioner's mouth would be filled with blood. It is obvious that their purpose was not to feed, but to suffocate the practitioner, since it would be impossible for the food to go into the stomach and would get stuck in the mouth. According to practitioners who were tortured this way, they were suffering so much pain that they wanted to die. Du would wait until the practitioner had no strength to struggle and their heart had almost stopped beating, then firmly pressed and released the practitioner's chest several times to let the food drop down the throat. Du would repeat this process six or seven times. Because of the lack of oxygen, the practitioner might develop heart failure. Du would ask, "How do you feel? We will continue again tomorrow."

Due to this brutal force feeding torture, one day in the beginning of May 2003, Dr. Ma rolled on the ground with pain and died. Her face and body were so distorted that her family members could not recognize her. They only identified her by a scar on her face. The camp refused to let the family bring her body back home and they cremated her instead.



The abuse of China's legal system is simply one facet of a systematic, comprehensive effort begun by Jiang Zemin in July 1999. Judges and lawyers are jailed or detained in labor camps for their beliefs without trial and not allowed any defense, either by themselves or through lawyers. Some of them have been tortured to death.

High Court Judge, a Falun Gong Practitioner, Died in Custody

November 8, 2001 (Falun Dafa Information Center) -- Sources from Jiangxi Province, China, confirm that Falun Gong practitioner Mr. **Hu Qingyun**, the former department head of the Jiangxi Province High Court, died in the custody of Chinese authorities earlier this year. According to Hu's relatives, Hu had once recovered from leukemia through practicing Falun Gong. However, the disease relapsed when he was sentenced to prison and was not allowed to practice Falun Gong. Hu died on March 22, 2001 in Jiangxi prison hospital. When Falun Gong was banned in July 1999, Hu Qingyun wrote letters to state leaders on several occasions describing how Falun Gong had restored health to his failing body. Because of this, he was arrested twice, in July and October, 1999, respectively.

Torture, Heavy Forced Labor, Deprived of Sleep — Youth Lawyer Tortured to Death

On April 25, 2002, Falun Gong practitioner Mr. **Li Jian** was tortured to death in Henan Province No. 3 Labor Camp. He was a 34-year-old **lawyer**. He was kidnapped and illegally sentenced to three years of forced labor because he made truth clarification materials. The authorities arrested him in 2000 and sent him to the No. 3 Labor Camp in Xuchang City, Henan Province in late April 2001. He was tortured on numerous occasions with rope and endured compulsory brainwashing. He was deprived of sleep and forced to do heavy labor, not being allowed to rest until he finished his assigned work.

Tying the Ropes: "Hanging up once" means the rope is tied one time. As a severe punishment, the rope is tied twice at the most for criminals who try to escape from detention centers. But the police tie Falun Gong practitioners eight or nine times. The tightening of the rope wrapped around the body causes extreme pain to the skin flesh, sometimes even the loss the consciousness of the nerves.



Teachers who refused to participate in these activities against Falun Gong and refused to give up their Falun Gong practice were dismissed and detained in violation of the Chinese constitution. Students were expelled from school, denied promotion to a higher grade, or prevented from graduating. Under duress, they were sent to "transformation classes," which are quasi-concentration camps set up by Jiang's regime. In these "transformation classes," Falun Gong practitioners are forcibly brainwashed and sent to labor camps and mental hospitals without any due process. According to incomplete statistics, in 2003 alone, at least 435 Falun Gong practitioners from 210 colleges and universities were forced into various "transformation classes," labor camps, and mental hospitals. Since 1999, in Qinghua University alone, more than 300 faculty members, graduate school students, and undergraduates were unlawfully detained, expelled from their job or school, or directly sent to labor camps. On March, 2004, there are 61 Teachers and students confirmed to have been tortured to death.

The Life of a Young Lecturer Brutally Taken Away



Zhao Xin in the park



Beatings led to full-body paralysis and dependency on respirators for life support



Zhao Xin was a lecturer at Beijing University of Industry and Commerce. On June 19, 2000, she went to the ZiZu Yuan Park to practice. She was stopped and sent to the park's police substation. Later, she was transferred to a detention center supervised by the Hai Dian police. She was beaten; three spinal vertebrae were fractured, leaving her in critical condition. The police sent her to the Hai Dian hospital

without notifying her family and employer. When she arrived at the hospital, she was still handcuffed and wearing shackles. Zhao miraculously survived but was blind in the left eye and paralyzed from the neck down. In the following months, she endured unspeakable pain. She passed away six months later on December 11, 2000.

Anti-Falun Gong Propaganda Inserted into the Textbooks and the Exams

Through certain departments within the education system, the Ministry headed by Chen compiled anti-Falun Gong propaganda into high school, middle school and elementary school textbooks, threatening students exam scores, advancement to higher grades and their future prospects. The anti-Falun Gong material was also included in various exam papers including college and graduate program entrance exams, compelling students to give in.

By order of the Education Department of Zhejiang Province, all schools in the province were required to "conduct anti-cult education based on middle and elementary school students' age and psychological characteristics, combining current affairs policy education and legal education and using Falun Gong as a negative example."

A book titled "Say No to Cults on Campus" was

distributed in middle schools and elementary schools in China. The book was edited by Xu Xian and published by Beijing Publishing House, a non-education publisher. It contained no educational content but echoed media hate propaganda on Falun Gong, grossly violating the "People's Republic of China Compulsory Education Law."

Graduate School Entrance Exam

Questions and answers to No. 18 and No. 22 of the multiple choices of the political theory test of the 2001 Graduate school entrance exam (It was reported that, for the first time in history, the number of students taking the graduate school entrance exam exceeded half a million in 2001) contained contents that distorted Falun Gong practitioners as aliens who had abnormal, dangerous thoughts and demeanors.

Expelled From School for Refusing to Sign the Petition

According to Xinsheng Net's report on May 5, 2001, Chengdu University of Chinese Medicine issued a notice to force every student to sign the anti-Falun Gong banner. Those who refused would be expelled from the university.

Inciting Hatred in Schools

At the same time, volumes of Great-Cultural-Revolution-like "Big posters." banners and propaganda materials appeared on campus, attacking Falun Gong and its founder.



Anti-Falun Gong posters were displayed along the main street on the campus of the Beijing Foreign Language University.

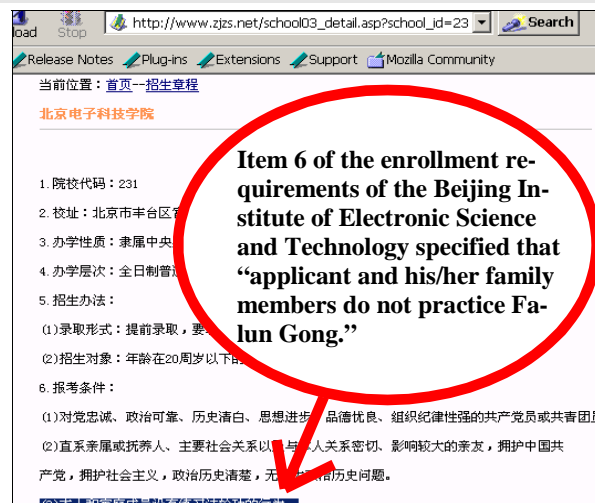


Above is the picture of the anti-Falun Gong column on Northwest University of Technology's website

Depriving Rights to Education of Falun Gong Practitioners, Their Family Members and Supporters

Since 1999, regulations such as "Falun Gong practitioners cannot take entrance exams, nor can they be admitted" began to appear in the recruiting and admission guidelines of various schools at all levels. Some even specified that "those who have immediate family members and/or other relatives that are members of Falun Gong are not to be admitted and accepted." Some guidelines listed attitude towards Falun Gong as part of the criteria for recruiting and admission. For example, the Eastern China Normal University listed in its 2003 Graduate School Admission Guideline the "attitude and understanding of certain important political issues, such as the Falun Gong issue" as a condition for admission. It was evident that even a non-practicing student could lose his/her rights to an education if he or she is sympathetic or supportive of Falun Gong.

Admission guidelines of these schools were all based on the related regulations and notifications from the Ministry of Education. It's obvious that the decision to deprive the rights to education of Falun Gong practitioners, their family members and supporters came from the Ministry of Education.



Item 6 of the enrollment requirements of the Beijing Institute of Electronic Science and Technology specified that "applicant and his/her family members do not practice Falun Gong."

Recommendation for Admission Policy in the Fujian Normal University

The first article of the "Policy on Accepting Students Recommended to the Fujian Normal University for Exam Exemption" outlined the political ideology requirements for the admission. Candidates must "support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party" and "have no involvement with Falun Gong."

Control and Monitoring of the Information on Campus Internet

On October 9, 2003, the Shaanxi Education Work Committee sent out a notice, requesting "all colleges and universities to earnestly implement the essence of the instruction from the provincial leaders, actively carry out a battle on the internet, and make this, especially the internet blockade, an important part of the fight against Falun Gong." "enhance the administration and the monitoring of the Internet and computer facilities on campus in all schools. Designate responsibility to specific individuals and make the administrator accountable. Follow the requirement to ask each user to register with real name and keep a log of all Internet users. Conform to the regulations of Internet security administration and keep the log records for at least 60 days. Enhance the control and monitoring of the information on campus Internet. Monitor the on-line activities 24 hours a day, and search and delete information deemed harmful immediately. Strictly prohibit campus personnel, in particular, Falun Gong members, from using the campus Internet and computer systems to visit Falun Gong websites and to search, download or upload anti-revolution propaganda material and other related information."

The Living Hell of Labor Camps

Forced-labor camps are one of the main tools used in the persecution of Falun Gong. More than 100,000 practitioners are known to have been arbitrarily detained in prisons and labor camps where they face brutal violence, medieval forms of torture, rape, and other horrific methods designed to destroy them mentally and physically. At least 136 Falun Gong practitioners have died as a direct result of abuse, mistreatment, and severe torture suffered in labor camps. At least 69 labor camps have directly persecuted Falun Gong practitioners to death.

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



Wu Lingxia and her son before the persecution.

Woman Suffers Mental Breakdown from Torture at the Masanjia Labor Camp

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



Li Jinghua

At Masanjia, Li was severely abused both physically and mentally. She was beaten for practicing the Falun Gong exercises and in January 2000 was forced into hard labor making clothing. Li worked from 6:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day, with overtime lasting as late as 3:00 a.m. when it was necessary to meet a certain quota, and being beaten if the required quota was not met. On one job destined for overseas export, she was forced to work continuously with no rest for thirty-six hours straight, missing two regular meals with no extra meals for overtime between the regular shifts. Li was under extreme mental pressure.

On July 6, 2000, Li Jinghua was forced to undergo a course of brainwashing that lasted for several weeks. She was put under severe pressure every day until midnight and was confined to a followed every where, and made to eat in a small cell. Upon refusing to compromise, she was then

put into isolation and forced to remain in a contorted, bent position for long periods. At one time, she had to hold the position for seventy-two hours without sleeping, and was cursed or beaten if she moved. She was also made to eat and relieve herself in the cell, and suffered from intense summer heat, no ventilation, and countless mosquito bites. Yet she still refused to cooperate, so infuriated guards began shocking her hands, feet, chest, and neck with high-voltage electric batons., forced her to write a statement renounc-

ing Falun Gong. As officials realized that her statement wasn't voluntary or sincere, they continued to brainwash and torture her.

At one point, when she lost consciousness, officials revived her and forced her into holding the "flying dove" position for four days and nights in a small isolated cell. Because Li still firmly refused to compromise, the guards were at their wits' end, and sent her back for more hard labor. Her fellow practitioners saw the scars caused by the electric shocks on her chest and neck, and watched her fall into depression. She was beaten whenever she practiced the Falun Gong exercises. When her one-year term in the forced-labor camp expired,



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



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

the authorities extended it indefinitely because she refused to renounce her belief. She started a hunger strike to resist the persecution and refused to take part in any more slave labor, so she was subjected to more electric shocks. Every morning she was taken away somewhere and sent back at night in such poor condition that she stared blankly and talked to nobody. Several days later she suffered a mental breakdown.

Testimony of Ling Shenli: "I Was Forced to Make Rubber Sports Balls in a Labor Camp"

My name is **Lin Shenli** and my nationality is Chinese. I was born in Shanghai on November 16, 1954. I am currently residing in Toronto, Canada.

I started to practice Falun Gong in 1996. On July 21, 1999, under Jiang Zemin's insane persecution of Falun Gong, I was kidnapped by the police, who locked me up in a police station for two months. This was just so that I could be brainwashed into giving up Falun Gong. On December 24 the same year, I went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. I was again arrested and sent back to Shanghai Pingliang Police Station. I was locked up for 48 hours, and then I was detained for a further 15 days because I had refused to give up my belief in "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance." On January 24, 2000, because I called on the government to have a peaceful dialogue with Falun Gong practitioners, I was sentenced to one and a half years in a labor camp. I was sent to The No. 3 Labor Camp and was assigned to the 1st Section of the 2nd Division. The address is PO Box 1/902, Shichahe, Dafeng, Jiangsu.

In the labor camp, every morning I was forced to get up to start work around 6:00 am. I was not allowed to stop until 9:00 pm. The work was manual labor, making rubber sports balls. It involved using iron needles to punch holes and then

using threads to stitch through the holes and the two threads had to be pulled and tightened at the end of the process. After long periods of the same repeated tasks, my hands got mutilated by the threads and started to bleed. The threads were waxed and prisoners informed me that the wax is poisonous. That explained why both of my hands were swollen and infected. Due to long hours of



*Left photo: On March 20, 2003, at a press conference hosted by MP Rob Anders, Montreal resident **Mr. Lin Shen Li**, who had survived two years of torture by the Chinese government, was invited to give a speech.*

intensive labor work, a large area of my chest and buttocks began to bleed and ulcerate. Especially, in the ulcerated buttock area, blood seeped onto my underwear and tracksuit pants. Every day my clothes were like they had been soaked in blood and water. As the blood dried up on my underwear and then became wet again, several times a day, the underwear would eventually get stuck onto my skin. This made walking very difficult, including taking off my underwear when going to

the toilet. Every time when I had to force it off, a layer of my skin would be peeled off as well. At night, I couldn't sleep properly because I couldn't lie down. Coupled with the long hours of hard intensive labor, I was exhausted. If I did fall asleep at night, it was not restful since, if I accidentally touched the sore parts of my body, I would be awakened by the most excruciating pain. Even though I was in this condition, I was not allowed to rest. I was still forced to work intensively. Through forced labor, the cost of the production of goods in China was kept very low. It didn't matter whether we were Falun Gong practitioners or criminals, we didn't get paid for our work. A variety of rubber sports balls were made, including Adidas and some Japanese brands. Some were made for souvenirs and exported, as I was informed by prisoners while they were teaching me how to make the balls. They were not only exploiting prisoners to earn foreign exchange currency, but they also wanted me to give up my belief in "Truthfulness, Compassion and Tolerance". When I refused, they extended my term for a further six months. Hence I was detained in the labor camp for a total of two years.

Lin Shenli
November 4, 2003

Children Are Suffering!

"I don't want to lose Mommy..."

Zou Rongfa was born in November 1999. At that time, her father, **Zou Songtao**, was held in a detention center because he had gone to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. Mr. Zou was not released until the end of December 1999. He had been in and out of jail many times because he was a Falun Gong practitioner.



The director of the Taixi Police Station, Gong Guoquan, once handcuffed Mr. Zou to an iron chair. The director beat him with the sole of his shoe, causing his head to bleed and swell to twice its size, beyond the point of recognition. He was unconscious for more than 20 minutes.

In July of 2000, Mr. Zou was sent to the Qingdao City Labor Camp. He was later transferred to the Wangcun Labor Camp in Zibo City at the end of September 2000. On the morning of November 3, 2000, policemen took Mr. Zou into an interrogation room, shocked him with electric batons, and killed him within two hours. Rongfa lost her father.

After the death of Mr. Zou, the police kept harassing and closely watching Rongfa's mother, **Zhang Yunhe**. In February 2002, the police arrested her and sent her to the Dashan Detention Center in Qingdao City. The police refused to release any information about her to her family. Zou Rongfa thus was separated from her mother.

Rongfa had to stay with her grandmother, who was over 60 years old. However, her grandmother became ill and died in August 2001 from the pain of losing her son-in-law and being separated from her daughter.

Rongfa has lost her father, her mother, and her grandmother, the three people she loved the most.

Whenever she misses her family, she steps up on a little stool, and reaches up and kisses her Daddy's box of ashes.



Rongfa's father, **Zou Songtao**, was tortured to death. Her mother, **Zhang Yunhe**, is currently being detained.

Forced Late-Term Abortion —a personal account

Both my husband and I were illegally arrested in Beijing because we went to appeal to the government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. After we were escorted back to our hometown, my husband was immediately sent to a detention center. Because I was seven months pregnant, they forced me to have an abortion. I was taken to a hospital against my will. In the hospital, several people forcibly held me down and performed an abortion procedure on me without even informing my family. When my family got to the hospital, it was too late, and the forced abortion had taken effect. After receiving the injection to abort my pregnancy, my unborn baby struggled in my womb for over forty hours before giving up his life.

While giving birth to a dead baby, I suffered tremendous pain and lingered in and out of consciousness. My mother cried while holding me tightly. I didn't remember how many times I passed out. It was always my mother who pulled me back into consciousness by crying out loudly to me. I didn't know how much time passed before my dead child emerged from my womb. Looking at my dead son, my heart was broken. My parents cried loudly. We loved the dead baby too much to allow the hospital to throw his body away. At the same time, I missed my husband, who was held in the detention center. He had no chance to see his baby son.

Parents Sentenced to Labor Camp; Son Dies When Left Alone at Home

Yo Quanfu and his wife, employees of Hengda Pharmaceutical Factory of Pengzho City, Sichuan Province, were sentenced to forced-labor camps in February 2000 because they practiced Falun Gong. While they were imprisoned, no provision was made for their four-year-old son, who was left at home with no adult supervision. The child soon died as a result of an accident. This is just one of many cases in which families have been broken apart as parents are arrested and their children left to fend for themselves.

Teenage Girl Brutally Tortured

In August 2000, Han Tianzhi, a 15-year-old girl who practices Falun Gong was called in by police for questioning, which lasted for four hours. Her screaming could be heard all afternoon. Police tortured her with an electric baton to force her into renouncing her belief in Falun Gong. They refused to stop when she told them, "I am still a minor, and am protected by the law for the Protection of Minors. You are violating the law." And when she asked one officer if he used electric shocks on his own daughter, he ignored her question.



Baby Detained With Parents for 100 Days

A couple, who practiced Falun Gong, and their one-year-old baby were arrested after their visit to Beijing. All three were put in a tiny cell with little food for one hundred days.

Father Sent to Prison—Child Sent to Orphanage, Not Left With Mother

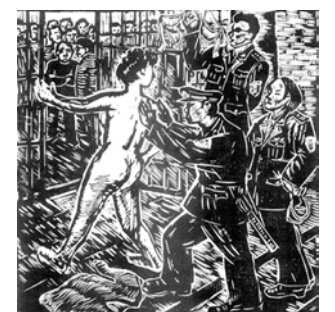
After Ma Xuejin, a Falun Gong contact person in Jiamushi, was sentenced to three years in prison, his family lost their source of income as well as their child. A new policy dictated that when one adult was imprisoned for practicing Falun Gong, the practitioner's child would be sent to an orphanage instead of being left with the other parent.



Sexual Abuse and Rape Used as a Torture Tool

Female Falun Gong practitioners have been stripped, body searched, and beaten with electric batons in public. They have had their breasts punctured with iron wire. Eggplants, toothbrushes, water bottles, and hot pepper powder have been forced into their vaginas, in addition to electric batons. The police also torture practitioners' children and force pregnant practitioners to have abortions. They try to destroy them mentally and spiritually.

A female practitioner who was released from Masanjia Forced-Labor Camp said, "You can't imagine the extent of evilness there." More stunningly, after the crimes perpetrated in Masanjia were exposed, and it was made known that 18 female practitioners were stripped and thrown into male criminals' cells to be gang raped, the perpetrators were awarded and promoted by the Jiang regime. The regime rewarded the camp director with 50,000 Yuan [about US\$6,250; \$50 is the average monthly urban income in China] and the deputy director with 30,000 Yuan [about US\$3,750]. Authorities also allocated money and ordered the jail to be expanded.



Wood carving showing a female practitioner being stripped and imprisoned with male criminals.

Female Graduate Student Raped by Police in Public

Ms. **Wei Xingyan**, a 28-year-old graduate student earning a master's degree in high-voltage power transmission was arrested on May 11, 2003. The authorities suspected her of sending off balloons carrying attached banners with Falun Gong messages at the Chongqing University campus in honor of World Falun Dafa Day (May 13).

On the evening of May 13, police took the young woman to a room in the Baihelin Detention Center and ordered two female inmates to strip off all her clothes. Wei Xingyan cried out, "You have no right to treat me this way!" Then a police officer in uniform came into the room, pushed Wei Xingyan to the ground, and raped her in front of the two inmates. Wei Xingyan sternly warned the police, "I have seen your police badge number. You won't get away with this." After the assault,

she started a hunger strike in protest. As a result, detention center authorities force-fed her, seriously injuring her trachea and esophagus. Unable to speak and on the verge of death, Wei Xingyan was sent to the Southwest Hospital in Chongqing City. Many plain-clothes personnel from the "610 Office" guarded and monitored her day and night so that they could question, follow, and arrest those who went to visit her.

Wei Xingyan's current whereabouts are unknown. Five Falun Gong practitioners who revealed this crime through the Internet were given prison sentences in Chongqing Court. (For details please refer to "Investigation Report on the Rape Case of Graduate Student Wei Xingyan from Chongqing University.")