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World Organization to
Investigate the Persecution
of Falun Gong
追查迫害法轮功国际组织

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Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners in the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp

From July 20, 1999 to June 2, 2003

Background Information of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp

The Masanjia Forced Labor Camp (Masanjia) is located at Zhengbei Street, Masanjia Township, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, Zipcode: 110145. Telephone number: 86-24-89210135. The heads of the labor camp are Sun Fengwu and Zhang Chaoying. The head of the No.2 Female Section is Su Jing. Since 1999 when Jiang Zemin's regime started to persecute Falun Gong, Masanjia closely followed the orders to persecute. The No. 2 Female Section was established at the end of October 1999 specifically for the purpose of detaining and persecuting female Falun Gong practitioners. Female practitioners who refuse to be brainwashed are held with other inmates in the No.1 Female Section near the male cellblock of the No. 6 Male Division. They are forced to do extra-heavy physical labor and are not allowed to have any contact outside Masanjia. Those who have accepted the brainwashing and expressed the "correct" attitude towards Falun Gong are held at the No. 2 Female Section, which is open to the outside and used to deceive the public and media both in and outside of China about the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners.

Masanjia tortures practitioners with slave labor. The No. 1 Female Section forces those who refuse to give up their belief in "Truthfulness-Compassion-Tolerance" - the principles of Falun Gong - to work at least eighteen to twenty hours per day, some even thirty-six hours non-stop, to make fake "Adidas" sportswear. Practitioners held in the No.2 Female Section are forced to make handicrafts for the Easter Holiday, of which all the raw materials are toxic, and other handicrafts such as silk flowers, Christmas trees made of feathers, and plastic flower wreaths, among other products. These products are exported to other countries, mainly in Europe, through Dalian Harbor. One of the reasons for the labor camp guards to force practitioners to perform slave labor is because their individual bonuses are linked with the income from these products. As of March 2003, more than 1,350 practitioners have been illegally detained in the No. 2 Female Section.

In October 2000, after news was exposed to international media about the particularly brutal incident in which eighteen female practitioners were stripped naked and thrown into male cells, along with the fact that several male Falun Gong practitioners were beaten and wounded or disabled in the No. 6 Male Division, Masanjia dismantled the No.6 Male Division and transferred most of the detainees to the Zhangshi Forced Labor Camp or other labor camps near the detainees' hometowns. This action was an attempt to lessen the public denouncement of their persecutory activities and to deceive the overseas media by inviting media to Masanjia and claiming that there are no male detainees held there. (See Case 13)

In April 2001, all female practitioners detained in the No.1 Female Section prepared a lawsuit against the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and Jiang Zemin. The police tore up the document and threatened to send the practitioners to the Dabe Prison in Shenyang City. They threatened that if the practitioners were to prepare another lawsuit against Jiang Zemin, they would beat them to death. The police forcibly interfered and deprived practitioners of their right to appeal and file lawsuits. Those who refused to give up their practice of Falun Gong were labeled as mentally ill and forced with nerve damaging injections and drugs (See Case 3 and Case 4). Practitioners are forced to watch the brainwashing videotapes, listen to audiotapes and read materials that are filled with lies about Falun Gong. They are coerced to slander and assault the founder of Falun Gong and to sacrifice their own conscience. Moreover, practitioners are forced to sit on the picture of the founder of Falun Gong, which is placed on the ground, causing great anguish and even mental breakdowns for some.

Besides mental abuse, practitioners also endure physical torture in Masanjia. They are forced to sit on a toilet bowl, held in solitary confinement, forced to squat for long periods of time, handcuffed and hung up, deprived of sleep, and forced to undergo other torture methods such as "backing up an airplane" (where practitioners are forced to bend over while holding the legs straight. Then, with the feet close together, the arms are lifted to the highest position possible, with the hands touching the wall) and "riding the motorcycle."

Other physical torture at the labor camp includes piercing practitioners with two-inch long steel needles, using multiple electric batons to shock practitioners after pouring cold water over them, pushing an electric baton into a practitioner's

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mouth and shocking them, forcing practitioners to double cross their legs and tie them up with ropes for long hours until they lose their consciousness. Masanjia guards beat practitioners' backs so severely that the flesh on their back becomes completely lacerated and infected to the point that maggots come out of the wounds; they have smashed a practitioner's head against a wall which has resulted in a fractured skull; and they have struck their heads with objects which has caused practitioners to lose their eyesight (see Case 15). The guards threaten the practitioners by saying, "You'll be tortured to death in Masanjia if you refuse to be transformed." To conceal their crimes, the guards usually conduct their torture secretly. All the torture in Masanjia is conducted in the dark and is carefully covered up. The brutal persecution has claimed the lives of at least three practitioners (see Case 1, 2, 3) and caused several practitioners to mentally collapse (see Case 8, 9, 10, and 12.) At least four practitioners were tortured and disabled and two have become comatose (see Case 7,8.) Those who go on hunger strikes to protest are frequently force-fed or given an infusion by the labor camp on a daily basis. Masanjia requires those who have been "transformed" (practitioners who have given up their practice and belief under extreme abuse and torture) and released to write a "report of thought" every month and mail it back to Masanjia. Those who failed to do so will be sent back to the labor camp by their local police station or public security department for further brainwashing. This method is used to mentally control people.

Masanjia's success with "transforming" practitioners has been highly acclaimed by all levels of government officials. As a result, the labor camp has received many delegations from other cities and provinces and shared its "transformation" methods at many national conferences. Seven Ministries, Committees, and Offices of the Central Committee, including the Ministry of Organization, have proclaimed Masanjia as the "Model of Fighting against the cult organization of Falun Gong." The Ministry of Justice awarded it the "First Class Hero Collective." Su Jing, head of the No. 2 Female Section at Masanjia, received a 50,000-Yuan (\$6,000) bonus from the Ministry of Justice and was named "First Class Hero" for her active role in the persecution. Shao Li, second in charge at the No. 2 Female Section, received a 30,000-Yuan (\$3,600) bonus. Wang Naimin and divisional heads followed closely. They forced practitioners to write "praising" letters to the guards and present silk scrolls and plaques, which are used to deceive visitors. All guards at Masanjia were awarded "collective second class heroes" and the divisional heads each received from Jiang's regime a bonus based on the torture scale and transformation rate in their respective team.

List of the Key Criminal Police at the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp:



Qiu Ping, the head of Division 3, No.2 Female Section

	Head of Masanjia	Masanjia Forced Labor Camp
Zhang Chaoying		
Sun Fengwu	Head of Masanjia	Masanjia Forced Labor Camp
Su Jing	Head of Section	No.2 Female Section
Wang Naimin	Deputy section head	No.2 Female Section
Yuan Chuanjun	Secretary of the Politicallegal committee	
Zhang Xiurong	Head of division	Division 2 of the No.2 Female Section
Wang Xiujuan	Head of division	Division 2 of No.2 Female Section

To investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigations, no matter how long it takes, no matter how far and deep we have to search, to full closure; to exercise fundamental principles of humanity; and to restore and uphold justice in society.

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Wang	Head of division	Division 1 of No.2 Female Section
Wang Xiaofeng	Head of sub-division	No.3 Subdivision of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Huang Haiyan	Head of sub-division	No.2 Female Section
Yang	Head of sub-division	No.1 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Lu Yaoqin	Head of sub-division	No.2 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Dai Hongwei	Police	No.4 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Shao Li	Head of division	Division 2 of the No.2 Female Section
Lu Yueqin	Head of sub-division	No.2 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Dai Yuhong	Head of sub-division	No.4 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section
Zhou Qian	Head of sub-division	No.1 Sub-division of the No.2 Female Section
Qiu Ping	Head of sub-division	No.2 Sub-division of Division 3, No.2 Female Section
Zhang Xiuyun	Head of sub-division	No.4 Sub-division of Division 3, No.2 Female Section
Yu	Head of sub-division	No.2 Female Section
Zhou Qin	Section head	No.1 Female Section
Wang Yanping	Head of division	No.1 Female Section
Zhao Guorong	Head of division	Division 2 of the No.1 Female Section
Zhao Guorong	Head of division	Division 2 of the No.1 Female Section
Zhang Jun	Head of division	Division 2 of the No.1 Female Section
Zhang Yan	Guard	No.1 Female Section
Ren Hongzan	Head of sub-division	No.1 Female Section
Zhang Zuohui	Head of sub-division	
Shao	Head of sub-division	No.1 Female Section
Huang	Head of sub-division	No.1 Female Section
Li	Party director	No.1 Female Section
Deng	Head of division	No.1 Female Section
Dong Bin	Guard	
Gu Jinyi	Guard	
Dong Shuxia	Head of sub-division	No.3 Sub-division
Wang Zhengli	Head of sub-division	

Persecution Cases
Case 1

Victim: Bai Shuzhen (deceased)

Crime suspect and the unit: Masanjia Forced Labor Camp

Brief criminal account: Forced the victim to kneel down on a 10-inch long wooden strip or a brick, shocked her with high-voltage electric batons, forced the victim to stand under the baking sun, and ultimately tortured her to death.

Details: Practitioner Bai Shuzhen was sent to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp by Wafangdian City Detention Center upon her second illegal detaining. In Masanjia, she suffered brutal torture, such as being forced to kneel down on a 10-inch long wooden strip or on a brick, being shocked with high voltage batons, and being exposed to excessive heat and sun. She was tortured to death in April 2003.

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<http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2003/5/31/51341.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/6/3/36475.html>

Case 2

Victim: Zhang Guizhi (deceased)

Crime Suspect and the unit: Sun Fengwu, Zhang Chaoying, Su Jing, Wang Naimin, and Yang

Brief criminal account: Tortured the victim to death. The victim's body was covered with wounds and bruises (skin in some areas was black and blue), and there were bloodstains in the mouth and the nose.

Details: In October 2001, practitioner Zhang Guizhi was illegally kidnapped and sent to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. She was detained at No.1 Sub-division of Division 2, No.2 Female Section. On April 12, 2003, her family members received a notice jointly issued by the labor camp, local police station and village committee, indicating that Zhang Guizhi "is receiving emergency treatment because she's critically ill."

When her family rushed to Masanjia, they found she had already died and her body was placed in the mortuary. Her family noticed wounds on her body and bloodstains in her nose and mouth. There were many purple marks on her body. When Zhang Guizhi's family asked to learn the cause of her death, the heads of the labor camp did not respond. The division heads forbade them to take pictures of her body. A policeman claimed that Zhang Guizhi fell while taking a shower, which triggered her heart problem and eventually led to her death. However, April 12th was not a shower day (in the camp, practitioners can only take showers on specified days). Moreover, heart problems wouldn't lead to bleeding in both the mouth and nose. It was obvious that she had been tortured to death.

<http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2003/4/26/49126.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/4/29/35024.html>

Case 3

Victim: Zou Guirong (deceased)

Crime Suspect and the unit: Zhang Chaoying, Zhang Xiuyun, Song Yaxian, Wang Cunyin, and Wang.

Brief criminal account: Brutally beat the victim; tortured the victim with the method of "backing up an airplane," and "riding the motorcycle;" injected drugs that are damaging to the central nervous system. Zou Guirong was ultimately tortured to death.

Details: Ever since 2000 when Zou Guirong was detained at the No. 2 Sub-division of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, she had suffered all kinds of torture such as "backing up an airplane" and "riding the motorcycle." She had been forced to squat for five days and nights straight; shocked with several electric batons at the same time; and stabbed with steel needles, among other torture. Her body was covered with bruises from the beating. Her legs were so swollen that she could not get onto her bed.

Wang, the head of Division 1, ordered Song Yaxian to inject Zou with a drug that is damaging to the central nerve system. This drug has a strong effect that can paralyze a person within five minutes.

On January 17, 2001, Masanjia held a mass meeting. Yu Fengsheng, the head of the Justice Department of Liaoning Province, the Woman United Committee of Liaoning Province, and Zhang Chaoying, the head of the labor camp, attended the meeting. CCTV's Focus Interview and Liaoning TV station videotaped the meeting. Prisoner Wang Chunying gave false testimony by saying that nobody was ever beaten at Masanjia; however, Zou Guirong stood up and exposed the lie. Four or five prison police took her away and then beat her. They took out a knife and tried to get her to commit suicide. After the meeting, they stripped off her upper clothes and forced her to parade from cell to cell.

Zou Guirong was brutally beaten by Zhang Xiuyun, head of the No. 4 Sub-Division, after she was transferred there. Masanjia extended her term and later sent her to the Shenxin Forced Labor Camp. Zou Guirong went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution. The prison guards at the Dabei prison's hospital chained her to the bed with handcuffs and foot

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shackles and force-fed her using a hard, thick tube. After the force-feeding, she vomited blood and was on the verge of death. The labor camp did not want to take the responsibility of her death and sent her home. However, she was taken away again from her home and sent to the Wujiabao Forced Labor Camp in Fushun. She went on a hunger strike for about 40 days and became very skinny. Despite her weak condition, police still tortured her by stepping on her with their leather boots. They finally released her because they were afraid she would die at the labor camp. To avoid being further persecuted, Zou Guirong left home and died later due to the police chasing and further persecuting her.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/27/47258.html>
<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/15/46505.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/3/27/33843.html>
<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/9/27/37163.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/3/27/33843.html>
<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/6/4/11822.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/6/7/11221.html>

Case 4

Victim: Cui Yaning

Crime Suspect and the unit: Guard Zhou Qian, No.2 Female Section, No.1 Female Section

Brief criminal account: Brutally beat the victim; shocked the victim with electric batons; confined her in a solitary compartment; force-fed; injected drugs; forced victim to squat; tortured using the method of "flying swallow;" forced brainwashing.

Details: Since October 30, 1999 when Cui Yaning was illegally detained in the No. 2 Female Section of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, she has suffered physical punishment such as beating, electric batons shocks; solitary confinement, and force-feeding. She was forced to squat, forced to keep the position of "flying swallow" for long hours and was subject to forced brainwashing. Cui Yaning held a hunger strike to protest the persecution.

Later, Cui Yaning was transferred to the No.1 Female Section, where she was forced to do slave labor. The guards instigated the inmates to beat her. As a result, she had wounds all over her body and almost passed out after being kicked severely in the chest. One day in June 2000, Guard Zhou Qian viciously tortured her during the brainwashing session by slapping her face, forcing her to squat for a long time and shocking her with an electric baton which left many red marks on her back. She was released on October 14, 2001 but was secretly kidnapped to Masanjia again on January 30, 2002 (her family was not informed and there was no official document). Police said that she would be detained for three years. In response, Cui Yaning held a hunger strike to protest the persecution. She was then injected with toxic drugs and confined to a solitary compartment. Her whole body was swollen; she suffered both mental and physical devastation. Several times, her family went to Masanjia to visit her, but the guards would not let them see her.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/30/47401.html>

Case 5

Victims: Su Juzhen, Luo Li

Crime Suspect and the unit: Masanjia Forced Labor Camp, Wang Yanping, Zhang Xiurong.

Brief criminal account: Refused family members to visit the victim for a long time; tortured the victim into comatose.

Details: The Masanjia Forced Labor Camp has not allowed family members to visit the victims. Luo Li's mother arrived at Masanjia to visit her daughter from far away and fainted at the visitor's room near the gate after her request was rejected. This mother had to leave hastily without seeing her daughter.

Su Juzhen's father was eighty years old. He came to Masanjia alone hoping to see his daughter. After being rejected, he fell to the ground in despair. When he fell, his head hit a stone and began bleeding.

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In order to force Su Juzhen to give up her belief in the principles “Truthfulness-Compassion-Tolerance,” the head of the division, Wang Yanping, stripped off her clothes and shocked her whole body with an electric baton. As a result, her whole body including her face and mouth were covered with blisters and bruises. In addition, Police Officer Zhang Xiuying handcuffed Su Juzhen’s hands from the back and hung her from a bunk bed so her two feet were not touching the floor and her head was lowered. Su Juzhen was eventually tortured into a comatose state and was sent home. As a result of the torture she endured, Su Juzhen became incognizant, could not speak, had no memory; and she could not walk, eat or relieve herself on her own. She could not even recognize her father.

<http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2003/4/29/49357.html>
<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/4/22/48758.html>

Case 6

Victims: Yang Cunfang, Li Hong, Wang Dong, Huo Lijun, Li Yaxian, Li Lili, Xia Yulan, Wang Yaling, Ren Lina, Zhao Danyang, Sun Xiaomei, Gao Yanqiu and other practitioners

Crime Suspect and the unit: Su Jing, Shao Li, Dai Hongwei

Brief criminal account: Threw the victims to the ground, causing the victims to be injured many times, beat the victims and disabled them so that they could not walk independently.

Details: The steadfast practitioners in the No. 2 Section of Masanjia are forced to wear a “blue badge” (indicating they were strictly monitored) and are not allowed to participate in any group activities. They are surrounded by “inmate guards” whom police assigned to monitor and torture practitioners. They do not have any rights and freedom no matter how long they have been detained. Whenever there are any visitors or media interviews, these practitioners with a “blue badge” would be sent away and hidden in order to deceive the world and keep these practitioners from exposing the persecution they and others have endured.

The “blue-badge” practitioners are only allowed to move within one square meter range. They are closely monitored by many inmates and are not allowed to contact any others. Under the police’s instigation, the inmates would lift practitioners more than one meter above the ground and throw them to the ground repeatedly, which has caused many injuries. Practitioner Yang Cunfang in No. 2 Sub-division was tortured by eight persecutors and became disabled. As a result, she couldn’t walk on her own.

Practitioners Li Hong, Wang Dong and Huo Lijun were shocked with electric batons. Police Shao Li took Practitioner Li Yaxuan to the first floor and beat her until she lost her consciousness, and then poured icy, cold water over her. Practitioner Li Lili suffered electric shocks multiple times and her back was broken after being beaten severely.

In March 2000, police Dai Hongwei and other persecutors shocked practitioner Gao Yanqiu with electric batons multiple times. She eventually went into comatose state. Xia Yulan, Wang Yalin, Ren Lina, Zhao Danyang, Sun Xiaomei and another unknown practitioner have all suffered persecution in Masanjia.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/4/9/28159.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/4/16/21028.html>

Case 7

Victims: Jiang Yan, Jiang Hulin

Crime Suspect and the unit: Police at the Masanjia Labor Camp, Benxi Detention Center, Dabei Prison

Brief criminal account: Illegal detention, forced brainwashing, mental abuse, sleep deprivation, physical punishment and other sorts of persecution that caused practitioners to have mental breakdowns.

Details: In 2001, Practitioner Jiang Yan was kidnapped to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. She suffered brutal torture such as brainwashing, mental abuse, sleep deprivation and physical punishment that pushed her to the brink of a mental breakdown. Eventually she became mentally ill. In the summer of 2001, she was granted a parole for medical treatment. Jiang Yan suffered several illegal detentions in forced labor camps and was detained in the Benxi Detention Center. Her

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father, Jiang Hulin, is still illegally detained in the Dabei Prison. Jiang Yan started to practice Falun Gong in 1994 and, by 1999, had practiced Falun Gong for six years. She was in good physical and mental health before police detained her.

<http://www.minghui-b.org/mh/articles/2003/2/9/44246p.html><http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/2/22/32415.html>

Case 8

Victim: Practitioner Li Jinghua

Crime Suspect and the unit: Zhang Yan, No. 1 Female Section, No. 2 Female Section, and No. 2 Sub-division of Division

Brief criminal account: Forced victim to perform slave labor for long hours; forced brainwashing; and brutally tortured practitioners until they became mentally disordered

Details: On October 30, 1999, Practitioner Li Jinghua was illegally detained in the No.2 Section of Masanjia. In January 2000, she was transferred to the No.1 Section and was forced to perform slave labor for long hours every day. On July 6, 2000, Li was kidnapped to the brainwashing class in the No. 1 Female Section and eventually suffered in this class for more than twenty days. Everyday the “collaborators” [former Falun Gong practitioners who have accepted the brainwashing under intense pressure and torture and have been ordered to help “transform” practitioners] tried to brainwash her until midnight.

Police Zhang Yan then confined Li Jinghua to a solitary compartment. In addition to enduring the intense summer heat and suffering from countless mosquito bites, she had to eat and relieve herself in the same confinement cell. Moreover, she was forced to remain in a bent over position for 72 hours without sleep; otherwise, the collaborators would beat and curse her. Police also shocked Li Jinghua with electric batons. They shocked her hands, feet, chest and neck with high-voltage electric batons, which caused large areas of her flesh to be burned black. As she was not in her right mind from the continual torture, the police Zhang Yan forced her to write a “guarantee statement” renouncing Falun Gong before letting her out of the confinement cell. Once she regained a clear consciousness, she found Zhang Yan and proclaimed her statement void. Zhang Yan hit her right on the spot and ordered inmates to lock Li Jinghua up again in solitary confinement. Li was forced to maintain the “flying swallow” position for more than two hours until she became unconscious. She was then sent back to the solitary compartment again after she regained her consciousness and was forced to keep the “flying swallow” position for four days and four nights straight. Despite this intense torture, Li did not compromise her belief. Later she was transferred to the No. 2 Sub-division of Division 1 and was forced to perform slave labor. At that time, Li had served the unlawful one-year term in forced labor camp. However, her term was extended indefinitely as a result of her refusing to give up her belief. Eventually, Li became mentally ill. In May 2001, her family picked her up at Masanjia and brought her home. She has yet to recover.

<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/1/5/42218.html> (with photo)
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/1/14/30861.html>

Case 9

Victim: Xia Ning, Bai Kun and 1,300 other practitioners

Crime Suspect and the unit: Masanjia Forced Labor Camp

Brief criminal account: Held practitioners in solitary confinement; forced practitioners to double cross their legs and tie them up with ropes, inflict severe pain on practitioners causing them to lose consciousness; deprived practitioners' sleep; forced them to stand straight for long hours everyday; handcuffed them for long periods of time; tortured many victims to the point of a mental breakdown.

Details: During the year 2002, the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp illegally held more than 1,300 female practitioners. Five solitary compartments were set up and used in persecuting steadfast practitioners who refused to give up their belief. The practitioners on hunger strike were held on the first floor of the general building and locked behind a metal gate facing east. They were not allowed to leave the room and were closely watched by “inmate guards” [whom police assigned to monitor

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and torture practitioners]. Some practitioners were deprived of sleep; some were handcuffed every day; some were forced to stand straight day and night.

Practitioner Xia Ning was handcuffed to a bed for eight months. Some practitioners were forced to double cross their legs, and their body and legs were tied with ropes to maintain this position until they fell unconscious due to the extreme pain. The brutal torture caused some practitioners to suffer mental collapse; practitioner Bai Kun from Guantun, Dashiqiao, was one of them.

<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/8/31/35891.html>
<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/6/16/31857.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/9/11/26371.html>

Case 10

Victim: Practitioner Beng Geng (male) and 18 other female practitioners

Crime Suspect and the unit: Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and Wang Naimin

Brief criminal account: Illegally detained and enslaved practitioners; disfigured victims and rubbed salt on the bleeding wounds caused by beating; expose practitioners to excessive heat and sun; tore victim's arm tendons; stripped clothes off eighteen female practitioners and threw them into the male cells.

Details: The youngest practitioner held in the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp is 17 years old while the oldest is 76 years old. They are treated like slaves and are forced to work long hours to meet their quotas. In the No. 1 Female Section, practitioners are forced to work 18 to 20 hours a day; some are forced to work for 36 hours non-stop making fake "Adidas" sportswear.

In the No. 2 Female Section, practitioners are forced to work 14 hours a day on average to make Easter decorations (the raw materials are toxic) and other handicrafts, which are exported mostly to Europe via the Dalian Harbor. Practitioners are also forced to do heavy farm work such as planting and harvesting corn and rice. Many practitioners collapsed while working in the field. Besides mental torture and brainwashing, practitioners also suffer physical torture at Masanjia.

Police Wang Naimin organized systematic torture of practitioners. He confines practitioners in a solitary compartment to hang and beat them. He forces practitioners to remain motionless in the "half squatting," "looking at mirrors," "climbing a wall," and "riding a jet plane" positions among other torture methods. The police even stripped the clothing of 18 female practitioners and threw them into male criminal inmate cells. Some practitioners were deprived of sleep for long periods of time; some were left outside in the extremely cold weather for a long time, which injured or handicapped many of them. The persecutors use even more inhuman torture toward male practitioners, such as disfigurement, putting salt onto bleeding wounds and exposing them to the sun for long periods. Some practitioners were forced to kneel on small cobblestones while holding a block of stone; some were beaten so badly that they repeatedly fainted; some were severely wounded, and because nobody cared for their wounds, pus flowed from them and insects grew in them. Practitioner Peng Geng, twenty-seven years old, from the Public Security Department of Liaoning Province, was tortured with the above methods many times and became badly disfigured. A practitioner from Xinmin, Liaoning Province, was tortured to the extent that one of his arm tendons was torn and he became disabled. To cover up their crimes and escape public condemnation, Masanjia dismissed the No.6 Male Division and transferred most of the practitioners to Zhangshi Forced Labor Camp.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/12/5/20930.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2001/12/13/16770.html>
<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2000/10/17/925.html#chinanews1017-2>

Case 11

Victim: A Falun Gong practitioner

Crime Suspect and the unit: Wang XX, the assistant head of the No.2 Section, Huang Haiyan, Head of the sub-division

Brief criminal account: Forced brainwashing; whipped with wickers; smashed victim's head against the wall and cracked

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their skull; hit the back of the victim's head with a rod and caused a 1 square cm wound; hit the victim and caused the right eye to lose sight, covered up crimes

Details: From the first day this practitioner was detained, guards began their attempts to brainwash and torture her brutally. The victim was not allowed to go to bed until midnight or even 3:00am. She was forced to stand still or squat still for long periods of time. The persecutors lifted her up and then threw her to the ground. Guards further tortured her by tying both of her hands behind her back; her upper body was forced to bend and touch her legs; her mouth was sealed, and her head was covered with a heavy cotton coat. They then whipped her hands with wickers, which made her hands swell and become covered with dark bruises. Guards also stripped her clothes and whipped her body. They grabbed her hair and rammed her head against a wall repeatedly, fracturing her skull and smearing the wall with blood stains. As a result from the torture, this practitioner's arms and legs twitched and she lost consciousness on the ground.

Guards hit the back of her head with a rod, which created a one square centimeter wound on her skull and made her right eye blind. Half of her face became swollen, almost as high as the nose. To cover up their crime, the persecutors forced the practitioner to squat with her face toward the wall from 5am to 10pm. She was not allowed to turn around or talk to anyone. Others in the same sub-division were told that she had a mental problem and her eye was injured when she bumped into a wall herself. The torture in Masanjia is concealed and conducted in darkness.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/10/46177.html>

Case 12

Victim: Practitioner Yang Hong, Xi Yuling

Crime Suspect and the unit: No. 2 Section, No. 1 Section, Zhang Yun, the head of No.2 Division, Li XX, the party director, Wang XX, the head of the division

Brief criminal account: Instigated criminal inmates to beat the victims; shocked victims with high-voltage electric batons; sexually assaulted victims; tortured in the freezing cold temperature; forced to perform slave labor for long hours.

Details: On November 1, 1999, victims were sent to the No. 2 Section of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. Police instigated the criminal inmates to brutally beat the victims. The practitioners' faces were swollen and covered with dark bruises from the beatings. Clusters of hairs were pulled out. Wang XX, head of the division, shocked victims' hands and faces with electric batons for more than 10 minutes. They threatened the victims, "Behave well. This is just the beginning. The Communist Party has all kinds of methods to deal with you." Seven days later, the victims were transferred to the No.1 Section and forced to work long hours like slaves. The police encouraged the criminal inmates to extort money and belongings from them.

Zhang Yun (head of the division) and Li XX (party director) directly tortured one of the practitioners in the division office (on the second floor). They stripped her clothes off, tied her hands and feet and threw her on the ground. They shocked the soles of her feet, her palms, and her private parts with high-voltage batons. The torture lasted three hours. Then they handcuffed the victim on an abandoned heating pipe in what they called the "Psychological Treatment Room," which was so cold that the windows were covered with thick ice. The victims' hands, feet and legs were all swollen due to the freezing temperature.

Practitioner Yang Hong and Xi Yuling had been detained in that room for over a month. Their hands and feet festered. They were not able to stand up. Their bodies were covered with wounds from electric shocks. Police incited the most vicious criminal inmate, Li Qingxian, with the promise to reduce his prison term, to torture Xi Yulin. He beat and kicked Xi and forced her to squat for the whole night without allowing her to use the restroom. In June 2000, the Xi was confined to a solitary compartment where it was hard to breath due to poor air circulation. She was not allowed to sleep or go to the restroom, and suffered electric shocks with electric batons. She was on the verge of a mental breakdown due to this long-term torture.

<http://www.minghui.ca/mh/articles/2003/6/2/51450.html>

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Case 13

Victim: Practitioners Dong Xiaoyan, Fang Caixia, Wei Hongbo, Wang Xia, Xing Fei, Wu Yanqiu, Li Bo, He Hui, Yang Fengying, Zhou Haiyan, Zhang Jin, and Liu Liquan

Crime Suspect and the unit: Wang Naimin, Zhou Qian, Qiu Ping, Zhang Xiuyun No.1,2,3 and 4 Sub-divisions of the No. 2 Section

Brief criminal account: Forced practitioner Dong Xiaoyan to squat for long hours that caused one of her feet to become disabled; secretly tortured, beat, and shocked practitioners with electric batons; deprived them of sleep

Details: In December 2001, the victims were illegally detained in the No.2 Sub-division of the No.2 Section of the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. The labor camp isolates the newly arrived practitioners with "inmate guards"[whom police assigned to monitor and torture practitioners] without allowing family visits. They use "collaborators" [former practitioners who had accepted brainwashing under the pressure and torture and turned against Falun Gong] to "persuade" and deceive the newly arrived practitioners to write the "Three statements" ["Guarantee statement", "Repentance statement" and "Disclosure statement"] and renounce their belief. Those who refuse to cooperate with the persecutors are tortured by means such as cursing, depriving of sleep, making to squat for long periods of time, beating and pinching, and shocking with electric batons, among other types of torture. One of Dong Xiaoyan's feet was disabled as a result of long hours of squatting. To avoid responsibility, Masanjia released her.

On January 23, 2001, the head of the division, Wang Naimin, forced practitioners to watch a videotape slandering Falun Gong. When one practitioner exposed the lies, the police beat her. Starting from April 15, 2001, Practitioner Gao Guangqing at the No.3 Sub-division was not allowed to sleep for four days and four nights. In order to achieve the pre-determined high "transformation rate" and to force practitioners to give up their belief, the head of division, Wang Naimin, the head of No.1 Sub-division, Zhou Qian, the head of No. 2 Sub-division, Qiu Ping, and the head of No. 4 Sub-division, Zhang Xiuyun, took the following practitioners to the offices or break rooms and secretly tortured, beat and shocked them with electric batons: Fan Caixia, Wei Hongbo, Wang Xia, Xing Fei, Wang Yanqiu, Li Bo, He Hui, Yang Fengying, Zhou Haiyan, Zhang Jing and Liu Lijuan.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2003/3/27/47258.html>

Case 14

Victim: Practitioner Cui Yaning, Liu Fengmei, Lin Yan, Zhang Huishuang, Li Suzheng

Crime Suspect and the unit: Su Jing, One male policeman, Wang Yanping, Gu Jinyi, Zhou Qian, Zhang Yan . Unit: No.1 and No. 2 Sections

Brief criminal account: Forced brainwashing; shocked the victims with electric batons; lashed with steel wires; stripped off the victims' clothes and repeatedly shocked them with electric batons; poured icy water on victims who lost consciousness as a result of beating; threatened victims and deprived them of their rights to file charges

Details: One victim was kidnapped to the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp on October 29, 1999. The head of the section, Su Jing, along with some male policemen brutally beat the practitioner and shocked her face with electric batons. The head of division, Wang Yanping, said, "Once you enter Masanjia, you can forget about the law or human rights." Since January 2000, Masanjia police have tried to brainwash the victim. They shocked her with electric batons, lashed her with steel wires, and repeatedly used extremely vicious torture and physical coercion to force the victim to write the so-called "guarantee statement." The police pressed the victim's hand forcefully to write the statement.

The victim witnessed three police officers, Gu Jinyi, Wang Yanping, and Zhou Qian, shocking the practitioners Cui Yaning, Liu Fengmei, and Lin Yan, together for a long period of time with electric batons. These practitioners ended up with blisters all over their bodies and hands. When they shocked practitioner Liu Fengmei, they also lashed her with steel wires at the same time. Police Zhang Yan and Wang Yanping stripped the clothes off practitioners Zhang Huishuang and Li Suzheng and repeatedly shocked them with electric batons. Police detained all the steadfast practitioners in a room for fourteen days and forced them to watch TV programs that slandered Falun Gong. Those who refused to cooperate would be shocked or beaten. Police also instigated the criminal inmates to beat practitioners. When practitioner Chen Liyan passed out due to the

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beatings, the persecutors poured ice water on her. Due to such inhuman torture, Chen Liyan is not able to see clearly even to this day.

In April 2001, all the practitioners in the No. 1 Female Section sued the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp and Jiang Zemin. The police tore up the indictment and threatened to send practitioners to the Dabeji prison in Shenyang City. They also said that if the practitioners dared to do it again, they would beat them to death.

<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/12/25/41677.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2003/1/6/30600.html>

Case 15

Victim: Practitioner Li Liming

Crime Suspect and the unit: Wang Xiaofeng

Brief criminal account: Forced victim to perform intensive labor; subjected victim to physical punishment; mental torture; brutal beating that caused the victim to lose two front teeth; concealed crimes

Details: The labor camp authorities forced practitioner Li Liming to perform intensive labor to sew clothing. At night, police incited the criminal inmates to take her to the restroom to carry out physical punishment. They forced her to stand in the position known as "riding the airplane" and brutally beat her for non-cooperation. To prevent other people from hearing her scream, they stuffed a rag that was used to clean the toilets into her mouth. From the various kinds of torture that they inflicted, she lost two of her front teeth.

Li Liming was later sent to Division 3 of the No.2 Section. Policewoman Wang Xiaofeng used the collaborators (former practitioners who have succumbed to the persecution) to torture her mentally every day. They forced Li Liming and other steadfast practitioners to get up at 5:00 a.m., and after being forced to work very hard the whole day, they were kept awake and oftentimes mentally abused until at least 1 o'clock in the morning. Because he was so "diligent" in persecuting Falun Gong, Wang has been promoted to be the head of the Division. When the international human rights groups sent people to visit the Masanjia, Li Liming and the other steadfast practitioners were hidden and were not allowed to be seen publicly. The labor camp officials would never allow a steadfast Falun Gong practitioner to have contact with outside people for fear that their cruelty will be exposed.

<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2002/9/13/36502.html>
<http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2002/9/26/26889.html>

Case 16

Victim: Practitioners Jiang Yuqing, Yu Suzheng, Ge Cuiling, Zhang Yuqin, Tian Shaoyan, Hou Xiaohui, Wu Yanqiu

Crime Suspect and the unit: Wang XX, the head of Division 1, Police Huang XX, Policewoman Qiu Ping

Brief criminal account: Brutally beat the victims, resulting in wounds and bruises all over their bodies; performed physical punishment and shocked the victims with electric batons, severely injuring them; deprived them of sleep

Details: In July 2000, over 500 Falun Dafa practitioners were illegally detained in the Masanjia Forced Labor Camp. Each cell had 32 single beds but held 64 people. It was very crowded. More practitioners were sent in every day. As a result, many practitioners had to sleep on the floor.

Around 8pm on August 2, 2000, Jiang Yuqing was brought to a secret room and tortured for over five hours. She could barely walk after she came back. Her skin was black and blue with cuts and bruises covering her body. She had severe pain in her internal organs and passed blood in her stool for over a month. Fearing the crime would be exposed, Policewoman Huang XX refused to send her out for medical treatment. Huang tied Jiang Yuqing to the bed in her office every night and forcibly fed her medicine in a very painful way.

Yu Shuzheng and other practitioners also suffered tortures by police. Some were forced to squat with their arms extended sideways or stretched out in front; some were forced to bend over; some practitioners' lower bodies were on the bed but

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their upper bodies were extended out, unsupported, over the floor. The persecutors monitored them. They would slap their faces, pull their hair and curse them if their postures were not "standard." Practitioner Yu Suzhen was confined in a solitary compartment. Qiu Ping and other police severely tortured Yu repeatedly. She passed out due to electric shocks with high voltage electric batons. Practitioners Ge Cunling, Zhang Yuqin, Tian Shaoyan, and Gou Xiaohui had all suffered electric shocks with the electric batons and were severely injured with burned skin all over their bodies. Practitioner Wu Yanqiu was tortured particularly severely. She was not allowed to sleep for a long period of time. She was seen several times still being punished in the restroom around 3am or 4am. Those who monitored her took turns sleeping every two hours.

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/6/9/11950.html>

Case 17

Victim: Practitioner Wang Hui

Crime Suspect and the unit: Head of division

Brief criminal account: Illegally detained and tortured the victim; deprived the victim of sleep; forced brainwashing; instigated inmates to brutally beat the victim which caused her to vomit, have blood in her stool, and pass out; forced victims to drink filthy water and caused over a hundred practitioners stomach problems; concealed crimes and deceived visitors

Details: The division head shocked practitioner Wang Hui with six electric batons and caused Wang to be unable to speak. They still forced her to write the so-called "Repentance statement" to renounce her belief. The head of the division instigated criminal inmates to beat Practitioner Jiang Yuqing. She vomited blood and passed blood when she went to the bathroom, and her buttocks were black and blue as a result of the beating. She passed out for a very long time. The persecutors tried to cover up their crime and insisted that she was sick prior to being detained.

A male practitioner was beaten consecutively for 18 days. His skin, flesh, and clothing were all stuck together. The wounds would split and bleed when he carried manure as part of the forced labor, which made him faint at times. Every day in the labor camp, many practitioners suffered from physical coercion. They were forced to bend forward while squatting down and deprived of sleep.

The food services in Masanjia are extremely poor. The division head said, "If we feed you well you would be less fearful of coming into this place." That is why practitioners here look tired and pale. When visitors come, they will temporarily provide some good food for a few days so that the head of the division is able to cover it up by saying, "Look, they are so well-fed."

At one time, the water supply of the labor camp was interrupted. The police drank the clean water previously left over but practitioners were fed with the filthy water from a polluted well which is used for pigs. As a result, over a hundred practitioners had stomach problems and even passed blood in their stool. Nevertheless, the head of the division increased their workloads and forced practitioners to work overtime. Once, at a meeting of 400 people, the head of the division said that Masanjia was the only place in the country where the living conditions were poor. He said to practitioners, "You all want to do good deeds. What good deeds do you want to do? The best thing for you to do is to die. Do you know how much money and resources you will save the country if you were dead? That is the best deed to do."

<http://search.minghui.org/mh/articles/2001/5/4/10641.html>

Case 18

Victim: Practitioner Zhang Haiyan (deceased)

Crime Suspect and the unit: Masanjia Labor Camp

Brief criminal account: Physical punishment, mental abuse

Details: While in the labor camp, the victim suffered torture such as being handcuffed and suspended, tied up with a rope, and severely beaten for refusing to give up her practice. The police forced her to double cross her legs and press her hands together and handcuffed her hands in a fixed position for long hours in an attempt to force her to give up her practice. She

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went on a hunger strike to protest and received even more severe torture. As a result of the torture, she was on the verge of a mental breakdown.

In February 2003, when her family went to visit her, Zhang Haiyan's head was bandaged and her hands were severely swollen. She could not recognize her family or talk to them. Yet the labor camp would not release her. A month later, on March 21, 2003, they notified Haiyan's family to take her home. By then, she was already mentally ill and could not take care of herself. However, the labor camp told Ms. Zhang's family, "She's only given one month break. After a month, we will take her back." Thus, her family took her home. After she was home, her family noticed that there were three chopstick-sized, 10 cm long deep cuts on her head. In the ten-month-period after she came home, she dared not to talk to anybody, not even to her husband and kid(s). Her family dared not to talk to her loudly either. Even a child's loud voice next to her would scare her so much that her face would lose all its color and her body would tremble uncontrollably. She suffered in great agony and fear and died on January 18, 2004.