



The Investigation Report of Liu Chengjun's Death by Persecution

January 7, 2004

Introduction

On March 5, 2002, some Falun Gong practitioners from Changchun tapped into cable TV networks in Changchun city and Songyuan city to broadcast the videos "Falun Dafa around the world" and "Self-Immolation or Staged Deception". It is considered the first time that Chinese people successfully broke through the media blockage and corrected the one-sided propaganda on a large scale since the CCP took over China. Mr. Liu Chengjun was one of the key people who made it possible.

On March 24, 2002 Mr. Liu Chengjun was arrested. One police officer shot Liu Chengjun twice in the legs when arresting him, which injured him badly. Later, Liu was sent to the Central Hospital of the Prison Administration Bureau of Jilin Province. In the hospital, his arms were forcibly stretched out and handcuffed to the bed. On April 1, 2002, Mr. Liu's photo appeared on the China News Service, which showed that he was weak due to torture, not be able to sit in a natural up-right position. On May 1, 2002, Mr. Liu was transferred to Changchun First Detention Center (Also called Tiebei Detention Center), where he was forced to "confess" through such tortures as being tied to a special stool called "Tiger Stool" for 52 days. On September 20, Mr. Liu was sentenced to 19 years in prison by the Changchun People's Intermediate Court and transferred to Jilin Prison soon after.

Between October 21 and 27, 2003, Mr. Liu was sent to Jilin City Central Hospital, which issued a "Critical Condition Notice". On October 27, 2003, he was transferred to the Central Hospital of the Prison Administration Bureau of Jilin Province, which also issued a "Critical Condition Notice". On November 4, 2003, the Jilin Prison claimed that they had filed medical parole forms for Mr. Liu to have temporary medical treatment outside the prison. But the Debiao Police Station of Nongan County, which had jurisdiction over Mr. Liu as a registered resident, and the 610 Office of Nongan County refused to accept him.

At 4:00 AM on Dec. 26, 2003, Mr. Liu Chengjun passed away in the Jilin University Sino-Japanese Hospital.

For all the above, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) conducted an investigation on the case of Mr. Liu Chengjun's death by persecution in relation to the Changchun Cable TV tapping. It was originally considered that the following suspected individuals and organizations were responsible: (sorted according to the temporal order of the development of the case)

Jiang Zemin: Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Military Committee, former Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, former President of China

Luo Gan: member of Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee's Political and Judiciary Committee

Liu Jing: Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Security, Vice Director of the Central 610 Office

Wang Yunkun: Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Chinese Communist Party of Jilin Province

Chang Xiaoping: First Deputy Secretary of the City Committee of Chinese Communist Party of Changchun City, in charge of the 610 Office

Tian Zhonglin: Director of Bureau of Public Security, Changchun City

Li Shichang: Deputy Chief of domestic security team (original 1st Division), Bureau of Public Security, Changchun City

Wei Hongjun: Deputy Division Chief, Criminal Police Division, Bureau of Public Security, Songyuan City

Zhang Hui: Presiding Judge, First Criminal Court, People's Intermediate Court, Changchun City

Liu Rongsheng: procuratorator, Changchun City

Li Qiang: Warden, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Wang Yufan: Warden Assistant, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Liu Changjiang: Commissar, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Liu Wei: Head of Prison Political Section, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Tan Fuhua: Head of Education Section, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Li Yongsheng: Officer of Education Section, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Zhao Jing: Chief of No. 1 Division, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Wang Jiankong: Chief of Transformation Section of No. 1 Division, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Cheng Xin: Education Officer of No. 1 Division, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Lin XX: Chief of No. 5 division, Jilin Prison, Jilin Province

Wei Xianghui: Head of No. 6 Prison Section

Zhu Guozhi: Director of Prison Administration Bureau, Jilin Province

Wang Haiqing: President of Central Hospital of Prison Administration Bureau of Jilin Province

Major units:

Bureau of Public Security, Jilin Province

Domestic Public Security Division (original 1st Division), Bureau of Public Security, Changchun City

Bureau of Public Security, Songyuan City

No. 1 Detention Center of Changchun City

Jinlin Prison and Jilin Prison Administration Bureau, Jilin Province

Facts of Mr. Liu Chengjun's arrest, gunshot injury, and torture during detention period

On March 5, 2002, there was a large-scale Cable TV tapping of Falun Gong truth video programs in Changchun and Songyuan city, Jilin Province. That was during a session of the National People's Congress in Beijing. Jiang Zemin was very upset and criticized the Jilin Province Party Secretary Wang Yunkun, demanding a set deadline for the police investigation. This caused the case to be overseen by the Ministry of Public Security (1). Overseen by the Ministry of Public Security, Jilin Province and Changchun City each formed a special team to be in charge of the case, which was conducted by the Bureau of Public Security of Changchun City (2).

On March 23, 2002, the police found Liu Chengjun in his aunt's place. At that time, he was hiding among his aunt's piles of firewood. The police surrounded the firewood piles, set fires and dragged him out of the fire. He was injured in many parts of his body including his face, hip, hands and feet, but particularly on the backside of his hands. One police officer shot Liu twice in

the legs (3). The criminal police from Changchun and Songyuan City were responsible for this raid (4).

On March 24, 2002, Liu Chengjun was sent to the Central Hospital of the Prison Administration Bureau of Jilin Province (also called the Public Security Hospital, Laogai Hospital). Both of his hands were stretched out and handcuffed on the side of a bed. One day in April, in order to let him to be interviewed by the Focus Interview program of Chinese Central Television (CCTV), Mr. Liu's handcuffs were opened. Because Mr. Liu refused the interview, the Prison Political Section head said that Liu didn't follow the order and put manacles on his feet (5).

On April 1, 2002, Mr. Liu's photo appeared on the China News Service, which showed that he was too weak to even sit in a natural upright position, due to torture (6).

On May 1, 2002, Mr. Liu was transferred to Changchun No. 1 Detention Center (Tiebei Detention Center), where he was forced to "confess" through such tortures as being tied to a special stool called "Tiger Stool" (a torture method) for 52 days (5).

News sources revealed that some 5000 Falun Gong practitioners were arrested a few days after March 5, 2002 (7). More than 6000 police officers - Changchun's entire police force - participated in the operation (1). It has been confirmed that at least the following Changchun practitioners died in this large-scale raid: Liu Haibo, Hou Mingkai, Li Rong, Liu Yi, Shen Jianli, Li Shuqin and a practitioner whose name is unknown. Among them, it has been verified that at least Liu Haibo, Li Yi and the unknown practitioner were tortured to death within a very short time of their arrest by criminal police officers of the Kuancheng Police Department, Luyuan Police Department, and Jingcheng Police Department of the Bureau of Public Security of Changchun City (8).

Those responsible for harassment, arrests, torture and killings by giving directive, pressure, and orders during the management of the Changchun TV Cable Tapping Case:

Jiang Zemin: ordered the Jilin Province Party Secretary Wang Yunkun to solve this case with a deadline (1, 2). This order is illegal and interferes with the justice system. The placement of a deadline has resulted in police officers using torture methods to obtain information. (Please refer to the Liu Haibo case where he was tortured to death by police in order to get information).

Luo Gan: there is evidence that after the Changchun TV Cable interception case on March 5, Luo Gan personally travelled to Changchun and other cities in North-east China. After his visit, thousands of Falun Gong practitioners in Changchun and North-east China were arrested and labor camps in Changchun City escalated the torture of practitioners (7, 9).

Liu Jing: after March 5, he went to Changchun several times to coordinate the torture (7); At the beginning of February, at Changchun Nanhu Hotel, he organized the persecution of Falun Gong and gave the order that police can open fire on Falun Gong practitioners (10, 11). From then on, in different areas in China, there were several cases of police firing on Falun Gong practitioners (12). Police firing on Liu Chengjun when arresting him was a result of this order.

Wang Yunkun: He travelled back to Changchun to arrange the persecution under Jiang's command during two meetings (1).

Chang Xiaoping: Public Affair Office from the Propaganda Department of CCP Changchun Committee revealed that the 610 Office is directly handling the Changchun Cable TV interception case (10). Chang Xiaoping is the First Vice Secretary of the CCP Committee in

Changchun City and is in charge of the 610 Office (13). In the morning of March 12, Changchun Falun Gong practitioner, Liu Haibo, was tortured to death by the Kuancheng Police Department during interrogation simply due to the fact that he was suspected of providing residence for Liu Chengjun and other practitioners. Chang Xiaoping went to the Kuanchen Police Department that night and made the following points on this incident: (1) Tackling Falun Gong is a formidable political task and no need to fear of blood and death; (2) Do well in keeping the secret, and avoid leaking out information and generating international impact; (3) different levels of Discipline Investigation committee and monitoring departments should not intervene with the case of Falun Gong practitioners' death and injury. Everything should serve the overall situation (14). This is, in fact, an order to kill without mercy. Given the centralized authority system of the CCP, the order has to come from the top level. The people who issued, delivered and implement this order must be held accountable and brought to justice.

Tian Zhonglin: The whole investigation was conducted by the Changchun Public Security Bureau and the Police Department of the districts. At 7 PM on March 6, the Police Departments in all districts in Changchun City held a middle level officials' meeting. The director general passed on the orders from the City Public Security Bureau. He analysed the seriousness and urgency of the fight against Falun Gong. At the same time, he emphasised that Falun Gong practitioners must be treated with severity and should not be treated by the book. He asked the entire city's 6000 police officers to take action (14). This order has opened the door to all kinds of torture, open fire and other illegal actions.

During and after Liu Chengjun and other practitioners were arrested, the main people responsible in executing violence and torture.

Li Shichang and the domestic security team (original 1st Division), Bureau of Public Security, Changchun City: Li Shichang is in charge of the 305 case (the name that police insiders called the Changchun cable TV interception case) in whole Changchun area. He was the deputy chief of the domestic security team of Changchun Public Security Bureau (now he is the chief of the domestic security team). He participated in and coordinated the entire operation. Therefore, he must be responsible for all torture and death during the operation (15). Due to his "achievements" in the persecution, in April 2003, Li Shichang's domestic security team was given the first level award (the highest award in the military and the police force) within the Jilin Public Security system. The award was signed by Zhou Yongkang, the Minister of Public Security ministry. The team was awarded 10,000 RMB; Li Shichang himself was named the outstanding person, and received the second level award, as well as 1000 RMB (16). Those within the Changchun Public Security Bureau domestic security team involved in the persecution of Falun Gong also include Wang Guangshan, the head of the 4th team, Wang Pei, deputy chief, and Zhang Zhengzhen, member of the criminal police team (temporarily placed on the domestic security team) (17).

At that time, that division established a torture room near Jingyuetan. Many Falun Gong practitioners involved in the TV tapping, including Zhou Runjun, were tortured there (18).

Public Security Bureau of Songyuan City. Since Songyuan city is not under the jurisdiction of Changchun city, the search of Liu Chengjun was carried out by the joint effort of Changchun Public Security Bureau and Songyuan Public Security Bureau. Participants of the arrest include the police department of Qianguo county of Songyuan city. The divisions involved in the operation are the criminal police team and the domestic security team of Songyuan Public Security Bureau (19). Wei Hongjun, the deputy chief of Songyuan city criminal police team participated in the arrest action. He was named the outstanding person. He was given a second level award and 1000 RMB (16). His award certificate was signed by Zhou Yongkang, the

Minister of Public Security Ministry. Our investigator confirmed that the criminal team and domestic security team of Qianguo County Police Department joined the operation. The policeman who shot Liu Chengjun was from the criminal team of Qianguo County or Songyuan City (19).

Public Security Bureau of Jilin Province. Our investigators confirmed that during the joint-operation in Songyuan City, the officials from the Public Security Bureau of Jilin Province were present (19).

Wang Haiqing, Liu Wei: Liu Chengjun was jailed at the Central Hospital of Jilin Province Prison Administration Bureau at least twice. The first time was on March 24, 2003 after he was arrested, he was directly taken to the hospital. He was transferred to the No. 1 Detention Center of Changchun city (Tiebei Detention Center) on May 1. During the time he was at the hospital, he's hands were cuffed to his bedposts. Liu Wei, the section chief of the jail's politics section (note 1), personally placed ankle chains on him (5). On April 1, from the photo provided by Xinghua News Service, it was obvious that Liu Chengjun was not able to sit upright independently, and there were markings from beatings. The second time was on October 27, 2003, when Liu was transferred from Jilin City Central Hospital when he was at the edge of death (20). Furthermore, this hospital has been persecuting Falun Gong practitioners including those who involved in the Changchun cable TV tapping case for long periods of time (21). An employee of the hospital, upon realizing the identity of the investigator, immediately changed his tone and claimed that it was just a car repair store.

No. 1 Detention Center of Changchun City (Tiebei Detention Center): From May 1 to September 20, 2002, Liu Chengjun had been detained there. The investigator confirmed that the tortures of Liu and others were carried out by the police from Changchun city Public Security Bureau (22).

Those who are related with this case:

1. Liu Haibo was tortured to death on March 12, 2002, by the criminal team of Kuancheng Police Department during interrogation simply because he was suspected of providing residence for practitioners involved in the TV tapping. Zhou Chunming, the chief of Kuancheng Police Department, should bear most of the responsibility. Ai Limin, the head of the second criminal police team, was the commander at the beating site (14).
2. Liu Yi was beaten to death on March 18, 2002, in the office of the criminal police team, Luyuan Police Department (23).
3. An unknown practitioner was beaten to death on March 16, 2002, by Jincheng Police Department, Changchun city. Zhang Shaoyu, the police chief, should bear most of the responsibility (23).

Those responsible for the courtroom trial of Liu Chengjun and other Falun Gong practitioners involved in the interception of cable TV

The people's procurator office of Changchun city filed formal lawsuit in Changchun intermediate court on September 6, 2002. The intermediate court opened a court session on September 18. On September 20, 2002, they sentenced 15 Falun Gong practitioners including Zhou Runjun and Liu Chengjun to jail terms ranging from 4 to 20 years (24). During the court hearing, the judge and others in the court allowed policemen to beat up at will Falun Gong practitioners being tried, both in and out of the courtroom (25).

Those suspected of committing the crime during the courtroom trial:

Zhang Hui: The presiding judge of the first criminal court of Changchun People's Intermediate Court, chief adjudicator of the Changchun cable TV tapping case (26). According to information provided by eyewitnesses, the court session held on September 18 was an open session in name, but in fact, Falun Gong practitioners were not allowed to defend themselves in court. Whenever a Falun Gong practitioner said: "Falun Dafa is good," "Falun Dafa is innocent," pointed out that the government is creating rumors and defaming Falun Gong or gave examples of illegal extortion of confession by torture, policemen would bring the Falun Gong Practitioner out of court into a separate room and beat him/her up severely. On the last day, Falun Gong practitioners were totally prohibited from speaking in court. As a judge, Zhang Hui ignored the rights of Falun Gong practitioners to defend themselves and allowed policemen from Changchun Public Security Bureau to openly drag them out of court to be tortured (25).

Liu Rongsheng: procurator of Changchun People's procurator office, public prosecutor of the Changchun cable TV tapping case (26).

All the policemen from Changchun Public Security Bureau who participated in the beatings of Falun Gong practitioners in the court session: Before, during and after the court hearing, on many occasions these policemen dragged practitioners out of court to beat them up severely with electric batons. Chen Yanmei, Liang Zhenxing, Liu Chengjun were the most severely tortured. Afterwards, others carried them back to the detention center (25).

Those responsible for the persecution of Liu Chengjun and others sentenced for Tapping cable TV in prison

After the court session, Liu Chengjun and others illegally sentenced to jail were sent to Jilin Prison. Many sources from inside China revealed that Falun Gong practitioners were tortured in Jilin Prison (27). What is especially emphasized from those sources is the brutal torture of those practitioners sentenced to jail for tapping Changchun cable TV. Liu Chengjun was once imprisoned in No. 1 and 5 Divisions. Liang Zhenxing was imprisoned in No. 6 custody.

One of the common tortures used in Jilin Prison is the "death penalty bed". The joints of the victim were stretched out and the suffering is intense (see appendix 3). Li Qiang, the warden of Jilin Prison, Wang Yufan, the warden assistant of Jilin Prison, and Liu Changjiang, the Commissar of Jilin Prison should be held responsible for such open and common use of torture. Liu Wei, the head of the political section of Jilin Prison, Tan Fuhua, the head of the education section, and Li Yongsheng, an officer of the education section are involved in encouraging or directly using violent means towards Falun Gong practitioners (27).

According to the testimony of other Falun Gong practitioners and Liu Chengjun's family, Liu Chengjun was tortured every day (20). Liu Chengjun was once detained in No. 1 and No. 5 divisions. Zhao Jing, chief of No. 1 division in Jinlin Prison, Wang Jiankong, chief of the No. 1 transformation section of No. 1 division, Chen Xin, education officer of No. 1 division, and Lin XX: Chief of No. 5 division, should take full responsibility for the torture and death of Liu Chengjun (20, 28). Lin XX should also take responsibility for deceiving Liu's family before and after Liu's death (20).

Those responsible for continuing to persecute Liu Chengchun despite appeals from international society after Liu Chengjun's life was in danger due to the torture

According to reports, Jinlin Prison conducted procedures to release Liu Chengjun on bail for medical treatment on November 4, 2003. However, they still need approval from the Nongan county Debiao police station, which is the local police station, where Liu Chengjun was a

registered resident. The police station was reportedly unwilling to bear any responsibility and refused to give its approval. Subsequently, it sent the documents to the Nongan county police department on November 15, 2003. Finally, the 610 office in Nongan County made a decision not to accept the request (29).

Zhu Guozhi: director of Jilin Prison Administration Bureau (currently chief of Jilin province Justice Bureau). He should bear most of the responsibility for the failure to release Liu Chengjun on parole for medical treatment.

According to related stipulations in chapter 3, section 3 of prison law of the People's Republic of China, parole is approved by obtaining a guarantor and executing a sentence outside prison.

Article 26

With temporary execution of a sentence outside prison, the prison raises a request in writing, then reports to the prison administration management office of province, autonomous region and the municipality directly under the central government for approval. The approving organization should inform the public security department and the original people's court that passed the sentence of the approval and send a duplicate to the people's procurator office.

Article 27: The criminal who is temporarily executing a sentence outside prison is under the custody of the police organization in the place where he lives.

The place where Liu Chengchun is registered as a resident, Nongan county and Debiao police station, which is under its jurisdiction, can only carry out instructions to execute the sentence outside prison. They have no right to neither participate in nor make the decision. If Jinlin Prison had already conducted procedures for parole, then it only needed approval from the province's Prison Administration Bureau. Besides, this is a nationwide major case, directly supervised by the Public Security Ministry. Such a decision made by an organization below the county level is not only in contradiction to the Communist party's tradition, but also against the special case of the persecution of Falun Gong being directly under the control of the 610 office, from the central committee to the lowest levels of government. According to information provided by Jinlin Prison, the report for the release on parole was sent to the province as early as October 23, 2003 (20). Thus it is confirmed that Jinlin Prison, Jilin province Prison Administration Bureau and its superior organization, Jilin province Justice Bureau, are the main organizations responsible in this case. Nongan county Debiao police station has already verified to investigators from our organization that they had never received any requests regarding the release of Liu Chengjun on parole for medical treatment and confirmed that their approval is not required as part of the procedure (30).

Notes:

1. There is no prison politics section within the central hospital of Jilin Prison Administration Bureau. Thus the section head of the prison politics section should be Liu Wei, the section head of the prison politics section from Jilin Prison. But when investigator asked whether he had manacled Liu Chengjun in the central hospital of Jilin Prison Administration Bureau, he immediately hung up the phone.
2. Reference materials come from testimonies of witnesses, investigation results, and media reports from a variety of sources. They will be reported to the International Court, human rights groups and immigration bureaus of different countries.

Appendix:

1. Some information about Cable TV tapping:

Practitioners were divided into three groups and took action at the same time. Group 1 was formed by Zhang Wen, Lei Ming and other 5 practitioners to take action in Nanguan District. Later, Lei Ming was arrested on the scene. Group 2 was formed by Zhou Runjun, Liu Weiming and other 3 practitioners to take action close to the National Tax Bureau, Jilin provincial office. Group 3 was formed by Liu Chengjun, Li Dehai and other two practitioners to take action in Qianguo County of Songyuan City. The people participating in the arresting of Lei Ming include Liu Wenxiang, the Vice President of Changchun Cable TV Network Company, Tong Jun, director of Chaoyang Station of Changchun Cable TV Network Company, and Qingming Street police station of Nanguan police department (The lieutenant of the station is Yang Xiaoxiang).

2. Names and prison terms of the 15 practitioners sentenced by the Changchun Intermediate Court on September 20, 2002 are: Zhou Runjun and Liu Weiming, 20 years; Liang Zhenxing and Liu Chengjun, 19 years; Zhang Wen, 18 years; Lei Ming, Sun Changjun, Li Dehai, 17 years; Zhao Jian, 15 years; Yun Qinbin and Liu Dong, 14 years; Wei Xiushan, 12 years; Zhuang Xiankun, and Chen Yanmei, 11 years; Li Xiaojie, 4 years.

3. Persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in Jilin Prison

[Minghui Net, November 19, 2003] Secret Order in Jilin Prison: Count Deaths From Force-Feeding as "Suicide" or "Death From Natural Causes": The authorities of Jilin Prison have issued a secret order to isolate the Falun Gong practitioners who have gone on hunger strikes into small cells for close surveillance and force-feeding; Tube-feeding should use force and the deaths that occur due to force-feeding will be counted as suicides or deaths from natural causes. The prison authorities also forbade all staff from allowing any Falun Gong practitioners to die in the jail dormitory. So the practitioners are locked into small cells, where each death will be regarded as either a natural death or a suicide.

[Minghui Net, November 17, 2003] Starting from June 2003, the majority of the 100 plus Falun Dafa practitioners in Jilin Jail went on a hunger strike to protest the torture of dozens of practitioners who had already been on hunger strike. Practitioner Liang Zhenxing was told to write the "Four Statements" to denounce Falun Gong. When he refused to do so, he was forced to sit on a piece of wood less than one inch wide, or forced to sit on the top of a piece of angled iron. Every day, he has to sit like this for over ten hours; otherwise he would be tortured more severely with the methods of "stretching bed," "big hang," and "fixed bed."

"Stretching bed:" Bind practitioners' four limbs and pull apart forcefully in four directions. The body will be stretched and muscles and joints will be broken. Some practitioners' finger and toe nails were pulled off as a result. This is excruciatingly painful. At the same time, the practitioners will be suspended in the air and joints all over the body will be struck with a leather hammer till they are dislocated or become black.

"Fixed bed:" Fix reinforcing bars (rebar) onto a board, twist the bodies of the practitioners between these bars. The practitioners' hands or legs are pulled apart in the upper sideways or lower sideways positions. When the police pull the practitioners' bodies to the extreme, they will tie the practitioners' bodies in a twisted position. At the same time, the police put sticks, bowls, cans, bottles etc., between their bodies and the board. Finally, they completely suspend the practitioners' bodies in midair. As time passes, the practitioners experience extreme pain, since all their joints are at awkward angles. Extreme pressure is put on their joints and ligaments are torn. This is a very terrifying torture tool.