

**United Nations Human Rights Council  
Universal Periodic Review  
China**

**Religious persecution in China: The case of the Church of Almighty God**

**Submission by**

**Omnium des Libertés**

**(가나안인권)**

**Canaan Human Rights**



**CANAAN**  
[www.canaanhr.org](http://www.canaanhr.org)

Introduction: Omnium des Libertés was founded in July 1998 as a reaction to the growing governmental and institutional intolerance towards spiritual organizations and spiritual practice the last decades, escalating after 2001. In the same time-period spirituality was embraced world-wide by ever more people as a basis for self-understanding and visions in life. Le Pont du secret – 35 380 – PAIMPONT dubreuiljacques.omnium@orange.fr +336 80 33 47 54 <http://www.omnium-des-libertes.com/>

Introduction: 가나안인권, Canaan Human Rights, located at Building A, 24-6, Gurojungang-ro 8-gil, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, is a Korean NGO, which started its operations in 2013 and was incorporated in its present form in 2018. Canaan Human Rights is a public interest group and a voice for human rights and religious freedom in China. It asks the international community to pay attention to China's violation of religious freedom and human rights, and provides supports and humanitarian aid for the Chinese Christians who fled overseas. Official Website in Korean: <https://www.canaanhr.org/>

## **1. Historical Background**

1.1 The Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s program is to ultimately extinguish and ban all religious beliefs. Since it came into power, the CCP has carried out full-scale suppression and banning of religious beliefs. Millions of Christians have been criticized and denounced at public meetings, incarcerated and tortured after being labeled as "counter-revolutionaries" or "cultists," etc.

1.2 This submission focuses on a particular and most urgent case, concerning a Christian religious movement known as The Church of Almighty God. Among all the Christian churches and movements in China, The Church of Almighty God (CAG) has been persecuted most severely. There have been more than 400,000 CAG Christians arrested and imprisoned to date. Nearly 50,000 have been subjected to cruel torture. 44 have been tortured to death according to the documented materials we collected. It can be reasonably guessed that the number of CAG Christians who were persecuted is in fact much higher, because of the Chinese government's control of all information about its violations of religious liberty and human rights.

1.3 The Church of Almighty God (CAG) is a new Christian church that emerged in China in 1991. The CAG believes that Jesus Christ has returned to Earth and incarnated as Almighty God, whose work is aimed at purifying and ridding humankind of their sins, and finally would create a transformed new world. CAG Christians seek to follow God's way and establish a correct outlook on life, values, and goals, based on both the Bible and *The Word Appears in the Flesh*.

## **2. A Brief Overview of the Persecution From 2014 to 2018**

2.1 From 2014 to 2018, the CCP has continued its systematic persecution of CAG. Upon information and belief, on June 16, 2014, the 610 Office, i.e. an agency directly affiliated to the CCP in charge of cracking down on "cults," conducted a nationwide teleconference discussing strategies against CAG (610 Office 2014), proclaiming the "eradication" of CAG as a primary political task. In 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping personally instructed to maintain a persistent "high pressure, strike-hard" posture against CAG (The Office of the CCP Henan Provincial Committee 2017). In January 2018, the CCP launch a nationwide operation of crackdown on CAG in Hainan and Hubei. (People's Daily 2018; Chinese Government Network 2018; Hunan Province Government Network 2018).

2.2 According to incomplete statistics, from early 2017 to the end of September of the same year alone, at least 4,000 CAG members suffered persecution at the hands of the CCP.

## **3. Legal Framework**

3.1 China has signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, thus promising to protect religious freedom. It is also stipulated in Article 36 of the Constitution of People's Republic of China: "Citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief." But the CCP has never carried out its promise.

3.2 The CCP has imposed arbitrary arrests, imprisonment, cruel torture, humiliation, forced conversion, extrajudicial killings, etc. on CAG Christians due to their participation in peaceful and proper religious activities, such as gathering together and spreading the Gospel, or distributing religious literature. The CCP has tried to force the CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs, which seriously violates Articles 3, 5, 9, 18, 22, 23, 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Articles 3, 7, 9, 17, 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights, as well as Article 50 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China and Article 36 of the Constitution of People's Republic of China.

#### **4. Using Cruel Torture**

4.1 The CCP authorities and government agents are using cruel forms of torture to force CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs and extract from them information about other CAG Christians and the church's financial resources. Due to the fact that secret detention and private torture were mainly conducted in hotels, basements and other strictly controlled premises, it is very difficult to collect evidence concerning the crimes of torture.

4.2 The Chinese authorities torture the CAG Christians with dozens of cruel methods. Some of them are listed as follows:

- a. beating/whipping torture: punches, kicks, striking with electric batons, sticks, iron rods, and rubber truncheons; whippings with V-belts, rubber tubes, and electric wires;
- b. electricity shocks;
- c. burning/scalding torture: scalding victims with hot water, burning them with cigarette ends or a lighter, and so on;
- d. freezing torture: stripping off their cotton-padded clothes and freezing them in the environments with the temperature below zero, pouring cold water over them, freezing them in the snow, and so on;
- e. handcuffing torture: handcuffing them behind the back, wrist handcuffing, feet shackling, death penalty shackling (hands and feet shackled together), suspending and hanging, and so on;
- f. stabbing torture: stabbing them into the fingertips with bamboo sticks, toothpicks, and needles;
- g. sitting torture: forced sitting on a hard board, tiger bench, iron chair, small stool, and so on;
- h. sexual abuses;
- i. direct bright light into eyes;
- j. long-time forced painful postures;
- k. other types of torture: forced feeding; long-time deprivation of sleep, water and food; poisoning; injection of psychotropic drugs; forced feeding of chili oil and mustard oil; spraying poisonous liquid into eyes; using chuan xin bars, board torture, stretching torture, and shocking until numb, and so on.

4.3 Two typical examples:

On June 19, 2015, Mr. Cui Shuya, a CAG Christian, was arrested in Beijing for his spreading Gospel. The police officers tortured him with various means including slapping his face, delivering a heavy blow on his chest, using a police pepper spray against his mouth and nose, hitting his back of hands, teeth and private parts with an electrified baton, etc. (see Affidavit A).

on March 28, 2017, a CAG Christian whose name cannot be revealed because of fears of retaliation on his family, was arrested in Zhoukou City, Henan Province. The police agents tortured him by grinding his toes, slapping his face, whipping his back with a belt, pinching his mouth and face with pliers, shocking him with electricity, and so on.

4.4 The Chinese authorities encourage and justify the use of torture against CAG Christians tacitly or explicitly, and the persecutors are not subjected to any due punishment for their crimes. On the contrary, those who succeeded in "converting" the believers and getting more information on the CAG would get promotions and bonuses. The impunity of the persecutors seriously violates Article 247 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

#### **5. Extrajudicial Killing**

5.1 In order to force the CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs, the CCP has arrested them, set kangaroo courts, tormented them wantonly, and even tortured some to death, depriving them of their right to life. The cases we have received and examined reveal that from 2014 to 2018, at least 15 CAG Christians died in abnormal circumstances due to the CCP's arrests and imprisonment; six victims died because of cruel torture and mistreatment in custody; five victims returned home and died after being mistreated during their imprisonment; four victims died by succumbing to the pressure from the CCP's constant harassment and threat. There is no evidence showing that the

Chinese authorities have investigated the CAG members' deaths in custody, or the persecutors have been subjected to due punishment.

## 6. Degrading Treatment of Christians' Dignity

6.1 Almost all the CAG Christians are forced to strip themselves naked for body searches before interrogation, and some are even photographed naked. During the interrogation, the police abuse CAG Christians and injure their private parts. After being sent to the detention jails or detention centers, some Christians are stripped naked by the guards forcibly and demanded to do some movements before other people or under the video surveillance, for instance, spin, squat down with hands on the head, and stand up repeatedly, jump high, or squat jump, etc.

6.2 CAG Christians in the 17–70 age range have been paraded along the streets by the CCP. During the parade, the CCP police kept spreading rumors to defame the CAG Christians before the onlookers, with all actions by which the police attempted to force them to renounce their beliefs.

## 7. Forced Conversion

7.1 The CCP emphasizes in many documents the need to strengthen the “conversion” of the CAG Christians. In 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping personally instructed to achieve these “conversions” by strengthening the use of special spaces, special teaching materials, and special working groups (The Office of the CCP Henan Provincial Committee 2017). The CCP commands its members of the 610 Office to enter the houses of those CAG Christians who are kept under control and to conduct forced conversion face to face. At the same time, the bureaucrats threaten and incite their family members to participate in the “conversion,” claiming to realize the conversion to the utmost (610 Office, Rizhao City 2016).

7.2 CAG Christians are also forced, extrajudicially, to participate in “study groups of legal education,” yet another attempt at forced conversion. CAG Christians are monitored 24 hours a day, and prayers are prohibited. They are forced to repeat words of blasphemy against Almighty God and tear up and trample upon the scriptures including Almighty God's words. One CAG Christian who was submitted to forced conversion attempts stated, “It's better to sentence me to imprisonment than be instilled with those atheistic fallacies. The process of forced conversion is really a mental breakdown.”

7.3 After CAG Christians are sentenced to prison, the prison guards use methods including torture, forced overloaded labor, and incitement of inmates to abuse and discriminate against CAG Christians, to force them to sign the Three Statements (Statement of Repentance, Statement of Break-up, Statement of Guarantee) to renounce their beliefs.

7.4 For example, Mr. **Zheng Yang**, a CAG Christian, was 23 years old when arrested. He was forced to write monthly “thought reports.” Due to his refusal of “converting,” the prison guards tortured him with multiple high-voltage electric batons and confined him for one month. After being released upon completion of his sentence in December 2015, Zheng was diagnosed with schizophrenia (see **Affidavit B** by Zhang Yaguo, with enclosures, Zheng's Certificate of Release and Certificate of Diagnosis).

Ms. **Xiong Changzhen**, a CAG Christian, was arrested and sentenced to three and a half years of imprisonment because of her belief in Almighty God. During her imprisonment, in order to make her sign the Three Statements, the authorities of the prison forced her to take psychotropic drugs. Afterwards, they forced her to watch propaganda videos of forced conversion. When she refused, they handcuffed and suspended her, and instigated prisoners to beat her up. They also deprived her of sleep for several days and forced her to do intensive labor. Released from prison in June 2016, she turned dull and obtuse from a person of intelligence and capability (see **Affidavit C** and Certificate of Release).

## 8. Violation of Privacy and Personal Liberty

8.1 The State Security Force of the Public Security Bureau have united with the Household Registration Office, Network Security Department, Intelligence Agency, etc. to gather information about the CAG Christians in Mainland China and have set up an “Information Control System on Cult Members” (“database”). They have managed to unite the networks of 610 Office and the Public Security Organs to make preparations for arresting CAG Christians in unison. They have monitored CAG Christians' phone calls and set sensitive words on the Internet to track CAG Christians. They have assigned plainclothes police officers and undercover agents, and

incited neighbors and idle people to secretly monitor, shadow, and report CAG Christians, and established award mechanism for reporting information. Surveillance cameras and tapping devices are forcibly installed inside or outside of CAG Christians' houses, where they are monitored 24 hours a day. CAG Christians are required to show up at a certain time, write reports, and come clean about their whereabouts. They are harassed, interrogated and arrested frequently. Many CAG Christians are found missing (Donghe Sub-Bureau of Baotou City Public Security Bureau 2017). Many CAG Christians (including those who have been released) and their family members live under the CCP's long-term surveillance, and their normal life is completely obstructed.

8.2 From early 2017 to the end of September the same year, at least 2,122 CAG members had lived under the CCP's surveillance and 204 CAG members' houses were raided for extrajudicial searches.

## **9. Deprivation of Social, Economic, Occupational, and Social Security Rights**

9.1 The CCP police has arbitrarily plundered the church money, searched, confiscated, and extorted CAG Christians' personal property. They have tried to force CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs by depriving them of personal property, and some elderly CAG Christians' lifetime savings were plundered. On July 2, 2017, 128 CAG Christians in Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province were arrested; more than 800,000 RMB and 2,000 grams of gold were confiscated and never returned to them (Huzhou Government Network 2017).

9.2 CAG Christians and their family members are discriminated in their employment (see e.g. Maoming City Public Security Bureau 2017). They are even deprived of their jobs, pension payments, subsistence allowances, and many have lost their sources of income. CAG Christians' offspring and relatives are deprived of their opportunities to attend higher education, apply for civil servant posts, study and work abroad.

## **10. Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **10.1 Conclusion**

From 2014 to 2018, the CCP has continued to issue documents, arrest, torture, forcibly convert, deprive of their economic right, etc. CAG Christians to force them to renounce their beliefs. There is no sign that CCP and the Chinese government may change their attitudes toward CAG Christians. The situation of religious freedom in China, if any, is deteriorating.

### **10.2 Recommendations**

–The Chinese authorities must abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and respect the right to freedom of belief of CAG Christians.

–The Chinese authorities must immediately cease their persecution of CAG and release all CAG Christians who are detained and imprisoned.

–The Chinese authorities must immediately cease using torture and take legal actions against the crimes of the abuse of torture.

—The Chinese authorities must immediately cease their practice of forced conversion of CAG Christians.

–The Chinese authorities must immediately cease their monitoring of CAG Christians, and restore the proper rights to work and study of CAG Christians and their family members.

–Member states of the United Nations should fulfill the obligations of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and grant asylum and support to CAG Christians who have fled abroad due to persecution in China.

## **Enclosures:**

Affidavit A by Meng Chiheng

Affidavit B by Zhang Yaguo

Affidavit C by Xiong Juan

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# NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

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300mm X 297mm  
보통용지(1종) 70g/m<sup>2</sup>

## AFFIDAVIT

I, MENG Chiheng, currently living in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, South Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is MENG Chiheng, born on August 8, 1993 in Chengdu City, China, Chinese passport number is E63203012, I currently live in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, South Korea, having escaped from China in the year 2016.

2. I have been, since the year 2012, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of my close friend whose name is CUI Shuya, 25 years old at that time, born in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, China. In the end of January 2016, I met Cui in a church member's home located in Mentougou District, Beijing. I asked about the scars around his mouth and I was informed that he was persecuted by the CCP.

4. On June 19, 2015, Mr. Cui was arrested by Chinese authorities in the city of Beijing, China, for the sole reason of being a CAG member and having meetings with other CAG Christians.

5. During his detention, he was subjected to cruel and inhuman practices. The details are as below: In order to extract information about the Church, the police officers dragged Cui to the toilet of the police station and slapped fiercely on his face and delivered a heavy blow on his chest. A police officer hit his back of hands and teeth with an electrified baton, and Cui's head and face were tingling and aching. His mouth was pried open and a police pepper spray (with a strong stimulus) was used against his mouth. Cui immediately felt suffocated, and snot and tears couldn't help running out. He was then pulled out of the corner, and thrown to the floor, and with his pants stripped, he got electrical shocks on his legs, chest, and private parts. The Police officer even threatened to disable him. Cui felt that his private parts were as if penetrated by a long nail, and he cried aloud. Seeing he refused to tell, a police officer stepped

on his head, and another police officer kicked his mouth, and he got electronic shocks on his private parts again. A burnt smell was noticed. Later the police sprayed pepper water into his nostrils, and blisters later came out on his face. He was pulled outside, and a police dog was sent to bite him, but it didn't. Reluctantly, the police officers took him back to the interrogation room and forcibly inculcated the theory of atheism into him to deny and betray God. Seeing there was no result again, they locked him on an iron chair for that whole night.

6. He has been arrested and detained by the CCP authorities, for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God and having meetings with other CAG Christians. He was detained in a police station of Daxin District, from the date June 20, 2015 to the date July 20, 2015. His crime was described as "suspected sabotage of the implement of the laws by organizing and utilizing evil religious organizations" and the provision of Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code was applied.

7. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from direct contacts with the person concerned, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.



Print Name: MENG Chiheng

Signature:

Date:

# 宣誓书

我，孟驰衡，现住在韩国首尔市，本人宣誓：

1、我名叫孟驰衡，于1993年8月8日在中国成都市出生，我的中国护照号是E63203012，现住在韩国首尔市，于2016年逃离中国。

2、从2012年开始，我就成为全能神教会的一员。全能神教会是一个基督教教会，基督徒在中国遭受到中共政府的严重迫害。

3、我在此申明，我了解我的密友崔书亚。他名叫崔书亚，时年25岁，在中国黑龙江省大庆市出生。2016年1月底，我在北京市门头沟区的弟兄姊妹家里认识了崔书亚弟兄。当时我看见弟兄嘴唇周围都是结疤，便问其情况，了解到弟兄受中共迫害的事实。

4、崔书亚只因为是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和其他基督徒参加全能神教会的聚会，于2015年6月19日在中国北京被中共当局抓捕。

5、审讯期间，他遭受了残酷、惨无人道的对待，细节如下：在派出所内，警察逼他交代教会情况，将他拽到厕所狠扇耳光，又拳击他胸口；一警察拿电棍电击他手背，牙齿，崔书亚整个脑袋和脸被电得又麻又痛。警察又撬开他的嘴，拿警用辣椒水（瓶装喷雾状，刺激性特别大）往他嘴里喷，崔书亚立时感觉快要窒息，鼻涕、眼泪不停地流。接着警察把他从墙角拽出来，将他推倒在地，扒下他裤子，拿电棍在他的腿上、胸上电了几下，又电其下体，扬言要废了他！崔书亚感到下体就像一颗长长的钉子穿进去一样，疼得大声惨叫。见崔书亚仍不说，一警察踩着他的头，另一警察狠踢他的嘴，再次电他的下体，崔书亚不停地惨叫，闻到一股糊味。后来警察又继续往他鼻子里喷辣椒水（过后脸上起了很多泡泡），并把他拖到外面，放出一条警犬，让狗撕咬他，但狗不咬。警察无奈，又将崔书亚拽回审讯室，继续审问，并强行给他灌输无神论思想，让他否认神，无果后，警察将他锁在铁椅子上一整夜。

6、只因为他是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和其他基督徒参加全能神教会的聚会，就被中共当局抓捕，以“涉嫌组织、利用邪教组织破坏法律实施”为罪名，从2015年6月20日至2015年7月20日被北京市大兴区某派出所拘留。

判他有罪的适用法律条款是中国刑法第 300 条的规定。

7、我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，都是在我与当事人直接接触过程中得知的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各相关方都能了解他这个案例的真相。

打印名：孟驰衡

签 名：MENG CHIHENG 孟驰衡

日 期：2018.3.20



위 번역문은 원문과 상위없음을 서약  
합니다.

2018년 03월 20일

I swear that the attached translation is  
true to the original.

Mar. 20, 2018

서약인 **孟馳衡**

인 **孟**

Signature **MENG CHIHENG 孟**

등부 2018년 제 367호

Registered No. 2018-367

**인 증**

**Notarial Certificate**

위 중화인민공화국인 멩즈홍-----은  
본 공증인의 면전에서 위 번역문이 원  
문과 상위없음을 확인하고 서명날인  
하였다.

Chinese MENG CHIHENG-- personally  
appeared before me, confirmed that  
the attached translation is true to the  
original and subscribed his(her) name.

2018년 03월 20일

이 사무소에서 위 인 증 한다.

This is hereby attested on this

20th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

**공증  
인가 법무법인 시민**

**SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE**

수원지방검찰청



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공증담당변호사

Signature of the Notary Public

**전영식**

**JUN, YOUNG SHIK**

본 사무소는 인가번호 제3790호에 의거하여  
1993년 01월 13일 법무부 장관으로부터  
공증인 업무를 행할 것을 인가 받았다.

This office has been authorized by the  
Minister of Justice, the Republic of  
Korea, to act as Notary Public Since  
13, Jan. 1993 Under Law No.3790.

## AFFIDAVIT

I, Yaguo Zhang , currently living on the 10 epsom street Macgregor QLD 4109, Brisbane, Australia.  
MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Yaguo Zhang , born on August 29,1989, in XinMi City, Henan Province Chinese passport number E 79462592. I currently live on the 10 epsom street Macgregor QLD 4109, Brisbane, Australia, having escaped from China in October 2016.
2. I have been, since the year 2012, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. I hereby declare that I , together with a CAG Christian named Zheng Yang, come from the same city and same province. After going abroad, I received the detailed information about the arrest and persecution of Brother Zheng from his families and good friends. Also, I received his verdict and medical record, etc. Therefore, I am aware of the circumstances of his arrest and persecution because of his belief in Almighty God. Zheng was persecuted in China for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and missionary on its behalf.
4. I am prepared to supply his real name to the appropriate authorities, provided confidentiality is assured: Mr. Zheng Yang of Xinmi City, Henan Province, indicating "Liu Qi" (alias) when needed.
5. The circumstances that I knew are as below:

On December 7, 2012, Brother Zheng was arrested by the police officers due to spreading gospel of Almighty God. During interrogation, he was handcuffed and feet cuffed by the police officers. They fiercely hit the top of his feet with an iron bar five or six times, hanging his hands to an electric fan on the ceiling with his feet off the ground. This torture repeated 3 rounds and lasted about 20 minutes, but the interrogation yielded no result. In the detention center, the police officers repeatedly suspended him from handcuffs, viciously beat him, forced him to perform backbreaking manual labor, and instructed other prisoners to beat and torment him. In July 2013, the court sentenced him to three years in prison on the charge of "using a Xie Jiao organization to disturb and undermine national order." While serving his sentences, the prison guards forced him and other Christians to

perform backbreaking manual labor every day, and he was not allowed to wear shoes, and was forced to have a bath with cold water, the prison guards hit his head heavily with the electric batons. The prison guards attempted multiple times to brainwash CAG Christians, forcing them to sign the “three statements” (a confession, a repentance, and a declaration of breaking off ties), as well as write monthly “thought reports.” In early 2015, he wrote in his thought report, “All positive things come from God, and all negative things come from Satan.” After Zhang Shimin, the instructor of the division read this, Zhang frenziedly beat him on the head and back with high-voltage electric batons until he was trembling and going numb from head to toe, started to experience delirium, and collapsed to the ground. After that the guards arranged for two other prisoners to keep watch over him around the clock. Zhang reminded everyone to make a clean break with him, which made him felt high mental pressure, and he attempted to suicide but failed. Then in November 2015, he was shut up in a tiny 4 square meters room for a month, problems of livelihood were solved at the same place, after which he started to experience hallucinations and trance-like states. When his sentence was up, and he was released and suffered from amnesia. He was plagued by thoughts of dying, would stare blankly, would not eat or drink, and problems of livelihood had to be resolved on bed. This had lasted for 40 days. He was sent to Fusheng Psychiatric Hospital in Xinmi City, and diagnosed with schizophrenia which had already lasted for about one year. His condition saw some improvement through treatment, but he requires daily medication. He was dull, frightened and timid.

6. I declare that all the above circumstances of Zheng Yang are true, and known to me through interaction with other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the cases known to all the interested parties.
7. I enclose the documents hereof:

Certificate of Release of Zheng Yang

Certificate of Diagnosis of Zheng Yang

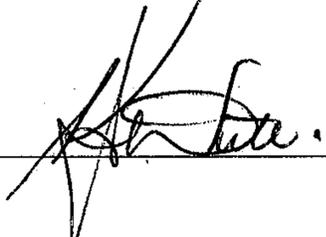
CITY OF BRISBANE *at Calamvale.*

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE

ME, on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of

March, 2018.

Signature



(Seal)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE



张亚国

(Signature)

新密富生精神病医院  
诊断证明书

姓名 郑洋 性别 男 年龄 27岁 门诊号 \_\_\_\_\_  
住院号 20160044  
诊断 精神分裂症

建议事项：  
1. 长期服药。  
2. 定期门诊复查。  
3. 避免精神刺激，加强护理。

医师 李富生  
2018年 元月 8日  
新密富生精神病医院  
诊断证明专用章

新密富生精神病医院

诊断证明书

姓名：郑洋

性别：男

年龄：27

门诊号：

住院号：20160044

诊断：精神分裂症

建议事项：

1. 长期服药
2. 定期门诊复查
3. 避免精神刺激，加强护理

医师：朱富生

新密富生精神病医院诊断证明专用章

2018年元月8日

**Xinmi Fusheng Psychiatric Hospital**

**Certificate of Diagnosis**

Name: Zheng Yang

Sex: Male

Age: 27

Outpatient No.:

Hospitalization No.: 20160044

Diagnosis: schizophrenia

Suggestion:

1. Long-time treatment of medicine
2. Periodical outpatient re-examination
3. Avoid mental stimuli, intensify medical care

Physician: Zhu Fusheng

Xinmi Fusheng Psychiatric Hospital

(Special stamp for Certificate of Diagnosis)

January 08, 2018

# 释放证明书

(2015) 豫一狱字 第 369 号

兹有郑洋，男，1989年10月27日生，原户籍所在地河南省新密市新华路办事处北密新路39号院2号楼304号，因利用邪教组织破坏法律实施罪于2014年02月14日经河南省郑州市中级人民法院判处3年。服刑期间，实际执行刑期3年。现因执行刑满予以释放。

特此证明

(公章)

2015年12月7日

注意事项：此页由被释放人保存

**释放证明书**

**(2015) 豫一狱字 第369号**

兹有郑洋，男，1989年10月27日生，原户籍所在地河南省新密市新华路办事处北密新路39号院2号楼304号，因利用邪教组织破坏法律实施罪于2014年02月14日经河南省郑州市中级人民法院判处3年。服刑期间，实际执行刑期3年。现因执行刑满予以释放。

特此证明

河南省第一监狱（公章）

2015年12月7日

注意事项：此页由被释放人保存

**Certificate of Release**

(2015) Henan No. 1 Prison Cert. No. 369

It is hereby certified that Mr. Zheng Yang, born on October 27, 1989, whose original registered residence is No. 304, Building 2, Compound 39, Beimixin Lane, Xinmi Xinhua Road Office, Xinmi City, Henan Province, was accused of sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations, and sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment by Zhengzhou Intermediate People's Court in Henan Province on February 14, 2014. During his prison terms, the detainee has completed his actual sentence of 3 years. The detainee is hereby released upon the completion of the fixed prison terms.

Henan No. 1 Prison (Seal)

December 7, 2015

Note: This page should be kept by the released person.

新密富生精神病医院

# 出院证明书

门诊号         

住院号 201100214

郑涛 于 16年 2月 2日 入我院 神经内科 病房  
精神科

经治疗准予 16年 5月 19日 出院。疗效：好

诊断：精神分裂症

出院建议：1. 坚持服药

2. 定期随访

医师 朱晓

16年 5月 19日

新密富生精神病医院

出院证明书

门诊号: N/A

住院号: 20160044

郑洋于16年2月2日入我院神经科/精神科病房经治疗于16年5月19日出院。疗效：好转

诊断：精神分裂症

出院建议：

- 1、坚持服药
- 2、定期复诊

(seal)

医师：朱宏

16年5月19日

**Xinmi Fusheng Psychiatric Hospital**

## **Hospital Discharge Certificate**

Outpatient No.: N/A

Hospitalization No.: 20160044

Zheng Yang was hospitalized in the Neurology Department/Psychiatry Department on Feb 2, 2016 and was discharged on May 19, 2016 after medical treatment. Therapy Efficacy: Improved.

**Diagnosis:** schizophrenia

**Suggestion for Discharge:**

1. Keep taking medicine.
2. Regular re-examination.

(seal)

Physician: Zhu Hong

May 19, 2016

## AFFIDAVIT

I, Juan Xiong, currently living in Yonkers City, New York, United States, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Juan Xiong, born on December 12, 1981, in Jiangxi Province, China. My Chinese passport number is E77532013. I currently live in Yonkers City, New York, United States, having escaped from China in 2016.
2. I have been, since the year 2008, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG). CAG is a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of Sister Xiong Changzhen (a pseudonym: Xiaoyu), born on December 20, 1977, in Xihu District, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, China. We are church members of CAG, and we got to know each other from 2008. We used to spread Almighty God's Gospel together and she was very competent.
4. On December 3, 2012, Ms. Xiong Changzhen was arrested by the CCP police in Wanli Campus, Jiangxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Now renamed as Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine), China, for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and preaching the Gospel in the name of The Church of Almighty God.
5. She was sentenced by the Court of Xinjian County, Jiangxi Province, China, to three years and six months in prison on June 20, 2013, for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and a missionary on its behalf. She was detained in the Jiangxi Women's Prison, from July 2013 to June 2, 2016. Her crime was described as "sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations," and the provision of Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code was applied.
6. Several days before Sister Xiong Changzhen was arrested, I met her personally, and she was healthy. Several days after, I heard that she was arrested in Wanli Campus, Jiangxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine when preaching Almighty God's Gospel, but the place where she was detained was unknown. After I fled overseas, I knew from one sister that she was sentenced to jail. After that, I received a letter written by Sister Xiong Changzhen about the detail of the cruel and inhuman persecution of her after her arrest.

During her detention, to force her to give up her faith, the prison guards punished her to stand for more than 20 hours each day and put her under supervision by specially-assigned personnel to deprive her of sleep. At the slightest sign of

resentment, she was punished to standing in a horse-stance, confinement, and so on. During that period, the prison guards repeatedly exploited the moments when she was in a trance and forced her to write a statement of guarantee, a statement of breaking off ties, a statement of exposure and criticism, and a statement of repentance. The period lasted for several months, causing her to experience drastic weight loss, severely swollen legs, instability in standing, loss of sensation in both hands from handcuff wounds, and difficulties in eating and dressing. Even so, she still refused to sign the "four statements." In 2014, the prison guards tricked her into taking some unknown medication, causing her to experience hallucination a few days later, making her unable to control her behaviors. Afterwards, the prison guards forced her to watch conversion propaganda videos. When she refused, they handcuffed and suspended her off the ground, and instigated prisoners to beat and torment her. They deprived her of sleep for several days and forced her to do overly intensive labor. In June 2016, when Xiong Changzhen was released from prison, her body was already debilitated with slow reflexes and severe memory decline. She suffered from hallucinations from time to time, and could only engage in simple manual labor.

7. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.
8. I attach the Certificate of Release of Sister Xiong Changzhen, together with its English translations thereof.

Juan Xiong

03/17/2018

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF QUEENS

Sworn to before me on this

SS:

17 day of MAR 2018

Notary Public

HONG WU JIANG  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 01HO6189625  
Qualified in Kings County  
Certificate Filed in Queens County  
Commission Expires June 30, 2020

# 释放证明书

(2016) 赣女狱释字第66号

兹有熊长珍，女，1977年12月20日生，原户籍所在地江西省南昌市西湖区铁路七村12栋1单元101室，因利用邪教组织破坏法律实施罪于2013年6月20日经江西省新建县人民法院判处有期徒刑3年6个月，无附加刑。服刑期间无加减刑情况，实际执行刑期3年6个月。现因执行刑满予以释放。

特此证明。



注：此页由被释放人保存

(2016) 赣女狱释字第66号

## **Certificate of Release**

Jiangxi Women's Prison Release Certificate No. 66 (2016)

It is hereby certified that Xiong Changzhen, female, born on December 20, 1977, whose original registered permanent residence is No. 101, Unit 1, Building 12 in Tielu Village 7, Xihu District, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison, for sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations, on June 20, 2013 by People's Court of Xinjian County, Jiangxi Province. No supplementary punishment follows. During serving in prison, the detainee was not given supplementary punishment or reduction of sentence. The actual term the detainee serviced was 3 years and 6 months. The detainee is hereby released due to having served the required term of imprisonment.

June 02, 2016

(Seal: Jiangxi Women's Prison)

Note: This page should be kept by the released person.