

United Nations Reports on China's Persecution of Falun Gong



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Cover Photos:

Left: **Ms. Gao Rongrong**, 36, was arrested for her belief in Falun Gong and sent to the Longshan Labor Camp. On March 22, 2004, Ms. Gao refused to slander Falun Gong and was tortured with electric batons for 6-7 hours at the labor camp, leaving her face so swollen and charred that even the inmates did not recognize her. Her hair was stuck to the bloody pus on her scorched skin. The swelling in her face reduced her eyes to mere slits, and her mouth was also distorted due to the swelling.

Center: **Ms. Wang Xia**, 30, weighing just 45 pounds after two years of torture in Inner Mongolia's Huhehaote City Prison. A prison official sought permission to cremate her while she was still alive because of her continued refusal to renounce Falun Gong; however, a chief of the "610 Office" - a government agency created specifically to eradicate Falun Gong - refused: "Her story was published on an overseas website; we can't let her die in prison." He ordered the guards to have Ms. Wang's family take her home as soon as possible. "If she dies there, we'll say she committed suicide."

Right: **Huang Ying**, age three, kisses a photo of her mother, who was tortured to death at age 29, while pregnant with a second child, at the Huangpu Drug Rehabilitation Center in Guangzhou City. Huang Ying's father, who was illegally held in a labor camp, has become homeless to avoid recapture and further persecution. Huang Ying now lives with her grandparents; their living conditions are so poor that the house is made of mud bricks and there is a one-meter-long crack in the ceiling. She kisses her mother's picture and often says, "I saw Mom. She is so beautiful. Mom comes to see me."

Table of Contents

Preface	iv
Background	v
I. Reports by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	3
II. Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Question of Torture	15
III. Reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions	41
IV. Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women	59
V. Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression	69
VI. Reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief	79
VII. Report by the Secretary-General on Strengthening of the Rule of Law.....	85
Appendix: Torture Methods Used on Falun Gong Practitioners	89

Preface

Perpetrators of crimes against humanity have never admitted guilt for the resulting carnage, and the government of the People's Republic of China is no exception.

Despite more than five years of heinous crimes and horrific atrocities against tens of millions of innocent and peaceful Falun Gong practitioners, the PRC government continues to deny any use of violence - because the violations are so blatant that even the PRC government can find no defense but to resort to categorical denial. What the PRC government counts on is effecting indifference in the international community through deceit and coercion.

However, ink-printed lies can never conceal bloodstained facts.

Collected in this book are excerpts from the 2004 annual reports of the United Nations Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteurs, documenting cases of human rights violations committed by the PRC government against Falun Gong practitioners. The PRC government is a member of the UN Human Rights Commission and a permanent member of the UN Security Council with veto power. However, it cannot veto the findings of the Special Rapporteurs.

These findings are just the tip of the iceberg of the ongoing slaughter. Many Special Rapporteurs and their assistants have expressed that the vast number of cases is simply beyond their capacity to process.

We hope, however, that this small collection will serve adequately as independent and authoritative evidence for those who still wishfully believe that the PRC government is moving towards rule of law and that Falun Gong practitioners are "all treated according to the law."

We wish to point out the striking increase in the number of Falun Gong cases reported by the Special Rapporteurs in their 2004 annual reports compared to previous years. We hope this is enough for people to see through the PRC government's claim of China experiencing its "best time of human rights."

We further hope that these reports are enough to stir the conscience of the international community - including the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which appointed the Special Rapporteurs - to come to the aid of the victims.

In publishing these reports, we wish to express our utmost respect and indebtedness to the Special Rapporteurs and their assistants, many of whom have faced hardship because of pressure from those who do not want the reports to see the light of day.

These reports are also a tribute to the suffering Falun Gong practitioners, without whose courage and peaceful conviction these crimes could not have been exposed.

Everyone who has worked for human rights causes knows that the first and most difficult step in ending systematic violations is the exposure of the crimes. Falun Gong practitioners in China have courageously taken this first step; isn't it upon our conscience to come to their defense, so that their sacrifices shall not have been in vain?

This book is a compilation of excerpts from the 2004 annual reports of the United Nations Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteurs, documenting cases of human rights violations committed by the Chinese government against Falun Gong practitioners. An introduction is given here to provide significant background information.

Falun Gong, a Traditional Practice That Has Benefited 100 Million People in Over 50 Countries

Falun Gong - also known as Falun Dafa, the Great Way of Law-Wheel Cultivation Practice - is an ancient form of cultivation practice.

From its earliest establishment, Chinese culture has embraced the concept of the "Oneness of Heaven and Man." The way for man to achieve the Oneness, or his true self, is cultivation practice. Chinese literature is filled with legends of people achieving the status of deities, becoming enlightened, or obtaining the Tao through cultivation, and there have existed thousands of different schools of cultivation over the course of Chinese history. Cultivation practice, therefore, is a generic term for the practice of mind and body transcendence.

Cultivation practice has left its imprint on almost every aspect of Chinese culture. The teachings of Lao Zi and Confucius, for example, were originally for guiding the cultivation of their respective disciples. A great number of historical figures who contributed to shaping Chinese history were practitioners of cultivation. In fact, cultivation of moral character was a prerequisite for students of any serious study, and the ethical values derived from teachings of cultivation played an essential role in establishing and maintaining social morality.



Falun Gong is freely practiced in over 50 countries outside of China. The picture shows a group practicing in Berlin, Germany.



Cultivation has also long been recognized for its effects on physical health and supernormal abilities. The health benefits of Tai Chi and martial arts, for example, are well known. All famous doctors and physicians throughout Chinese history were practitioners of cultivation. Some of them had developed abilities to visualize meridian channels and points in the human body, some could see through the human body to detect illnesses, some could see how components of herbs function in the human body, and some could emit energy to cure diseases. These practitioners of cultivation were entirely responsible for establishing the theory and practice of Chinese medicine, such as acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine that we know today.

Communist rule of China brought an abrupt end to this rich tradition of cultivation. The Communist Party's atheist ideology and totalitarian power precluded any other ideas. Cultivation was branded as "superstition" and brutally persecuted. In the first two years of communist rule, approximately two million people were executed in the name of "suppressing counter-revolutionary superstitious sects and secret societies." For the next four decades, no one dared to mention cultivation in public.

Political repression cannot suppress illness, however, and repeated political persecution caused severe physical and psychological trauma to Chinese citizens. In the 1970's, feeding citizens' need for healing and fitness, some unique exercises were quietly introduced to the public under a novel name - qigong - and gained instant popularity for their remarkable health benefits. The term qigong, however, had never existed before, and no one knew the real origin of qigong.

In 1992, Mr. Li Hongzhi began to give lectures on Falun Gong. Mr. Li revealed that qigong was really the physical aspect of cultivation practice, that the term qigong had been coined to avoid political persecution, and that to receive the full benefit of cultivation one must pay attention to the mental aspect - improving one's moral and mental quality. By introducing Falun Gong to the public, Mr. Li brought thousands of years of cultivation practice tradition back to the Chinese people.

Awakened to the tradition, practitioners of Falun Gong followed the principle of "Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance" and devoted themselves to the cultivation of their inner selves and the improvement of their mental and moral quality. This, combined with five sets of gentle exercises of proven efficacy in health improvement, has enabled practitioners to achieve purposeful living, morality, improved health, and inner peace. As a testament to its superior benefits, Falun Gong had become a global phenomenon of over 100 million practitioners across more than 50 countries by 1999, just seven years after its introduction to the public.

The Escalating Hostility of Dictators towards Falun Gong

At the beginning, various levels of the Chinese government recognized and commended the benefits of Falun Gong practice to people and to society, and their support facilitated the spread of Falun Gong in the early 1990's. In fact, one third of the 60 million Communist Party members and a large number of high-ranking government officials practiced Falun Gong.

A few Party ideologies, however, were affronted by the increasing popularity of Falun Gong. These atheist Party vanguards could not accept the fact that after more than 40 years of Marxist indoctrination so many people, including Communist Party members, would look elsewhere for moral and spiritual guidance. They also had a vested interest in finding fault with Falun Gong as an excuse to mount ideological strikes against those more open-minded and supportive officials and to cleanse the Party to their liking. Turning a blind eye to Falun Gong's positive impact on the people and society, these power-seeking figures busied themselves with wave after wave of witch-hunting and discrediting of Falun Gong.



Group practice in a park in Guangzhou City before the persecution.

Among them was Luo Gan, Secretary-General of the State Council, and a close follower of Jiang Zemin, the Party's General Secretary at the time. From very early on, Luo Gan instructed the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Public Security to plant agents as Falun Gong practitioners. The clandestine investigations found no evidence to implicate Falun Gong; instead, many of these agents ended up practicing Falun Gong. The inquisitors then resorted to framing. In December 1994, a joint letter by "over one hundred Falun Gong practitioners" was fabricated, accusing Mr. Li of falsifying his date of birth, amassing wealth, evading taxes, etc., and was used as the basis for the Ministry of Public Security's order to ban Falun Gong.

The ban was to be announced on February 3, 1995. Fortunately, a Falun Gong practitioner working in the Ministry of Public Security learned about this one week before its announcement. He and other Falun Gong practitioners submitted three reports to dispel the false accusations, and were able to head off the crisis at the last minute.

In 1996, a concerted media campaign against Falun Gong began with an article published on June 17, 1996, in the *Guangming Daily*, the mouthpiece of the State Council. Many state-controlled newspapers around the country followed with slanderous articles. On July 24, 1996, the Communist Party's Department of Propaganda issued an internal notice, banning books authored by Mr. Li.

In early 1997, Luo Gan instructed the Ministry of Public Security to conduct a nationwide investigation of "Falun Gong's illegal religious activities." However, early reports from many places indicated "no problems discerned so far," and Luo Gan had to call off the investigation. Many agents who participated in the investigation began practicing Falun Gong.

At the end of May 1998, the Beijing TV Station broadcast a program featuring He Zuoxiu, a self-proclaimed physicist. He Zuoxiu's wife and Luo Gan's wife are sisters. In the program, He Zuoxiu made many false accusations against Falun Gong. Following suit, on July 21, 1998, Luo Gan once again resorted to the tactic of "trump up charges and find the evidence later" and instructed police departments around the country to "uncover and collect evidence of Falun Gong's spreading of heresy and conducting of criminal activities." Many cities then banned Falun Gong practice, and arrested and fined Falun Gong practitioners for holding group practices on the charge of "participating in illegal gatherings."

These incidents represent only a small fraction of the discrimination and coercion that Falun Gong practitioners encountered. Later on, the Chinese government claimed to be startled by the sudden appearance of a large following of Falun Gong. Many naïve observers also rationalized the Chinese government's persecution of Falun Gong as a reaction to feeling threatened. The fact is, the authorities had been monitoring the situation of Falun Gong at all times, and had attempted various tactics to suppress and intimidate Falun Gong practitioners.

The Tianjin Incident

The injustice failed to deter or provoke Falun Gong practitioners, however. Adhering to Mr. Li's teaching of "Other people may treat us badly, but we do not treat others badly, nor do we treat people as enemies," Falun Gong practitioners quietly endured the bullying, and time and again gave those prejudiced people opportunities to understand what cultivation is about and what kind of people practitioners are. Many practitioners, including Communist Party members and government officials, also wrote to the central leadership to testify from their own experiences that Falun Gong is beneficial to society, and not a threat. Those appealing could easily be implicated as "standing in opposition to the Party," "disrupting the Party's normal



Awards given to Mr. Li Hongzhi and Falun Gong in the 1992 and 1993 Oriental Health Expos in Beijing.

Top Left: Certificate of Honor to Mr. Li Hongzhi for Outstanding Contribution at the 1992 Oriental Health Expo;

Top Right: Award for New Science Advancement to Mr. Li Hongzhi at the 1993 Oriental Health Expo;

Center: "Gold Award," presented to Mr. Li Hongzhi at the 1993 Oriental Health Expo;

Bottom left: Certificate of Honor to Mr. Li Hongzhi for Outstanding Contribution at the 1993 Oriental Health Expo;

Bottom right: Award of "Most Acclaimed Qigong Master," awarded to Mr. Li Hongzhi at the 1993 Oriental Health Expo.



On May 26, 1999, under orders from high-level Chinese government officials, local authorities in Hegang City, Heilongjiang Province used a high-pressure hose to shoot water on practitioners and force them to leave their practice site.

work,” or even “counter-revolutionary.” Any one allegation is enough for someone to lose everything, including his freedom, but practitioners stepped forward spontaneously and in large numbers to speak of the facts and in defense of Falun Gong.

The large number of appeal letters prompted a group of senior government officials, led by Mr. Qiao Shi, former Chairman of the People’s Congress, to organize investigations in the later part of 1998 to examine the impact of Falun Gong on people’s health and on society to provide a basis for solving the controversies surrounding Falun Gong.

Among these investigations were a series of health surveys sponsored by the State Council and the Ministry of Sports and conducted by state-owned medical institutions in several major

Chinese cities (<http://www.fsccentre.org/Summary of Health Surveys.htm>). With over 34,000 practitioners participating, these are the most systematic and comprehensive health surveys done on Falun Gong practitioners to date. The results show that among those surveyed, 98.7% experienced improvement in physical health and 97.7% reported improvement in mental conditions from Falun Gong practice.

Based on these investigations, the group submitted a formal report to the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, with a conclusion that “Falun Gong has numerous benefits to the country and people and not a single detriment.” This conclusion, however, felt ill to Jiang Zemin, the General Secretary of the Party, who bitterly wrote on the report: “[The report is] too complicated; I do not understand.” With an obvious intention, Jiang assigned Luo Gan to handle the report and related issues.

Luo Gan readily took the hint and looked for opportunities elsewhere. On April 11, 1999, He Zuoxiu published yet another article slandering Falun Gong in a magazine in the city of Tianjin. Since the article was full of fabrications, many Falun Gong practitioners visited the editorial offices of the magazine to tell the editors their personal experiences of Falun Gong practice, and asked the magazine to retract the erroneous article. On April 22 and 23, 1999, in broad daylight, armed police forces violently assaulted Falun Gong practitioners in front of the magazine’s office and arbitrarily detained 45 of them. Mysteriously, the police urged Falun Gong practitioners at the scene to go to the central government in Beijing to address their grievance.

The “April 25th Peaceful Appeal” by Falun Gong Practitioners

Two days later, on April 25, 1999, over 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered quietly in Beijing outside the State Council Bureau of Appeal, located in the vicinity of the Chinese leadership compound, to request the release of the practitioners detained in Tianjin and the lifting of the ban on Falun Gong books.

The gathering was peaceful, orderly, and a demonstration of practitioners’ kindness. They stood three-deep in rows between the roadway and sidewalk so as not to block the traffic; they advised curious pedestrians to move on so as not to create a scene; they picked up trash that was littered around by cars and passers-by, and even the cigarette butts from the police watching them. The police, however, took advantage of the practitioners’ kindheartedness. Soon after the gathering began to form, they told practitioners to follow them to see the central leadership. The police then divided the practitioners into two columns and

led them away by separate routes that converged at the gate of Zhongnanhai, the Chinese leadership compound. The separate routes resulted in an encirclement of Zhongnanhai, which was later used to incriminate Falun Gong.

According to one participant of the petition, Dr. Shi Caidong, Premier Zhu Rongji walked out of the gate and toward the practitioners at around 7:30 a.m., and inquired what the gathering was about. Premier Zhu then invited three practitioners to go inside the compound to have a dialog. It was from this dialog that the practitioners learned that Premier Zhu had issued an instruction a few days previously to the State Council not to harass Falun Gong practitioners, but no one knew about this instruction. Obviously, some people had intercepted it. That afternoon, Premier Zhu met with five representatives of the Falun Gong practitioners, and ordered the release of those detained in Tianjin. Upon learning the news, the practitioners quietly dispersed. Because of this gathering Falun Gong began to receive international attention.



Over 10,000 practitioners appealed outside the State Council Bureau of Appeal after the first illegal arrests and beatings in Tianjin, China.

Jiang's Personal Crusade against Falun Gong

The peaceful resolution of the April 25, 1999, petition was highly regarded by international observers and media. Many viewed it as a precedent of solving social conflict through compromise, a milestone in China's progress towards civil society.

Jiang Zemin, then General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, however, deeply resented Premier Zhu's handling of the event. Less than three weeks earlier, when Premier Zhu returned from a successful state visit to the United States and Canada and was credited with getting China's effort to join the WTO back on track, Jiang could not even conceal his enmity and was awkwardly missing from Zhu's welcome ceremony.

Apparently seeking to augment his personal authority, Jiang wanted a different way - his way. According to reliable sources, when Luo Gan reported the course of the April 25 Falun Gong petition, Jiang waved his fists and yelled: "Crush it! Crush it! Resolutely crush it!" At the first meeting of the Party's Standing Committee of the Political Bureau to discuss the April 25 petition, Premier Zhu pleaded: "Just leave them practicing..." Before Zhu could finish, Jiang pointed a finger at him: "Foolish! Foolish! Foolish! It will lead to the destruction of our party and nation!"

Premier Zhu fell silent. He knew all too well what it meant to defy a paramount chief of the Chinese communist power. In 1966, Liu Shaoqi, then heir-apparent to Chairman Mao, fell from power. He died three years later in handcuffs and tied to a wooden board naked, after suffering extensive torture and inhuman treatment. In 1971, Lin Biao, Mao's second heir-apparent, fled for his life but was mysteriously killed in Mongolia. In 1976, Deng Xiaoping, Mao's right-hand man, was stripped of power and "expelled from the Party forever." Deng was fortunate enough to have survived and later rose to leadership; however, he duplicated what Mao had done to him, sacking his own handpicked successors Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang in 1986 and

1989, respectively. All these were too familiar to those at the meeting, and no one opposed Jiang further.

While most officials in the government would not openly oppose Jiang, his high-handed policy was not popular either, for many government officials practiced Falun Gong or were sympathetic to Falun Gong. Some government officials wrote to Jiang and other top leaders to suggest more conciliatory approaches. To heighten the pressure, Jiang gave a speech on June 7, 1999, to the full assembly of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

Jiang's June 7 speech was soon distributed to all Party branches as a Central Committee document. It was significant in several respects. The speech accused Falun Gong practitioners of "fighting with the Party and the government to win the people's favor," established "the Party's position on Falun Gong," and mandated "severe treatment" of those who refused to comply with the Party's position. Following Jiang's speech, the Central Committee made the decision to persecute Falun Gong.

More importantly, Jiang had already sensed that the existing government and Party structure would not fully support his personal crusade against Falun Gong. In the speech, Jiang appointed Li Lanqing, Ding Guangen, and Luo Gan to form a body specifically for handling the Falun Gong issue. This was the origin of the infamous "610 Office." Three days later, on June 10, 1999, according to Jiang's instructions, the "Central Committee's Leadership Group on Handling the Falun Gong Issue" was formed, with Li Lanqing as the head. Serving the Central Leadership Group was the "Central 610 Office," the real operational entity, with Luo Gan in charge. The Leadership Group and the "610 Office" were set up as independent organs within the Party and the government, with absolute power over the Party and the government. It has the authority to directly issue orders to the military, security forces, police, the judiciary, and the propaganda ministry, and the power to command all government resources and systems. Below the Central Leadership Group and the "Central 610 Office" are the leadership groups and "610 Offices" at all levels of the Party and the government, from federal to municipal, with corresponding power to direct resources and systems at their levels. Simply put, the "610 Office" system is Jiang's personal network for controlling the whole government.

With everything under his control, Jiang's crusade against Falun Gong was in full operation.

Falun Gong Practitioners' Nationwide Petition on July 20, 1999

On the morning of July 20, the state-run media began to bombard the nation with anti-Falun Gong hate propaganda, saturating the airwaves and print media with fabrications and invectives. The propaganda machinery also broadcast tearful "confessions" and "denunciations" from "transformed" Falun Gong practitioners to intimidate Falun Gong practitioners, their families, and those who were sympathetic to them. The



Authorities seized and publicly destroyed hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong books and materials. The words on the steamroller read "Smash Falun Gong's printed materials to pieces."

night before, in a nationwide blitz of arrests, the authorities had detained all Falun Gong practitioners they thought of as key to the Falun Gong "organization." From their past experience, the authorities were confident that without these "key leaders" the Falun Gong "organization" would collapse in disorder and the 100 million Falun Gong practitioners would simply disperse due to the high pressure.

For the next few days, however, in every major city in China,

Falun Gong practitioners came spontaneously by the tens of thousands to petition the city and provincial governments. Large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners also traveled to Beijing spontaneously to appeal to the central government. Witnesses estimated that millions went to Beijing in the first two days. They came with kind hearts and with trust in the government, and they came for one very simple reason: to testify to the goodness of Falun Gong from their personal experiences, and to urge the government to correct its mistake of launching a persecution based on groundless incrimination.

The authorities were not interested in hearing what Falun Gong practitioners had to say, however. The peaceful petitions were met with violence from the police, who had the heart to wield clubs at 80-year-old ladies, to kick pregnant women, to slap preteen children, and to strip the clothes from young women in broad daylight. In contrast with the violent police, Falun Gong practitioners remained completely peaceful; not a single Falun Gong practitioner in the whole nation retaliated.

It is not known how many Falun Gong practitioners participated in the petitions on July 20, 1999. What is known is that the number was so large that there were not enough detention centers to hold them. Instead, the police forcibly herded practitioners into sports arenas and large warehouses, where they demanded that the practitioners provide their names and identify their work units. The kindhearted and unsuspecting practitioners felt that they had nothing to hide and complied, not knowing that the information would be used for further persecution. The police then ordered the work units to come and pick up the practitioners.

As darkness fell, July 20, 1999, went down in history as the beginning of an unprecedented persecution. Amidst this sudden descent of terror, Falun Gong practitioners came forth with courage; amidst the storm of violence, practitioners exemplified peace. As the contest of courage and terror continues to unfold for a few more years, July 20, 1999, will be remembered as the beginning of Falun Gong practitioners' journey of peace.

Solemnity and Heroism on Tiananmen Square

Throughout the persecution, Tiananmen Square in Beijing has been a focal point. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Falun Gong practitioners have come to the vast square from all over China and the world to stage petitions, unfurl banners declaring the innocence of Falun Gong, demonstrate the Falun Gong exercises, and simply proclaim: "Falun Gong is wonderful!" For this simple and peaceful expression of opinion, they have suffered tremendously. Almost all were beaten by police or hired thugs, who felt no inhibition in the presence of thousands of tourists on the Square; some were beaten to unconsciousness, while some were beaten to death on the spot; children and the elderly were assaulted with full force; pregnant women were kicked in their abdomens. The attacks were usually so violent and forceful that the victims were silenced in less than a minute. Yet, for just that brief moment, practitioners kept coming and coming, despite the consequences. This seemed puzzling to foreign journalists: Could it be worthwhile? What was this all about?

For Chinese, Tiananmen Square, the "Heavenly Peace Gate" Square, is sacred. The modern history of China is considered to have begun with a student-led patriotic demonstration in Tiananmen Square back in 1919. Several other



Uniformed and plainclothes police approach a practitioner who is demonstrating a Falun Gong exercise on Tiananmen Square.

Background

demonstrations with historical impact, including the 1976 and 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations, also took place in the Square. Tiananmen Square is therefore regarded as a sanctified ground for patriotism, sacrifice, and the last resort to appeal to public conscience.

The sudden descent of terror threw the lives of Falun Gong practitioners into a tailspin, but could not take away their internal conviction and commitment to being good people. After the initial shock, and trusting that the government would halt the persecution if they could clear up the officials' misunderstanding about Falun Gong, practitioners all over China started to converge at the State Council Bureau of Appeal to hand in their petitions, explaining how Falun Gong is beneficial and can only make positive contributions to society. The kindhearted practitioners soon discovered that the State Council Bureau of Appeal had been turned into a detention center: the "State Council Bureau of Appeal" sign was taken down, and those who asked for directions were tricked into waiting police vans and driven away, with no chance to submit their petitions.



Police arresting Falun Gong practitioners who are peacefully demonstrating on Tiananmen Square.

As more and more practitioners came, the authorities issued a ban on coming to the State Council Bureau of Appeal to petition for Falun Gong and ordered local governments to enforce the ban. This was another unconstitutional order and a shocking step back to the Cultural Revolution. The State Council Bureau of Appeal was set up after the Cultural Revolution as a way to help resolve those "frame-up, sham, and unjust cases" and for the wronged to address their grievances. There were literally millions of such cases at that time, and establishments at different levels tried to cover up and escape responsibility. In response to the outcry from the whole society, the State Council Bureau of Appeal was established to receive complaints directly from the victims, circumventing layers and layers of obstacles. Referred to as "heaven's ears" by Chinese citizens, this mechanism played a key role in settling the social discontent that resulted from the Cultural Revolution, and the right to address grievances to the State Council Bureau of Appeal was subsequently written into China's constitution. The brazen stripping of this constitutional right, and the appalling beatings of practitioners caught traveling to Beijing by different levels of authorities, unmistakably signaled to the practitioners that the government was not at all interested in what they had to say. The practitioners were left with no choice but the last resort of appealing to public conscience - and where more symbolic than in Tiananmen Square?



Two female practitioners display a banner reading "Falun Dafa" in Tiananmen Square.

The first known demonstration by Falun Gong practitioners was on September 29, 1999. The night before, a group of practitioners from different parts of China gathered at Tsinghua University, calmly took pictures, wrote down what they were going to do, e-mailed their plans to people they knew overseas, and the next morning, they went!

On the Square, they chose to display the second set of Falun Gong exercises. This was probably the longest demonstration practitioners were able to stage; according to one participant, time seemed to freeze at that moment. Completely unprepared, the police took a while to react; and unprepared for how to react, the police showed their true face, kicking, beating, wrestling, and eventually manhandling all of the peace-

ful practitioners. We do not have a complete name list of these practitioners, and we do not know their whereabouts; however, their heroism and that solemn moment are imprinted into history forever.

The public demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were disastrous for Jiang Zemin. From August to October, Jiang traveled abroad frequently. Among other things on his agenda, he tried to sway world opinion with his version of “handling the Falun Gong issue” and entice other governments’ cooperation with his persecution through giving away business interests and territory claims. Feeling confident, and contrary to his later rejection of international criticism as “interfering with internal policy,” he personally passed out booklets that smeared Falun Gong to leaders of other governments, and offered interviews on the subject of Falun Gong to the international media, thus inviting international attention to the Falun Gong issue and to his ability to handle crises.

The continuous demonstrations by Falun Gong practitioners not only deflated Jiang’s claim of having solved 98% of “the Falun Gong problem,” but also unmasked his fairy tale of “education and affection” in “solving” the “problem.” People, including international reporters, started to wonder: if the police can be this violent in broad daylight, what will they not do behind the closed doors of jails, detention centers, and labor camps?

The practitioners’ sacrifices, however, were tremendous. Not only were those on the Square brutalized, but those suspected of having the “inclination” to travel to Beijing were rounded up by local authorities and coerced into signing the so-called “double pledges”: pledge to renounce Falun Gong and pledge not to appeal for Falun Gong. Those who refused to comply were tortured, some to death.

However, Falun Gong practitioners continued to stage petition after petition on Tiananmen Square. In October, an enraged Jiang ordered the Chinese national legislature to pass a law to legitimize a tougher persecution. The Washington Post noted in an article on November 2, 1999, that “When [China’s Communist leaders] found themselves without the laws they needed to vigorously persecute a peaceful meditation society, the Party simply ordered up some new laws. Now these will be applied - retroactively, of course... By these standards, Stalin was a scrupulous observer of civil rights.”

At the same time, Jiang ordered all levels of government to stop practitioners from going to Tiananmen Square, and those officials who failed to do so would be demoted. Precious resources were diverted to set up checkpoints at airports, train and bus stations, public highways, and even hotels to intercept Falun Gong practitioners. To pass the checkpoints, travelers were required to curse Falun Gong, or to spit on or step on Falun Gong books, and anyone who refused would be detained.

To further diminish practitioners’ ability to travel to Beijing, Jiang issued an order to “destroy their reputation, bankrupt them financially, and exterminate them physically.” The cruelty of this order was amplified by the greed of local officials, who took the opportunity to loot or seize practitioners’ homes, personal property, and businesses, and to extort large amounts of ransom from the families of those they arrested. The oppression by local tyrants sometimes had the effect of compelling practitioners to go to Beijing, because they could not safely remain at home and had nothing left but grievances to address.



Practitioners performing Falun Gong’s second exercise, demonstrating the peaceful nature of the practice, are forced into a police van on Tiananmen Square.

With no money, no help, no map, and no compass, many practitioners started to walk or bike to Beijing. Scaling mountains, crossing the wilderness, sleeping under trees, begging for food, and avoiding checkpoints, they went to Beijing step by step and one by one. Along the way, they were intercepted by ferocious policemen, by misinformed locals, and by patrol teams recruited to hunt them. But they were also helped by kindhearted people, by those who were willing to listen to their side of the story, and by those who looked in their eyes and found not bitterness but peace. After their few seconds on Tiananmen Square, they refused to give out their names and addresses to the interrogating police, or they would be escorted back and it would be months before they could walk to Beijing again.

It is important to note that these appeals all happened spontaneously. From its past despotic experiences, the Chinese government thought it could paralyze the Falun Gong “organization” by arresting all the important “leaders.” What the government could never understand is that Falun Gong genuinely has no organization. While practitioners may know each other, their decisions and actions are completely from their own hearts, their own initiatives, and their own determination to speak the truth.

Torture and Killing

For more than fifty years, the Chinese communist regime has had its way in destroying people’s wills and crushing non-conforming groups through terror and deceit; it had never failed at any previous persecution. The continuing appeals by Falun Gong practitioners in Tiananmen Square, and the insistence on the right to practice by millions upon millions around the nation, made it clear that Falun Gong practitioners will not yield to the persecution. Embarrassed and enraged, Jiang instructed through the “610 Office” system that “No measure is too excessive against Falun Gong,” ordering the use of extreme torture. As the persecution continued to meet practitioners’ peaceful resistance, Jiang’s personal crusade became a personal vendetta.



Ms. Wu Lingxia was tortured to death at age 37 for going Beijing to peacefully appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong.

Since July 20, 1999, from information that has leaked through the tight control of the Chinese government, we know that millions of people have suffered arbitrary incarceration, almost all under inhumane conditions; hundreds of thousands, including pregnant women, the elderly, and young children, have been put into labor camps; thousands have been detained and severely tortured with nerve-damaging drugs in mental hospitals. Thousands have died in custody, while countless others are still unaccounted for. The scope and severity of the atrocities are difficult to fathom.

The worst atrocities are usually those of genocide. Genocidal killings are done to physically eliminate a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, and so they generally result in a large number of deaths.

The persecution of Falun Gong by Jiang Zemin and his “610 Office” system uses a different kind, arguably a worse kind, of killing: the killing of people’s minds. Its goal is not to physically kill a large number of people, although the death toll is of no concern to the murderers. The purpose is to force a victim to choose between a physical death and a mental demise - the giving up of his will, his fundamental values, and his conscience.

Torturing to the brink of death, therefore, is a necessary ingredient of this kind of killing. The Chinese police have openly told Falun

Gong practitioners: “We will make you beg for life while dying, and beg for death while living!” The only way out? To lie and say that Falun Gong has done harm to them and to society, to say Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance is evil, and to thank and applaud the government for saving them from Falun Gong. Tell lies to live, or tell the truth and die.

Due to the Chinese government’s blockage of information, we do not know how many Falun Gong practitioners have been tortured to death in police custody. From the over 1,100 reports we have received on the torture and deaths of the victims, we see an almost unimaginable picture of tragedy: some died from their bodies being ripped apart by slowly pulling the limbs; some died after being locked in “water cages” and immersed in filthy water for months; some died from prolonged electric baton shocks on or in their genitals; some were frozen to death; some were burned alive. In extreme cases, an eight-month-old infant was killed with his mother, a 73-year-old grandmother was murdered, and a disabled man with a hunched back was killed when police forcefully “flattened out” his torso.



The consequences can be deadly for those who do not renounce Falun Gong. The photos above show Ms. Xiong Fengxia’s corpse covered with bruises as a result of beatings during a brainwashing session in Hebei Province. There were 43 wounds on the front part of her body.

In addition to external injuries, the police also inflict internal pain through horrific force-feeding. These torturous force-feedings are not at all meant to nourish, but to cause excruciating internal pain. Policemen, guards, or convicts who are ordered to do so will jam a firm plastic tube into the victim’s nose and force it down to the stomach; sometimes it enters the lungs instead. The tube is often pulled out and re-inserted several times, causing internal bleeding. Boiling water, urine, feces, hot pepper oil, concentrated vinegar, mustard paste, and other irritating liquids are then poured through the tube. Of the known cases of killings of Falun Gong practitioners, this is by far the number one cause of death.

The mass killings of Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese authorities have been reported by many journalists and human rights organizations. For example, in a *Wall Street Journal* report on December 26, 2000, Mr. Ian Johnson (who won the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting for his series of reports on the persecution of Falun Gong) wrote:

“WEIFANG, China - Rising out of the North China Plain... this is an unremarkable Chinese city in every respect but one: local police regularly torture residents to death. Since the beginning of the year, when police killed a 58-year-old retiree, at least 10 more Weifang residents have died in police custody. Weifang, which has less than 1% of the national population, accounts for 15% of those deaths.”

Since Mr. Johnson’s report, at least 21 additional Falun Gong practitioners have died at the hands of the Weifang police.

It is important to note that the killings carried out in Jiang’s persecution against Falun Gong aim only to demolish the minds and consciences of the victims, but they also result in the moral destruction of the torturers. Deceived by the hate propaganda, driven by government instruction, encouraged by promises of impunity, and enticed by financial rewards, police carry on torture and killing completely devoid of humanity, as some openly yelled at Falun Gong practitioners, “We are reincarnated little devils from hell, and we’ll beat you into hell as well.”

It is a killing of conscience, indeed.

“Transformation”

Horrific as the tortures and killings are, the most sinister aspect of the Chinese government’s persecution of Falun Gong is the so-called “transformation” - the brainwashing of practitioners so that they go against their own wills to publicly renounce and condemn Falun Gong. Human language cannot express the evilness of “transformation.” For victims of the persecution, the most painful memories are invariably of “being transformed.”

Mr. Zhao Ming, who suffered twenty-two months of torture in six different detention centers and a labor camp, wrote, “After being given electric shocks for over half an hour, a thought came to my mind, ‘That’s it. I don’t want to bear it anymore. I can disclose their crimes after I get out.’ Because of this thought, I gave in... Many fellow practitioners asked me what pained me the most in the forced labor camp. This is it... The wounds from the physical torture can heal as time passes by, but the mental pain from this persecution can haunt a person for his entire life.”

Through international pressure, Zhao Ming was freed and allowed to continue his studies at Trinity College in Ireland. He recalled, “I stepped out of the labor camp without any happiness, hope, or relief, because my spirit had been murdered.”

Another Falun Gong practitioner wrote about her haunting experience: “On October 10, 2000, I had reached my limit of enduring the torture, and was forced to write the pledge to never again practice Falun Gong. The hurt is beyond description. At that moment I felt that my whole life, all the essence of my being - everything - had just vanished from me, and all I had left was an empty shell. I mumbled incessantly: ‘I am transformed, I am transformed, I am...’ Two years have passed, but I still have not completely walked out from the shadow and shame of being forced to betray my beliefs and barter away my own principles. From my own personal experience, I can attest to how those who are forced to ‘transform’ have been tortured beyond the limits of what any person can bear.”

The “transformation” process embodies and distills all of the sinister nature of the Chinese government’s persecution of Falun Gong. To force Falun Gong practitioners to give in, the police spare no trickery or coercion. They bring in practitioners’ families to beg them to give in and “go home”; they torture one practitioner until others submit; they even plead with practitioners that they be “sympathetic” to the officers’ “hard work.” To soften a practitioner’s resolve, one police officer will inflict savage beatings and another will act sympathetic. Once the “tender” approach fails, the police do not hesitate to resort to torture. They even use nerve-damaging drugs to subdue practitioners and then press their fingerprints onto prepared “pledge letters.”



Mr. Zhao Ming

Many “transformed” practitioners have suffered further humiliation from being forced to read their “pledge letters” to brainwashing classes or on publicly broadcast radio or television programs. To show that they are “sincere” in their “transformation,” some practitioners have been forced to assist the police in coercing their fellow practitioners to “transform”: to use their own experiences of “being saved by the government” to persuade other practitioners, to curse others as they have been cursed before, and to use on others the torture devices that they have been subjected to. In this way, they “show in action” that they have “completely broken away from Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance.”

One can only guess at the guilt, shame, and self-loathing that “transformed” practitioners have endured. What helps them to



Mr. Chen Gang is currently living in the United States.

recover, in the end, is Falun Gong. Mr. Chen Gang's experience is typical: "When I was in desperation, it was again Falun Gong that lifted me up. No matter how much I felt like a damaged lonely boat striking out in the storm, I felt that I still had a pure and harmonious space inside my heart, the perfect harmony and serenity that I had experienced, and the pure land of Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance... Gradually, I found my self-confidence and my direction, and recovered my serenity and caring state."

Coercion cannot change one's heart. Since the persecution began, tens of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have published "solemn declarations" on the Clearwisdom web site, a site created by overseas Falun Gong practitioners. These solemn declarations are practitioners' avowals that whatever they said or did under duress and deception that was against Falun Gong is null and void, and that they will resolutely continue to practice Falun Gong.

A Staged Self-Immolation and the Deception of World Opinion

At the same time as the violent persecution, Jiang's regime also launched a far-reaching campaign of disinformation to justify its persecution and to escape world condemnation. State-run media flooded the printing presses and airwaves with fabrications about Mr. Li Hongzhi and Falun Gong. As with all lies, the propaganda fails miserably in the details. For example, the Chinese government made up claims that the practice of Falun Gong caused 1,400 people to die or to become insane. This number, even if assumed to be true, divided by 100 million practitioners, would be many orders of magnitude below the national average. In another example, the Chinese government claimed that Mr. Li Hongzhi had falsified his date of birth, and even produced a "hospital record" to prove that his mother was treated with oxytocin in 1952, before his birth. Oxytocin, however, was not to be identified until 1953.

At the same time, the Chinese propaganda machinery launched a far-reaching campaign of disinformation to deceive the public and escape world condemnation. In early 2001, the authorities attempted an outrageous stunt: a staged self-immolation of five people in Tiananmen Square. No less devious than Nero's shift of blame for the Great Fire of Rome to Christians, the state-run media alleged that the immolators were Falun Gong practitioners and incited hatred in society towards Falun Gong. This staged self-immolation, however, has been analyzed by neutral reporters and by careful observers of the same videotape that was published by the Chinese government:

- An investigative story published by the Washington Post reported that no one had ever seen Ms. Liu Chunling, one of the "immolators," practice Falun Gong.
- Police were mysteriously patrolling Tiananmen Square with dozens of pieces of firefighting equipment that day.
- Liu Siying, the 12-year-old girl "immolator," was purported to have had a tracheotomy, but spoke and sang clearly to the interviewing camera, a medical impossibility.



One of the immolators sits calmly during the incident, while a policeman holds a blanket behind him as if waiting for the photo to be taken. The 7-UP bottle, claimed to have contained the gasoline used in the fire, is still intact on top of his legs.

- Ms. Hao Huijun, another “immolator,” was reported to have graduated from Henan Music College in 1974, a year in the Cultural Revolution when no students were graduated.
- Mr. Wang Jindong was shown to have been badly burned; however, his hair and the plastic 7-UP bottle that he had “used to douse gasoline” remained miraculously intact.

These holes prompted International Education Development, a UN NGO, to issue the following statement during the 2001 session of the UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: “The regime points to a supposed self-immolation incident in Tiananmen Square on January 23, 2001, as proof that Falun Gong is an ‘evil cult’. However, we have obtained a video of that incident that in our view proves that this event was staged by the government.” (For an analysis of the CCTV footage of the staged immolations, please visit: <http://www.faluninfo.net/tiananmen/immolation.asp>)

The Chinese Government’s Global Coercion of Conscience

In addition to deceit, the Chinese government has also repeatedly made threats of economic sanctions against countries, states, cities, and businesses that dare to criticize its persecution of Falun Gong. This creates a fear, a fear of being left out of some economic gain, a fear of speaking for conscience. With this tactic, the Chinese government has induced several major Western news media corporations to apply self-censorship in reporting China’s human rights violations, forced cities in a number of countries to rescind their moral support for the victims, and even coerced some democratic governments to stifle the voices of Falun Gong practitioners. In France, Germany, Iceland, Russia, Ukraine, Thailand, and a few other countries, there have been cases in which local police forces were pressured into arbitrary and wrongful detention of Falun Gong practitioners who were merely exercising their rights of peaceful demonstration.

The Chinese agencies, however, do not stop at blackmail. Canadian Member of Parliament Rob Anders had the following to say about being physically assaulted by Chinese diplomats in February 2000:

“I wore [a T-shirt that talked about Falun Gong] out to a function that was being hosted by the People’s Republic’s embassy here, in this building [Parliament]. I stood at the back of the room, and then all of a sudden I had four or five men surround me and start to harass me, and point fingers, and jostle me physically, saying that I had to leave, that I wasn’t welcome, go home, you know, cowboy, you don’t know what you’re doing... and what crossed my mind immediately was four or five people that comprise a gang on behalf of the People’s Republic of China think they can get away with doing that to me as a Member of Parliament, on Canadian soil, in my place of work, in the House of Commons - can you imagine what they’re doing to people back home in their own country? It was absolutely over the top! And then when a media reporter came over with his camera, they started to grab his camera, they tried to force it down to the ground, they told him to go away... They were issuing orders to a member of the free press here in Canada. ... It was absolutely outrageous. And it just proved what Falun Dafa is up against. ... We’re at a very critical moment. If we don’t take a stand now, history will look back at us and sigh.”



Hong Kong police violently arrest practitioners peacefully appealing outside the China Liaison Office in Hong Kong on March 14, 2002.

Similar incidents of intimidation and assault have also happened in the United States, Iceland,

Germany, Australia, Russia, Romania, Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and many more. Simply put, the Chinese regime has exported its persecution to the world as a global campaign of evil against conscience.

Murder Attempt on Falun Gong Practitioners in South Africa

On June 28, 2004, at around 8:30 p.m., five Falun Gong practitioners were driving from Johannesburg International Airport to Pretoria, the capital of South Africa, when a white car came up from behind and opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle. The practitioners tried to change their speed to dodge the attack, but the assassins kept speed with with them and continued to shoot. The practitioners' car and driver were hit and forced off the road; the injured driver managed to stop in a field. The gunmen stopped and watched for a few seconds, then fled the scene.

This shooting was by no means a simple homicide attempt. The victims were among the group of nine Falun Gong practitioners from Australia who were there to file a lawsuit - charging China's Vice President, Zeng Qinghong, and the Minister of Commerce, Bo Xilai, who were visiting South Africa from June 27 to June 29 - with torture, genocide, and crimes against humanity. Even before they left Australia, one of them had received two threatening phone calls. When they arrived in Johannesburg International Airport, they noticed a suspicious-looking man following and watching them. In addition, Mr. David Liang, the driver who was shot, was wearing a Falun Gong jacket. The South African police noted that the shooting site was not a high-crime area. The gunmen obviously did not want to rob the practitioners. These factors point towards a political motive for this shooting.



A hasty statement on June 30 by China's embassy in South Africa only adds to the suspicion. As the representative of Chinese nationals in South Africa, the embassy showed no sympathy towards Mr. Liang, who suffered gunshot wounds in both feet and bone fractures in the right foot. On the contrary, the embassy claimed that the incident was a Falun Gong conspiracy, and warned the international media not to make any "irresponsible report about the incident."



Top: Mr. David Liang's feet after the shooting.

Bottom: Mr. Liang, in a wheelchair, tells his story at a press conference in Sydney, Australia.

This shooting was by no means an isolated attack on Falun Gong practitioners. To stifle overseas Falun Gong practitioners' efforts to reveal the brutality in China, agents of the Chinese government have resorted to violence and hate crimes to intimidate Falun Gong practitioners. In the USA alone, there have been multiple incidents of physical assault against Falun Gong practitioners by Chinese nationals with close ties to the Chinese consulates in Atlanta, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City. In response to these blatant infringements of civil rights, the US House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 304) on October 4, 2004, calling on China to immediately stop persecuting Falun Gong inside and outside China.

The Struggle between the Truth and Lies

On March 5, 2002, at around 8 p.m., eight channels of the local cable TV system in the city of Changchun simultaneously broadcast documentary films showing the spread of Falun Gong around the world, the Chinese government's violent persecution against Falun Gong, and the staged self-immolation in Tiananmen Square. The broadcast lasted more than 50 minutes. The shock-wave spread quickly and far beyond Changchun; by the next day, people in other regions had begun to whisper to each other: "The self-immolation is a hoax!"

The broadcast was the first-ever showing of dissenting messages from any persecuted group in state-controlled media in the entire history of communist China. The magnanimous act is not only another demonstration of Falun Gong practitioners' courage, but also represents their deepening understanding of the nature of the persecution and their benevolence towards the general public, who are under the control of the lies of Jiang's regime.

At the beginning of the persecution, the trusting Falun Gong practitioners believed that the persecution must have been the result of the leadership being misinformed and misled by a few who hated Falun Gong, so they came to Beijing in large numbers or wrote to the government to plead their case. At the same time, they peacefully endured the ill-treatment from the police, and calmly told them "We don't hate you for not understanding us," and "If our sufferance can deflate some of your hatred toward Falun Gong, I am willing." Their forbearance has moved even the most iron-hearted police.

Because there are so many Falun Gong practitioners, and because they are so self-disciplined and so peaceful, it was difficult for their neighbors, colleagues, families, and friends to turn against them. The staged self-immolation, however, had the nation deceived. As reported by a Washington Post article on August 5, 2001, "The self-immolation of five purported [practitioners] in Tiananmen Square on Jan. 23 was a turning point. A 12-year-old girl and her mother died, and the party made the incident the centerpiece of its campaign to discredit Falun Gong. By repeatedly broadcasting images of the girl's burning body and interviews with the others saying they believed self-immolation would lead them to paradise, the government convinced many Chinese that Falun Gong was an 'evil cult.'"

Many misinformed people began to assist in the government's persecution, or even directly participate in the abuse and beatings. Policemen were even more affected. Consumed by the hate propaganda, some intensified their torture and killing of Falun Gong practitioners, claiming, "We will kill you and set your



A banner reading "Falun Dafa is Good" hangs outside of a residential building.



A banner reading "Treasure Falun Dafa" hangs from a bridge.



People in a community read a poster about Falun Gong at the entrance to their buildings.

body on fire as self-immolation!”

There is no question that these are criminal acts, and it is easy to hate back. However, to Falun Gong practitioners, their violators are also victims of the Chinese government’s persecution, and they should be given the opportunity to awaken. With great benevolence, Falun Gong practitioners take great risks to tell the facts to their torturers, to their misinformed classmates, and to the general public, so as to wake them up from a persecution that is completely based on lies. They mass-mail letters to police stations, they pass out flyers in supermarkets, they distribute VCDs to mailboxes, they post articles on the Internet, etc. In the Chinese language, this is called “clarifying the truth.”



A poster outside the Shengyang City Dadong District People's Procuratorate shows Falun Gong being practiced worldwide.

Their truth clarification is powerful. There are numerous stories of policemen changing their attitude towards practitioners, cellmates of practitioners learning Falun Gong, strangers protecting practitioners, and prejudiced family members helping to clarify the truth. There are even people in charge of “610 Offices” who have become Falun Gong practitioners.

To Jiang Zemin, the truth is disastrous. Upon learning of the Changchun broadcast of Falun Gong programs, he issued a strict order that if a similar broadcast happened again, all city officials would be fired. He also instructed the Changchun police department that all Falun Gong practitioners involved in the broadcast must be “killed without pardon.” Later, Jiang instructed the “610 Offices” that any Falun Gong practitioner spotted distributing Falun Gong material must be “shot on sight.”

For their benevolent spreading of the truth, Falun Gong practitioners have sacrificed enormously. In the month following the Changchun broadcast, over 5,000 practitioners were arrested in the city, and at least a dozen died during “interrogation.” When the police arrested Mr. Liu Chengjun, the organizer of the broadcast, they fired two shots into his legs even after he was handcuffed and shackled. Mr. Liu died on the night of Christmas of 2003, after enduring over one year of extreme torture.

However, truth is invincible. After the Changchun broadcast, many similar broadcasts followed in other cities. Every hour, in every corner in China, numerous Falun Gong practitioners are preparing and distributing truth clarification materials. They may not have comparable literary grace, but they are the living Justin Martyr, Origen, and Ignatius.

“Coming for You”

On November 20, 2001, at around 2 p.m., thirty-six Western practitioners from twelve countries gathered on Tiananmen Square. They sat in a meditation position, unfurled a large yellow banner emblazoned with the words “Truth-Benevolence-Forbearance,” shut their eyes, and began their Falun Gong meditation exercise.

Within seconds, several police vans rushed over and surrounded the group, and officers began dragging, kicking, punching, and pushing the practitioners into the vans. In response, they started to shout in Chinese: “Falun Gong is good!”

Background

These 36 foreigners were the first of many foreign practitioners who traveled to China to hold peaceful appeals. Like their fellow practitioners in China, they wanted to let the Chinese people know the truth. In their own countries, they often pass out flyers to Chinese tourists who are surprised to learn that, contrary to what the Chinese government had led them to believe, Falun Gong is not banned in other countries. Sometimes they engage Chinese tourists in conversation and discover just how misinformed they are about Falun Gong. To let more Chinese people know the truth, they decided to go to China.

To date, hundreds of practitioners from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the USA, and several other countries have traveled to China, as their song sings: “Facing violence and danger, again and again I come for you; I come with love for you...”



On November 20, 2001, in an unprecedented appeal for the rights of the Chinese people, 36 Falun Gong practitioners from 12 countries raised a banner reading “Truth Compassion Tolerance” in Tiananmen Square. They were arrested immediately and deported.

For their love of a traditional Chinese practice, for their benevolence to the Chinese people, they were arrested, mistreated, and deported; many were beaten, some severely. While most were arrested on Tiananmen Square, many were abducted while walking on the street or taken from their hotel rooms. While in detention, they were not allowed to contact their families or their embassies. They were interrogated and intimidated, and most had their valuable belongings stolen by the police. When they cited international standards for the treatment of foreign nationals, the police simply stated: “This is China.”

If the Chinese policemen have no inhibition in beating these foreigners, knowing that they are to be deported within hours, what would they not do to Chinese Falun Gong practitioners, whom they can incarcerate indefinitely?

Falun Gong Practitioners’ Quest for Justice

When Jiang Zemin launched the persecution against Falun Gong, he was counting on a quick kill. The state-run media publicly announced that the government would “completely solve the Falun Gong problem” in three months, and Jiang himself confidently proclaimed: “I don’t believe I cannot conquer Falun Gong.”

As the struggle between the truth and lies, love and hate, peace and violence unfolds, as it becomes more and more clear that Jiang will never succeed in his campaign to eradicate Falun Gong, the contrast between courage and cowardice also starts to show. In July 2001, during Jiang Zemin’s visit to Malta, a Chinese woman walked up to him and asked him to stop persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. In April 2002, when Jiang visited Germany, a white male greeted him in Chinese, and then said “Falun Dafa is good” in Chinese. Fearing to see more protests from Falun Gong practitioners, Jiang demanded that his foreign hosts take drastic measures to ensure that he would see no more Falun Gong practitioners. As a result, in so many state visits, Jiang’s motorcade has dared not use the front gates of hotels or restaurants, but instead used back doors or underground tunnels.

Jiang, however, has more than protests to run from. With the help of many prominent human rights lawyers, Falun Gong practitioners around the world have filed dozens of lawsuits against Jiang and his accomplices for genocide, crimes against humanity, and torture, making Jiang the only dictator in history to be sued in over a dozen countries. As more and more shocking facts of the Jiang regime's hate incitement, state terrorism, violence, and cruelty are revealed, the day of a new Nuremberg trial for the regime's crimes against conscience is bound to come.

An Appeal to All Good People of the World

The persecution of Falun Gong is still ongoing in China; the death toll rises daily. Many Falun Gong practitioners have risked everything to publicize the violations that they or their fellow practitioners have suffered. The cases reported by the Special Rapporteurs of the United Nations Human Rights Commission account for a very small fraction of the tragedies, but they must not be taken lightly, lest the values of hope, courage, and the most fundamental human rights be forsaken. In presenting these documents, we ask you to speak for those who have no voice, to do all within your power to stop the injustice and cruelty.

**A Collection of Excerpts from Annual Reports
of the Special Rapporteurs of the
United Nations Human Rights Commission,
2003-2004**

November 2004

**Reports by the United Nations Working Group
on Arbitrary Detention**

2003 - 2004



**Economic and Social
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Sixtieth session
Item 11 (b) of the provisional agenda

**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE
QUESTION OF TORTURE AND DETENTION**

Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

The present document contains the opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, held in November/December 2002, May 2003 and September 2003, respectively. A table listing all the opinions adopted by the Working Group and statistical data concerning these opinions are included in the report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session (E/CN.4/2004/3).

GE.03-16900 (E) 291203 090104

OPINION No. 7/2003 (CHINA)

Communication addressed to the Government on 28 August 2002.

Concerning: Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Zhong Bo, Liu Li, Wu Xiaohua, Gai Suzhi, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai, Zhu Xiaofei.

The State has signed but not yet ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

1. (Same text as paragraph 1 of opinion No. 15/2002.)
2. The Working Group conveys its appreciation to the Government for having forwarded the requested information in good time.
3. (Same text as paragraph 3 of opinion No. 15/2002.)
4. In the light of the allegations made, the Working Group welcomes the cooperation of the Government. The Working Group transmitted the reply provided by the Government to the source, which provided the Working Group with its comments. The Working Group believes that it is in a position to render an opinion on the facts and circumstances of the case, in the context of the allegations made and the response of the Government thereto.
5. According to the information transmitted by the source, **Chen Gang**, male, 28 years old, resident of Tianshui city, Gansu province, was arrested in April 2002 by members of the Lanzhou city police, who beat and ill-treated him. He is detained in the Luergou Detention Centre, Tianshui city, Gansu province, and is reportedly in critical condition. The source further reports that Chen Gang was detained in November 1999 for 15 days when he went to Beijing to ask the Government to stop its persecution of Falun Gong. In January 2000, the Chief of the Politics and Law Committee of Tianshui city detained him for one month. Later, he was sent to the Ping'antai Labour Camp in Lanzhou city for one year of forced labour. While in detention in this camp, he was tortured severely. According to the reports received, guards bounded his arms and legs, sealed his mouth and nose, shoved him under a board bed and then stomped on it. In March 2001, he was released but the police did not allow him to go back to work and his salary was stopped by the work unit. It was further said that the police often went to his residence to harass him, which caused him to leave his home to live on the streets.
6. **Zhang Wenfu**, male, resident of Dalian city, Liaoning province, was reportedly arrested on 19 January 2002 and sent to Pulandian Detention Centre for 50 days. It was alleged that on 8 March 2002, without any legal procedure, he was transferred to the No. 5 Division of Dalian Labour Camp where he was put under strict supervision for over 40 days. He was not allowed to wash his face or brush his teeth, and was forced to do heavy labour for long periods each day. On 18 April 2002, he was transferred to the No. 8 Division of Dalian Labour Camp. On 28 April 2002, he started a hunger strike to protest the conditions of his detention. In response, he was allegedly tortured by three team leaders, Li Xuezhong, Li Shaofu and Peng Dahua, and by an inmate, Chi Diandong. His mouth and eyes were sealed with tape, his

hands were handcuffed and his head was beaten with a rubber baton. He was also beaten with a wooden board. Torturers used chopsticks to poke inside his mouth, causing it to bleed profusely. Later, he was locked in a compartment, handcuffed and forced to lie on a wooden board for a day.

7. **Zhong Bo**, female, 42 years old, employee of the Anda Chemistry Factory, resident of Anda city, Heilongjiang province, was reportedly arrested at her home on 31 May 2002 at 9 a.m. by six policemen led by Liu Yingshan, an officer from the 610 Office, an agency reportedly created specifically to persecute Falun Gong. At the compound of the Politics and Administration Department in Anda city, she was beaten with a wooden stick by six policemen led by Wang Jun, the Vice-Director of the Anda City Police Station. At the 610 Office she was subjected to electric shocks on her back. Her eyes bled and her face became black and swollen. That evening, she jumped from a second-floor window. The examination at Daqing City Hospital in Heilongjiang province showed that two of her right ribs and her teeth were broken. She lost all memory of what happened and cannot take care of herself.

8. **Liu Li**, female, resident of Taonan city, Jilin province, blind in one eye, was reportedly arrested at her home on 28 July 2002 together with 11 other Falun Gong practitioners and taken to the Taonan City Police Bureau. The Chief of the Department of Politics and Security, Liu Jinwei, told her that she would be sent to the Heizuizi Labour Camp in Changchun city or to re-education classes in Daan city. He told her that she would not be released unless she renounced Falun Gong.

9. **Wu Xiaohua**, female, 47 years old, an associate professor of the Environmental Art Department at Anhui Civil Construction Engineering College at Hefei city, Anhui province, was reportedly placed under house arrest in October 2001, during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit held in Shanghai. Later, she was sent to a labour camp for women. She was allegedly tortured at the camp in a variety of ways, including having her mouth stuffed with rags and tissues soaked in urine and menstrual blood. In mid-October 2001, on the tenth day of a hunger strike she had initiated to protest against her detention, she was sent to the No. 4 People's Hospital at Hefei city, Anhui province. At the hospital she was stripped of her clothes and shocked with electric needles and an electric baton all over her body. She was threatened by a medical doctor, Dr. Li, with electric shocks until she became unconscious. She was also forcibly given injections and force-fed drugs. It was further reported that Professor Wu was first arrested in December 1999 for appealing in Beijing to the Government to put an end to its persecution of Falun Gong. She was allegedly tortured at the Anhui Female Detention Centre in Anhui province. Later she was transferred to the No. 4 People's Hospital of Hefei city where she also was tortured, including by being locked in a bathhouse full of mosquitoes for one night and being forced to use a pigpen full of spider webs as a toilet. At the end of April 2001, she was again arrested.

10. **Gai Suzhi**, female, 63 years old, a retired employee of the No. 2 Petrochemical Factory at Fushun city, Liaoning province, was reportedly arrested in August 2001 and sent to the Wujiabao Labour Camp at Fushun city, in spite of the fact that by law, the labour camp is not allowed to detain anyone who is older than 60. To protest her illegal detention, she has gone on hunger strike several times at the camp. She only weighs about 35 kg now and she has become

extremely sick. It was alleged that she has been cursed, beaten and tortured very often at the camp. It was further reported that Ms. Gai was first arrested in December 2000, when she went to Beijing to protest against the persecution of Falun Gong. She was detained for more than two months. Subsequently, she was arrested twice more.

11. **Liu Junhua**, male, aged 36, employee of Sanjiang Food Company at Jiamusi city, Heilongjiang province, was reportedly arrested on 9 April 2002 at his home at Jiamusi city by members of the Nanwei Police Station for his belief in Falun Gong. He is imprisoned in Xigemu Forced Labour Camp, Heilongjiang province. His wife was forced to leave home to avoid further harassment and persecution from local police. He had previously been detained and sentenced to two years of re-education through forced labour. At the end of October 2001, he was re-arrested in Mishan city and released after he went on hunger strike for 44 days.

12. **Zhang Jiuhai**, male, aged 35, from Liudian town, Pinggu district, Pinggu county, Beijing city, was reportedly arrested at his home on 6 August 2002 and sent to re-education classes in Pinggu county. It was further reported that he was previously detained from August 2000 to February 2002 in Tuanhe Labour Camp, Beijing, where he was severely tortured, reportedly because he refused to renounce Falun Gong. In April 2002, he was arrested again and administered shocks with electric batons at the Haidian District Police Bureau, Beijing. The local police ransacked his home six times and detained his father twice.

13. **Zhu Xiaofei**, male, former employee of Lushun 4810 Factory, resident of Lushunkou district, Dalian city, Liaoning province, was reportedly arrested on 26 November 2001 at his workplace by police. He was sent directly to Dalian Forced Labour Camp, in Liaoning province, where the guards allegedly ordered other inmates to monitor him and physically torture him by shocking him with electric batons. He was later transferred to Guanshan Forced Labour Camp in Changtu city, Liaoning province, where he is forced to do hard labour. It was further reported that Mr. Zhu had been previously detained twice at the Lushunkou District Police Station, where police officer Ye Qiang tortured him, choking him with a rope and shocking him with electric batons.

14. According to the source, the nine above-mentioned persons are being held in detention illegally solely because of their belief in Falun Gong. Many of them have been sent for re-education through forced labour without trial because they refuse to renounce their belief. The source adds that their activities were always peaceful.

26. In its reaction to the reply from the Government, the source states that the Government of China used “disruption of social order” as the pretext for detaining Zhong Bo, Liu Li, Wu Xiaohua, Gai Suzhi, Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai and Zhu Xiaofei. According to the source, the Government failed to name the specific offences with which they had been charged. The source notes how strange it is that people of different ages (from 25 to 62), different professions (workers, professors, retirees) and from different locations suddenly develop the same tendency to “disrupt social order”, many even repeatedly. According to the source, Zhong Bo, Liu Li, Wu Xiaohua, Gai Suzhi, Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai and Zhu Xiaofei are all Falun Gong practitioners and were persecuted for exercising the freedom of belief guaranteed by China’s Constitution. They were repeatedly detained and tortured for refusing to renounce Falun Gong.

27. The Working Group notes that the Government of China has informed it that Zhong Bo, Liu Li and Gai Suzhi are no longer being detained. When this information was transmitted to the source, it was not disputed.

28. The Working Group further observes that the Government has not denied that Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Wu Xiaohua, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai and Zhu Xiaofei are Falun Gong practitioners, or that they were detained in connection with the practice of this discipline.

29. As there is no evidence that Falun Gong is a violent belief, as far as the cases under consideration are concerned, its free exercise should be protected by article 18 on freedom of belief and article 19 on freedom of opinion and expression of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

30. Even though the sentence of re-education through labour is, as claimed by the Government, a more favourable measure offering better possibilities to the person concerned than a prison sentence imposed by a court judgement, it still constitutes, in the opinion of the Working Group, administrative deprivation of liberty that may be arbitrary in character, as found by the Group in its deliberation 04 of 1993 (see E/CN.4/1993/24, chap. II).

31. In its report on its visit to China (E/CN.4/1998/44/Add.2, para. 95), the Working Group stated that the measure of re-education through labour should not be applied to any person exercising his or her fundamental freedoms as guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the cases at hand, detention does constitute a coercive measure designed to undermine the freedom of those persons to adopt beliefs of their own choosing.

32. The Working Group therefore deems that these persons were prosecuted and sentenced to the administrative measure of re-education through labour, and therefore deprived of their liberty, mainly for exercising fundamental rights which are set out in articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: the right to freedom of conscience and religion (art. 18) and the right to freedom of opinion and expression (art. 19).

33. In the light of the foregoing, the Working Group issues the following opinion:

Since Zhong Bo, Liu Li and Gai Suzhi have been released in the meantime, the Working Group decides, pursuant to paragraph 17 (a) of its methods of work, to file their case, without taking position as to whether their detention was arbitrary.

The detention of Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Wu Xiaohua, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiuhai and Zhu Xiaofei is arbitrary, being in contravention of articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and falls within category II of the categories applicable to the consideration of cases submitted to the Working Group.

34. Consequently, the Working Group requests the Government to take the necessary steps to remedy the situation of these persons and to bring it into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and encourages it to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Adopted on 9 May 2003



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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS
OF TORTURE AND DETENTION**

Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Chairperson-Rapporteur: Leïla Zerrougui

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8. During its three sessions in 2003, the Working Group adopted 26 Opinions concerning 151 persons in 12 countries. Some details of the Opinions adopted during those sessions appear in the table hereunder and the complete texts of Opinions Nos. 1/2003 to 18/2003 are reproduced in addendum 1 to the present report. The table also provides information about eight Opinions adopted during the thirty-eighth session, details of which could not, for technical reasons, be included in an annex to the present report.

2. Opinions of the Working Group

9. Pursuant to its methods of work (E/CN.4/1998/44, annex I, para. 18), the Working Group, in addressing its Opinions to Governments, drew their attention to Commission resolutions 1997/50, 2000/36 and 2003/31 requesting them to take account of the Working Group's Opinions and, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to remedy the situation of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty and to inform the Working Group of the steps they had taken. On the expiry of a three-week deadline the Opinions were transmitted to the source.

Opinions adopted during the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Working Group

Opinion No.	Country	Government's reply	Person(s) concerned	Opinion
1/2003	Viet Nam	Yes	Le Chi Quang	Detention arbitrary, category II
2/2003	China	Yes	Yang Jianli	Detention arbitrary, category III
3/2003	Egypt	Yes (after the adoption of the Opinion)	Mu'awwadh Mohammad Youssef Gawda	Detention arbitrary, category I
4/2003	Algeria	Yes	Karim Abrica, Chabane Adryen, Kader Belaidi, Kamel Bendou, Khadir Benouareth, Karim Benseddouk, Azeddine Ikane, Hocine Kaci, Farès Ouedjdi, Hacène Saleh, Abderrahmane Si-Yahia, Kamel Soufi, Kamel Talbi and Chabane Tiza	Case filed (para. 17 (a) of the Working Group's methods of work - persons provisionally released) (Ms. Zerrougui did not participate in the deliberations on or the adoption of this Opinion)
5/2003	United States of America	No	Mourad Benchellali, Khaled Ben Mustafa, Nizar Sassi and Hamed Abderrahman Ahmed	Detention arbitrary, category I
6/2003	Tunisia	Yes	Abdallah Zouari	Cases filed (para. 17 (d) of the Working Group's methods of work)

Opinion No.	Country	Government's reply	Person(s) concerned	Opinion
7/2003	China	Yes	Zhong Bo, Liu Li and Gai Suzhi	Cases filed (para. 17 (a) of the Working Group's methods of work)
			Chen Gang, Zhang Wenfu, Wu Xiaohua, Liu Junhua, Zhang Jiu hai and Zhu Xiaofei	Detention arbitrary, category II
8/2003	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Syamak Pourzand	Detention arbitrary, category II (Mr. Hashemi did not participate in the deliberations on or the adoption of this Opinion)
9/2003	Cuba	Yes	Nelson Aguiar Ramírez and 78 other persons	Detention arbitrary, category II
10/2003	China	Yes	Yue Wu and Ms. Zhang Qi	Detention arbitrary, category I
			Wang Bingzhang	Detention arbitrary, category III
11/2003	Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	Jaramani Najib Youcef	Detention arbitrary, category III
12/2003	China	Yes	Bifeng Li and Liu Xianbin	Detention arbitrary, category II
13/2003	China	Yes	Tenzin Choewang, Sey Khedup, Tserin Lhagon, Yeshe Tenzin, Thraba Yeshe, Ngawang Tsultrim, Nyima Dhakpa	Detention arbitrary, category II
			Gyurmey	Case pending until further information is received (para. 17 (c) of the Working Group's methods of work)
14/2003	Maldives	Yes	Mohammed Zaki, Ibrahim Moosa Luthfee, Ahmed Ibrahim Didi and Fathimath Nisreen	Detention arbitrary, category III
15/2003	Tunisia	Yes	Zouhair Yahyaoui	Detention arbitrary, categories II and III
16/2003	Cuba	Yes	Lester Téllez Castro, Carlos Brizuela Yera, Carlos Alberto Domínguez and Bernardo Arévalo Padrón	Detention arbitrary, category II
17/2003	Cuba	Yes	Leonardo Miguel Bruzón Ávila, Juan Carlos González Leyva and Oscar Elías Biscet González	Detention arbitrary, category II

Opinion No.	Country	Government's reply	Person(s) concerned	Opinion
18/2003	Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	Tanious Kamil El-Habr	Detention arbitrary, category I
19/2003	Thailand	Yes	Abdelkader Tigha	Case filed (para. 17 (a) of the Working Group's methods of work)
20/2003	Viet Nam	Yes	Thadeus Nguyen van Ly	Detention arbitrary, category II
21/2003	China	Yes	Li Ling and Pei Jilin	Detention arbitrary, category II
22/2003	Algeria	Yes	Khaled Matari	Detention arbitrary, category III
23/2003	China	No	Xu Wenli	Detention arbitrary, categories II and III
24/2003	Israel	Yes	Matan Kaminer, Adam Maor, Noam Bahat and Jonathan Ben-Artzi	Detention arbitrary, category III
25/2003	China	No	Di Liu	Detention arbitrary, categories II and III
26/2003	China	No	Yi Ouyang and Changqing Zhao	Detention arbitrary, category II

Note: Opinions Nos. 19/2003 to 26/2003, adopted during the thirty-eighth session, could not be reproduced in the annex to the present report; they will be reproduced as an annex to the next annual report.

4. Communications giving rise to urgent appeals

23. During the period 23 November 2002-7 November 2003, the Working Group transmitted 157 urgent appeals to 47 Governments concerning 812 individuals (778 men and 34 women). In accordance with paragraphs 22 to 24 of its methods of work, the Working Group, without prejudging whether the detention was arbitrary, drew the attention of each of the Governments concerned to the specific case as reported and appealed to them to take the necessary measures to ensure that the detained persons' rights to life and to physical integrity were respected. When the appeal made reference to the critical state of health of certain persons or to particular circumstances, such as failure to execute a court order for release, the Working Group requested the Government concerned to take all necessary measures to have the persons concerned released.

24. During the period under review, 157 urgent appeals were transmitted by the Working Group as follows:

Government concerned	Number of urgent appeals	Persons concerned	Reply
Azerbaijan	4	70 men	Reply to 1
Bangladesh	5	1 woman, 12 men	Reply to 5
Burundi	1	8 men	Reply to 1
China	7	2 women, 11 men	Reply to 7
Colombia	1	1 man	Reply to 1
Comoros	1	1 man	No reply
Cuba	3	1 woman, 4 men	Reply to 3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	4 women, 20 men	Reply to 1
Dominican Republic	1	2 men	Reply to 1
Egypt	5	25 men	Reply to 3
Equatorial Guinea	1	1 man	No reply
Eritrea	3	26 men	No reply
Gabon	1	5 men	No reply
Honduras	1	3 men	Reply to 1
Indonesia	2	21 men	No reply
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8	23 men	Reply to 2
Israel	5	3 women, 10 men	Reply to 5
Jamaica	1	1 man	No reply
Jordan	1	1 man	No reply
Kenya	1	2 men	No reply
Kyrgyzstan	1	1 man	Reply to 1
Lebanon	1	1 man	Reply to 1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	1 man	No reply
Malaysia	3	7 men	Reply to 3

**Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur
on the Question of Torture**

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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS OF:
TORTURE AND DETENTION**

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Theo van Boven

Addendum

**Summary of information, including individual cases, transmitted to
Governments and replies received^{*}**

^{*} The present document is being circulated in the languages of submission only as it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

China

246. By letter dated 4 June 2003, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information concerning the following Falun Gong cases.

247. **Cao Zhenqi** was reportedly arrested on 18 February 2000, when he allegedly went to Beijing to appeal to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong practitioners. He was reportedly taken to the Taerfu County Police Station, where he was allegedly severely beaten with a baton on his face and ribs by the head of the police station. He was reportedly arrested a second time in July 2000 and beaten by police officers until he allegedly lost consciousness.

248. **Xiang Chen** was reportedly arrested on 18 April 2000 for holding up a banner saying, "Falun Dafa is Good" in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. She was reportedly sent to Huangshi City No.1 Labour Camp, where police allegedly handcuffed her ankles and forced her to stay seated on a bed to prevent her from sitting cross-legged on the floor to practise Falun Gong exercises. The shackles reportedly cut into her flesh. She was released on bail 15 days later. She reportedly died on 8 September 2002 as a result of the treatment she had been subjected to.

249. **Li Binghua** reportedly went to Beijing in May 2000 to appeal to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong practitioners. He was allegedly arrested and sentenced to one year of forced labour at Shayang Labour Camp, where he was allegedly deprived of rest and forced to remain in an awkward positions for prolonged periods. He was allegedly frequently beaten by four inmates at the instigation of the camp officers. He was also allegedly locked in a solitary confinement cell for prolonged periods.

250. **Xie Yufeng** was reportedly subjected to electric shocks at the Tuanhe Labour Camp on 19 May 2000, three days after he allegedly started a hunger strike to protest his treatment in the camp, and on 22 June 2000. As a result, his whole body was allegedly swollen, blistered and festering. As his arms became swollen and his wrists were badly injured, the camp guards reportedly used strips made from a bed sheet to tightly bind his arms and legs, causing him additional pain. A guard reportedly stepped on his chest and head and pressed him into the mud. As a result, he reportedly had difficulty breathing, his face was allegedly burnt and he reportedly experienced difficulty walking and standing up.

251. **Sun Shujie** (f), a 45-year-old resident of Jianshan District, Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province, went to Beijing in June 2000 to appeal to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong. She was reportedly arrested and escorted back to her company's detention centre. She was allegedly severely beaten by two policemen and sentenced to one year of forced labour. She was reportedly arrested again in Beijing on 2 September 2001 and escorted back to her company's detention centre, where she was reportedly locked up in a small cell for five days. She was allegedly forced to do heavy labour, which caused her to haemorrhage in October 2001. After her release on 26 December 2001, it is said that four policemen broke into her home and, despite her weak physical condition, allegedly dragged her down the stairs by the feet and threw her into a police van. She was reportedly then detained in the Shuangyashan City Detention Centre. During her detention, Sun Shulie reportedly went on a hunger strike in protest.

252. **Huang Tianming**, from Liulin Village, Sichuan Province, was reportedly arrested on 29 June 2000, taken to the conference room of the village government building and handcuffed to a chair. His face and upper part of the body were reportedly wrapped with poisonous fresh hemp. He was also reportedly beaten with a foot-long bamboo stick for over two hours. As a result, his face was allegedly swollen and his body covered with bruises and other injuries.

253. **Zhang Qingshu** and **Zhong Sufang** (f), were reportedly arrested for practising Falun Gong and taken to the police station of Wenjiang County on 29 June 2000. Zhang Qingshu was reportedly handcuffed, hung up by his wrists until he barely touched the ground, beaten with batons and wooden clubs and whipped with poisonous hemp until he fainted. He was reportedly left hanging until the following day. Zhong Sufang was allegedly subjected to a similar treatment and forced to stand on hemp leaves in bare feet.

254. **Zhang Pinghua** (f) was reportedly arrested on 21 July 2000 while she was going to Beijing to appeal to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong practitioners and sent to the Qingdao Administrative Office. She was allegedly severely beaten upon her arrival, in particular, on her face, head, chin, chest, shoulders and neck. Her head was allegedly slammed against a wall. She was reportedly pushed down onto the floor and officers allegedly stepped on her head and kicked her face. She reportedly sustained bruises and swollen wounds all over her body.

255. **Hao Aitong** (f) was reportedly sent to Jia City Labour Camp on 25 July 2000 for refusing to renounce Falun Gong. She was allegedly placed in a cell too small to stand, sit or lie down in, where she was therefore forced to squat. As a result, her legs allegedly became paralyzed and ulcerated from the lack of blood circulation.

256. **Wang Hongsheng, Ms. Sui and 17 other Falun Gong practitioners** from Taitou township, Shandong Province, were reportedly arrested as they were allegedly travelling to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong practitioners in July 2000. During their detention, they were reportedly beaten with clubs by 20 people led by the local secretaries of the Communist Party Committee, forced to lie on a scalding cement surface and exposed to the sun six hours a day and confined in a garage with no airflow and very high temperatures. They were allegedly deprived of food and water for three consecutive days. Wang Hongsheng, who was reportedly suspected of

being the organizer of the demonstrations, was allegedly tied to a tree with iron cables. His head was allegedly covered with a plastic bag and he was reportedly beaten with wooden sticks and leather whips by some 10 people. His chest and stomach were allegedly burnt with cigarettes. He reportedly lost consciousness.

257. **Luo Xiaoyu** (f) was reportedly detained in the summer of 2000 at the Nanmusi Women's Labour Camp, where she was allegedly frequently beaten with spiked clubs by guards in order to force her to renounce Falun Gong. She reportedly lost consciousness several times. As a result of the treatment she was allegedly subjected to, her body was reportedly swollen, her buttocks torn and bleeding and pus kept running down her legs.

258. **Li Fengqi** (f) and **You Quanfang** (f), both detained at Nanmusi Women's Labour Camp of Zizhong City, Sichuan Province, were reportedly severely beaten with spiked wooden clubs in July 2000 by guards and inmates after the former allegedly ordered the latter to strip the two women.

259. **Ye Xinghua**, a man from Sichuan Province detained at Jiulong town government building, was reportedly arrested along with other Falun Gong practitioners on 25 July 2000. Under the order of the head of the police station, police officers allegedly used wire and hemp stalks to whip them, as a result of which many detainees, including Ye Xinghua, reportedly fainted. His whole body allegedly became swollen. While he was unconscious, he was allegedly handcuffed to a tree for four hours in high temperatures.

260. **Huaiyi Niu** was reportedly detained in the Daqing Forced Labour Camp in August 2000, allegedly without due process. While in detention in the labour camp, he was reportedly subjected to severe ill-treatment and forced labour. As a result, his health allegedly deteriorated quickly. He reportedly died within a month of his release in April 2001.

261. **Zhu Junxiu** (f) was reportedly arrested on 14 October 2000 by plain-clothes police from Xiaojia Village Police Station for distributing Falun Gong materials. She was reportedly first detained at the Xiaojia Village Police Station where she was locked in a dark tiny cold cell for two days. On 16 October 2000, she was reportedly transferred to the Chongzhou City Detention Centre where she was reportedly beaten on the face and temples and dragged by the hair, which caused her to lose consciousness twice. Four days later, she was allegedly transferred to the Huaiyuan Police Station where she was reportedly detained for 40 days in a small dark room whose floor was covered with urine and faeces, where there were no windows, and where she was not allowed to wash or use the toilet. The Chengdu City Police Station allegedly sentenced her to one year of forced labour at the Nanmusi Women's Labour Camp where she was reportedly locked up for eight months.

262. **Han Guiyan**, **Li Xiuzhen** and **Zheng Sufen**, three women from Liaoning Province, were reportedly arrested in October 2000 and detained at the Huludao Detention Centre of Liaoning Province. Han Guiyan was reportedly beaten on a daily basis on her buttocks by two guards with steel-cored plastic clubs. Zheng Sufen was also allegedly beaten in a similar way by the same guards. Li Xiuzhen was reportedly

knocked to the concrete floor and continuously beaten, as a result of which she allegedly had a heart attack.

263. **Mr Xiao** was reportedly subjected to the so-called “water dungeon” on 30 December 2000 at the Huairou Detention Centre in Beijing. This consists of locking a naked person into a small iron cage with spikes on all sides. The cage is then lowered into filthy water up to the victim’s chest or neck in a completely dark room. The victim may be locked in the cage for days or even weeks, and urine and faeces are excreted into the water.

264. **Wang Xiu** (f) was reportedly sent to Heizuizi Labour Camp in December 2000 because she did not want to denounce Falun Gong. She was reportedly deprived of sleep, stripped naked, suspended between two chairs, forced to stretch her arms upwards and subjected to electric shocks.

265. **Liu Guihong**, a woman from Heilongjiang Province, was reportedly arrested on 31 December 2000 while she was on her way to Beijing, and detained in Shanhaiguan City. Police reportedly tied her hands behind her back with one hand pulled up over the shoulder and the other pulled up from the lower back. She was then reportedly severely beaten, kicked and pushed against a wall, as a result of which she allegedly fainted.

266. **Sui Cun** (f) was reportedly taken to the Heijinhé township police station on 14 January 2001, where she was allegedly beaten by the head of the police station, allegedly in an attempt to force her to give up Falun Gong. She was later reportedly sent to the criminal squad where she was allegedly subjected to further beatings. The police reportedly detained her eldest son for 24 hours and hit him in the face over 30 times. Sui Cun was reportedly held without charges at the criminal squad for five days and four nights, during which she was continuously beaten. She was reportedly handcuffed to the heating pipes for prolonged periods. She was allegedly also denied sleep. She was reportedly sentenced to one year of forced labour in April 2001 and sent to the Jiamusi Detention Centre.

267. **Li Xin**, from Baoding City of Hebei Province, was reportedly arrested on 18 January 2001 and detained at the Xuanwu District Detention Centre in Beijing because he allegedly petitioned the Government on behalf of Falun Gong. He was reportedly beaten on sensitive parts of his body with high-voltage electric batons, and cold water and later boiling water were allegedly poured on him. He was allegedly whipped with thorny bamboo sticks, which were allegedly introduced into his anus. He reportedly started a hunger strike to protest against the treatment. Doctors reportedly suggested that his feet needed to be amputated. However, the detention centre officers allegedly took him out of the hospital and put him on a train to Baoding City.

268. **Xu Lihua** (f), detained at Wanjia Labour Camp, was reportedly beaten by camp guards on 24 January 2001. She was allegedly dragged by the hair to a solitary cell and locked in a so-called “iron chair” for eight days with her mouth sealed with tape.

269. **Chen Gang, Duan Peichen, Hu Chang'an, Zhang Dahai, Cui Xiangjun and Lu Changjun**, all detained in Beijing Tuanhe Labour Camp, were allegedly severely beaten in February 2001. Guards allegedly tied their hands behind their backs and pushed them under their beds with only their feet sticking out. According to the information received, other inmates took off their shoes and socks, tied their feet to small camp stools and beat the arches of their feet with the soles of plastic shoes until their feet turned blue. Lu Changjun was reportedly tied to a bed and beaten, as a result of which he has allegedly become paralyzed. The deputy director of the labour camp reportedly forced other inmates to testify that Lu Changjun broke his back falling down while he was mopping the floor.

270. **Zhang Guirong** (f) was reportedly sent to Wanjia Labour Camp on 14 February 2001, where she was allegedly placed in solitary confinement from 22 February to 9 March 2001, forced to stand for 17 to 18 hours a day and not allowed to sleep for 60 consecutive hours. She was allegedly handcuffed to the cell door for three days and two nights, and later hung up with her hands tied behind her back and only the tips of her feet touching the ground. On 19 June 2001 she was reportedly hung up again for 32 hours with her mouth sealed

271. **Yang Yufeng** (f), a medical doctor, was reportedly detained at the Houzishan Welfare Home on 19 November 2000, where she was allegedly forced to sit on very cold ground in her underwear while officers reportedly poured cold water over her body. During her seven-month detention, her health allegedly deteriorated and she became partially paralyzed.

272. **Zhao Jun** was reportedly arrested on 24 February 2001 by policemen from the Nanshan Police Station of Mudanjiang City. At the police station, sharp bamboo sticks were reportedly stuck into his fingers. As a result, he allegedly lost consciousness and he is since then unable to raise his right arm.

273. **Guo Yanbing** and his wife **Fei Yuenying**, residents of Caishan town, Huangmei County, Hubei Province, were reportedly arrested by the police on 6 March 2001 and taken on the following day to Caishan town police station, where Guo Yanbing was allegedly forced to lie half-naked on a cold floor and repeatedly beaten with wooden and rubber batons by eight policemen under the direction of the station's chief. The following day, he was reportedly handcuffed to a window and beaten again until he lost consciousness. A policeman reportedly grabbed the skin of his chest and pull it upwards as hard as he could while another policeman dug his fingers into his skin, pulling up and twisting it. Guo Yanbing allegedly lost consciousness again. He and his wife were reportedly subsequently taken to Huangmei County First Detention Centre. Guo Yanbing was reportedly sentenced to one year in a labour camp and Fei Yuenying was held in detention without charges or trial for nine months before being released.

274. **Yang Xianfeng** (f) and **Zhu Juying** (f), from Shashi City, Hubei Province, were reportedly arrested in March 2001 and held in police custody for nine days. They were reportedly prevented from sleeping by constant bright lights and forced to stand still or remain outside in very low temperatures for prolonged periods. They were reportedly beaten while being forced to sit on a high stool, as a result of which Yang Xianfeng's left arm was fractured. Her eyes were also reportedly doused with water

mixed with red pepper and a lit cigarette was stuffed up her nose, causing her to lose consciousness. She was allegedly tied to a wooden board in a spread-eagle position. Nine days after their arrest, both women were reportedly transferred to Shashi detention centre. In November 2001, Yang Xianfeng and other Falun Gong practitioners reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest their detention. Three of her lower teeth were reportedly pulled out with pliers in order to force-feed her through a tube.

275. **Hou Zhanhai, Li Qiang, Li Qingru, Niu Junhui, Ji Wentao, Fu Hongwei and Guo Zhende**, all detained at Jilin labour camp, reportedly went on a hunger strike on 13 March 2001 to protest the allegedly inhuman treatment at the camp. According to the information received, they were stripped and severely beaten with electric batons by more than 20 camp guards. Niu Junhui was reportedly subsequently transferred to a hospital due to his critical condition. It was reported that Fu Hongwei had already been beaten by other prisoners at the instigation of guards. Pins were reportedly poked into his fingers, his feet were allegedly burned with cigarettes and he was forced to swallow lit cigarettes. Paper rolls were reportedly inserted into his nose and burnt.

276. **Zhao Fengxia** (f) was reportedly severely kicked by a guard at Wanjia Labour Camp on 24 May 2001. As a result, she allegedly suffocated and urinated in her pants and lost consciousness. On other occasions, she was reportedly forced to sit on a hard stool and forbidden to move for long periods. She was also reportedly tied to a bedpost in such a position that, as a result, she could neither stand straight up nor squat down for five days.

277. **Li Haiyan** (f) was reportedly sent along with 60 other female Falun Gong practitioners to the male section of the Wanjia Labour Camp on 24 May 2001. She and seven other women were reportedly hung up on the railing of a top bunk with their arms tied behind their backs and their feet above the ground. As a result, she reportedly fainted and her hands were allegedly numb for days.

278. **Yuzhi Wang**, a 46-year-old businesswoman from Harbin City, was reportedly first arrested around the Chinese New Year of 2000, when she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. While in detention, she was allegedly beaten by other inmates. She was reportedly arrested a second time on 15 July 2000. She was allegedly handcuffed and beaten during interrogation. She was reportedly arrested a third time in July 2001 and accused of having connections with "foreign (subversive) forces". She was initially detained at the Yaziquan Second Detention Centre of Harbin City, and later transferred to Wanjia forced labour camp on 6 November 2001. According to the information received, when she decided to start a hunger strike, she was force-fed with cold water mixed with cornflour by doctors who allegedly used a steel clamp to keep her mouth open and violently inserted a thick rubber tube through her nose into her stomach, as a result of which she reportedly suffered serious bleeding and sustained bruises. Other inmates were allegedly ordered to beat her. After nine months in the camp, her health condition seriously deteriorated and she was eventually released. However, following her recovery, she was reportedly ordered to return to the labour camp. She was alleged to have fled to the United Arab Emirates and subsequently to Canada. Since she publicized her story, her relatives in

China have allegedly been subjected to threats and her youngest brother was arrested in January 2003.

279. **Liu Aiqing** (f) was reportedly arrested by the police on 4 June 2001 in Majia village of Shunjiayi town, punched and slapped several times by police officers. She was reportedly beaten again for several hours on the evening of 6 June 2001 by six policemen, who were allegedly drunk. She was allegedly beaten with high-voltage electric batons, metal clubs and leather belts. She was reportedly transferred to a hospital in critical condition on the following day. A medical examination reportedly revealed many serious injuries, including haematuria, hypotension and dehydration. According to the information received, many blood clots were pumped out of her swollen legs and surgical drainage was performed. Plastic surgery was allegedly used to cover up evidences of the alleged treatment.

280. **Qi Yingjun**, a detainee at Wangcun Forced Labour Camp, was reportedly forced to sit on the so-called “triangle-ridged iron plank” and at the same time given electric shocks with batons in June 2001. According to the information received, the “triangle-ridged iron plank” is made of iron with very sharp triangular ridges. Individuals are reportedly forced to sit on it, which causes the buttocks to bleed and fester.

281. **Yang Xiuli** (f), along with other Falun Gong practitioners, were reportedly severely beaten by guards and subsequently dragged into solitary confinement cells on 18 June 2001 in the Wanjia Labour Camp. Yang Xiuli was allegedly hung up by her wrists for almost 48 hours, pulled by the hair and had her head slammed against an iron heater. She was reportedly not allowed to use the toilet.

282. **Peng Zhenhe** was reportedly sentenced to one year of labour camp for appealing to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong in 2001. He was reportedly shackled and confined in a small cage for days at Changlinzi Labour Camp. According to the information received, on 2 July 2001 he began a hunger strike that lasted 53 days, during which he was reportedly tied to a so-called “iron chair” and force-fed several times through a tube inserted through his nostrils. He is reported to have lost consciousness on several occasions as a result.

283. **Pan Juying** (f), from Huguo village, Hubei Province, was reportedly taken by the deputy director of the Public Security Bureau and a police officer to a guest house on the second floor of the National Tax Bureau on 10 August 2001. According to the information received, she was pinned to the ground and her toes were smashed. Her soles, ankles and calves were reportedly crushed. She was allegedly hung up by the back, whipped and slapped. Water was reportedly forced into her mouth while her nose was squeezed shut. On 11 August 2002 her hands were reportedly tied for 10 minutes in a bag in which there was allegedly a poisonous snake, which reportedly bit her.

284. **Tong Lijun** was reportedly arrested at the end of June 2001 and sent to Jinzhou Detention Centre, where he was allegedly forced-fed and made to drink large quantities of water. The guards pierced the skin on his back with threaded needles. They also allegedly pierced the outside part of his leg with rusty nails. The lower front part of his legs was reportedly hit with chunks of wood, which were allegedly also

used to press on the swellings. His penis was reportedly pierced at the level of the urethral orifice with needles and icy cold water was poured over it. Needles were also said to have been inserted under his fingernails and his toenails were allegedly smashed with chunks of wood.

285. **Cao Yingchun** (f) was reportedly sent to Wanjia Labour Camp where, on 19 July 2001, she was allegedly force-fed and beaten. On the following days, male convicts reportedly removed her from her cell by dragging her out by her hands and feet. She was reportedly beaten and force-fed again.

286. **Liu Zhengxing** was reportedly beaten by Cuijiayu town local authorities when in July 2001 he allegedly refused to put his fingerprints on a statement renouncing Falun Gong. He was reportedly beaten with wooden clubs and iron-cored rubber batons and boiling water was poured over his body.

287. **Han Haidong** was reportedly sentenced to forced labour in the Liaoyang Labour Camp where, on 13 September 2001, guards allegedly forced him to stand on a column made of seven bricks, cuffed his wrists to the top of a steel gate and left him in this position for hours. When he lost his balance, the bricks fell and he was allegedly left hanging in the air for more than one hour. Later on that day, a guard reportedly tied his wrists to the beams of the ceiling. On 15 September 2001, he was allegedly hung up the same way for the whole day. On the following day, an officer reportedly hung him on the wires of a telephone pole with six bricks under his feet. He was allegedly hung in various ways until 18 September 2001.

288. **Yang Chongyu** (f) was reportedly arrested in Beijing in October 2001 when she went to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was reportedly detained for one month in the Wenjiang County Detention Centre and then transferred to the Wanchun Town Mental Hospital where she was forcefully given medicine and injected with different kinds of tranquilizers.

289. **Cui Qiuju** (f) was reportedly beaten by guards while she was detained at the Shibalihe Forced Labour Camp during December 2001. She was later sent to a hospital where it was allegedly discovered that her internal organs had been injured by the beatings and that she was suffering from kidney necrosis. Three months after her release, Cui Qiuju was reportedly arrested again, subjected to electric shocks and beaten with rubber batons.

290. **Li Yanming**, a woman from Changchun City, Jilin Province, was reportedly taken away from home on 25 January 2002 by police officers from Changchun City. On the following day, she was reportedly taken to a remote building, where she was allegedly forced to sit on the so called "tiger bench", which is a small iron bench on which the person's hands are tied together behind the back while his or her knees are also tied down. Hard objects are reportedly inserted under the tied legs, causing the legs to bend upward in an unnatural way that eventually causes them to break at the knees. Li Yanming was reportedly forced to sit straight up with her eyes looking straight ahead, her hands were reportedly placed on her knees and she was allegedly not allowed to turn her head, close her eyes, talk to anyone or raise her hand. She was reportedly beaten whenever she moved on the bench.

291. **Li Huiqi** (f) was reportedly arrested on 2 December 2001 by police from the Weiming Street Police Station in Shijiazhuang City. On 2 February 2002, she was reportedly sent to the Second Squad, Fourth Brigade of the Shijiazhuang Forced Labour Camp for a one-year term. There, her health was said to have deteriorated, as a result of the treatment she was allegedly subjected to by “610 Office” and labour camp officials. She was also allegedly denied family visits, although her relatives came to the centre many times. She was reportedly transferred to the People’s Hospital of Hebei Province on 8 April 2002 in a very critical condition. According to the information received, she was emaciated and many of her organs were malfunctioning and she had to be put on a ventilator. As she remained in serious condition, she was allegedly transferred to the Third Hospital of Hebei Province on 30 May 2002. She was reportedly released on 12 December 2002. She reportedly suffers from a urinary tract infection, pneumonia, and frequent muscle spasms since then. She allegedly cannot breathe without a ventilator. She is reported not to have received any financial support to cover her medical treatment.

292. **Mu Xiangjie** (f) was reportedly forced to stand outside in the snow for three days and nights in January 2002 in the Tianjin City Women’s Labour Camp, allegedly as a punishment for having refused to give up Falun Gong. As a result, her hands and feet were frozen and swollen, and then became so infected that she allegedly could not walk for one month. Mu Xiangjie was reportedly kept handcuffed for prolonged periods. The handcuffs allegedly cut into her flesh. According to information received, she was hung up during the day and sent to a solitary cell at night. While she was in the solitary cell, guards reportedly strapped her arms to the window and she was not allowed to sleep for a week. She was also reportedly beaten on her arms with electric batons.

293. **Zaixin Wei**, aged 63, was reportedly arrested on 7 February 2002 by policemen from the Fushun City Public Security Bureau Section 1 and Liangshizhan police substation and sent on the following day to Wujiabao Labour Camp, where he was allegedly denied family visits. In June 2002, he was reportedly sent to the Fushun City Jiangjun police substation No.2 detention centre to await his sentence. It is alleged that there, policemen incited other inmates to beat him. He was said to have been sent to the city hospital in July 2002 and later released. According to the information received, he died on 15 November 2002.

294. **Xinzhi Gu** (f) was allegedly arrested on 2 April 2002 because she was posting Falun Gong flyers around Miyi County, and severely beaten at the local police station. She was then allegedly sent to the Miyi detention centre where she was believed to have started a hunger strike to protest against her allegedly arbitrary detention. She was reportedly force-fed for one month. It is alleged that on 4 October 2002, she was sent to the hospital, where she reportedly died on the same night. Police reportedly cremated her body without the family’s permission.

295. **Gaidi Zhu**(f) was reportedly arrested by policemen from the Donsanmalu Police Station in the summer of 2002 and sent to a detention centre. She was allegedly beaten by other inmates and, as a result, her condition reportedly became very critical. She was allegedly released on “medical parole” but reportedly died on 3 October 2002.

301. By the same letter, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received further information on **Gao Shuyan**, whose case was included in his letter dated 2 September 2002 (see E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.1, para. 307), to which the Government responded by letter 9 January 2003 (see below). According to this information, she was reportedly locked in the so-called “iron chairs” for 28 days and then hung up by their wrists on their cell door for two days between 18 and 20 June 2001, while in detention at the Wanijia Labour Camp. She was reportedly later given a 20-month sentence.

302. By the same letter the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received further information on **Wang Fang, Zuo Xiuyun and Li Yanhong**, whose cases were included in his letter dated 2 September 2002 (see E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.1, para. 320), to which the Government responded by letter dated 9 January 2003 (see below). According to this information, at Wanjiia Labour Camp, between 18 and 20 June 2001, several male prisoners were ordered to hold them down and to use knives and spoons to scrape their bodies, after which the three women were allegedly forced to lie down on the dirty floors of the solitary cell, where they were reportedly not provided with any spare clothes, bedding or food. Wang Fang was reportedly hung up for nearly 40 hours and beaten with an electric baton.

303. By letter dated 4 June 2003, sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information on the following Falun Gong practitioners. By letter dated 12 November 2003 the Government responded to some of the cases.

304. **Qunhua Shu** (f), a 40-year-old resident of the 3rd community of Banshan Village in Suining City, Sichuan Province, was reportedly arrested on 20 July 1999 and detained for three months and subjected to ill-treatment. On 24 January 2000, local police officers reportedly ambushed her 5th floor apartment and tried to force her to turn over the Falun Gong materials she had in her possession. She was reportedly thrown out the window and died on the spot.

305. **Yu Lixin**, a woman detained at the Dalian City Detention Centre, was reportedly forced to stand with her hands clasped behind her head and, at the same time, bow down at a 90-degree angle while she was allegedly beaten, kicked and shocked on the back of her neck with an electric baton on 15 April 2001. On the following day, she was reportedly taken to a room on the 5th floor, apparently to clean it. Shortly after having been escorted to the room, she was allegedly seen falling from the window. She reportedly died as a result of the fall.

306. **Li Zetao** was reportedly sent to the Team No. 7 of Xishanping Labour Camp on 8 September 2000, where other inmates held on criminal grounds were allegedly ordered to beat him in order to force him to renounce Falun Gong. According to the information received, since 29 May 2001, he was forced to carry human faeces to a

dump site. He was also believed to have been deprived of rest at night. It is alleged that guards folded a newspaper into a hat and put it on his head, tied his arms to a stick to from a straight line, hung a barrel full of urine on each of his arms and forced him to hold up the barrels for hours. At the same time, they allegedly poked him with a broom in the back. He was also reportedly punched and kicked and a knife was allegedly inserted in his anus. He reportedly died on 30 May 2001, as a result of the ill-treatment he had been subjected to.

307. **Li Changjun** was reportedly detained on 16 May 2001 for printing information from the Internet on the banned Falun Gong movement. According to the information received, on 27 June 2001, the Wuhan police notified his family of his death. According to his mother, who is reported to have been allowed to see her son's body shortly after he died, his face and neck were black and blue, his fists were clenched, his teeth were out of place, his face was distorted and his whole back looked as if it was burned.

308. **Zhao Zichu**, detained at Wuxue City No. 1 Detention Centre, was reportedly released in July 2001, when the police saw him spitting up blood. He reportedly could not recover and died shortly afterwards.

309. **Chen Qiulan** (f) reportedly died in custody on 24 August 2001 at the Daqing City Detention Centre, Heilongjiang Province. Although a police officer allegedly made public statements according to which the cause of her death was a heart attack, other sources have allegedly reported that Chen Qiulan died due to the severe beatings she had been subjected to many times while in detention at the Daqing City Detention Centre and the denial of medical treatment.

310. **Deming Shen** was reportedly arrested while distributing Falun Dafa material in Shenzhen City. He was allegedly detained for six months in the Jiujiachun Detention Centre, where as a result of the treatment received, he allegedly suffered a mental breakdown and his health deteriorated. He reportedly died on 8 September 2002.

312. **Hongmin Li** (f) was reportedly arrested by officers of the Mudanjiang City police department on 16 September 2002. In the afternoon of the same day, she was allegedly beaten to death. According to the information received, the police dropped her corpse from a building and claimed that she committed suicide. Her body was allegedly cremated on 19 September 2002. The police department allegedly threatened her family members not to make public the case.

313. **Jingyi Wang** was reportedly arrested by police officers in February 2002 for producing Falun Fong materials and taken to Wafangdian City Detention Centre. In September 2002 he was reportedly sentenced to a five-year jail term. On

21 September 2002, 18 days after having been transferred to Liaoyang City's Huazi Jail in Liaoning Province, he was reportedly tortured to death.

314. **Ouyang Wei** was reportedly detained by three police officers from Lanzhou City, Anling District Police Station National Security Squad on 16 October 2002 and sent on the following day to the Gansu Province First Labour Camp (Ping'antai) to serve a one-year sentence. Other inmates allegedly beat his head severely. He allegedly died two days after his arrival. Needle marks on both of Ouyang Wei's wrists allegedly suggested that drug had been injected.

315. **Fengxia Xiong** (f) reportedly died on 13 October 2002, while in detention at the Lihuzhuang Town detention centre. She was allegedly arrested on 1 October 2002 with some other 18 Falun Gong practitioners from Gucheng Town. At the detention centre, she was allegedly hung from the ceiling and beaten with rubber hoses, wooden clubs and other weapons. During the night of 13 October 2002, she was allegedly force-fed until she died. According to the information received, Fengxia Xiong's family asked unsuccessfully for an autopsy report.

316. **Xiuqin Xing** (f) was reportedly sent to Songlindian Police Station on 15 September 2002, where she was allegedly handcuffed to a tree for three days and nights and hung for half a month, incapacitating the lower half of her body. It is alleged that on 16 November 2002, the police asked her relatives to pick her up and take her home but she died the next morning. When her family members went to the town Government to find out the reason for her death, the officials reportedly refused to meet with them.

318. **Baochen Huang**, aged 65, was reportedly interrogated and arrested in July 2002 by four policemen from the Yushu City Public Security Bureau and transferred to the Weizigou Labour Camp in Changchun City, where other inmates were allegedly ordered to beat him and where he was allegedly refused food or water for days. according to the information received, on 7 November 2002, when the labour camp sent two policemen and a doctor to take him home, Baochen Huang was unable to recognize anyone and his whole body was swollen. His family reportedly sent him to the hospital immediately, where he died 20 days later.

319. **Hongyue Hu** (f) reportedly disappeared on 28 September 2002 along with another Falun Gong practitioner of near Funanhe River in Chengdu City. In November 2002, her work unit allegedly received a notice from the Public Security saying that she had died. It is reported that the policemen only showed a picture of her body and told her family that she had "died from starvation." On 19 November 2002, her body was cremated by the police without the consent of her family. The details of her death were allegedly still under investigation.

320. **Hongjie Shi** was reportedly beaten to death by policemen on 28 November 2002, when some Falun Gong materials were allegedly found at his place.

322. **Rongzhen Jiang** (f) reportedly died on 20 November 2002 in the Ha'erbin Drug Rehabilitation Centre as a result of the treatment she was subjected to. The Centre reportedly claimed that she died of a heart attack. However, according to eyewitnesses, her body presented wounds and marks possibly left by electric shocks. There were allegedly also holes on her forehead and back.

323. **Zhixiang Luo** (f) and her husband, **Guohua Huang** were reportedly arrested in Haizhu District of Guangzhou City by policemen from the "610 Office" on 29 November 2002. They were reportedly detained in the Haizhu District Detention Centre, where they were allegedly subjected to severe ill-treatment. Zhixiang Luo allegedly started a hunger strike and her health reportedly deteriorated rapidly before she was sent to hospital on 4 December 2002. She reportedly died on that same day, allegedly by falling from a building. Her husband was allegedly still in detention.

324. **Fengwei Wang** (f) was reportedly arrested on 14 January 2002 by police officers from Yanggu County, Shandong Province, and severely beaten before being sent to the detention centre of Shen County, where she was allegedly repeatedly beaten. She reportedly died in November 2002 as a result of the beatings.

325. **Ms. Hou** (f) reportedly died as a result of the treatment she was subjected to at the Ping'antai Labour Camp in Gansu Province on 29 November 2002. Her ribs and pelvis were allegedly fractured and she had suffered from severe haemorrhaging. Shortly after her death, the police reportedly sent her body to be cremated.

326. **Huajiang He** was reportedly arrested by policemen from the Qingxin Police Substation of Ranghulu District in Daqing City on 16 September 2002. On 23 December 2002, he was allegedly sent to the Daqing Labour Camp, where he reportedly died as a result of the treatment he was subjected to upon his arrival. According to the information received, his corpse was seen on the following day bearing strangulation marks around his throat and other signs of ill-treatment. His body was allegedly transferred to a different location for cremation.

328. **Guiying Meng** (f) reportedly was reportedly arrested in June 2002 by police officers from the Manzhouli City Police Department and detained in a city detention centre for more than seven months. During her detention, she was allegedly beaten and force-fed. According to the information received, she was released on 20 January 2003, and her family immediately took her to the Manzhouli City Hospital, where she reportedly died on 24 January 2003.

329. **Liu Jie** (f) was reportedly arrested on 6 February 2003 and taken to the Second Detention Centre in Shuangcheng City, where she was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment. It is reported that on 17 February 2003, her family was informed of her death.

330. **Lan Hu** was reportedly arrested in January 2002 and detained in Jiujiang City Detention Centre for nearly a year. He was reportedly sentenced in December 2002 to 11 years in detention to be served at Nanchang City Prison, where he was allegedly forced to work for up to 15 hours a day. On 9 February 2003 his family was reportedly informed of his death and came to the prison where they reportedly found his body emaciated.

338. **Liu Xiaofen** was reportedly arrested in January 2000 by police officers from the Wuzhan Town police station, where she was allegedly kept for several months. Although she was reportedly five-months pregnant and was expecting twins, she was reportedly severely beaten by the police station director, dragged by the hair and kicked. She was reportedly released just before she gave birth and after she paid 5,000 Yuan.

339. **Jiang Zhongli**, a pregnant woman, was reportedly arrested in January 2000 and taken to Hengyang City Detention Centre, where she was allegedly severely beaten. As a result, she reportedly had a miscarriage and her health condition allegedly deteriorated to the point that she was eventually released and later put under house arrest.

340. **Lu Yunzhen** was reportedly arrested in January 2000 in Beijing because she allegedly belongs to Falun Gong, and taken back to her town, Fengcheng City. According to the information received, as she was pregnant, the Chief of the Fengcheng City police station reportedly ordered a forced abortion, which was reportedly carried out in a hospital.

341. **Liang Mei**, a resident of Sichuan Province, was reportedly arrested in February 2000. She and her baby daughter were allegedly slapped by the police at the time of arrest. According to the information received, on the night of 19 July 2000, policemen of the local police station took her away from her place. She was allegedly taken to the police station, where her hands were allegedly shackled behind a tree and her mouth sealed with a tape for a prolonged period to the point that her clothes became soaked by her milk. She was reportedly kept at the detention centre for 15 days, during which her baby was left without her milk.

342. **Wang Shaona** and her husband were reportedly arrested on 15 February 2000, after they allegedly went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. They were both reportedly taken to the Shekou Detention Centre. She was six-months pregnant and was allegedly forced to abort in order to make her detention legally valid. According to the information received, they were detained again on 30 June 2000. Wang Shaona was reportedly forced to abort a second time and subsequently taken to the Nashan District Detention Centre, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province.

343. **Wang Xia** was reportedly arrested on 19 February 2000 in Beijing after she allegedly appealed on behalf of the Falun Gong. She was reportedly beaten during interrogation at Linhe City police station. On the following day, she was reportedly transferred to Hohhot City Women's Labour Camp, where, despite being three-months pregnant, she was allegedly forced to do hard labour, to stay in awkward positions for prolonged periods and subjected to electric shocks. She was reportedly hung up by her handcuffed wrists for entire days. On 30 July 2000, when she was eight-months pregnant, she was reportedly taken back to Linhe City police station, where she was allegedly subjected to an attempted forced abortion. According to the information received, one month after she gave birth, she was forced to leave her house as she allegedly renounced to give up Falun Gong.

344. **Zou Guirong**, detained at Masanjia Labour Camp, was repeatedly beaten and subjected to electric shocks after journalists visited the camp in February 2000.

Toothpicks were also allegedly inserted under her fingernails. She was also allegedly forced to uncover her breasts and walk from one cell to another and hung upside down until her face turned red and her eyes protruded.

345. **Yang Ping** was reportedly arrested in March 2000, when she allegedly went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was allegedly pregnant at the time of arrest and subjected to a forced abortion. She was reportedly initially detained at the Zhonghualu Police Station and later at the Caidian Police Station, both in Wuhan City.

346. **Zhang Wuying** and her husband were reportedly severely beaten and kicked in April 2000 in front of the State Appeal's Office by over 22 policemen. She was reportedly four-months pregnant at that time. One month later, an officer from the Cuizhu police station reportedly ordered her to be sent to the Military 102 Mental Hospital to have an abortion. It was however alleged that the forced-abortion failed and that she eventually gave birth. On 8 February 2001, she and her husband were reportedly arrested again. During the arrest, the baby was allegedly injured on the head and legs.

347. **Bai Lili, Chan Shuhua** and **Zheng Baohua** had reportedly been detained at Women's Labour Camp in Shijiazhuang City since May 2000. Detainees had reportedly been held in a room that was about 40° Celsius for a whole day during which they were allegedly prohibited from going out or even using the toilet. Many detainees were allegedly subjected to sexual abuse by guards, such as hitting them on their breasts. Bai Lili is believed to have lost her hearing after she was allegedly slapped on the face with the soles of shoes. Chan Shuhua reportedly sustained many scars on her body from being scratched. Zheng Baohua was allegedly hung up with only her toes slightly touching the ground for an extended period of time.

348. **Dou Jianhua** was reportedly arrested in June 2000, when she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and taken to Beishan Detention Centre in Lianzhushan Town, where she was allegedly forced to load heavy bricks, although she was pregnant. This reportedly resulted in a miscarriage.

349. **Li Naimei** and **Wu Xiaoping**, along with other female Falun Gong practitioners, were reportedly arrested and sent to Jingxing County Detention Centre in Hebei Province at the end of July 2000. According to the information received, during their detention, all female practitioners were stripped naked, beaten and subjected to electric shocks by policemen. Wu Xiaoping was reportedly given electric shocks to her mouth and vagina. Policemen allegedly applied electric shocks to Li Naimei's breasts, despite the fact that she still had wounds left over from an operation to remove a tumour. She was also reportedly subjected to electric shocks on her genitals and perineum.

350. **Liu Yanhua** was reportedly arrested in October 2000 and taken to the Yingtaoyuan police station of Weifang City allegedly for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong. Although she was allegedly pregnant at the time of her arrest, she was reportedly severely beaten by the Deputy Chief of the police station, who allegedly also stuffed cigarettes into her nose and kicked her on her back.

351. **Yan Juying** was reportedly arrested on 6 October 2000, when she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and sent to the Sanhe City Police Bureau. During the transfer, she was reportedly beaten, kicked, slapped on the face and pulled by the hair by policemen. She was allegedly lifted into the air and violently thrown onto the ground. A policeman allegedly whipped her numerous times and subjected her to electric shocks. He reportedly threatened to slash her body with boiling water and to order some men to rape her. According to the information received, she was ordered to take off her clothes and was sexually abused when she refused to obey.

352. **Li Shulan** was reportedly arrested on 30 November 2000 and taken to Haidan Branch of the Beijing Police Bureau. It is alleged that the police stripped off all her clothing, except for her underwear, and put her in a cell, where she was reportedly severely beaten by other inmates allegedly instigated by a police officer. Her hair was allegedly pulled and her head knocked against a wall and a towel tightly tied around her neck to choke her until she lost consciousness. Her eyelids, face, breast and chest were allegedly pierced with a ballpoint pen. Despite her poor condition, the police allegedly subjected her to electric shocks. Li Shulan reportedly underwent a hunger strike to protest against this treatment. According to the information received, she suffered from vaginal bleeding and part of her body remained numb for a year. When she was released one year later, she was reportedly unable to walk normally.

353. **Shi**, a woman from Jilin Province detained at Heizuizi Labour Camp was reportedly subjected to electric shock in early winter 2000. As a result, her menstrual period reportedly abruptly ceased.

354. **Huang Qifen** was reportedly arrested on 20 December 2000, when she went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and was taken to a police station where, according to the information received, her face, breasts, genitals and other parts of her body were seriously burned and injured from being shocked with electric batons. She reportedly fell unconscious as a result of the severe beatings she was subjected to. She was reportedly told that she would only be released if she agreed to state that the burns had been self-inflicted.

355. **Liu Xiaolian** was reportedly taken to labour camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, in December 2000, after she went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. She was reportedly denied drinking water for nine days and police allegedly stomped on her back. She was reportedly later escorted to a detention centre in Chibi town, where she is believed to have been held for 20 months during which she was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment. According to the information received, she was never allowed a family visit or a full night's sleep, she was severely beaten and kicked and forced to kneel down on the ground for twelve hours. On one occasion she was allegedly taken to the hospital, where she was allegedly forcibly injected with a substance that caused her to have blood in her stool again. She was allegedly released after she went on a hunger strike. However, she was reportedly still closely monitored at home and reportedly arrested again once her eyesight recovered.

356. **Gao Xunhong** was reportedly arrested on 22 December 2000 in Beijing where she had gone to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and taken Pingshan County Police Station in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province. She was allegedly severely

beaten on various occasions. Policemen allegedly covered her eyes and force-fed her with hot pepper powder, poked her body with pins, stripped off her clothes and sexually harassed her.

357. **Gu Peng**, her husband and her six-month-old baby were reportedly arrested in January 2001 in Beijing for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong. She was reportedly repeatedly subjected to electric shocks. Her husband was reportedly sent to a labour camp located in Boading. According to the information received, as she appealed for his release, she was taken to a mental hospital, where she was allegedly forced to take drugs with mentally debilitating effect.

358. **Chen Yali** as well as other Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Wanijia Labour Camp, were reportedly locked in the so-called "iron chairs" for 28 days and then hung up by their wrists on their cell door for two days between 18 and 20 June 2001. Chen Yali was also reportedly subjected to electric shocks. A guard was reported to have grabbed her by her breast and to have shout obscenities at her. To protest against this treatment, she allegedly underwent a 39-day hunger strike.

359. **Wang Hongmei** was reportedly arrested on 7 June 2001 by police officers from Lanzhou University Police Station allegedly on the grounds that she refused to stop practicing Falun Gong. She was reportedly sent to the Taoshuping Detention Centre in Lanzhou City, where she allegedly underwent a hunger strike to protest her detention. She was reportedly pregnant at that time and subjected to a forced abortion by the police.

360. **Xu**, a resident of Xinglong Town, Sichuan Province, was reportedly arrested in late July 2001 by the Xinglong Town Local Government. Although she was nursing a nine-month-old baby at that time, she was allegedly kept without her baby at the Government building. According to the information received, she was hung up by her handcuffed wrists and beaten. The alleged pressure on her breasts resulting from the hanging and beatings reportedly forced her milk out.

361. **Wang Youxia** was reportedly arrested by Cuijiagu Town police officers for hanging up Falun Gong banners in August 2001. She was allegedly pregnant at the time of her arrest. She was reportedly severely beaten by the officers and allegedly suffered a miscarriage as a result.

362. **Yang Dingying** and **Zhu Jiayan** were reportedly arrested in December 1999 and taken by the Security Section of the Fourth Machinery Company to a detention centre, where they were allegedly subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment before being released 15 days later. They were reportedly detained for another 15 days in July 2000 by officers of the Yulukou Police Station. In October 2001, they were reportedly arrested again and detained at the Yulukou Police Station. Yang Dingying was reportedly subjected to sleep deprivation and other forms of ill-treatment. According to the information received, after eight months of detention, she was sentenced to one year at the Second Brigade of the Shayang Labor Camp for allegedly refusing to give up the practice of Falun Gong. In the camp, she was allegedly forced to work for long hours. It is reported that she was frequently forced to sit on small stools for the entire day. Zhu Jiayan was allegedly not allowed to sleep for several nights. She was reportedly handcuffed for about half a month and subjected to severe

ill-treatment. She allegedly started a hunger strike to protest it as a result of which she was allegedly force-fed. After eight months of detention, she was reportedly sentenced to one year in a forced labour camp in June 2002, and sent to the Ninth Brigade of the Shayang Labor Camp. In the camp, guards, together with inmates, reportedly beat her and did not allow her to sleep. On the day she was released, a group of inmates reportedly threatened her with death, slapped her face with slippers and stuffed her mouth with dirty cloth, which made her face swell and bleed. Zhu Jiayan was reportedly taken to the Shashi re-education centre on 31 October 2002. One month later, she was reportedly detained in a detention centre for another two months. On 21 February 2003, she was reportedly escorted to the Wuhan re-education centre, where she was allegedly subjected on a daily basis to ill-treatment by four inmates for a period of at least 20 days.

379. On 21 May 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning **Minli Wand** (f), a Falun Gong practitioner, who was reportedly arrested by officers of the Public Security Bureau on 12 May 2003 in Jilin City. She allegedly tried to escape her arrest by jumping out of a window. As a result, two of her ribs were reportedly broken. She was reportedly taken by the police to the City Hospital under strict and constant surveillance. A laryngotomy was reportedly forcefully performed on her allegedly in order to make her stop talking about Falun Gong. As a result, she had reportedly not been able to speak anymore.

386. On 11 June 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women concerning **Wei Xingyan**, a student, who was reportedly arrested on 11 May 2003 along with a dozen of other students and teachers from Chongqing University and China Southwest University of Political Science and Law for hanging banners and balloons commemorating 13 May, the anniversary of the introduction of Falun Gong. According to information received, on 13 May 2003, several policemen took her to a cell in Baihelin Detention Center of Shapingba District, and forced two female inmates to strip her. One of the uniformed policemen reportedly pushed her to the ground and raped her as the other inmates watched. As she engaged in a hunger strike to protest her treatment, police reportedly botched a violent force-feeding attempt, seriously injuring both her trachea oesophagus, leaving her unable to speak. On 22 May 2003, she was reportedly transferred to the Southwest Hospital in Chongqing City, but her condition was not known at the time of writing the urgent appeal.

398. On 29 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on right to freedom of opinion and expression, concerning **Yan Jun**, an Internet activist who is believed to have been detained since 2 April 2003. He was reportedly formally arrested on 9 May 2003. It is reported that during his detention at Xi'an No. 1 Detention Center he has been repeatedly subjected to beatings by other prisoners, allegedly under the encouragement of the Public Security Police. On 28 June 2003, his nose was reportedly broken and he was transferred to the hospital for treatment. He reportedly made official complaints about this treatment but it is alleged that officials had not passed them to the Procuratorate. Fears were expressed that he may be at risk of further torture or other forms of ill-treatment.

399. On 7 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal, concerning **Yao Fuxin** and **Xiao Yunliang**, two labour activists whose cases were included in two urgent appeals jointly sent by the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of opinion and expression on 9 April and 28 May 2002 respectively (E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.1, paras 337 and 340). The Government provided the Special Rapporteurs with a response by letter dated 13 December 2002. On 8 October 2003 these two men were reportedly transferred from Jingzhou prison to Lingyuan Prison, which is believed to be a huge penal colony where cases of torture and other forms of ill-treatment have been alleged. It is alleged that due to a lack of proper medical facilities available in Lingyuan Prison, their health condition has seriously deteriorated since their transfer. Their respective relatives were allegedly allowed to visit them on 22 October 2003. Serious concern was expressed for their physical integrity if they did receive prompt and adequate medical assistance.

400. On 14 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on the right to health concerning four female Falun Gong practitioners. On 27 September 2003, **Yang Fenglian** was reportedly taken to Xihuanlu Brainwashing Center, where she allegedly went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. She allegedly vomited blood and lost conscious several times after being force-fed. It was reported that the "610 Office" ordered her to be secretly transferred to Shijiazhuang City but her whereabouts were allegedly unknown. Yang Fenglian and **her 16-year-old daughter** had allegedly been arrested and subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment in the past. **Tian Li** was reportedly beaten by the head of the "610 Office" in Weihai City, and four other officers on 22 May 2002. She was reported to have also been severely beaten at Weihai police station, before being transferred to Weihai Height Detention Centre, where she was allegedly forced to sit in an iron chair torture device and exposed under the sun until her body was numb. As a result, she allegedly lost consciousness and became paralyzed. She was reportedly subsequently released. **Chen Yinghua** was reportedly arrested on 8 August 2003 by Jiading City police and taken to a local detention centre on 13 September 2003, where she went on a hunger strike to protest her detention. She was allegedly force-fed with a tube inserted through her nasal passage and into her

stomach while being handcuffed and tightly tied to a bed. On 26 September 2003, she was reportedly sent to the Zhejiang Province Prison Hospital for further similar force-feeding. It was alleged that as a result, her entire body convulsed with pain and she vomited blood. It was reported that when she was untied from the bed, she was too weak to walk, her face was very pale, and her hands and feet were ice cold, her arms swollen and bruised and her blood could not circulate properly. Needles were allegedly inserted into her bruises. She was reportedly released on bail on 13 October 2003.

401. On 17 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working-Group and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, concerning **Li Qian**. She was reportedly taken away from her home in Shanghai on 1 November 2003 by members of the National Security Bureau from Suzhou City and Shanghai City. Since then, her whereabouts were reportedly unknown.

402. On 8 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders, concerning **Huang Qi**, publisher of the Internet site "Tianwan", for whom communications were sent on behalf of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression on 26 July 2002 and 24 October 2003, and the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Representative on human rights defenders on 31 July 2003. Huang Qi is reportedly serving a five-year sentence for "subversion" and "attempting to overthrow the state". He was allegedly put in solitary confinement in a dark, two-square-meter unfurnished cell in which he had to sleep on the floor after representatives from the organization "Reporters Without Borders" tried to visit him in the top security Nanchong prison on 26 October 2003. He was reportedly moved several days later into a "closely monitored" unfurnished cell, shared with other prisoners.

403. On 9 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, concerning **Lu Guiling**. According to information received, Ms. Guiling, who was reportedly arrested in January 2002 and sentenced to 19 years of forced labour in Weihai City after she reportedly broadcasted a video explaining Falun Gong on public television, was ill-treated during her detention and went on hunger strike to protest. She was reportedly released because her health had seriously deteriorated, and two-months later re-arrested by the local police, and sent on 22 September 2003 to the Shandong Province women's jail in Jinan city, where she again went on hunger strike. She was reportedly force-fed and injected drugs, and as a result has allegedly developed amyotrophica, has lost a lot of weight and cannot move by herself, and it is reported that the authorities refuse to release her for medical treatment.

**Reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteur
on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions**

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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION
OF DISAPPEARANCES AND SUMMARY EXECUTIONS**

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Asma Jahangir

GE.03-17260 (E) 190104

pre-trial detention are tortured to death by law enforcement agents who are seeking to obtain self-incriminating confessions. Of particular concern is a case sent to the Government of Azerbaijan on 4 June 2003 jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture relating to a resident of Baku who was reportedly subjected to ill-treatment by a prosecutor along with police officers from the 19th Nasimi district police station on 28 May 2003. The victim was allegedly tortured to death in order to make him confess a crime he claimed he had not committed.

35. Other cases indicate deaths within prison precincts either as a result of torture by wardens, or due to negligence by prison authorities. The Special Rapporteur also received many cases of death in custody alleging lack of medical attention. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur wishes to express her particular concern over the case of Boris Shikhmuradov, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan for whom she intervened by sending an urgent appeal to the Government of Turkmenistan in June 2003. According to the information received, serious fears were expressed for the safety and life of Mr. Shikhmuradov, who was reportedly arrested in December 2002 in relation with the attempted assassination of President Saparmurad Niazov, and held in incommunicado detention. It was alleged that since his arrest, Mr. Shikhmuradov's health had seriously deteriorated as he was allegedly administered psychoactive and paralytic drug injections.

36. The Special Rapporteur also sent several urgent appeals to the Government of Uzbekistan expressing concerns for the safety of persons in detention and requesting immediate medical attention. The Special Rapporteur notes with appreciation that the Government of Uzbekistan started responding to some of her communications and hopes to receive more information relating to earlier cases.

37. The Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed by deaths in custody in China. Reports describe harrowing scenes in which detainees, many of whom are followers of the Falun Gong movement, die as a result of severe ill-treatment, neglect or medical attention. The cruelty and brutality of these alleged acts of torture defy description. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur wishes to reiterate her call to the Government of China, voiced in so many letters of allegations and urgent appeals, to take immediate steps to protect the lives and integrity of its detainees in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977.

D. Deaths due to the use of force by law enforcement officials or persons acting in direct or indirect compliance with the State, when the use of force is inconsistent with the criteria of absolute necessity and proportionality

38. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur has received numerous accounts of excessive use of force by the police or by army soldiers, which has led to a number of deaths in connection with the repression of peaceful demonstrations or killings as a result of shoot-outs with law enforcement agents. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur transmitted communications to the Governments of the following countries: Angola, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Colombia, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

I. Violations of the right to life of children

72. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur transmitted communications on behalf of minors to the Governments of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Israel expressing concerns over deliberate attacks by armed forces against unarmed children.

73. The Special Rapporteur has continued to receive reports of extrajudicial killings of children dwelling in disadvantaged communities in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras and Jamaica. While the problem is not exclusive to these countries, it appears that minors in some developing countries are becoming the targets of extrajudicial killings by vigilante groups of often off-duty law enforcement agents as they are usually stigmatized and considered as being socially undesirable.

J. Violations of the right to life of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities

74. The Special Rapporteur acted on behalf of a variety of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities in their respective countries. Communications were sent to the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Honduras, India, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

75. A cause for continuing concern is the situation of indigenous communities in various parts of Latin America. While on mission in Brazil, the Special Rapporteur also heard testimonies of killings and threats directed against indigenous leaders and members of their community. She will present her findings from this mission in a separate report to the Commission (E/CN.4/2004/7/Add.3).

76. The Special Rapporteur is increasingly concerned about the situation of the Falun Gong in China, who are allegedly detained solely for belonging to this movement and are victims of severe ill-treatment or extrajudicial executions while in custody.

K. Impunity, compensation and the rights of victims

77. For a more detailed discussion regarding the issue of impunity, compensation and the right of victims, the Special Rapporteur refers to her earlier reports, in which she addressed these questions at length (e.g. E/CN.4/2000/3, sect. V.E, and E/CN.4/2001/9, sect. V.C).

78. It is a cause of great concern that in some countries impunity for serious human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, has become systematic and institutionalized. This is particularly the case when impunity is the direct product of amnesty laws passed in the interest of national reconciliation, explicitly exempting public officials, parliamentarians, paramilitary groups tolerated by the State, or certain categories of State agents from accountability or prosecution for grave human rights abuses.

79. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, transmitted an urgent appeal to the Government of Bangladesh concerning a "Joint Drive Indemnity Ordinance 2003", which was to be approved by the Parliament in the form of a bill on 26 January 2003. This ordinance was reported to give immunity from prosecution to armed forces and government officials for their involvement in



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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS
OF DISAPPEARANCES AND SUMMARY EXECUTIONS**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary
executions,
Asma Jahangir**

**Addendum
Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received***

* The present document is being circulated in the languages of submission only as it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions

China

Urgent appeal

43. On 9 December 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a communication to the Government of China regarding the cases of **Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche** (also known as **Ngawang Tashi** or **A An Zha Xi**), a Tibetan religious teacher, and his attendant, **Lobsang Dhondup** (also known as **Luo Rang Deng Zhu**). The two men were reportedly arrested on 7 April 2002 following a bombing incident in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province, on 3 April 2002. Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche was reportedly held incommunicado for eight months, from the time of his arrest until the time of the trial. There were concerns that he may have been tortured or ill-treated in detention. On 2 December 2002, the Kardze (Ganzi) Intermediate People's Court in the Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan province allegedly sentenced Lobsang Dhondup to death for "inciting separatism", "causing explosions" and "illegal possession of guns and ammunition". His sentence was allegedly immediate, subject to appeal by 12 December 2002. Mr. Rinpoche reportedly received a death sentence with a two-year suspension for "causing explosions" and "inciting separatism". The evidence for these charges was reportedly uncorroborated and mainly comprised "separatist" leaflets calling for the independence of Tibet from China, which were reportedly found at the scene of the blast. The two men allegedly did not have access to a lawyer during the trial.

Communication sent

44. On 4 June 2003, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent a communication to the Government of China in connection with the following cases of Falun Gong practitioners.

45. **Shu Qunhua**, a 40-year-old resident of the third community of Banshan village in Suining city, Sichuan province, was reportedly arrested on 20 July 1999 and detained for two to three months. During her detention, she was allegedly subjected to severe ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 24 January 2000, the local police surrounded her apartment building. Several policemen, including the chief, reportedly rushed her fifth-floor apartment and tried to force her to turn over the Falun Gong materials she had in her possession. She allegedly threw the flyers out of the window, infuriating the police who then reportedly threw her out the window. She died instantly.

46. **Yu Lixin**, a woman from Dalian city, Liaoning province, was detained at the Dalian City Detention Centre because she allegedly practised Falun Gong. On 15 April 2001, she was reportedly forced to stand with her hands clasped behind her head while bending at a 90-degree angle while she was allegedly beaten, kicked and hit on the back of her neck with an electric baton. On the following day, she was taken to a room on the fifth floor, apparently to clean it. According to the information received, all the rooms in the detention centre had iron parapets enclosing the windows, except the room the one where she taken. Shortly after having been escorted to the room, she was allegedly seen falling from the window. She reportedly died as a result of the fall.

47. **Li Zetao**, a 24-year-old man from Shimo town, Jiangjin county, Chongqing city, Sanxia province, was reportedly sent to team No. 7 of Xishanping Labour Camp on 8 September 2000. Camp guards (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs) reportedly ordered other inmates to beat him in order to force him to renounce Falun Gong. On 29 May 2001, he was reportedly forced to carry human faeces to a dump site and when he was too tired to move, he was beaten with a pole and force-fed the faeces by the guards. He was also allegedly deprived of rest at night. It was alleged that guards folded a newspaper into a hat and put it on his head, tied his arms to a stick to form a straight line, hung a barrel full of urine on each of his arms and forced him to hold up the barrels for hours. At the same time, they allegedly poked him with a broom in the back. He was also reportedly punched and kicked and a knife was allegedly inserted in his anus. He was allegedly tortured to death on 30 May 2001.

48. **Li Changjun**, a 33-year-old Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly detained on 16 May 2001 for downloading and printing related information from the Internet. Mr. Li had worked at the Wuhan Tax Bureau but was said to have lost his job for refusing to renounce his Falun Gong beliefs. He was reportedly detained many times previously for his Falun Gong activities. According to the information received, on 27 June 2001, the Wuhan police notified his family of his death. It is reported that when he died, his body was skeletal, his face and neck were black and blue, his fists were clenched, his face was distorted and his back looked as if it had been severely burned.

49. **Zhao Zichu**, a 51-year-old resident of Longping township, Wuxue city, was reportedly arrested by local police and sent to the Wuxue City No. 1 Detention Centre for having studied and practised Falun Gong. According to the information received, he was released in July 2001, when police saw him spitting up blood. He reportedly died shortly afterwards.

50. **Chen Qiulan**, a 47-year-old female Falun Gong practitioner, reportedly died in custody on 24 August 2001 at the Daqing City Detention Centre, Heilongjiang province. Although her death was publicly announced by the police to have been due to a heart attack, other sources allegedly reported that she died from having been severely beaten many times while in detention and denied medical treatment. She was allegedly arrested in July 2001 for posting information about Falun Gong on the Internet.

51. **Shen Deming**, a man from Xiantao city, Hubei province, was reportedly arrested while distributing Falun Dafa materials in Shenzhen city, where he was working temporarily. He was allegedly detained for six months in the Jiujiachun Detention Centre. It was reported that due to the severity of the ill-treatment he was subjected to, he suffered a mental breakdown and his health deteriorated. He reportedly died on 8 September 2002.

52. **Li Hongmin**, a 50-year-old female Falun Gong practitioner from Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang province, was reportedly arrested by city police on the morning of 16 September 2002 and was allegedly beaten to death. It was reported that the police dropped her corpse from a building and then claimed that she committed. Her body was allegedly cremated on 19 September 2002. The police department allegedly threatened her family members not to make the case public.

53. **Wang Jingyi**, a 56-year-old man from Dong-xi-zhen-li village in Zhao township, Wafangdian city, Liaoning province, was reportedly arrested by police in February 2002 for producing Falun Gong materials. He was allegedly taken to Wafangdian City Detention Centre and in September 2002, he was sentenced to a five-year jail term. On 21 September 2002, 18 days after he was transferred to Huazi jail in Liaoyang city, Liaoning province, he was reportedly tortured to death. The details of his death were reportedly still under investigation at the time of the communication.

54. **Wei Ouyang**, a 32-year-old resident of Lanzhou city, was reportedly detained by three police officers from the Lanzhou city, Anling district police station National Security Squad on 16 October 2002 and sent on the following day to the Gansu province First Labour (Ping'antai) Camp to serve a one-year sentence. He allegedly died two days later. Before his death, he reportedly told his family that "criminals" beat his head severely. It was also alleged that there were needle marks on both of his wrists where an unknown drug was allegedly injected

55. **Xiong Fengxia**, a 56-year-old woman from Gucheng town, Hebei province, reportedly died on 13 October 2002 while detained at the Liyuzhuang town detention centre. She was allegedly arrested on 1 October 2002 with some 18 other Falun Gong practitioners from Gucheng. At the detention centre, she was allegedly hung from the ceiling and beaten with rubber hoses, wooden clubs and other articles. During the night of 13 October 2002, she was allegedly force-fed until she died. Her family allegedly asked, unsuccessfully, for an autopsy report.

56. **Xing Xiuqin**, a 61-year-old resident of Beima village, Songlingdian town, Zhuozhou city, Hebei province, was forcibly taken away from home and sent to Songlingdian police station on 15 September 2002. She was reportedly handcuffed to a tree for three days and nights and subjected to other torture that left the lower half of her body paralyzed. On 16 November 2002, the police allegedly asked her relatives to pick her up and take her home, and she died the next morning. When her family members went to the town government to find out the reason for her death, the officials reportedly refused to meet with them. It was reported that because of her Falun Gong belief and activities, she had been under constant surveillance for the previous three years, her pension had been cut off, and she had been fined and arbitrarily detained many times.

57. **Huang Baochen**, a 65-year-old retired worker and Falun Gong practitioner from Yushu city, Jilin province, was reportedly interrogated and arrested at his home in July 2002 by four policemen from the Yushu City Public Security Bureau. He was allegedly transferred to the Weizigou Labour Camp in Changchun city, where other inmates were reportedly ordered to beat him and where he was refused food or water for days. It was reported that on 7 November 2002, the labour camp sent him home, accompanied by two policemen and a doctor. He was said to be unable to recognize anyone and his whole body was swollen. He was taken immediately to the hospital where he died 20 days later.

58. **Hu Hongyue**, a 45-year-old woman from Xindu town, Xindu county, Sichuan province, an employee of the Xindu County Oil Pump Factory and a Falun Gong practitioner, reportedly died in police custody on 15 November 2002. She had reportedly disappeared on 28 September 2002 along with another Falun Gong practitioner near Funanhe river in Chengdu city. In November 2002, her work unit allegedly received a notice from the Public Security saying that she had died. The policemen reportedly showed a picture of her body to her family and told them that she had "died from starvation". On 19 November 2002, her body was allegedly cremated by the police without the consent of her family. The details of her death were reportedly still under investigation at the time of the communication.

59. **Shi Hongjie**, a resident of Wubei town, Laixi city, Shandong province, was reportedly beaten to death by policemen on 28 November 2002, when some Falun Gong materials were allegedly found at his home.

60. **Jiang Rongzhen**, a 42-year-old female employee of the Cooking Element Emporium, Coal Engine Factory, Jixi city and a Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly tortured to death on 20 November 2002 in the Ha'erbin Drug Rehabilitation Centre. The Centre allegedly claimed that she died of a heart attack. However, her body was reportedly covered with wounds and marks left by electric shocks. There were allegedly also holes on her forehead and back.

61. **Luo Zhixiang**, an engineer for the Guangdong Province Farming Construction Company and a Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly forced to leave her home in 2000 because of continuous persecution by local police. On 29 November 2002, she and her husband, **Huang Guohua**, also a Falun Gong practitioner, were reportedly arrested in Haizhu district of Guangzhou city by "610

Office” policemen. They were allegedly detained in the Haizhu district detention centre and subjected to severe ill-treatment. Ms. Luo reportedly protested the torture by going on hunger strike and her health deteriorated. She was allegedly sent to hospital on 4 December 2002 where she reportedly died on the same day by falling from a building. The details of her death were still under investigation at the time of the communication.

62. **Wang Fengwei**, a 40-year-old female employee of the Drinking Water Company of Shen county, Liao city, Shangdong province, was reportedly fired because she was a Falun Gong practitioner. In July 1999, she was reportedly arrested on eight separate occasions in connection with her beliefs. On 14 January 2002 she was allegedly arrested by police from Yanggu county, Shandong province, and severely beaten before being sent to the Shen County detention centre where she was reportedly repeatedly beaten, as a result of which she allegedly died in November 2002.

63. **Ms. Hou**, a 40-year-old woman, was reportedly tortured to death at the Ping'antai Labour Camp in Gansu province on 29 November 2002. Her ribs and pelvis were allegedly severely fractured and she suffered from severe haemorrhaging. Shortly after her death, the police reportedly sent her body to be cremated.

64. **He Huajiang** was reportedly taken from his workplace by policemen from the Qingxin police substation of Ranghulu district in Daqing city on 16 September 2002. On 23 December 2002, he was allegedly sent to the Daqing Labour Camp, where he was reportedly tortured to death. According to reports, there were strangulation marks around his throat and other signs of torture. Mr. He's body was allegedly taken to a different location for cremation.

65. **Meng Guiying**, a 39-year-old woman from Manzhouli city, Inner Mongolia, reportedly died on 24 January 2003 from injuries sustained during force-feeding while in detention. She was allegedly arrested in June 2002 by police officers from the Manzhouli city police department and detained in a city detention centre for more than seven months, during which she was reportedly beaten and abused by police. A few days after she begun a hunger strike, she was allegedly force-fed. She was reportedly released on 20 January 2003, and family immediately took her to the Manzhouli city hospital where she reportedly died.

66. **Liu Jie**, a 37-year-old employee of the Shuangcheng City Beer Factory in Heilongjiang province and a Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly tortured to death during the Chinese Spring Festival in 2003, for peacefully distributing greeting cards with the Chinese characters for “Truthfulness-Benevolence-Forbearance” on them. She was allegedly arrested on 6 February 2003 and taken to the Second Detention Centre in Shuangcheng city. On 17 February 2003, her family was reportedly informed of her death.

67. **Lan Hu**, a 31-year-old man from Jujiang city, Liangxi province, reportedly died on 9 February 2003 at Nanchang city prison. He was allegedly arrested in January 2002 and detained in Jiujiang city detention centre for nearly a year. He was reportedly sentenced in December 2002 to 11 years' detention to be

served at Nanchang city prison, where he was reportedly forced to work for up to 15 hours a day. On 9 February 2003 his family was allegedly informed of his death and went to the prison, where they reportedly found his body emaciated.

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**Human rights questions: human rights questions, including
alternative approaches for improving the effective
enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the interim report on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions submitted by Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Asma Jahangir, in accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 57/214.

•A/59/150
•Edited by Bonnie Nusser

I. Violations of the right to life of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or because of their sexual orientation

57. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur acted on behalf of a variety of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities in Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Thailand and Viet Nam.

58. A cause for continuing concern is the situation of indigenous communities in various parts of Latin America, such as Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico. While on mission in Brazil, the Special Rapporteur heard testimonies of killings and threats directed against indigenous leaders and members of their community. The Special Rapporteur wishes to emphasize that the Governments must ensure the protection of all citizens under its jurisdiction, regardless of ethnic origin.

59. The Special Rapporteur also continued to monitor the situation in China with regard to the situation in Tibet. In December 2002, she was concerned about the sentencing of two Tibetans, Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche and Lobsang Dhondup, to death for allegedly causing an explosion. Reports indicate that the trial was unfair and based mainly on circumstantial evidence. Besides, confessions were allegedly obtained under torture and the two accused did not have access to a lawyer during their trial. The Special Rapporteur is particularly concerned about the secret execution of Lobsang Dhondup in February 2003. Also in China, the Special Rapporteur continues to pay attention to the situation of the Falun Gong,

members of which are allegedly detained solely for belonging to this movement and who are victims of severe ill-treatment resulting in extrajudicial execution while in custody.

60. The Special Rapporteur has continued to receive reports of persons having been subjected to death threats or who were extrajudicially killed because of their sexual orientation. During her visit to Afghanistan, the Special Rapporteur received credible reports of suspected homosexuals being buried alive during the Taliban period. She also sent a letter of allegation to the Government of Venezuela concerning the killing of three transsexual persons into which the authorities had reportedly failed to carry out proper investigation.

J. Violations of the right to life of persons exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression

61. The Special Rapporteur continued to receive reports of journalists who are the targets of death threats and extrajudicial killings because of their work to uncover corruption, organized crime and human rights violations. She also received reports of persons targeted because of their public political statements. In this connection, she sent urgent appeals and letters of allegation to the following countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uruguay.

K. Expulsion, return of persons to a country or place where their lives are in danger (refoulement), and violations of the right to life concerning refugees and internally displaced persons

62. The Special Rapporteur notes that extrajudicial killings in the context of global migration have become of increasing concern. The issue is increasingly highlighted as people find it necessary to move, both inside and outside their countries, for political, economic, social or other reasons, and as the world population becomes more mobile. The Special Rapporteur wishes to recall that the right to life applies to all human beings, and that



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Agenda item 107 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Human rights questions: human rights questions, including
alternative approaches for improving the effective
enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the interim report on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Asma Jahangir, in accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 57/214.

Summary

The present report covers activities undertaken in the period from 1 July 2002 to 1 June 2004, addressing a number of issues which are of particular concern and require special or urgent attention.

The report is divided into five sections, focusing on different aspects of the problem of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and contains the Special Rapporteur's conclusions and recommendations on issues falling within the purview of her mandate. Section I of the report provides a summary of the mandate entrusted to the Special Rapporteur. In section II, the Special Rapporteur presents the main activities she has undertaken in the framework of her mandate during the period under review. Section III gives an overview of the various situations involving violations of the right to life of special groups and issues of special focus. Sections IV and V are devoted to the Special Rapporteur's conclusions and recommendations.

* A/59/150.

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individuals who were at risk of being forcibly returned to their countries of origin where they could face possible extrajudicial execution.

63. The Special Rapporteur is also deeply concerned at reports of deliberate attacks against refugees and internally displaced persons. Such incidents are particularly common in situations of internal conflict and unrest, where the direct targeting of civilians has increasingly become one of the tactics employed by the parties involved.

L. Deaths in custody

64. A very large proportion of human rights violations reported during the period under review relate to alleged cases of deaths in custody. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur transmitted allegations to the Governments of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. While a majority of Governments provided the Special Rapporteur with comprehensive replies explaining or clarifying their position, she was able to identify the following patterns.

65. In most instances, reports indicate that these deaths occur as a result of severe ill-treatment or neglect. When investigations are initiated, they allegedly often fall short of minimum requirements or their results are reportedly suppressed. Suspects held in pre-trial detention are allegedly tortured to death by law enforcement agents seeking to obtain confessions. Other cases indicate deaths in prison either as a result of torture by guards, or due to negligence by prison authorities. The Special Rapporteur also received many cases of deaths in custody alleging deliberate failure to provide medical attention.

M. Death threats and violations of the right to life of persons carrying out peaceful activities in defence of human rights

66. The Special Rapporteur has continued to transmit urgent appeals aimed at preventing loss of life after having received reports of situations where the lives and physical integrity of persons were thought to be in danger. The Special Rapporteur also intervenes in cases where there are reasons to believe that Government-controlled actors are involved, or when it appears that government authorities have failed to provide appropriate protection. The targets of such death threats are usually persons who are exercising their right to freedom of expression or who are acting in defence of human rights. In this context, the Special Rapporteur sent urgent appeals to the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur
on Violence Against Women**

2004



**Economic and Social
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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sixtieth session
Item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda

**INTEGRATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND
THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women,
its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk**

Addendum

Communications to and from Governments *

* The summary of this report and the confidential information form (see appendix) are being circulated in all official languages. The report itself is contained in the annex to the summary and is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

China

Communications sent to the Government

23. By letter dated 8 July 2003, sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that she had received information on the following individual cases.

24. **L.X.** (f) was reportedly arrested in January 2000 by police officers from the Wuzhan town police station, where she allegedly was kept for several months. Although

she was reportedly five months pregnant and expecting twins, she was reportedly severely beaten by the Chief of the police station, dragged by the hair and kicked. She was reportedly released just before she gave birth and after she had paid 5,000 yuan.

25. **J.Z.** (f), a pregnant woman, was reportedly arrested in January 2000 and taken to Hengyang City Detention Centre, where she was allegedly severely beaten. As a result, she reportedly had a miscarriage and her health allegedly deteriorated to the point where she was eventually released and later put under house arrest.

26. **L.Y.** (f) was reportedly arrested in January 2000 in Beijing because she allegedly practised Falun Gong, and taken back to her home town, Fengcheng city. According to the information received, as she was pregnant, the chief of the Fengcheng city police station reportedly ordered a forced abortion, which was reportedly carried out in a hospital.

27. **L.M.** (f), a resident of Sichuan province, was reportedly arrested in February 2000. The police allegedly slapped her and her baby daughter at the time of arrest. According to the information received, on the night of 19 July 2000, policemen from local police station took her from her home to the police station, where her hands were allegedly shackled behind a tree and her mouth sealed with tape for a prolonged period, to the point where her clothes became soaked with her milk. She was reportedly kept at the detention centre for 15 days, during which she was not allowed to breastfeed her baby.

28. **W.S.** (f) and her husband were reportedly arrested on 15 February 2000, after they allegedly went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. They were both reportedly taken to the Shekou Detention Centre. Wang Shaona was six months pregnant and was allegedly forced to abort in order to make her detention legally valid. According to the information received, the couple was detained again on 30 June 2000. W.S. was reportedly forced to abort a second time and was subsequently taken to the Nanshan District Detention Centre, Shenzhenc city, Guangdong province.

29. **W.X.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 19 February 2000 in Beijing after she allegedly appealed on behalf of Falun Gong. She was reportedly beaten during interrogation at the Linhe city police station. On the following day, she was reportedly transferred to Hohhot City Women's Labour Camp, where, despite being three months pregnant, she was allegedly forced to perform hard labour and to stay in awkward positions for prolonged periods, she was also subjected to electric shocks and reportedly hung from her handcuffed wrists for entire days. On 30 July 2000, when she was eight month pregnant, she was reportedly taken back to the Linhe city police station, where she was allegedly subjected to an attempted forced abortion. According to the information received, one month after she gave birth, she was forced to leave her home as she allegedly refused to give up Falun Gong.

30. **A.G.** (f), detained at Masanjia Labour Camp, was repeatedly beaten and subjected to electric shocks after journalists visited the camp in February 2000. Toothpicks were

also allegedly inserted under her fingernails. She was also allegedly forced to uncover her breasts and walk from one cell to another and was hung upside down until her face turned red and her eyes bulged.

31. **Y.P.** (f) was reportedly arrested in March 2000, when she allegedly went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was allegedly pregnant at the time of her arrest and subjected to a forced abortion. She was reportedly initially detained at the Zhonghualu police station and later at the Caidian police station, both in Wuhan city.

32. **Z.W.** (f) and her husband were reportedly severely beaten and kicked in April 2000 by at least 22 policemen. She was reportedly four months pregnant at the time. According to the information received, one month later, an officer from the Cuizhu police station ordered her to be sent to the 102 Military mental hospital to have an abortion. It was alleged however, that the forced abortion failed and that she eventually gave birth. On 8 February 2001, she and her husband were reportedly arrested again. During the arrest, the baby was allegedly injured on the head and legs.

33. **B.L.** (f), **C.S.** (f) and **Z.B.** (f) had reportedly been detained at the women's labour camp in Shijiazhuang city since May 2000. According to the information received, detainees had been held in a room that was about 40 degrees Celsius for a whole day, during which they were allegedly prohibited from going out or even using the toilet. Many detainees were allegedly subjected to sexual abuse by guards, such as rubbing their genitals and hitting them on their breasts. B.L. is believed to have lost her hearing after she was allegedly slapped on the face with a shoe. C.S. reportedly sustained many scars on her body from being scratched. Z.B. was allegedly hung up with only her toes slightly touching the ground for an extended period of time.

34. **D.J.** (f) was reportedly arrested in June 2000, when she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and taken to Beishan Detention Centre in Lianzhushan town, where she was allegedly forced to load heavy bricks although she was pregnant. According to the information received, that resulted in a miscarriage.

35. **L.N.** (f) and **W.X.** (f), along with other female Falun Gong practitioners, were reportedly arrested and sent to Jingxing County Detention Centre in Hebei province at the end of July 2000. According to the information received, during their detention, policemen stripped all female Falun Gong practitioners naked, beat them and subjected them to electric shocks. W.X. was reportedly given electric shocks to her mouth and vagina. Policemen allegedly applied electric shocks to L.N.'s breasts, despite the fact that she still had scars from an operation to remove a tumour. She was also reportedly subjected to electric shocks on her genitals and perineum.

36. **L.Y.** (f) was reportedly arrested in October 2000 and taken to the Yingtaoyuan police station in Weifang city, allegedly for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong. Although she was allegedly pregnant at the time of her arrest, she was reportedly severely beaten by the deputy chief of the police station, who allegedly also stuffed cigarettes into her nose and kicked her back.

37. **Y.J.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 6 October 2000, when she went to Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and was sent to the Sanhe city police station. She was reportedly beaten, kicked, slapped on the face and pulled by the hair according to the information received. She was allegedly lifted into the air and violently thrown onto the ground. A policeman allegedly whipped her numerous times and subjected her to electric shocks. He reportedly threatened to scald her body with boiling water and to order men to rape her. She was ordered to take off her clothes, and was sexually abused when she refused.

38. **L.S.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 30 November 2000 and taken to the Haidan branch of the Beijing police. It is alleged that the police stripped off her clothing except for her underwear and put her in a cell where she was reportedly severely beaten by other inmates, allegedly instigated by a police officer. Her hair was allegedly pulled and her head knocked against a wall and a towel tied tightly around her throat until she lost consciousness. Her eyelids, face, breasts and chest were allegedly pierced with a ballpoint pen. She was also allegedly subjected to electric shocks. L.S. reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest against this treatment. According to the information received, she suffered from vaginal bleeding and part of her body remained numb for a year. When she was released one year later, she was reportedly unable to walk normally.

39. **Shi** (f), from Jilin province detained at Heizuizi labour camp, was reportedly subjected to electric shocks in early winter 2000. Her menstrual periods reportedly ceased as a result.

40. **H.Q.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 20 December 2000. She went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong and was taken to a police station where, according to the information received, her face, breasts, genitals and other parts of her body were seriously burned and injured with electric batons. She reportedly became unconscious as a result of the severe beatings. She was reportedly told that she would only be released if she agreed to state that the burns had been self-inflicted.

41. **L.X.** (f) was reportedly taken to a labour camp in Harbin city, Heilongjiang province, in December 2000, after she went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. She was reportedly denied drinking water for nine days, and police allegedly stomped on her back. She was reportedly later escorted to a detention centre in Chibi town, where she was believed to have been held for 20 months, during which she was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment. According to the information received, she was never allowed a family visit or a full night's sleep; she was severely beaten and kicked and forced to kneel on the ground for 12 hours. On one occasion, she was allegedly taken to the hospital, where she was allegedly forcibly injected with a substance that caused internal bleeding. She was allegedly released after she went on a hunger strike. However, she was reportedly still closely monitored at home and reportedly arrested again once her health had improved.

42. **GX.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 22 December 2000 in Beijing, where she had gone to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong, and taken to the Pingshan county police station in Shijiazhuang city, Hebei province. She was allegedly severely beaten on various

occasions. Policemen allegedly covered her eyes and force-fed her with hot pepper powder, poked her body with pins, stripped off her clothes and sexually harassed her.

43. **GP.** (f), her husband and her 6-month-old baby were reportedly arrested in January 2001 in Beijing for appealing on behalf of Falun Gong. She was reportedly repeatedly subjected to electric shocks. Her husband was reportedly sent to a labour camp in Boading. According to the information received, when she appealed for his release, she was taken to a mental hospital, where she was allegedly forced to take drugs that had a mentally debilitating effect.

44. **C.Y.** (f), as well as other Falun Gong practitioners detained at the Wanijia labour camp, were reportedly locked in so-called “iron chairs” for 28 days and then hung up by their wrists on their cell door between 18 and 20 June 2001. C.Y. was also reportedly subjected to electric shocks. A guard was reported to have grabbed her by her breast and to have shouted obscenities at her. To protest against this treatment, she allegedly went on a 39-day hunger strike.

45. **W.H.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 7 June 2001 by police officers from Lanzhou University police station, allegedly on the grounds that she refused to stop practising Falun Gong. She was reportedly sent to the Taoshuping detention centre in Lanzhou city, where she allegedly underwent a hunger strike to protest against her detention. She was reportedly pregnant at that time and forced to undergo an abortion by the police.

46. The Xinglong town local government reportedly arrested **Xu** (f), a resident of Xinglong town, Sichuan province, in late July 2001. Although she was nursing a 9-month-old baby at the time, she was allegedly separated from her baby in the government building where she has kept. According to the information received, she was hung by her handcuffed wrists and beaten.

47. **W.Y.** (f) was reportedly arrested by Cuijiagu town police officers for hanging up Falun Gong banners in August 2001. She was allegedly pregnant at the time of her arrest. She was reportedly severely beaten by the officers and allegedly suffered a miscarriage as a result.

48. **Y.D.** (f) and **Z.J.** (f) were reportedly arrested in December 1999 and taken by the Security Section of the Fourth Machinery Company to a detention centre, where they were allegedly subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment before being released 15 days later. Officers of the Yulukou police station reportedly detained them for another 15 days in July 2000. In October 2001, they were reportedly arrested again and detained at the Yulukou police station. Y.D. was reportedly subjected to sleep deprivation and other forms of ill-treatment. According to the information received, after eight months of detention, she was sentenced to one year in the second brigade of the Shayang labour camp for allegedly refusing to give up the practice of Falun Gong. In the camp, she was allegedly forced to work for long hours. It is reported that she was frequently forced to sit on small stools for the entire day. Z.J. was allegedly not allowed to sleep for several nights. She was reportedly handcuffed for about a fortnight and subjected to severe ill-

treatment. She allegedly started a hunger strike to protest, and as a result, she was allegedly force-fed. After eight months of detention, she was reportedly sentenced to one year in a forced labour camp in June 2002, and sent to the ninth brigade of the Shayang labour camp. In the camp, guards, together with other inmates, reportedly beat her and did not allow her to sleep. On the day she was released, a group of inmates reportedly threatened to kill her, slapped her face with slippers and stuffed her mouth with a dirty cloth, which made her face swell and bleed. Z.J. was reportedly taken to the Shashi re-education centre on 31 October 2002. One month later, she was reportedly detained in a detention centre for another two months. On 21 February 2003, she was reportedly transferred to the Wuhan re-education centre, where she was allegedly subjected to daily ill-treatment by four inmates for at least 20 days.

49. On 11 June 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on torture concerning **W.X.** (f), a student who was reportedly arrested on 11 May 2003, along with a dozen other students and teachers of Chongqing University and China Southwest University of Political Science and Law. They were reportedly arrested for hanging banners and balloons commemorating 13 May, the anniversary of the introduction of Falun Gong. According to information received, on 13 May 2003, several policemen took her to a cell in Baihelin detention centre in Shapingba district and forced two female inmates to strip her. One of the uniformed policemen reportedly pushed her to the ground and raped her as the other inmates watched. Police reportedly botched a violent attempt to force-feed her when she went on hunger strike, seriously injuring both her trachea and esophagus, leaving her unable to speak. On 22 May 2003, she was reportedly transferred to the Southwest Hospital in Chongqing city, but her condition was not known at the time of writing the urgent appeal.

50. On 17 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on torture concerning **L.Q.** (f), who was reportedly taken away from her home in Shanghai on 1 November 2003 by members of the National Security Bureau from Suzhou city and Shanghai city. Since then, her whereabouts have reportedly remained unknown. She was reportedly arrested in connection with her alleged practice of Falun Gong.

51. On 14 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health concerning four female Falun Gong practitioners. On 27 September 2003, **Y.F.** (f) was reportedly taken to Xihuanlu detention centre, where she allegedly went on a hunger strike. She allegedly vomited blood and lost consciousness several times after being force-fed. It was reported that the 610 Office ordered her to be secretly transferred to Shijiazhuang city, but her whereabouts were allegedly unknown. **Y.F.** and **her 16-year-old daughter** had allegedly been arrested and subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment in the past. **T.L.** (f) was reportedly beaten by the head of the 610 Office in Weihai city and four other officers on 22 May 2002. She was reported to have also been severely beaten at Weihai police station before

being transferred to Weihai detention centre, where she was allegedly forced to sit in an iron chair (a torture device) and exposed under the sun until her body was completely numb. As a result, she allegedly lost consciousness and became paralyzed. She was reportedly subsequently released. **C.Y.** (f) was reportedly arrested on 8 August 2003 by Jiaxing city police and taken to a local detention centre on 13 September 2003, where she went on a hunger strike. She was allegedly force-fed while being handcuffed and tightly tied to a bed. On 26 September 2003, she was reportedly sent to the Zhejiang province prison hospital for further force-feeding. It was alleged that as a result, her entire body convulsed with pain and she vomited blood. It was reported that when she was untied from the bed, she was too weak to walk, her face was very pale, her hands and feet were ice cold, her arms were swollen and bruised and her blood could not circulate properly. Needles were allegedly inserted into her bruises. She was reportedly released on bail on 13 October 2003.

Observation

56. The Special Rapporteur would like to thank the Government of China for its response. The Special Rapporteur is pleased to note that the Government attaches importance to the protection of the rights of women. However, in the light of the numerous allegations which continue to be received of ill-treatment of Falun Gong practitioners in detention, the Special Rapporteur would appreciate receiving more detailed information about the re-education regime applied to practitioners of Falun Gong and the measures adopted to prevent, investigate and punish any acts of violence against women in detention. The Special Rapporteur notes that the Government did not respond to all the detailed allegations submitted in the communications. Without coming to any conclusions as to the facts of the allegations, the Special Rapporteur would like to remind the Government that it has a duty to prevent violence against women, investigate the allegations, prosecute the perpetrators and provide compensation to the victims.

**Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur
on Freedom of Expression**

2004



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**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sixtieth session
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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

The right to freedom of opinion and expression

Addendum

Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received*

* The present document is being circulated in the language of submission only as it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions

152. On 24 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent a letter of allegations relating to information he received on the cases summarized below:

(a) *Caijing*, a bimonthly business news magazine, was reportedly banned by the authorities and its 20 June 2003 edition was barred from newsstands. According to the information received, no official reasons were given for the banning of the magazine, but it is suspected that it could be linked to the publication of an article regarding a bank loan scandal allegedly involving government officials and an article on the impact of the SARS virus;

(b) *Beijing Xinbao*, a weekly news tabloid run by the national newspaper *Workers' Daily*, was reportedly shut down and its editors were allegedly sacked for having published an article critical of the Government in its 4 June 2003 edition. According to officials, the article, entitled "Seven disgusting things in China", allegedly violated national publication regulations;

(c) Internet journalists **Xu Wei, Jin Haiké, Yang Zili and Zhang Honghai** were reportedly sentenced on 28 May 2003 to 10 years' imprisonment for Xu Wei and Jin Haiké, and eight years for Yang Zili and Zhang Honghai, allegedly on subversion charges. According to reports, they were arrested on 13 March 2001 and charged with subversion. On 28 September 2001, the Beijing Intermediate Court reportedly initiated trial proceedings but it is reported that no verdict was announced at the time. The proceedings reportedly resumed in April 2003. The four journalists, all recent college graduates, allegedly participated in the Xin Qingnian Xuehui ("New Youth Study Group") and were meeting regularly to write articles and circulate them through the Internet. During their trial in September 2001, the prosecutors reportedly focused predominantly on the group's writings and in particular on two essays, entitled "What's to be done?" and "Be a new citizen, reform China". It is reported that these articles were cited as evidence of the group's intention to overthrow the Chinese Communist Party's leadership and the socialist system and subvert the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship;

(d) **Huang Qi**, publisher of the *Tianwan* web site (www.6-tianwang.com), for whom a communication was sent on 26 July 2002, was reportedly sentenced on 9 May 2003 to five years' imprisonment and one subsequent year without political rights on alleged charges of "splitting the country" and subversion. According to the information received, he was arrested on 3 June 2000 and charged with subversion. On 14 August 2001, the Chengdu Intermediate Court in Sichuan Province reportedly held a closed trial after postponing the trial date several times. According to reports, his family was not notified of the sentencing hearing and allegedly only learned of his conviction after his wife called the court;

(e) **Deng Shiyang** (f), from Longtan District, Jilin City in the Province of Jilin, was reportedly arrested on 15 September 2002 while she was distributing Falun Gong material. It is reported that she was sentenced to seven years in prison, and sent to the Jilin Province women's jail in early March 2003. She was reportedly beaten regularly during her detention, allegedly to force her to renounce the practice of Falun Gong, and as a result she became too weak to eat correctly. She was then allegedly force-fed by prison guards, but she continued to grow weaker.

Reports indicate that, on the morning of 18 July 2003, Deng's family, who was reportedly not allowed to visit her during her detention, was instructed to pick her up at the prison. It seems that she was already unconscious when they arrived, and they took her to the hospital for emergency treatment. Deng reportedly died in the hospital on 19 July 2003;

(f) **Sun Guo, Wang Yanqing** and **Wang Xueyong** were reportedly arrested on 5 September 2002 by police officers from the Biguo Town police station in Zhaoyuan City, while distributing Falun Gong pamphlets. They were reportedly then transferred to the Zhaoyuan City detention centre. It seems that, on 25 March 2003, Mr. Sun was sentenced to eight years in prison and Wang Yanqing and Wang Xueyong were sentenced to seven years in prison each, during a closed trial. They were reportedly sent to Jinan No. 1 prison in Shandong Province to serve their sentence. Their families were reportedly not informed about the trial and were not notified of their sentence;

(g) On 31 August 2002, at around midnight, the police carried out a raid at the Beijing home of **Yeo Shi-Dong**, a correspondent for the Republic of Korea newspaper *Chosun Ilbo*. According to the information received, the police searched his house and questioned him for two hours, although they reportedly did not have a warrant. The police reportedly seized documents relating to his investigation into refugees from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his passport and those of family members, his Chinese residence certificate and his press card. He was reportedly informed, as they were leaving, that he had broken the law by failing to report his recent change of address to the local police station;

(h) On 31 August 2002, access to the Internet search engines Google and AltaVista was apparently blocked inside China and became inaccessible to users in the country. It is reported that a law enacted on 1 August 2002 required all China-based web sites to exercise control over their contents or risk being closed down. It seems that a number of China-based Internet companies signed a public pledge on "self-discipline", committing themselves to investigate and block web sites on the basis of their content, which it seems Google and AltaVista refused to do;

(i) On 24 August 2002, **Wan Yanhai**, web publisher and HIV/AIDS activist, was reportedly arrested by public security agents and detained on suspicion of "leaking State secrets". It is reported that Wan, a former employee of the Ministry of Health, started the AIDS Action Project in 1994 to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS in China and to support the rights of AIDS-infected people. The authorities reportedly closed down the AIDS Action Project in July 2002, and reportedly interrogated a number of Wan's colleagues. It is reported that Wan's arrest might be related to his reporting on his web site on the spread of AIDS in the Henan Province, and for publishing extracts from a government report thereon. Reports indicate that Mr. Wan was released on 20 September 2002;

(j) On 24 July 2002, **Li Dawei** was reportedly sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment by the Intermediate Court in Tianshui City, Gansu Province, allegedly for "subverting State power". According to the information received, he has been detained since 14 April 2001 and the charges against him reportedly came after he had downloaded about 500 articles from the Internet, printed them out, and compiled them into about 10 unpublished volumes;

(k) **Tao Haidong**, Internet writer, was reportedly arrested at his home in Urumqi on 9 July 2002. According to the information received, his trial began on 8 January 2003 and was allegedly conducted in secret at the Urumqi people's court. He was reportedly found guilty of having posted material on the Internet that allegedly incited people to subvert the Government and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. It is reported that the sentence was disclosed by the *Official People's Court Daily* on 16 February 2003 but the date of the court's decision is unknown. According to reports, he was arrested on suspicion of espionage after having posted articles on both Chinese and overseas web sites allegedly predicting the collapse of China's economy and criticizing China's leaders;

(l) **Zhao Longzi**, 28, and his wife **Luo Na**, 25, were reportedly arrested in June 2000 along with two other practitioners of Falun Gong in Beijing. It is reported that they were arrested in Tiananmen Square as they were participating in a peaceful appeal to the central Government in favour of Falun Gong. It is reported that they were escorted back to Tibet where they were allegedly sentenced to a two-year term of forced labour;

(m) **Hao Xiuqin** (f) was reportedly arrested on 11 May 2002 on Tiananmen Square in Beijing, while she was appealing for Falun Gong. It seems that she was standing in the middle of the square, holding a Falun Gong banner, when she was arrested. Xiuqin was reportedly detained in a detention camp in Yuanshi County, Hebei Province, and later sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It is believed that she was held at the Mancheng Prison of Baoding City in Hebei Province;

(n) **Zhou Yongnian, Wei Qishan, Ma You, Wang Delong, Zhu Nannan, Ma Changfeng, Zhang Feng, Jian Chunxia, Wu Chunru and Li Zhuhua** were reportedly arrested on 8 December 2000 in Zhou Yongnian's home, where they were practising Falun Gong. It seems that policemen from the Tongzhou District Police Department surrounded Zhou's house in Beijing, arrested the occupants and confiscated computers, copy machines used to print Falun Gong materials and some money. It is reported that, on 6 April 2001, Mr. Zhou was sentenced to nine years in prison for printing Falun Gong material. It is also reported that Ma You and Ma Changfeng were sentenced to five and a half years in prison; Wei Qishan, Wang Delong, Zhu Nannan, and Zhang Feng to four and a half years in prison; Jian Chunxia and Wu Chunru to three and a half years in prison and Li Zhuhua to three years in prison on the same charge;

(o) **Jiang Zhong**, from Qingdao city in the Province of Shandong, was reportedly arrested in July 1999 and sent to the Hanting detention centre of Weifang, allegedly for having sent e-mails about Falun Gong to Hong Kong. It is reported that Jiang was sentenced to three years in prison in April 2000, and that he was sent to Weibei Farm to serve his sentence;

(p) **Liu Jinyin**, former Deputy Director of the Laishui County Appeals Bureau, Hebei Province, was reportedly arrested in April 2000 as she was, according to the information received, appealing for Falun Gong to the National Council of People's Representatives. It is reported that she was severely beaten by guards until she lost consciousness. In June 2000, her case was reportedly tried in Court following an order from the Laishui County Government. However, according to reports, as she was recounting her own experience of Falun Gong, the audience applauded and the judges reportedly decided to postpone the trial. The trial reportedly resumed in December 2000 and, according to our information, heavy shackles were put on her feet and her mouth was taped in order to prevent her from speaking. She was reportedly sentenced to five years in prison;

(q) **Shan Lihua** from Jingxing County, Hebei Province, was reportedly arrested on 10 February 2000 at her Falun Gong practice site by the police from the Weishui Town police station, allegedly because she wrote letters to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to appeal in favour of Falun Gong. She was reportedly beaten at the police station, and was allegedly sentenced to three years' imprisonment on 1 October 2000. Similarly, **Bai Yuhong** is reported to have been arrested on 5 February 2000 by officers from the Weishui Town police station, allegedly for having signed her name to a letter to OHCHR to appeal for Falun Gong. She was reportedly beaten during her detention by a police officer from the Weishui Town police station and by police officers from the Criminal Police Squad. It is believed that she was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in October 2000.

153. On 24 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture jointly sent an urgent appeal concerning **He Depu**, an alleged political dissident, who was reportedly in detention. His case was already included in a joint urgent appeal sent by the Special Rapporteur and Special Rapporteur on the question of torture on 1 July 2003. Mr. He was reportedly tried on 14 October 2003 by a Beijing court, which will reportedly announce its verdict and pass sentence within 40 days. According to the information received, the trial lasted only two hours and He Depu was allegedly constantly interrupted when he tried to take the floor, in particular when he tried to inform the court about alleged mistreatment he suffered while in detention.

154. He Depu, allegedly a member of the banned China Democracy Party, was reportedly arrested on 4 November 2002, on the grounds that he has used the Internet to distribute messages "inciting subversion". He Depu had reportedly signed an open letter to the 16th National People's Congress calling for political reform. It is also reported that He Depu's wife was not informed of his whereabouts from the moment of his arrest until his

trial. Finally, it is reported that He Depu's condition deteriorated significantly since his arrest and that he appeared at his trial in a poor health.

155. On 28 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Cheng Jun Liu**, who was reportedly arrested in March 2002 after he allegedly assisted in broadcasting footage on the reported prosecution of Falun Gong over cable TV signals in Changchun City and Songyuan City. It is said that at the time of his arrest he was shot in the thigh by the police and his hand was burned. He was reportedly sentenced to 19 years in Jilin Prison in September 2002, where he was allegedly severely beaten and subjected to ill-treatment. As a result, in October 2003 he was reportedly transferred to Changchun City Central Hospital, where he was believed to be in a very poor physical state.

156. On 29 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Yan Jun**, an Internet activist who is believed to have been detained since 2 April 2003, and reportedly formally arrested on 9 May 2003. It is reported that, during his detention at Xi'an No. 1 Detention Centre, he was repeatedly subjected to beatings by other prisoners, allegedly under the encouragement of the Public Security Police. On 28 June 2003, his nose was reportedly broken and he was transferred to the hospital for treatment. He reportedly made official complaints about this treatment but it is alleged that officials have not passed them to the Office of the Procurator. Yan was reportedly charged with subversion in closed proceedings at the Intermediate People's Court in Xi'an on 24 October 2003. It is reported that the details of the charge state that he had posted criticisms of the Government of China on the Internet. According to the information received, he had also signed open letters calling for governmental reform.

157. On 30 October 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal with respect to reports according to which the Culture Ministry announced on 28 October 2003 that all **Internet cafés** will have to install surveillance software to monitor their customers' activities. According to information received, surveillance systems were already installed in the central province of Sichuan and the eastern province of Guangxi, and these systems, which are reportedly to be installed in all of China's Internet cafés by mid-2004, would make it possible to collect personal data on Internet users, store a record of all the web sites they visit and alert the authorities when they view "unlawful content".

158. On 14 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, an urgent appeal relating to the situation of Ms. **Yang Fenglian**, a teacher at the Mining Engineering College in Handan City, Hebei Province, and **her 16-year-old daughter**, who were reportedly arrested on 1 October 2000 in Beijing for appealing to the Government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. They were reportedly escorted back to Handan City and detained in the Handan City Second Detention Center. At the end of 2000, Ms. Yang was reportedly sentenced to one year of forced labour, and sent to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp in Hebei Province, where she was allegedly beaten, shocked with electric batons, handcuffed, hung

up in the air, and deprived of sleep. Her daughter was reportedly handcuffed and fitted with heavy shackles, and she was reportedly shocked four times throughout her entire body with high voltage electric batons. Two of those times she was allegedly stripped naked. After nine months of detention, family members were reportedly forced to pay 3,000 yuan bail. After returning home, she was reportedly expelled from her school. Yang was released after one year. After her release the officials at her college reportedly monitored her every day. It is reported that Yang's husband was not allowed to work, and the head of his work unit tried to force him to divorce her.

159. It is further reported that on 2 November 2002, 30 policemen from the Kaiyuan Police Station and the Hanshan Police Station again arrested Ms. Yang and her daughter at their home, and took them to the Hanshan Police Station. The Chief of the Hanshan Police Station, whose name is known to the Special Rapporteurs, reportedly ordered the Chief of the Kaiyuan Police Station, Wang Lin, and other policemen to shock Yang simultaneously with electric batons in an attempt to have her renounce her practice. Her head was reportedly badly swollen and her arms were covered with blisters. She was reportedly sent to the Handan City Second Detention Centre, where she reportedly developed arrhythmia and discharged blood in her stool every day. Her weight was said to have dropped from 63 to 41 kilos. After 10 months of detention and reportedly being forced to pay 2,000 yuan in bail, she was released. Yang's daughter was reportedly released after three months and a payment of 10,000 yuan in bail.

160. On 27 September 2003, after she had been home for one month, the College's Secretary of the Party Committee, the Department Secretary of the Party Committee, the Chief of the Security Department - whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs - and others, allegedly accosted Ms. Yang while she was on the way to the supermarket, and forcibly sent her to the Xihuanlu re-education centre. She reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest the detention. After she was force-fed, she vomited blood and lost conscious several times. It is reported that the "610 Office" ordered her to be secretly transferred to Shijiazhuang City. Her whereabouts were reportedly unknown at the time the communication was sent.

161. In the same communication, the Special Rapporteurs addressed the case of Ms. **Tian Li**, 41, who was reportedly arrested at her workplace, Hailin Hotel in Weihai City, on 22 May 2002, by policemen from the 610 Office for practising Falun Gong. She was allegedly beaten by the Head of the 610 Office in Weihai City - whose name is known to the Special Rapporteurs - and four other officers who arrived with him. Then she was reportedly taken to Weihai police station, where she was reportedly again severely beaten by the policemen. She was reportedly then transferred to Weihai Height Detention Center. It is reported that when she said, "Falun Dafa is good", she was handcuffed and forced to sit in an iron-chair torture device. She was then reportedly dragged into the courtyard and exposed to the sun until her body was numb. Finally, she is said to have collapsed to the ground, and lost consciousness. Tian was reportedly sent to the City Hospital of Weihai while still in a state of unconsciousness. The doctor in the hospital sent her home because she was paralysed.

162. The Special Rapporteurs also addressed in the same communication the case of **Chen Yinghua** (f), a resident of Zhejiang Province, who was reportedly arrested on 8 August 2003 by Jiaxing City police for distributing materials about Falun Gong. On 13 September 2003, she was reportedly taken to a local detention centre, where she went on a hunger strike to protest her detention. The guards reportedly ordered criminal inmates to hold her down and force-feed her by inserting a tube through her nasal passage and into her stomach. They are said to have handcuffed her, shackled her feet, and tied her tightly to a bed. She was reportedly not allowed to go to the restroom. After several days of torture, she was reportedly unable to walk. On 26 September 2003, she was reportedly sent to the Zhejiang Province Prison Hospital for further force-feeding. She was allegedly kept tied to a bed using a special straightjacket and belt, with a tube through her nasal passage and esophagus. If she attempted to pull out the tube, the inmates who were watching her reportedly pulled the straightjacket belts tighter. After one force-feeding by an inmate, her entire body is said to have convulsed with pain and she vomited blood. The authorities reportedly ignored this incident and continued to force-feed her. After she began throwing up dark red blood, the authorities are said to have realized that her stomach lining had hemorrhaged. Her blood pressure was extremely low and she was in critical condition. The authorities reportedly switched to forcibly injecting her. It is reported that when she was finally untied from the bed, she was too weak to walk, her face was very pale, and her hands and feet were ice cold. Her arms were swollen and black and blue with bruises. The blood vessels in her legs collapsed, and blood could not circulate properly. It is reported that she was tortured again, with needles inserted into her bruises. According to information received on 13 October 2003, the authorities permitted Chen to be bailed out because her brother in Canada exposed her torture to the public. It is said that, at the time the communication was sent, Chen was awaiting her trial.

163. On 17 November 2003, the Special Rapporteur, together with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Li Qian**, a 22-year-old woman resident of Shanghai City, who was reportedly taken away from her home in Shanghai on 1 November 2003 by members of the National Security Bureau from Suzhou City and Shanghai City. Since then, her whereabouts have reportedly not been disclosed. It is alleged that her home was ransacked and that Falun Gong materials, as well as her laptop computer, were confiscated. She was believed to have been arrested in connection with her alleged Falun Gong practice. Her mother, **Yang Xu**, had reportedly served a sentence to the Chuanxi Longquanyi Women's Labour Camp, Sichuan Province, where according to the allegations received, Falun Gong practitioners are frequently beaten, force-fed and subjected to other forms of torture or ill-treatment.

164. On 3 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders sent a joint urgent appeal concerning the alleged criminal prosecution and imprisonment of **Zheng Enchong**, a lawyer who has reportedly been active in representing persons suffering from alleged abuses of their economic and social rights. According to the available information Zheng Enchong was convicted by the Shanghai Second Intermediate People's Court on 28 October 2003 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, on charges of "illegally providing State secrets to

entities outside of China". This resulted from his dissemination of information relating to the situation of families displaced from their homes in a development project, and the surrounding by police of striking workers on 9 May 2003. It is reported that Zheng Enchong was accused of sending information to a human rights organization outside of China.

165. On the same date, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning reports that Internet essayist **Du Daobin**, for whom an urgent appeal was sent on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on 7 November 2003, was charged with "subversion" and remained in jail. It is reported that, if found guilty, Du Daobin faces a heavy prison sentence. According to information received, Du Daobin, who published his commentaries about a variety of social and political issues on overseas web sites, was arrested on 28 October 2003 in Yingcheng, Hubei Province.

166. On 8 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders sent a joint urgent appeal regarding **Huang Qi**, publisher of the Internet site Tianwan, for whom communications were sent on behalf of the Special Rapporteur on 26 July 2002 and 24 October 2003, and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders on 31 July 2003. Huang Qi, was reportedly serving a five-year sentence for "subversion" and "attempting to overthrow the State". He was allegedly put in solitary confinement in a dark, 2-square-metre unfurnished cell in which he had to sleep on the floor, after representatives from the organization Reporters Without Borders tried to visit him in the top security Nanchong prison on 26 October 2003. He was reportedly moved several days later into a "closely monitored" unfurnished cell, shared with other prisoners.

167. On 9 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture sent an urgent appeal concerning the situation of **Lu Guiling**, who was reportedly arrested in January 2002 and sentenced to 19 years of forced labour in Weihai City after she reportedly broadcast a video explaining Falun Gong on public television. She was allegedly ill-treated during her detention and went on a hunger strike to protest. She was reportedly released because her health was extremely bad, but two months later re-arrested by the local police. She was sent on 22 September 2003 to the Shandong Province women's jail in Jinan City, where she again went on hunger strike. She was reportedly force-fed and injected with drugs, and as a result allegedly developed amyotrophica. She lost a lot of weight and could not move by herself. It was reported that the authorities were refusing to release her for medical treatment.

168. On 22 December 2003, the Special Rapporteur sent, jointly with the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention an urgent appeal regarding **Zhang Shengqi**, a 23 year-old cyber-journalist, who was allegedly arrested on 26 November 2003, after he published articles by Liu Fenggang, who is said to be a historian of a banned Christian church also in jail. It is reported that Zhang was accused of exposing State secrets. According to information received, Zhang was arrested at his fiancé's home in the northern town of Jilin. Police reportedly searched the house thoroughly and seized about 20 items, including Zhang's mobile telephone and articles

**Reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteur
on Freedom of Religion or Belief**

2003-2004



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING RELIGIOUS
INTOLERANCE**

**Report submitted by Mr. Abdelfattah Amor, Special Rapporteur
on freedom of religion or belief, in accordance with Commission
on Human Rights resolution 2002/40**

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III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

129. **An examination of the communications under the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief reveals violations of the principles of non-discrimination and tolerance in the area of religion or belief, of freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, of freedom to manifest one's religion or belief and of freedom to dispose of religious property.**

130. **This analysis once again shows an overall rise in intolerance and discrimination against religious minorities and women in situations of extreme risk and an increase in religious extremism affecting all religions.**

131. **Religious minorities are affected primarily by the threat to their very existence as special communities, as exemplified by the deportation of Adventists and Protestants in Azerbaijan; the campaigns of repression against members of Falun Gong, the arrest, imprisonment and expulsion of Tibetan monks and nuns from monasteries and the sentencing of Christians to death in China; the harassment of Christians in Myanmar; the sentencing to death of members of the Ismaili community in Saudi Arabia; and the arrest of Protestants and Adventists in Turkmenistan.**

132. **Religious minorities are also subject to direct and indirect limitations on the manifestation of their religious identity or belief, as shown by the destruction of Tibetan Buddhist places of worship and the expulsion of nuns and monks from monasteries in China; the occupation and partial destruction of a property belonging to the Armenian Patriarchate in Israel; the closure of places of worship of religious minorities in Eritrea; threats to close Baptist places of worship in the Republic of Moldova and those of the Protestant communities in Turkey; and the prevention or non-recognition of conscientious objection, leading to the imprisonment of Jehovah's Witnesses, in the Republic of Korea.**



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**Human rights questions: human rights questions including
alternative approaches for improving the effective
enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the interim report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/184 of 22 December 2003.

* A/59/150.

** The present report is being submitted after the deadline due to the late appointment of the new Special Rapporteur.

China

18. On 16 June 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent information to the Government of China stating that, since 20 July 1999, when the Government banned Falun Gong, over 1,600 practitioners of Falun Gong had been tortured or beaten, several hundred had been given prison sentences of over 20 years, others had been interned in mental hospitals and a large number had been sent to labour camps without trial. At the time of the communication, an unspecified number of practitioners were

allegedly being held without trial. It was also reported that at least 907 practitioners had died in detention.

19. Reports indicate that the campaign against the Falun Gong continued unabated across China. Practitioners of Falun Gong continued to be subject to ill-treatment and torture by State officials in their attempts to force the practitioners to renounce their belief in Falun Gong. It was also reported that individual practitioners who had been subjected to torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment while detained had not been provided with appropriate and effective remedies. In particular, the system of administrative detention referred to as “Re-education Through Labour” (RTL) reportedly continued to be imposed on Falun Gong practitioners. It was reported that RTL involves detention without charge or trial, and without judicial review, for between one and three years — which could be further extended by one year. People receiving terms of RTL allegedly had no right of access to a lawyer and there was no hearing where they could defend themselves. As an illustration, the Special Rapporteur referred in his letter to a number of individual cases including the ones of Ms. Yiewen Tang, Ms. Zhao Fengyun, and Mr. Zhang Guoqing.

20. The Special Rapporteur also mentioned the allegedly serious state of health of detained Pastor Gong Shengliang of the South China Church.

**Report by the Secretary-General on
Strengthening of the Rule of Law**

2004



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**Human rights questions: human rights questions, including
alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment
of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Strengthening of the rule of law

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has made the promotion of the rule of law a priority in its technical cooperation programmes, recognizing the link between the rule of law and respect for human rights. The technical cooperation programme offers assistance in a wide range of areas, including support for reporting under human rights treaties; development and implementation of national plans of action; establishment and strengthening of national institutions; assistance with constitutional and legislative reform, administration of justice, elections and national parliaments; and training for police, armed forces, prison personnel and legal professionals.

OHCHR also continues to emphasize the importance of respecting the international legal framework for states of emergency and is strengthening its capacity to offer technical assistance in this area.

OHCHR has provided advice to United Nations peace operations on human rights and rule of law issues, and made concrete proposals on the scope, structure and function of human rights components to ensure that the promotion and protection of human rights law was integrated into respective mandates.

* The present report was submitted late in order to include additional information received after the deadline for submission.

to the Government in the framework of a project (being formulated and implemented in 2005), focusing on the support to the implementing body, and with a view to developing a national programme on judicial reform. OHCHR intends to deploy a Human Rights Advisor to support these efforts.

China

41. OHCHR's programme in China originated in the Memorandum of Understanding between OHCHR and the Government of China signed in November 2000. The MOU indicates as the main objective of the OHCHR technical cooperation programme in China support for the ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties. The MOU covers, inter alia, the following areas: the administration of justice, human rights education, and "legal development" covering both legal and legislative reform. Activities in 2003 included a workshop in March in Beijing on alternatives to incarceration as punishment for minor crimes; a mission on human rights and the police to Beijing and Zhengzhou also in March 2003; a three-week course for selected police trainers and policy makers, focusing on human rights and criminal investigations, in London at the Centrex International Police Training facility in November-December 2003; and a visit for 16 prison administrators, trainers, and legislators to Swiss penitentiary institutions followed participation in a round table on human rights and prison administration at OHCHR headquarters in September-October 2003. Finally, the compilations of the general comments of treaty bodies and of the General Guidelines on reporting to these bodies were distributed among academic institutions involved in human rights research in preparation for China's ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Torture Methods Used on Falun Gong Practitioners

The torture exhibit pictures in this section were posted by Falun Gong practitioners who had suffered the same tortures in Chinese prisons, labor camps, detention centers, police stations, mental hospitals, and even some secret locations. Many of these pictures were taken right after the practitioners escaped from police detention. The faces of some practitioners were masked for safety reasons. Other practitioners insisted that their pictures be shown as they are.

Due to space limitations, only a small selection of the pictures is shown. The practitioners who produced these photos and passed them out of China did so at great risk to themselves. Many people have been arrested and even killed for disclosing the facts of the Chinese government's persecution of Falun Gong.



Figure 1



Figure 2

held against the wall, as are the two arms, which must slant to the side, causing an imbalance of the body. However, the upper body must always be kept straight. (Figure 2)



Figure 8

2.2 Board Sitting: The practitioner is forced to sit on rough wooden boards. In a variation the practitioner must sit on a small stool. (Figure 7)



Figure 9



Figure 10

1. Forced to Stand for a Long Time

The practitioner is forced to stand still, facing a wall, all day long. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and use of the toilet. This abuse usually lasts several days. Convicted prisoners are often instigated to watch over the practitioners. If practitioners cannot hold still they are severely beaten with fists, shocked with electric batons, kicked, or slapped in the face. To prevent them from talking their mouths are sealed with tape. (Figure 3) This torture has a number of variations, including:

1.1 Half-Standing: The practitioner is placed between two sets of bunk beds and handcuffed with one hand to the upper bunk of one bed and the other hand to the lower bunk of the other bed. The practitioner is forced to lean over to one side and cannot stand up straight. (Figure 1)

1.2 Standing in the "Army Corps" Posture: The practitioner is forced to stand under the scorching sun. The feet are planted on the fiery ground, sometimes without shoes or socks. Besides the agony of standing for a long time, the practitioner suffers severe sunburn.

1.3 Gecko Crawling on the Wall: The practitioner must stand on one leg while facing the wall and lifting the other leg. The upper body is held against the wall, as are the two arms, which must slant to the side, causing an imbalance of the body. However, the upper body must always be kept straight. (Figure 2)



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

2. Forced to Sit for a Long Time

The practitioner is forced to sit still for a long time, often for many days. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and use of the toilet. This torture can result in poor blood circulation to the lower limbs, necrosis in the buttocks, and nerve damage from the waist down. (Figure 6) There are several variations of this torture, including:

2.1 Body Folding while Sitting: The practitioner is forced to sit on the floor with both legs straight, and with the hands either holding the toes or tied behind the back. To increase the pain, a guard sits on the practitioner's back. (Figures 4 and 5)



Figure 6



Figure 7

2.3 Sitting with Legs Straight: The practitioner is forced to sit on the floor with both legs straight. Sometimes the perpetrator will stand on the practitioner's knees. This torture will injure the person's knees. (Figure 8)

3. Forced to Squat for a Long Time

The practitioner is forced to squat and remain still for a long time, often for many days. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and use of the toilet. This torture can result in poor blood circulation to the lower limbs, muscle spasms, and nerve damage. (Figures 9 and 11) There are several variations of this torture, including:

3.1 Bent Immobile at a Corner of the wall: The practitioner is made to squat bent with the head in front of the legs until the head touches the ground, and the upper back is pressed against the wall in a corner. (Figure 10)



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18

3.2 Squatting with Heels up: The practitioner is forced to squat over nails sticking out of the floor under one's heels, and must keep the heels raised to avoid the nails. (Figure 13)

4. Riding an Airplane

This was an infamous torture in China during the Cultural Revolution, and is widely used today against Falun Gong practitioners. The practitioner's head is bent down while the hands are pulled up and stretched outwards to both sides of the body (like the wings of an airplane). The practitioner is forced to stay still in this position for a long time. Sometimes glasses filled with water are placed in the practitioner's hands. This punishment is often combined with the deprivation of food, water, sleep, and use of the toilet. (Figures 12-15)

4.1 Backing up an Airplane: The practitioner must bend over while holding the legs straight. Then, with the feet close together, the arms are lifted as high as possible. (Figures 12 and 14)



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15

5. Forced to Run for a Long Time

The practitioner is forced to run non-stop for over ten hours, or else suffer a harsh beating.

6. Forced to Stay in Extreme Weather

6.1 The practitioner is forced to stay outside in the biting cold overnight, and must stand in or lie down in the snow or on ice. Countless Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this torture, including the elderly. Some are even stripped naked in the winter and dunked in a water tank before going out into the cold. In a variation of this torture, the practitioner is stripped naked and tied to a bed in winter with all of the windows open. A fan is used under the bed to make it colder. (Figures 16 and 19)

6.2 Sitting in Ice-Cold Water: In China, the bathroom is seldom heated. The practitioner is tied to a chair in the bathroom. While sitting in the cold, ice-water is poured around him to intensify his suffering. (Figure 17)

7. Deprivation of Basic Physiological Needs

The police have exploited any and every basic physiological need or sense to torture Falun Gong practitioners. They have suffered deprivation of sleep, food, water; use of the toilet, sanitary napkins, shower, and change of clothes; prohibition of eye contact and speaking; bombardment with deafening high-pitched sounds, shining intense light into the eyes, and high-volume tapes, CDs, or TV programs slandering Falun Gong. Anyone not obeying is viciously beaten. (Figure 19)



Figure 19

8. Pouring Boiling or Icy Water over the Head

This is a common punishment for practitioners to receive in jail. It not only causes physical suffering, but is used to humiliate the practitioner as well. It is considered a "routine" torture. (Figure 18)

9. Handcuffs and Shackles



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23

To the Chinese police, handcuffs and shackles are not merely devices of mobility restraint; they are also torture equipment. Some of them are very tight and cut into wrists and ankles, some are self-tightening, some have spikes, and so on. Usually, the practitioner remains in such a contorted position and is so immobilized that he must depend on others to help him eat, go to the toilet, and change clothes. As the muscles and tendons are stretched to the limit, sleep is nearly impossible. No matter how tired he is, after the practitioner falls asleep, the pain wakes him up. (Figures 20 and 26)

Following are several variations of tortures that use handcuffs and shackles.

9.1 Handcuffed Behind the Back: The practitioner handcuffed in this way cannot use the bathroom, eat, or sleep. (Figure 21)

9.2 Hell Cuff: This is a device intended for murderers or death row inmates. Pliers-shaped clasps dig into the practitioner's wrists and ankles. A practitioner wearing a "hell cuff" cannot stand, squat, move, or sleep.

9.3 The Foot Shackle Combined with Handcuffs: One of a practitioner's hands is handcuffed to the other hand between the legs. The shackle weighs over 20 pounds. The practitioner cannot go to sleep, walk, stand, use the bathroom, or eat a meal, and instead must walk in a half-squatting and bowing position. Sometimes the shackles have heavy metal weights added to them. Police often torture practitioners this way for weeks. (Figures 22 and 25)

9.4 Death Twist: This torture tool is made from abandoned handcuffs wrapped with cloth so that they are not flexible. The practitioner's hands are locked together and immobilized and soon become completely numb. (Figure 26)

9.5 Suspending Like a Swing: The practitioner's hands and feet are cuffed. Then the practitioner's cuffed hands are hung from the headboard of a bed and the cuffed feet are hung from the footboard. The practitioner is suspended like a swing while the cuffs cut into the wrists and ankles, making them bleed. (Figure 23)

9.6 Running in Chains: Several practitioners are handcuffed and shackled together and forced to run non-stop. (Figure 25)



Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26

10. Solitary Confinement

Solitary confinement, widely condemned around the world, is among the cruelest tortures. In China, the police have used tortures that go beyond the usual solitary confinement against Falun Gong practitioners. Following are only a few of the examples:

10.1 Locked in Small Cell: A small cell is a room of less than three square meters. It has no window, no bed, no water, and no toilet. The practitioner is locked in a small cell for months, having to eat, sleep, and excrete in the same small area. Since the height of the room is less than 1.5 meters, the practitioner cannot stand straight. To exacerbate the agony, the guards often handcuff the practitioners to the small cell door so that the pain keeps them from being able to sleep.

10.2 Locked in an Iron Cage: The height of the cage is less than a practitioner's height. The width and length are calculated so that the person can neither stand straight nor lie down. The practitioner is often handcuffed to the rail and cannot sleep. Many Falun Gong practitioners have been locked up this way for as long as 120 days. They are mentally and physically tortured. (Figure 27)



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



Figure 31



Figure 32



Figure 33



Figure 36

10.3 Tied to a Death Board: This variation of solitary confinement was originally conceived for and used on death row criminals. The practitioner is tied to an iron or wooden board for weeks with four limbs stretched out and locked, and cannot move at all. Women are even kept tied to the board while menstruating. The practitioner is tied down at all times, having to be fed by someone else, but sleeping and excreting are all done on the board; for this reason the practitioner is often stripped naked. The practitioner suffers not only from solitary confinement, but also the excruciating pain of feeling his whole body atrophying. Many practitioners have lost their lives from this torture. (Figure 28)

10.4 Leaning against a Big Board: This is a variation of the “death board” torture. The practitioner is forced to lie down on a bed made of a wooden board without any padding for many days at a time with feet and hands fixed to the bed. (Figure 29)

10.5 Water Dungeon: This is a deadly solitary confinement. The practitioner is stripped naked, locked in an iron cage with spikes on all sides, and lowered into a pit of filthy water until the water reaches the practitioner’s neck. The practitioner cannot lean to any side because of the spikes, and cannot squat down because of the water. Many practitioners have suffered this torture and some have died. (Figure 30)

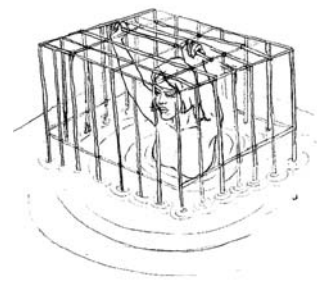


Figure 30

11. Cuffed and Hung Up

Being hung up by handcuffs, in its most simple form, causes excruciating pain. Chinese police have added many cruel variations to this torture. Most Falun Gong practitioners jailed have suffered this in one form or another. The following are just a few examples:

11.1 Hung up from Behind: With both hands tied or cuffed behind the back, the practitioner is hung up by the arms or the handcuffs, with both feet off of the floor, or just touching the floor. Both hands and arms soon lose feeling and go numb from lack of blood circulation. Countless Falun Gong practitioners have suffered this brutal torture. Some have even been hung up for several days. (Figures 31 and 32)

11.2 Hanging in a Cage: A practitioner’s hands are twisted behind his back and handcuffed. The police then pull the hands over the head and hang him up in the air until the feet are off the ground (Figure 34)

11.3 Big Hang: A practitioner is hung upside-down by the feet. This is a deadly torture, and some Falun Gong practitioners have died from this.

11.4 Half-Flying: The practitioner’s hands are shackled to an upper bunk bed. Then one foot is hung up so the other foot barely touches the ground. Practitioners have had to endure this painful position for as long as 15 days (Figure 33)



Figure 34



Figure 35

12. Tiger Bench

A practitioner is tied on a narrow wooden or iron bench by the thighs and knees, with hands tied behind the back or tied to the foot of the bench. Increasing the number of boards or bricks inserted under his feet creates excruciating pain. The police often use this device to immobilize Falun Gong practitioners to force-feed them. (Figure 36)

13. Live Hemp Torture

Hemp is a perennial plant. Its stems and leaves are covered with fine hairs and sharp, poisonous thorns. After contact with hemp, the skin immediately becomes inflamed, extremely itchy, and painful. Police use fresh hemp stalks to slap Falun Gong practitioners' faces, or they strip practitioners naked and throw them onto a pile of hemp.



Figure 37



Figure 38



Figure 39



Figure 45

14. Electric Batons

This is by far the most common torture used by the police against Falun Gong practitioners. Practitioners have been shocked with as many as a dozen batons at a time, with voltages as high as 30,000 volts, often for several hours. Countless practitioners have suffered flesh burns, some having ears, hands, or feet charred from the electric shocks.

The police shock the most sensitive areas such as the arches of practitioners' feet, the palms, belly, neck, armpit, face, eyes, nipples, and penises. The police have also forced these batons into practitioners' mouths or vaginas to shock them. (Figure 37 and 38)

Many Falun Gong practitioners have died from electric baton shocks. The practitioner may be shocked while tied to an iron chair. With the arms stretched as far as possible the practitioner may be constrained by specially made shackles fastened to the floor (Figure 39) or the practitioner may be shocked with many electric batons simultaneously (Figures 40 and 41).



Figure 40



Figure 41



Figure 42



Figure 43



Figure 44

15. Beating the Buttocks

Literally, this torture is called "passing the board." The practitioner is forced to the ground and beaten viciously with a board, club, or baton, dozens or hundreds of times. This often causes the buttocks to become black and blue. (Figures 42-44)

16. Force-Feeding

This is the number one cause of deaths of Falun Gong practitioners. Almost every Falun Gong practitioner who has gone on a hunger strike in detention has suffered from force-feeding. Even those not on hunger strikes have been tortured using this method. (Figures 45-49)

The purpose of police force-feeding is never to nourish, but rather to punish practitioners and to cause so much pain that they will renounce Falun Gong practice. To that end, the police have used many different means to cause excruciating pain and injury, including:

16.1 Inserting and Withdrawing the Feeding Tubes Repeatedly: The police usually use a tube inserted through a practitioner's nose to force-feed. Often, even when the tube is already inserted, the police pull it out again and re-insert it. This can be repeated many times. Many practitioners have died from the tube piercing through their lungs.



Figure 46



Figure 47



Figure 50



Figure 51



Figure 52

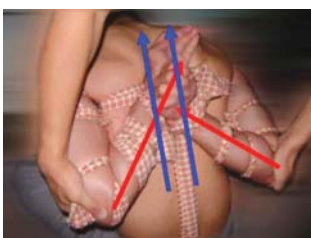


Figure 53

16.2 Leaving the Feeding Tubes in the Stomach: This is another way to cause pain. Practitioners tortured this way are usually handcuffed so that they are unable to remove the tube.

16.3 Knocking out Teeth to Force-Feed: To force practitioners to open their mouths, the police resort to violent methods, including pliers and crowbars, knocking out practitioners' teeth, tearing apart their lips, or even boring holes in their cheeks.

16.4 Force-Feeding Saturated Salt-Water: This causes intense pain in the gut. Many practitioners have died from the resulting dehydration.

16.5 Force-Feeding Vinegar/Straight Alcohol: Several Falun Gong practitioners have died from this.

16.6 Force-Feeding Hot Pepper Oil/Mustard Oil/Boiling Water: These cause burns and intense pain in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

16.7 Force-Feeding Urine/Feces



Figure 48



Figure 49

17. Bamboo Sticks

The police hammer sharp bamboo sticks into the fingers of the practitioners through the tips of the fingernails. In the process of the hammering, the fingernails are torn off completely. The police first hammer the bamboo stick into one finger. If the practitioner still refuses to yield, the police will hammer bamboo sticks into successive fingers until they mutilate all 10 fingers.

17.1 In a variation of this torture, called **"Pressing the Fingers with Sticks,"** guards place hard objects (wooden sticks, metal rods, etc.) between the practitioner's fingers; then they twist, press down, or heavily strike the practitioner's hand with a fist while holding the tips of the fingers tight. The fingers are injured instantly, causing extreme pain. Some practitioners' fingers have been permanently injured by this torture. The resulting wounds penetrate to the bone and the practitioner's hands are mutilated into a mass of flesh and blood. (Figure 50)

18. Burning

The police have used cigars and cigarette lighters to burn fingers, toes, faces, nipples, vaginas, and other parts of practitioners' bodies. While burning them, the police say, "I will stop when you give up Falun Gong." (Figure 51)

19. Tying the Ropes

A thin rope is used to tightly encircle the neck and the rope is wrapped around the practitioner's arms. Then the police use all the force they can muster to tighten the rope. The rope becomes tighter and tighter around the body of the practitioner, cutting into the flesh and making it more and more difficult for him to breathe. The pain is so intense that the practitioner sometimes loses control of the bladder. In many cases the rope was tightened to the point of breaking the practitioner's arm. Sometimes the practitioner is hung from a high place with the rope as well. Sometimes there are spikes on the rope. When the rope is tightly fastened, it cuts into the flesh, which is extremely painful. This torture has been known to cause death if used twice in a row; however, some practitioners have suffered this up to 10 times in a row. (Figures 52-55)



Figure 54

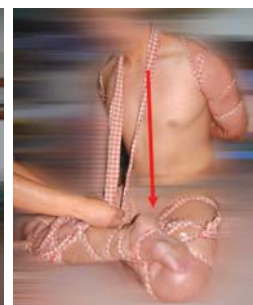


Figure 55

20. Suffocation

The police pull a plastic bag over the head of a practitioner. While the practitioner is suffocating and gagging, the police ask, "Will you give up Falun Gong?" Sometimes the police use thick paper soaked in water, a bucket, or a piece of plastic to cover the faces of practitioners to suffocate them. Sometimes they hold them under water to drown them, or spray water directly into the nose or mouth to force them to accept brainwashing. (Figures 56-60)



Figure 56



Figure 57



Figure 58



Figure 59



Figure 60

21. Stewed Chicken with a Bent Neck

Several guards hold the practitioner's legs flat against the floor and spread slightly apart while the upper body is pressed hard against the lower body, squashing the belly so severely that it protrudes unnaturally from both sides of the body. When the neck and feet are in a straight line, with the face and belly pressed against the floor, the neck and feet are tied together, usually with a bed sheet, and the hands are tied behind the back. The pain is excruciating. The joints may be dislocated, and the practitioner is generally unable to walk normally for months afterward. (Figures 61-68)



Figure 61



Figure 62



Figure 63



Figure 64



Figure 65



Figure 66



Figure 67



Figure 68

22. Sexual Torture



Figure 69



Figure 70

In addition to the tortures that the police use on both male and female Falun Gong practitioners, the police use many female-specific tortures against Falun Gong practitioners. These include: (Figures 69-72)

- Rape / gang rape
- Forced abortion
- Pinching / pinching off or biting off of nipples
- Sticking needles through the nipples
- Electric baton shock of nipples and vaginas
- Bottle / baton rape
- Stuffing dirty socks into vagina / anus
- Burning the vagina with a cigar
- Inserting and rotating brushes inside the vagina
- Inserting hot pepper paste into the vagina

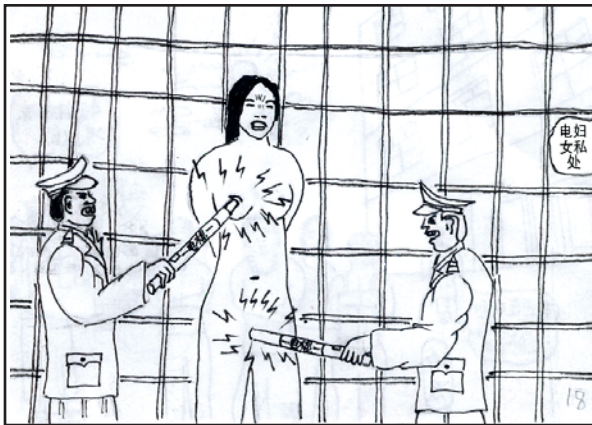


Figure 71: Sexual Abuse

To force practitioners to give up their beliefs, police have sexually violated female practitioners in numerous ways. Officials have used electric batons to shock female practitioners' breasts, and commonly have gone as far as shoving activated electric batons into the women's vaginas. This has caused excruciating pain and often permanent psychological and physical damage.



Figure 72: Gang Rape

In some labor camps and jails, and sometimes even in public, the police have personally raped or even gang-raped female practitioners. Female practitioners have also been stripped naked and thrown into all-male jail cells. This torture has often inflicted permanent psychological and physical damage on the practitioners in question, and on more than one occasion the practitioners have later died under mysterious circumstances.

23. Bed Pressing

The practitioner is handcuffed and shackled and forced to sit down on the floor. A bed is then placed over his head and several people climb on the bed pressing down and jumping on it. This often causes the practitioner to lose control of the bladder and bowels.

24. Hot and Spicy Chicken Legs

The practitioner is forced to lie on the ground. The inmates then take turns jumping high up in the air and landing on the upper legs of the practitioner with one foot.

25. Forced to Stay in a Closed Chamber

The practitioner is locked in a closed room with no window in the summer heat. Sometimes the police even pour hot water on the floor to make the chamber "steamier."

26. Stabbing

Sensitive parts of the body, such as the bottoms of the feet, are stabbed repeatedly. (Figure 73)



Figure 73

27. Slave Labor

The practitioners are forced to do slave labor, including manual labor, for long hours with very little sleep. If they do not meet their quotas, they are given only half a bun to eat, or nothing at all. Thus, they suffer from constipation and do not have a bowel movement for weeks or even a month at a time.



Figure 74

28. Beating with Wooden Bed Boards

The perpetrators force the practitioner to squat and then strike his back with three wooden boards put together until the boards break. (Figure 74)

29. Limited Toilet Use

Practitioners are allowed to use the toilet infrequently or for only a few minutes at a time. If they exceed the time limit, the guards beat and punish them by forcing them to squat with their buttocks pointing up.

30. Inhumane Sleeping Conditions

Often the bed is made of wooden boards. Many practitioners are crowded into the same room, so they must place their bodies next to each other on the boards in order to sleep. Others have to sleep under the beds, sometimes on a cement floor with no blanket. Often practitioners must sleep on damp straw, resulting in scabies all over the body.

31. Torture Tools

Here are a few of the torture instruments used in China's mental hospitals, police stations, detention and forced brainwashing centers, prisons, and forced labor camps to inflict excruciating pain on Falun Gong practitioners.



Figure 78



Figure 79



Figure 80



Figure 81



Figure 75



Figure 76



Figure 77

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group is a volunteer group dedicated to the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners. Our main activities include the collection and compilation of cases of human rights violations against Falun Gong practitioners, and the submission of these cases to the United Nations, governments around the world, and international human rights organizations.

We also seek to increase public awareness by publicizing the Chinese government's violent persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Our publications include:

The Falun Gong Report 2002

The Falun Gong Report 2003

United Nations Reports on China's Persecution of Falun Gong (2000-2003)

The Falun Gong Report 2004 - Stories of Conscience

These publications can be downloaded from the following website:

<http://www.falunhr.org>

We welcome your suggestions and participation.

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United Nations Reports on China's Persecution of Falun Gong

Collected in this book are excerpts from annual reports of the United Nations Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteurs, documenting cases of human rights violations committed by the PRC government against Falun Gong practitioners. The PRC government is a member of the UN Human Rights Commission and a permanent member of the UN Security Council with veto power. However, it cannot veto the findings of the Special Rapporteurs.

These findings are just the tip of the iceberg of the ongoing slaughter. Many Special Rapporteurs and their assistants have indicated that the vast number of cases is simply beyond their capacity to process.

We hope, however, that this small collection will serve adequately as independent and authoritative evidence for those who still wishfully believe that the PRC government is moving towards rule of law and that Falun Gong practitioners are "all treated according to the law."

We further hope that this small collection is enough to stir the conscience of the international community - including the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which appointed those Special Rapporteurs - to come to the aid of the victims.

These reports are also a tribute to the suffering Falun Gong practitioners, without whose courage and peaceful conviction these crimes could not have been exposed.

The Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

November 2004