

EXHIBIT B

“EXCERPTS OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL REPORTS”

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sixtieth session
Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda

**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.

GE.04-12267

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.

[...]

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.

[...]

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 Jiaxing 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 amyotrophy, 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.



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Item 11 (b) of the provisional agenda

**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

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.

[...]

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 began 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 Jujiang 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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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

[...]

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.



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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 11 (c)

**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:

[...]

(e) **Deng Shiyong** (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;

[...]

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.

[...]

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 consciousness 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 Jiaying 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 illtreatment.

[...]

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 amyotrophy. 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.



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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**

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.



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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, Philip Alston**

Addendum

Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received*

* The present document is being circulated as received in view of the fact that it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

[...]

80. Allegation sent with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and Special Rapporteur on torture, 8 July 2004. The Special Rapporteurs brought to the attention of the Chinese Government cases relating to the arrest, detention, ill treatment and torture resulting in the deaths of 28 persons persecuted by the authorities solely because of their belonging to the Falun Gong movement. The victims are: Sun Yanying, Chen Aizhong, Zhu Yourong, Fan Yaxiong, Zhang Zhigen, Jiang Shuhua, Shen Lizhi, Liu Haibo, Liu Yuqing, Song Cuiling, Yin Ling, Xue Xia, Chen Hongping, Yu Yongquan, Chen Xiangrui, Gao Shuhua, Li Jianhou, Li Ying, Zhao Chunying, Yang Yufang, Sui Guangxi, Cao Ping, Bai Xiaojun, Tan Chengqiang, Tian Junlong, Lu Bingshen, Yan Hai, Zhang Changming.

[...]

90. Allegation sent with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Special Rapporteur on the right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Special Rapporteur on torture, and Special Rapporteur on violence against women, 15 October 2004. The Special Rapporteurs expressed their concern at increasing reports, over the past five years, of systemic repression against the Falun Gong and other “heretical organizations” (“xiejiao zuzhi”). The Special Rapporteurs are concerned that reports of arrest, detention, illtreatment, torture, denial of adequate medical treatment, sexual violence, deaths, and unfair trial of members of so-called “heretical organizations”, in particular Falun Gong practitioners, may reflect a deliberate and institutionalized policy of the authorities to target specific groups such as the Falun Gong.



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**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:
HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS**

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Hina Jilani

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.

Communications sent

117. On 26 October 2004, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. **Zhang Bo**, Ms. **Wang Jie**, and Mr. **Cai Shaojie**, three Falun Gong practitioners, and Mr. **Li Weiji**. According to the allegations received, Zhang Bo is detained at an unknown location, Wang Jie and Cai Shaojie are detained in the Dabei prison, and Li Weiji is detained in the Panjin prison. It is reported that the police broke both Li Weiji's arms and caused him a lumbar inter-vertebral disc protrusion. On 5 March 2003, these persons were sentenced to imprisonment by the Yinzhou District Court in Tieling, Liaoning province, for collecting evidence of the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in that province (i.e. persecution by the local authorities, including local governments and local police stations, related to the use of detention, torture and forced labour). Li Weiji was also convicted of assisting Falun Gong practitioners in going abroad. Zhang Bo and Wang Jie were sentenced to seven, Cai Shaojie to four and Li Weiji to eight years' imprisonment. In view of the allegations, concern is expressed that Zhang Bo, Wang Jie and Li Weiji are at risk of torture or other forms of ill treatment. Moreover, concern is expressed that the imprisonment of the four individuals is an attempt to prevent their activities to protect the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners in Liaoning province.



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

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

China

86. During the period under review, one new case of disappearance was transmitted by the Working Group to the Government of China under the urgent-action procedure. During the same period, the Working Group clarified four cases on the basis of information provided by the Government that the persons concerned were in custody, in a re-education-through-labour facility, at the addresses provided, or were dead. In these cases, the sources made no observations on the information received from the Government.

87. Most of the 109 cases of disappearance reported in the past are said to have occurred between 1988 and 1990, or between 1995 and 1996. The majority of these cases concerned Tibetans, 19 of them monks who were allegedly arrested in Nepal and handed over to the Chinese authorities. Thirteen cases concerned Falun Gong practitioners who were allegedly arrested or abducted in 2000 and 2001 by police, security services or local administrative officials. One case involved an autistic boy who reportedly disappeared in 2000 after having been questioned by Hong Kong immigration officers. The last case concerned a Chinese citizen, residing in the United States of America, who was allegedly detained in 2002 by persons belonging to the Ministry of Public Security.

88. The newly reported case concerns a 4-year-old child, **Yuan Yuan Zhang**, who was allegedly abducted from her home by police officers from Tongnan Country National Security Team in 2004. Reportedly, her parents have been persecuted for practising Falun Gong.



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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 languages of submission only as it greatly exceeds the page limitations currently imposed by the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

China

142. On 8 January 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Cui Suzhen**, a 61-year-old Shenze County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, who was reportedly detained in the Shijiazhuang Labour Camp because she practised Falun Gong. On 8 April 2001, she was reportedly transferred to the Gaoyang Labor Camp in Hebei Province. It is alleged that, since she went on a hunger strike to protest the treatment received, she was force-fed human excrement on three separate occasions, and afterwards suffered from serious diarrhea. As a result, she was reportedly sent to the Gaoyang County Hospital for emergency treatment. The attending doctor allegedly pointed out that feeding a person human excrement in that quantity can cause death. Upon being sent back to the labour camp, she was allegedly continuously beaten by the guards, who are said to have crushed her nipples, shocked her with electric batons simultaneously while pouring water on to her. They also used pliers to pinch her flesh, and buried her in snow until she passed out. At the time that this communication was sent, it was reported that she was still being detained in the labour camp, where she was believed to be at risk of being subjected to similar treatment.

143. On 21 May 2004, the Government sent a response to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 8 January 2004 stating that **Cui Suzhen** was ordered by the labour rehabilitation committee in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, to undergo three years' labour reeducation (from 20 July 2000 to 19 July 2003) for having severely disrupted public order, owing to her severe obsession with Falun Gong. She entered the Shijiazhuang labour re-education facility in January 2001 and in April of that year was transferred to the facility in Gaoyang. She suffered from heart disease and received emergency medical treatment while in re-education. During that time she gradually realized that Falun Gong was a deceptive and harmful fallacy and overtly broke with it; because her conduct had significantly improved, she was rewarded with a 119-day reduction in her term, and was given an early release on 22 March 2003. The people's police at the labour re-education facility enforced the law in a civilized manner, and there were absolutely no instances of ill-treatment causing severe diarrhea or electric shocks being administered, as alleged. Cui underwent labour re-education in accordance with procedures prescribed by law because she accepted the delusions, poisons and incitement of Falun Gong and seriously disrupted social order; her case had nothing to do with freedom of expression.

[...]

146. On 4 February 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the right to health and Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Tian Xianofei**, 40 years of age, and resident of Cuidong Street, Pingshan District, Liaoyang City, Liaoning Province, who was reportedly detained in the Huazi Prison in Liaoyang City, and sentenced to 10 years by the Pingshan District Court,

allegedly for being a Falun Gong practitioner. According to the information received, Mr. Tian began a hunger strike on 20 July 2003, and was held in solitary confinement with two prisoners monitoring him around the clock. It is alleged that while he was asleep, his hands were handcuffed to the bed. His health was reportedly deteriorating from forced feedings and he had difficulty walking. It is alleged that he was denied medical treatment, and would continue to be denied such treatment until his internal organs malfunction or he renounced Falun Gong. He was reportedly not permitted visits by his family. Moreover, **Cao Jiguang**, 35, an employee of the Cotton and Linen Company, Linshui County, Sichuan Province, was reportedly detained in Guangyuan Jail in Sichuan Province, serving out a five-year sentence, allegedly for being a Falun Gong practitioner. It is reported that he was detained in a small cell where five inmates are ordered to watch him throughout the day. He was reportedly on the verge of death after beginning a hunger strike to protest against his alleged torture by the prison guards. It is reported that, on a previous hunger strike, Cao Jiguang was force-fed by the jail's doctor, who inserted a plastic tube into his trachea and pulled it out repeatedly to hurt him, and that before force-feeding him, the guards opened his mouth with an instrument, which caused severe injuries inside his mouth. It is further reported that after his hunger strike, the guards reduced his food by half.

[...]

148. On 4 February 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal regarding **Liu Xiaolian**, 64 years old, a resident of Chibi Town, Chibi City, Hubei Province. She was reportedly arrested on 28 December 2003 by the local Chibi City police and her whereabouts were unknown at the time this communications was sent. Ms. Xiaolian had reportedly been detained on several occasions and subjected to torture and ill-treatment for allegedly being a Falun Gong practitioner. For example, on 6 December 2002, while she was reportedly detained at the First Detention Centre, Chibi City, 19 police officers and inmates started to beat Ms. Liu. Her body was reportedly pulled in five different directions simultaneously; her vagina was torn from the force and all her joints became dislocated. Others reportedly took turns beating her with 55-pound shackles while she was being pulled apart. Ms. Liu reportedly suffered many broken bones and other severe injuries over the course of the day and fell unconscious due to the intense pain. Her head was reportedly violently banged, and she was then reportedly cuffed with 55 pound shackles for one week, and denied food for two weeks. In view of past allegations of torture against Ms. Xioalian, and her present unknown whereabouts, serious concerns are expressed for her well-being.

149. On 21 May 2004, the Government sent a response to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 4 February 2004 stating that on 15 September 2002 **Liu Xiaolian** was placed in criminal detention by the local public security authorities, in accordance with the law, on suspicion of having committed a crime because she had engaged in heretical Falun Gong activities. Following education, she was released. On 29 December 2003, she was again placed in criminal detention for carrying out these activities. On 14 January 2004, the local labour rehabilitation committee ordered her to undergo a period of labour

re-education of two years and six months. She is currently undergoing labour re-education. While in detention she was not subjected to any ill-treatment and her legitimate rights and interests were respected. The compulsory measures taken by the public security authorities in respect of Liu, as well as the decision in her case, all had their basis in her heretical Falun Gong activities and the fact that she was a criminal suspect and had absolutely nothing to do with freedom of expression or opinion. When Liu entered the facility the staff strictly followed the method of “educate, reform and rescue” in dealing with her and conscientiously sought to guarantee her legitimate rights and interests; she was never beaten, verbally harassed or subjected to ill-treatment.

150. On 13 February 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning **Ms. W.L.**, a 17-year-old middle school student, from Machang, Suileng County, Heilongjiang Province. According to information received, in July 2002, W.L. attended a joint entrance examination for a provincial high school and answered a question in the politics section of the paper concerning Falun Gong, saying that, “Falun Dafa is good, and Falun Dafa is righteous”. It is reported that later, officials from the Political and Judiciary Committee of the Police Department and Provincial Education Committee came looking for her, and she was forced to leave home. It is reported that her parents were arrested and ill-treated by personnel from the “610 Office”. In May of 2003, W.L. was working in Harbin City, where she was reportedly seized by the police and sent to Suileng, where she is reportedly still detained, and it is not clear whether she was charged with any offence. Reports indicate that specific orders were issued at the time of her arrest by the chief of the “610 Office” in Suileng County to detain her until she turned the legal age of 18 years and then to sentence her.

151. The Government sent a response to the Special Rapporteur’s communication of 13 February 2004 concerning **Ms. W.L.** The Government stated that in 2001 she wrote statements advocating Falun Gong on a junior middle school exam, After this, the teachers tried to educate her, but she insisted, quit school and ran away from home. In May 2003, she engaged in heretical Falun Gong activities in Harbin and was placed in criminal detention, in accordance with the law, by the Harbin public security authorities. The security authorities there educated her and then released her, while providing her with appropriate assistance regarding schooling and livelihood. She resumed a normal life and was in excellent health. The allegations that her parents have been arrested and that she was being detained until she is 18 are groundless. The Government states that Falun Gong is not a religion but an antisocial, anti-scientific, anti-human heretical organization that had increasingly shown a tendency towards violence.

152. On 26 February 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Sun Yuhua**, who was reportedly arrested at her home on 14 January 2004 at about 2 p.m., by a group of policemen (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs), led by the Chief of the Political Security Team at the Hulan County Police Station, allegedly because she practised Falun Gong. The policemen reportedly took Ms. Sun to the Hulan County Police Station, where officers (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs) reportedly beat and tortured her. Reports indicate that she was later sent to the Hulan County Second Detention

Centre, where she reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest her torture and detention. When she refused to give up her beliefs, she was reportedly transferred to the Hulan County First Detention Centre, where she continued her hunger strike, and was allegedly force-fed, causing her physical condition to become critical. Fears were expressed that she might die from the treatment she allegedly received. Reports also indicate that, reportedly as a result of his public disclosure of the persecution of Falun Gong, Ms. Sun's husband, **Zhang Qingsheng**, was detained at Hulan County First Detention Centre. The police from the Hulan County Police Station also reportedly arrested **Ms. Sun's daughter**, an 18-year-old student at Hulan County College, on 14 January 2004. She was reportedly interrogated and tortured for four days, before being sent to the Harbin Second Detention Centre.

153. On 5 July 2004, the Government sent a response to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 26 February 2004 stating that **Sun Yuhua** and **Zhang Qingshen** were ordered in April 2001 by the local labour rehabilitation authorities to undergo labour re-education for two and three years, respectively, for having produced and distributed Falun Gong propaganda. Because Sun was in poor health, she was allowed to undergo her re-education outside a facility, and in August 2002, Zhang Qingshen's term was converted to external re-education. In November 2003, he was arrested by the public security authorities while distributing Falun Gong propaganda in Hulan County, Heilongjiang Province. He was found to have on his person a large quantity of illegal propaganda. In February 2004, the Hulan County People's Court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, in accordance with the law, for the crime of using a heretical organization to undermine the implementation of law. Because Sun Yuhua and Zhang Hui had helped him to produce the material, the local labour rehabilitation authorities ordered the two women on 13 February 2004 to undergo one year's labour re-education. During her sentence, Sun Yuhua began a hunger strike and was taken to the Hulan County No. 1 Hospital for treatment. The treatment was ineffective, however, and on 8 March 2004, she died. The judicial authorities strictly upheld the law and fully respected the legitimate rights of the two persons. Concerning Sun Yuhua, the authorities proceeded on the basis of humanitarian principles and, in accordance with the law, treated her leniently by, among other things, allowing her to undergo her sentence outside a facility. When her health declined, she was promptly taken to the hospital for treatment. The allegation of torture is pure fabrication.

[...]

156. On 2 March 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Li Dongqing**, a Falun Gong practitioner. She is reportedly detained at Dabei Women's Prison, Baixitaizi Village, Pingluo Town, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. Li Dongqing, who suffers from hepatitis, has allegedly been subjected to prolonged periods of solitary confinement, scolding, beatings, and shocks with electric batons by guards, including during her period of detention at the Masanjia Labour Camp. Currently, her body is swollen and her state of

mental health is said to be deteriorating. In view of allegations of torture and ill-treatment of Li Dongqing in detention, and her present state of health, concern is expressed for her mental and physical integrity.

157. On 15 March 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Yiwen Tang** (f), a 37 year-old Falun Gong practitioner, from Zuhai suburb of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. On 23 February 2004 Yiwen Tang is said to have been taken from her home following an application for a passport. Her husband was reportedly also interrogated in connection with her passport application. It is reported that she was, at the time this communication was sent, being detained for re-education at the Chutou Law School, in Guangzhou Baiyun district. On 10 March 2004 information was received that Yiwen Tang's health condition was critical. She was said to have been on hunger strike for 17 days to protest her detention. It is reported that her family had appealed to the police in Guangzhou City for an investigation into the legality of her detention and called for her immediate release. Allegedly, no action had been taken at the time this communication was sent.

158. The Government of China sent a reply to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 15 March 2004 concerning **Tang Yiwen**, also known as Pang Dongwen. The Government stated that Tang Yiwen was a practitioner of Falun Gong. In April 2002 she was ordered, in accordance with the law, to undergo labour re-education for having twice disrupted public order. Then, in August 2003 she was released from re-education. In February 2004 the local government sought to re-educate her but she resisted by undertaking a hunger strike. The local government actively endeavoured to save her life and she is now in excellent health.

[...]

171. On 30 April 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Liu Mei**, 36, resident of Donggang City, Liaoning Province. She was reportedly held in Dabei Prison in Shenyang City at the time this communication was sent. On 10 March 2004, a relative who visited her reported that Liu Mei was carried to the visiting room wearing a big gauze mask, and that she was extremely weak and thin. It is reported that the guards immediately stopped the meeting when she said that she was dying, and since then no information on her situation had been available. It is reported that Liu Mei and her husband were arrested on 9 April 2002 and sentenced to 13 years in prison for producing and distributing materials about the alleged persecution of Falun Gong. It is alleged that since her arrest and detention at the Dandong City Police Station, and subsequently at the Dandong Detention Centre and then Dabei Prison, Liu Mei had been tortured in an attempt to force her to give up Falun Gong. The methods of torture and ill-treatment alleged include electric shocks all over the body and beatings on her

head with hard plastic baton handles. It is alleged that she had been denied adequate medical attention, and as a consequence suffered among other things, high fevers which have damaged her lungs. Her health had reportedly continued to deteriorate. In view of the allegations of torture and the reported state of her health, concern was expressed for the physical and mental integrity of Liu Mei if she did not receive prompt and adequate medical attention.

[...]

174. On 7 May 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning **Huang Xiangwei**, aged 44, a high school music teacher and a resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. He was reportedly held at Changlinzi Labour Camp at the time this communication was sent. It is reported that Huang Xiangwei went on hunger strike to protest alleged ill-treatment by the camp guards, as a result of which he lapsed into a coma and was sent to the hospital for emergency treatment. It is reported that, since his admission to the camp's hospital around early April 2004, no information had been available on his condition and he was not allowed any visitors. Huang Xiangwei was allegedly arrested on 15 May 2002 by the police from the Harbin City Police Station for being a Falun Gong practitioner, and brought to the Seventh Team of the Harbin City Second Detention Centre. It is alleged that he was tortured because he refused to renounce Falun Gong, and he became paralyzed from the waist down as a consequence of torture. On 3 November 2002, he was reportedly sentenced to three years of forced labor and transferred to the Wanjia Labor Camp, and later sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp Hospital. It is alleged that he was detained there for about one year, during which he was subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment, including being forced to crawl on the floor every time he needed to go to the bathroom. It is reported that in December 2003 he was transferred to the Changlinzi Labor Camp, where guards, allegedly falsely claimed that he was on hunger strike, force-fed him with concentrated salt water, and dragged him on the ground. Concern was expressed that Huang Xiangwei could be at risk of torture or other forms of ill-treatment.

175. On 16 August 2004, the Government sent a response to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 7 May 2004 where it informed the Special Rapporteur that **Huang Xiangwei** was ordered by the Harbin municipal labour rehabilitation committee to undergo three years' labour re-education (from 16 May 2002 to 15 May 2005) for engaging in illegal Falun Gong activities and disrupting the social order. On 5 November 2002 he was sent to the Changlinzi labour re-education facility in Heilongjiang to undergo re-education. After entering the facility, Huang Xiangwei was regularly sent to the Harbin No. 2 Hospital and the Harbin Public Security Hospital for treatment because he suffered from coronary disease and high blood pressure. In March 2004 the labour re-education facility sent him to the clinic at the Wanjia labour reE/ education facility for treatment because, stubbornly holding on to the tenets of the heretical Falun Gong organization, he began a hunger strike and became seriously ill. While he was ill, relatives came to visit him regularly. Allegations that he was not allowed visitors are not true. China's judicial authorities took coercive measures in respect of him solely on the

basis of his illegal actions; the case had nothing to do with the freedom of expression and opinion. When placing Huang Xiangwei in detention, the public security authorities never subjected him to ill-treatment. All of his legitimate rights were guaranteed and the police never subjected him to any corporal punishment or ill-treatment; the question of torture did not arise.

176. On 18 May 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Jin Jiang** and his wife, **Wei Limei**, both in their thirties and resident of Botou City, Hebei Province. They were allegedly arrested on 8 April 2004 for giving explanations in their restaurant about the alleged persecution of Falun Gong. It is alleged that the seven police officers who came to arrest them, ransacked the restaurant and took away Falun Gong books and materials. It is alleged that the couple were, at the time this communication was sent, detained at the Botou Detention Centre, where they started a hunger strike to protest their illegal detention, and were force-fed as a consequence. It is alleged that when Jin Jiang did not cooperate, the police brutalized him, allegedly broke his legs and two of his ribs, rupturing his right eardrum and dislocating his jaw. Wei Limei was allegedly beaten and was covered with bruises. It is alleged that they may be denied medical treatment. Concern was expressed for the physical and mental integrity of the two persons if they did not receive prompt and adequate medical treatment.

[...]

183. On 8 July 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent a letter of allegation concerning:

- **Sun Yanqing**, a resident of Hebei Province working for the mechanical maintenance facility of the Xuanhua District Steel Works in Zhanjiakou City. She was reportedly arrested in 2000 in Beijing when she went there to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. According to the information received, her condition became critical after she was severely tortured. Reports indicate that she was sent back to her hometown where she was hospitalized and died a few days afterwards;

- **Chen Aizhong**, aged 33, a resident of Beixinbao Town, Huailai County, Zhangjiakou City, in Hebei Province. According to the information received, since 20 July 1999, Mr. Chen, together with his family, had gone to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. On 12 September 2000 he was reportedly arrested and sent to the Sixth Brigade of Hehuakeng Labor Camp in Tangshan City. He reportedly died on 20 September 2000 after being subjected to severe torture while in detention. Zhu Yourong, a Falun Gong practitioner residing in Xuanhua District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. It is believed that

she was brutally tortured while being detained at the Women's Second Brigade in the First Forced Labor Camp of Hebei Province. She reportedly died at the labour camp on 16 December 2000;

- **Fan Yaxiong**, aged 42, a resident of **Zhangjiakou** City, Hebei Province, and Chairwoman for Teaching and Guidance at High School No. 15, who was reportedly arrested in Beijing while demonstrating against the persecution of Falun Gong in May 2000. According to the information received, the Zhangjiakou "610" officials reportedly sent her to the Shalingzi Mental Hospital where she was allegedly forcibly injected with nerve-damaging drugs. In June 2000, she was reportedly sentenced to three years of forced- labour education and she was brutally tortured at the Tangshan Forced Labour Camp. She was released at the end of 2000 and died at home shortly afterwards;

- **Zhang Zhigen**, aged 53, a Falun Gong **practitioner**, resident of Zhangjiakou City and working in the Zhangjiakou Embroidery Factory, who was allegedly arrested when she went to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong in April 2000. According to the information received, she was detained by the "610 Office" deputies at the Xuanhua District Detention Center of Zhangjiakou City for 17 days, where she allegedly suffered severe torture. One of her legs allegedly became infected and had to be amputated. According to the information received, on 6 October 2000, she went to Beijing where she was rearrested. She was reportedly transferred to the Shisanli Zhangjiakou City detention centre and tortured for nine days. She was subsequently released and she reportedly died on 25 February 2001 as a result of the torture to which she was subjected while in detention;

- **Jiang Shuhua**, aged 50, was a Falun Gong **practitioner** residing in Shihuiyao Village, Yangtian Township, Chicheng County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, who was reportedly arrested by the police on 8 February 2002. According to the information received, she died on 3 March 2002 while in police custody allegedly as a result of the torture she was subjected to while in detention;

- **Shen Lizhi**, a 33-year-old university **graduate** from Shenyang City and his wife **Luo Fang**, from Leshan City, Sichuan Province, were reportedly arrested on 1 February 2002 by police officers from Yingmenkou Police Station in Chengdu City. The police allegedly claimed that they were carrying materials revealing the persecution of Falun Gong, at the time of their arrest on Bus No. 75. They were reportedly detained at the Chengdu Detention Centre. Shen Lizhi was allegedly tortured after his arrest and he reportedly died on the afternoon of 3 March 2002 at Qingyang District People's Hospital. It was further alleged that the police only notified his parents one year later, on 3 March 2003. According to the information received, Luo Fang was eight months pregnant at the time of her arrest. Tian Xinming, from the "610 Office", allegedly forced her to have an abortion. She was reportedly released on 8 May 2002 but was arrested again on 5 December. She was allegedly tortured and sentenced to 12 years in prison. Since August

2003, she was held at the Chuanxi Prison in Hongan Town, Longquan, Chengdu City;

- **Liu Haibo**, aged 34, a doctor from the CT (computed tomography) room of the Luyuan District Hospital in Changchun City, Jilin Province. According to the information received, since 20 July 1999 he had gone to Beijing twice to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong. It was reported that for this reason, he was sentenced to one year of forced labor at the Weizigou Labor Camp in Changchun City. Refusing to give up Falun Gong, he was reportedly transferred to the Fenjin Labor Camp and then to the Chaoyanggou Labor Camp in Changchun City. He was allegedly tortured numerous times while in detention and his term was extended by nine months. After his release, on 11 March 2002, police from the Kuancheng District Police Station in Changchun City allegedly abducted him from his home and tortured him to death. He reportedly died at the 120 Emergency Center on 12 March 2002;

- **Liu Yuqing**, aged 40, a resident of Wanghua District, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. She reportedly went to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong on 23 October 1999 and on 21 December 2000, as a result of which she was allegedly arrested, detained and tortured. After she was released, on 15 February 2001, it was reported that three police officers from the Putun Police Station in the Wanghua District forcibly dragged her down from the third floor of her work unit and took her to the police station. She was then reportedly sent to the Fushun City Detention Center and half a month later she was transferred to the Wujiabao Labor Camp in Fushun City where she was allegedly tortured again. She was reportedly taken home by her family on 11 April 2001 where she reportedly died on 13 April 2002 due to permanent damage to her internal organs;

- **Song Cuiling**, aged 52, a resident of **Zhangjiakou** City, Hebei Province. According to the information received, the police arrested her at Tiananmen Square on 5 May 2002 while she was there to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. She was reportedly sent to the Zhangjiakou Detention Center where it is believed that she was subjected to torture. She reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest the persecution and was allegedly tortured to death on 20 May 2002;

- **Yin Ling**, aged 34, a resident of No. 597 Farm in Baoqing County, Heilongjiang Province. According to the information **received**, on 28 December 2001, the Chief of the No. 597 Farm Police Station, Zhu Shaokun, and several other policemen abducted her and sentenced her to three years of forced labour in the Jiamusi City Labor Camp. She allegedly began a hunger strike on 28 October 2002 to protest the detention. She was then reportedly force-fed for a long time, tortured and handcuffed to her bed all day. It was reported that her family was instructed to take her home on 13 November 2002 and that she died soon after. Concerns were expressed that she died as a result of torture to which she was subjected while in detention;

- **Xue Xia**, aged 33, a resident of Jiejiatun Village, Xingtai City, Hebei Province. According to the information received, she went to Beijing on 1 January 2000 to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution against Falun Gong, as a result of which she was reportedly arrested and sentenced to three years of forced labour at Shijiazhuang Labour Camp. She was allegedly beaten in detention and forced with unknown drugs. She was reportedly released in May 2001 on medical bail as she was reportedly on the verge of death. It was further reported that, on 27 September 2002, she was brought with her mother to the Shijiazhuang Labor Camp in order to allegedly brainwash them. According to the information received, she was sent to Xingtai City for medical treatment on 4 January 2003 and she reportedly passed away on 21 February 2003 as a result of torture she was subjected to throughout those years in detention;

- **Chen Hongping**, aged 32, a resident of Huailai County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province who was arrested and beaten along with her sister, who was also a Falun Gong practitioner, in 2001 by the **Donghuayuan** police. She was reportedly sent to the Gaoyang Labor Camp and was subjected to further torture as well as round-the-clock brainwashing against her belief in Falun Gong. She reportedly died on 5 March 2003, soon after the authorities sent her back to her home;

- **Yu Yongquan**, aged 45, worked in the Daqing City No.2 Rice Mill in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province. He was reportedly arrested on 11 May 2002 by police from the Ranghulu District Police Station and Chuangxin Police Station and sent to the Ranghulu District Detention Center. He was charged with making Falun Gong materials and was reportedly sentenced to 10 years in jail on 22 September 2002 by the Ranghulu District Court and detained in the Hongweixing Jail in Daqing City. According to information received, on 8 March 2003, he was sent to the jail hospital for emergency treatment and died the same day. It is alleged that Yu Yongquan died as a result of the torture he suffered while he was in detention;

- **Chen Xiangrui**, aged 29, a resident of Hengyang City, Hunan Province, reportedly went to Beijing three times to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong, on 27 October 1999, 2 March 2000 and in late April 2000. As a result, he was reportedly detained several times. In January 2001, police allegedly abducted him from his home and detained him in a detention center for half a year. It was further reported that, on 11 March 2003, the head of the National Security Team of the Hengyang City Police Station, Lei Zhenzhong, led a group of policemen to break into his home. They allegedly beat and kicked him while they dragged him out of his house and forced him into a police van. He was allegedly further tortured in the police station. He was reportedly sent to a hospital the next morning where he allegedly died soon afterwards. The autopsy reportedly revealed that his internal organs had suffered trauma resulting from the severe beatings;

- **Gao Shuhua**, aged 49, a resident of Guanzhonghe Street in Weicheng District, Weifang City, Shandong Province, who was reportedly arrested on 14 March 2003 while distributing materials about the persecution of Falun Gong. She was detained in the Weicheng Detention Center for 13 days, during which she reportedly went on a hunger strike to protest her imprisonment. According to the information received, she died on 26 March 2003 as a result of torture and forcefeeding by guards;

- **Li Jianhou**, a 67- year-old Falun Gong practitioner from Nanchong City, Sichuan Province was reportedly tortured to death on 27 March 2003 in the Deyang Prison in Sichuan Province. According to the information received, he had been arrested and imprisoned four times by the local “610 Office” (agency allegedly specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political or judicial systems);

- **Li Ying**, resident of Youyan Street, Wanghua District, Fushun City, Liaoning Province was reportedly arrested on 31 March 2003 by police from the Public Security Bureau of Wanghua District and the local police station who took her to the No.1 Division of the Fushun City Public Security Bureau. She reportedly died on 2 April 2003. It is reported that her death was caused by the torture she has been subjected to while in detention;

- **Zhao Chunying**, aged 56, a Falun Gong practitioner from Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province. She was reportedly arrested and detained at the Hengshan District Branch Office of the Jixi City Police Department in 1999 and then sent to the Wanjia Labor Camp. After her release, she wrote about her alleged ordeal in the labor camp and posted it on the Internet. According to the information received, when the local police from the Hengshan District Branch Office discovered this, they arrested her again on 15 April 2003 and sent her to the Jixi City No. 2 Detention Centre. On 10 May 2003, her family was reportedly notified of her death. Following a request by her family, two autopsies were reportedly carried out and several signs of torture were allegedly found. It is alleged that Zhao Chunying died as a result of the treatment she was subjected to while in detention. Reports indicate that her family tried by different means to bring the perpetrators to justice in the previous few months before this communication was sent but without any results;

- **Yang Yufang**, aged 47, a resident of Dongyaozi Village, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, and who practised Falun Gong, was arrested on 17 May 2003. She reportedly died on 16 June 2003 as a result of torture she was subjected to while in detention at the Shisanli Detention Centre in Zhangjiakou City. Sui Guangxi and his wife were both Falun Gong practitioners from Xiangyangling Village, Niuxibu Township, Laixi City, Shandong Province. On 17 September 2002, the couple was reportedly forcibly dragged into a police van and brought to the Sanjiaocun Elementary School, where they were held for four days before they were transferred to the Xinzhuang “610 Office” in Laixi

City, where they were allegedly forced to listen to broadcasts slandering Falun Gong every day. As Sui Guangxi reportedly refused to listen to the broadcasts, the police allegedly subjected him to various forms of torture. He reportedly escaped 20 days afterwards and died on 4 July 2003 in the Pingdu First People's hospital as a result of the torture he reportedly endured;

- **Cao Ping**, aged 40, a resident of Caojiaba, Jiulong Town, Linshui County, Sichuan Province. According to the information received, he was detained in June 2000 for 15 days because he went to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution against Falun Gong. He was reportedly arrested again in May 2001 while distributing Falun Gong flyers and was detained at the Linshui County Detention Centre, where he was allegedly beaten by officers from the Linshui County Police Station and from the Chengbei Police Station. He was then reportedly sentenced to four years in prison at the Deyang Jail in Sichuan Province. It was alleged that while in custody, his internal organs were severely injured because of torture and beating. He was reportedly sent to a hospital and diagnosed as "untreatable". The authorities ordered his family to take him home on 27 May 2003 and he subsequently passed away on 17 July 2003;

- **Bai Xiaojun**, aged 35, a professor at the Northeast Normal University in Jilin Province, who was reportedly sent to a labour camp in Chaoyanggou because he had gone to Beijing to appeal for an end to the persecution of Falun Gong. He was reportedly beaten to death while in custody and passed away on 18 July 2003. Tan Chengqiang, a resident of Hongcheng Village, Handian Town, Shuangcheng City, Heilongjiang Province, was reportedly arrested and detained several times for being a Falun Gong practitioner. According to the information received, Mr. Tan was arrested one more time on 18 May 2003 by the "610 Office" in Shuangcheng City. He was reportedly held in the Second Detention Center in Shuangcheng City where he allegedly went on hunger strike to protest his detention. He was reportedly force-fed and was subsequently transferred to hospital. The "610 Office" ordered his family to take him home where he died a few days later, on the evening of 19 July 2003 as a result of the ill-treatment he had been subjected to while in detention;

- **Tian Junlong**, aged 45, from Majiatun, Wuyi Township, Yitong County, Jilin Province. In the fall of 2002, he was reportedly sent to the Weizigou Labour Camp for having distributed information materials on the persecution of Falun Gong. He was reportedly transferred three months later to the Chaoyanggou Labour Camp in Changchun City. It was alleged that Mr. Tian was severely tortured in both camps. He was reportedly sent home on 1 September 2003 since his condition had deteriorated and he reportedly passed away on 21 September 2003 as a result of torture he suffered while in detention;

- **Lu Bingshen**, aged 39, a firefighter in the 6th Fire Brigade in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, and residing in the Caikulou area of Ranghulu District. He was reportedly arrested by the police in October 2000 while he was distributing Falun Gong anti-persecution materials. According to the information received, he

was later sentenced to two years and sent to the Daqing City Labor Camp. It was alleged that, on the afternoon of 20 October 2003, he was locked in a solitary compartment and tortured until he became unconscious. He was then reportedly sent to the Daqing City People's Hospital for emergency care, where he died on 21 October 2003. Concerns have been expressed that Mr. Lu died as a result of the torture he was subjected to in detention;

- **Yan Hai**, aged 37, a farmer from Tumu Village, Tumu Township, Huailai County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. On 30 October 2002, policeman Wang Guohong from the Langshan Police Station reportedly led a dozen policemen to Yan Hei's home and arrested him because he practised Falun Gong. From the time of his arrest, he allegedly endured various psychological and physical tortures at the Huailai County Detention Centre. The police also allegedly subjected him to continuous brainwashing in an attempt to force him to give up his practice of Falun Gong. According to the information received, Yan Hai was jailed and tortured for one year and 24 days. On 14 November 2003, he was reportedly transferred to the Shisanli Detention Center in an extremely weak condition. On 22 November 2003, he was reportedly sent to the 251 Hospital where he died on 24 November 2003. Concerns were expressed that he died as a result of the extended torture to which he was subjected. It was further alleged that, on 27 November, when his family members went to the hospital to look at his body, more than 10 armed policemen were guarding the site and did not leave his family alone with his body;

- **Zhang Changming**, aged 50, a resident of Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province, who reportedly appealed for the right to practise Falun Gong. He was allegedly arrested in that connection and arbitrarily sent to the Jiamusi Labour Camp in Heilongjiang Province where he was reportedly beaten to death. He was then reportedly transferred to a hospital for emergency treatment but doctors refused to treat him as they saw that he was on the verge of death. It was further alleged that, in order to avoid responsibility, the camp authorities sent Mr. Zhang back to his home, where he reportedly died as soon as he arrived.

[...]

185. On 15 July 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning:

- **Geng Juying**, resident of Luozhuang Hamlet, Chengbo Village, Mengzhou City, Henan Province, who in 2000 was arrested at her home and taken to a detention centre, together with her eight-month-old child, by the "610 Office" in Mengzhou City and officers from the Mengzhou City Police Station (whose names are

known to the Special Rapporteurs). She is said to have been arrested because she is a Falun Gong practitioner. Geng Juying did not have enough milk to nurse her child due to the poor nutrition at the detention centre. On 25 May 2002, after Ms. Geng's release, police officers (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs) jumped over the wall into the courtyard of her house and took her away to the police station, without a warrant. Ms. Geng was again pregnant at the time. It is alleged that the police officers forced her to have an abortion so that she could be sent to a labour camp. They are said to have forcibly given her an injection to induce the abortion, watched the procedure and mocked her when she was in pain. Then she was sent to a detention centre in Jiaozuo City, Henan Province. Later, she was transferred to the Shibalihe Labour Camp because she refused to give up Falun Gong. She is still there. Furthermore, it was reported that Geng Juying's father, Geng Xuecai, her mother, Shen Guangbai, her elder sister, Geng Xiaocui, and her brother, Geng Huaming, have also been detained many times because they practise Falun Gong;

- In April 2001 **Chen Yaru**, aged 46, resident of Xiaohaidi in Tianjin City's Hexi District, was taken from her home and sentenced to two years of forced labour at the Tianjin City, Jianxin, Women's Forced Labour Camp, No. 3 Squadron of the No. 6 Brigade, where she was tortured. On 13 May 2002, Chen Yaru practised Falun Gong exercises in the labour camp and, as punishment, the camp police confined her to a small, dark room where they beat her and trampled on her arms. Then they handcuffed each of her arms to a bed, stretching her out spread-eagled. She remained handcuffed this way for 23 days. On 6 April 2003, Chen Yaru and another Falun Gong practitioner tore down the anti-Falun Gong slogans posted inside the Squadron. As a result, the guards dragged them into a room where they stripped them down to their underclothes and tied up their hands. Then the guards dragged them into the hallway and ordered them to kneel down. When they refused, six policemen (including officers whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs) used six electric batons simultaneously on Ms. Chen. One policeman used the electric baton on her genitalia for 20 minutes. Then she did the same to the other female prisoner. They then shocked Ms. Chen again with electric batons all over her body, to the point that her teeth became loose. For more than one month after this torture, her right arm was paralyzed;

- **Yan Shujun**, in her fifties, was arrested by the Tianjin City, Heping District, Public Security Bureau in November 2000 because she refused to give up Falun Gong. She was taken to a police station where policemen violently slapped her face. She was sentenced to two and a half years of forced labour and detained at the No. 4 Brigade of the Banqiao Women's Forced Labour Camp in Tianjin City. On 1 June 2001 Yan Shujun was transferred to the Tianjin City, Jianxin, Women's Forced Labour Camp, No. 3 Squadron of the No. 6 Brigade. Because she refused to renounce Falun Gong, the female camp guards deprived her of sleep, allowing her as little as two hours of sleep per day. In protest, Ms. Yan went on a hunger strike for 12 days. Subsequently, the camp extended her term of detention. On 1 April 2003 the No. 3 Squadron attempted to brainwash Ms. Yan.

The camp policewomen dragged her into a tiny, dark room and hit her all over her body with electric batons. They exposed Ms. Yan's body in front of the camp's male discipline instructors to demonstrate their electric baton torture. Then they confined Ms. Yan to a wooden cage measuring roughly 50 centimetres by 30 cm by 1.5 metres, where the 1.7 metre tall Yan Shujun was forced into a crouched position. Ms. Yan was tortured in this way for eight days. Afterwards she had significant muscular and skeletal problems;

- In April 2001, **Guo Baohua**, in her thirties, a resident of Tonggu District, Tianjin City, was arrested by the police who tied her up and subjected her to physical punishment because she refused to read anti-Falun Gong articles. They then confined her to a wooden cage for more than a month. Ms. Guo went on a hunger strike for 37 days to protest this persecution. During her hunger strike she was handcuffed and tied up, and afterwards she was put in solitary confinement for more than a month. Still refusing to abandon Falun Gong, police handcuffed her to a radiator, then handcuffed her spread-eagled between two radiators. Still later, the police handcuffed her and suspended her by her wrists, and subjected her to further torture. On 1 April 2003, the police shocked Ms. Guo with several electric batons simultaneously. Then they put her in a wooden cage for several days;

- On 15 April 2002, **Su Yanhua**, a resident of Lianjiangkou, Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province, was arrested at her brother's house by local police because she was a Falun Gong practitioner. She was sent to Lianjiangkou Detention Centre and two weeks later transferred to the Jiamusi Labour Camp. Upon her arrival at Jiamusi, she was tortured and forced to undergo brainwashing. In July 2002, the labour camp guards forced her to sit on a small stool and watch anti-Falun Gong videos. When she refused to watch, a guard (whose name is known to the Special Rapporteur) dragged her downstairs and handcuffed her to a bed. She began a hunger strike to protest the torture, so the guards force-fed her milk saturated with salt, which was extremely painful. They tortured her like this for seven days. In November 2002, guards forced Ms. Su to sit on a stool with sharp triangular ridges across its surface for more than 10 hours a day. They made her put both hands on her thighs and didn't allow her to move. Eventually, the skin of her buttocks tore and began to bleed. Meanwhile, she was monitored by several guards brandishing electric batons. Each time she moved, they shocked and beat her simultaneously. When she refused to read an anti-Falun Gong article, they beat her again. Her body was black and blue with bruises, and she was unable to walk for a long time afterwards. At the end of November 2002, because Ms. Su still refused to watch the videos, a guard (whose name is known to the Special Rapporteur) cuffed her to a bed in an awkward, asymmetrical position, her hands tied to two different steel bars. She was cuffed in the same position for two weeks. When she was finally released, she was unable to move her any of her limbs. The conditions in Jiamusi Labour Camp are very unsanitary, and for a long time Ms. Su was not allowed to bathe. By February 2003, she had developed

scabies, which prevented her from sleeping. At one point the guards sprayed her with a chemical that caused her severe chest pains and rendered her unable to move her head or hands. One morning in May 2003, Ms. Su began to practise the Falun Gong exercises. As soon as she was seen, two guards (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteur), rounded up some other inmates and they all beat her together. Then they dragged her to the second floor, where they forced her to sit on a cold cement floor with her hands cuffed behind her back for 10 days. The nights were bitter cold, and she was deprived of sleep. On the tenth day, guards (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteur) cuffed her hands in the forced backbend position (one arm is reaching down the back behind the head and the other hand meeting it from the lower back). She suffered this torture for 13 days. After her hands were released, she was unable to move her arms and could barely walk. In June 2003, a guard (whose name is known to the Special Rapporteur) slapped her face so hard that she temporarily lost her hearing. Ms. Su was not released after her term expired. She was, at the time this communication was sent, still being detained in the labour camp, and her health was in a critical condition.

[...]

190. On 4 October 2004, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning **Tang Yiwen**, a Falun Gong practitioner. According to the information received, in May 2000, she was arrested in Beijing for appealing for Falun Gong. She was detained for two years in Chatou Women's Forced Labor Camp, Guangdong Province, and later transferred to Sanshui Labour Camp. During her detention, she was reportedly subjected to torture, in particular she was hung up, beaten and forced-fed with hot chili. She was released in August 2003 and re-arrested in February 2004. Since then, she reportedly tried several times to leave the country but was never issued a passport. In June 2004, her passport application was rejected for the third time by Guangzhou Police Department and on her file it was allegedly noted that "This person's activity is limited". On 25 June 2004, Tang Yiwen reportedly lodged a law suit in Guangzhou City Baiyun District Procuratorate (BDP) against those who illegally sentenced, detained and tortured her. It was furthermore reported that, since August 2004, she has been constantly followed by agents from the 6-10 Office. Fears were expressed regarding her physical and mental integrity, which may have been at risk.

[...]

192. On 15 October 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, 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, sent a letter of allegation concerning reports of systemic repression against the **Falun Gong** and other “heretical organizations” (*xiejiao zuzhi*). Over the past five years, hundreds of cases of alleged violations of the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners have been brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteurs. Many of these allegations have been reported back to the Chinese authorities and were reflected in reports of the Special Rapporteurs to the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur is concerned that reports of arrest, detention, ill- treatment, torture, denial of adequate medical treatment, sexual violence, deaths, and unfair trial of members of so-called “heretical organizations”, in particular Falun Gong practitioners, are increasing. He is concerned that these allegations may reflect a deliberate and institutionalized policy of the authorities to target specific groups such as the Falun Gong. According to information received, on 10 June 1999 the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party established what is known as the “6-10 Office”, an institution which is linked to State Security Defence. The office reportedly was given a mandate to repress Falun Gong and other “heretical organizations”, and is operating outside of the rule of law. Reports indicate that the Falun Gong was officially banned on 22 July 1999 through a decision of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and, since then, several decisions, notices, regulations and other judicial interpretations have been issued by the Government and judicial authorities to legitimize the official repression against “heretical organizations”, including the Falun Gong. In addition, according to reports, a media campaign was launched against the Falun Gong and its practitioners in June 1999. It is believed that this campaign followed a protest gathering in Beijing on 25 April 1999, involving more than 10,000 Falun Gong practitioners. Further reports indicate that, in February 2001, the Central Committee of the Communist Party called for a Central Work Conference of high- level party officials. The purpose of this meeting was reportedly to adopt a plan calling for the formation of local “anticult task forces” in all universities, State enterprises and social organizations, to reinforce the “6-10 Office” and strengthen local control over the Falun Gong. An analysis of reports received by the Special Rapporteurs indicates that the alleged human rights violations against Falun Gong practitioners, including systematic arrest and detention, are part of a pattern of repression against members of this group. Most of those arrested are reportedly heavily fined and released, but many are detained and ill- treated in order to force them to formally renounce Falun Gong. Those who refuse are sent to “re-education through labour” camps, where torture is reportedly used routinely and in many cases has resulted in death. The Special Rapporteur is further concerned by reports that few Falun Gong practitioners are prosecuted. When charges are laid they reportedly include allegations such as “disturbing social order”, “assembling to disrupt public order”, “stealing or leaking State secrets” or “using a heretical organization to undermine the implementation of the law”. According to the information received, those prosecuted have been unfairly tried and many have received lengthy prison sentences. In this respect, it is reported that on 5 November 1999, a Notice issued by the Supreme People’s Court instructed all local courts to do their “‘political duty’ in bringing to trial and punishing ‘severely’” those charged with “heretical organizations crimes”, “particularly Falun Gong”, and to handle these cases “under the leadership of the Party committees”.

193. On 19 October 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning Falun Dafa practitioner **Zhao**

Youngang, 32 years old. In June 2003, he was arrested by the Nanjing police while he was composing materials regarding Falun Gong. In jail he was reportedly subjected to torture and inhumane treatment. On 29 December 2003, he was sentenced to nine years in prison. According to the information received, he was then detained in Wuxi Prison where he was subjected to further torture. He started a hunger strike in June to protest the persecution and the ill-treatment to which he was subjected. He weighed 35 kg at the time this communication was sent. It was reported that he was being force-fed seven to eight times every night by the prison guards.

[...]

195. On 26 October 2004, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, sent an urgent appeal concerning **Zhang Bo, Wang Jie, and Cai Shaojie**, three Falun Gong practitioners, and **Li Weiji**. According to the allegations received, Zhang Bo was detained at an unknown location at the time this communication was sent, Wang Jie and Cai Shaojie were detained in the Dabei prison, and Li Weiji was detained in the Panjin Prison. It is reported that the police broke both the arms of Li Weiji and caused him to develop a lumbar inter-vertebral disc protrusion. As a result of the treatment suffered, he can hardly walk. On 5 March 2003, these persons were sentenced to imprisonment by the Yinzhou District Court in Tieling, Liaoning Province for collecting evidence of the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in Liaoning Province (i.e. persecution by the local authorities, including local governments and local police stations, related to the use of detention, torture and forced labour). Li Weiji was also convicted of assisting Falun Gong practitioners to go abroad. Zhang Bo and Wang Jie were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, Cai Shaojie to four years' imprisonment, and Li Weiji to eight years' imprisonment. In view of the allegations of ill-treatment, concern was expressed that Zhang Bo, Wang Jie, and Li Weiji were at risk of torture or other forms of ill-treatment. Moreover, concern was expressed that the imprisonment of the four individuals was an attempt to prevent their activities to protect the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners in Liaoning Province.