



HUMAN RIGHTS LAW FOUNDATION

**HRLF**

**AMICUS CURAE BRIEF SUBMITTED BY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW  
FOUNDATION SUBMITTED TO AL JUZGADO CENTRAL DE  
INSTRUCCION NO 2 DE LA AUDIENCIA NACIONAL DE ESPAGNE**

**Spain, April 10, 2008**

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**The Cases of Jiang Zemin and Bo Xilai: Demonstration of their Responsibility for  
Crimes of Genocide and other Major Human Rights Abuses Perpetrated Against  
Falun Gong Adherents in China.**

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**DECLARATION OF TERRI E. MARSH  
WITH EXHIBITS 1-8 INCLUDED**

**EXHIBIT 1**

## EXHIBIT 1

### **TRANSMISSION OF JIANG'S MEMORANDUM INITIATING THE PERSECUTION OF FALUN GONG**

1. On May 8, 1999, Jiang Zemin sent a memorandum initiating the persecution of Falun Gong to the comrades of the Politburo, the Office of Secretariat, and the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.<sup>1</sup>
2. Soon thereafter, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee issued a Notice to the Provincial Standing Committee members regarding Jiang's memorandum (General Office of CCP Central Committee Official Document [1999] #19), at which point, the document reached the level of Provincial Standing Committee of CCP.<sup>2</sup>
3. Soon thereafter, the document reached the level of the Standing Committee of the CCP at the city level. Thus, on June 3, 1999, the Office of CCP Hebei Province Committee issued *Hebei Official Document [1999] #21* by the office of CCP Hebei Province Committee: "Seriously Following and Carrying out the Order of 'the Office of CCP Central Committee Release [1999] #19.'"<sup>3</sup> Similarly, on June 11, 1999, the CCP Langfang City Committee issued its own notice about the notice of CCP Hebei Province Committee's Official Document, entitled, *Langfang Official Document [1999]#38* by Langfang City Committee of CCP: "Notice of Following and Carrying out the *Hebei Official Document [1999] #21*".
4. Portions of the Hebei and Langfang Official Documents are excerpted just below.

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<sup>1</sup> This Memorandum has never been published but from the CCP provincial documents, and the People's Daily official website, we can see the existence and partial content of the Memorandum from other sources, including several CCP provincial documents. These documents are available upon request.

<sup>2</sup> This is well illustrated by the transmission of this document in Qinghai Province, where, on May 28, 1999, the Chinese Party Qinghai Provincial Standing Committee held the Standing Committee meeting to examine and discuss its implementation. See, Qinghai Province Chronicles (Committee members studied "the Notice of the General Office of CCP Central Committee Official Document [1999] #19"). This document is available in Chinese and English upon request.

<sup>3</sup> A Falun Gong practitioner who was an employee of the Hebei province government provided the content of this document. He is now serving 4 years in prison for revealing its content. The text of the Hebei Official document is included below.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

*A. HEBEI OFFICIAL DOCUMENT*

**Order Document (Ji [1999] #21) by the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Hebei Provincial Committee -**

Notification by the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Hebei Provincial Committee on the determination of the implementation and fulfillment of the spirit of [1999] #19 (Order Document from the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee (GOCCPCC)).

Instructions in regard to the CCP Notification of the “Memorandum to the comrades of Politburo, Office of Secretariat, and the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee by Comrade Jiang Zemin” issued by the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee ((GOCCPCC [1999] #19):

Assess and critique Falun Gong’s avocation of theism ... as well as the harm and damage perpetrated by Falun Gong to [our nation’s] ideological, political and social affairs. Draw a clear line of demarcation between materialism and idealism, theism and atheism, as well as science and pseudo-science.

1. Carry out education on ideology. (abbreviated)
2. Carry out education on Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism. (abbreviated)
3. Seriously and meticulously carry out the task of transformation and separation of Party members and cadres who believe in Falun Gong, request Party members, cadres to take the initiative to consciously sever their connection and membership from Falun Gong organization. This is the criterion in our assessment and judgment of Falun Gong.
4. Pay attention to the veteran comrades of Falun Gong. (abbreviated)
5. Continue closely watch and control activities and other important developments and trends of Falun Gong. ... Further monitor developments and trends of Falun Gong practitioners, persuade and plead with Falun Gong Teaching Assistant Centers, responsible personnel; implement resources; promulgate Party and Government policy to them; clarify with reasoning; show them the benefit and cost; educate them not to believe and spread rumors, not to establish connection, contacts and ties with each other; not to organize any illegal gathering and activities. Punish and reprimand those who refuse to accept the education, and instead continue [the practice]; order them to immediately cease such activities; Public Security and State Security units at every levels must beef up intelligence and information collection; implement to provide early discovery, early report, early control and early treatment. Do not provide facility or sites for practicing Falun Gong exercise, transportation, printing and communication facilities, equipments and resources.

6. Further intensify the leadership on efforts geared to resolve the Falun Gong issue, thereby maintaining social and political stability. It is imperative that each unit and organization must take care of their own access and people.

General Office, the Chinese Communist Party, Hebei Provincial Committee. June 3 1999.

中共河北省委办公厅冀办发[1999]21号中共河北省委办公厅关于认真贯彻落实中办发[1999]19号文件精神的通知

关于中共中央办公厅《江泽民同志给中共中央政治局、书记处、中央军委诸同志的批示》的通知（中办发[1999]19号）对法轮功主张有神论，宣扬唯心主义的本质，及其在思想上、政治上和社会上的危害，给予深刻的剖析。划清唯物主义与唯心主义、无神论与有神论、科学与伪科学的是非界限。

一．进行思想教育。（略）

二．进行辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义教育。（略）

三．认真负责地做好迷信法轮功的党员、干部脱离法轮功的转化工作，要求党员、干部主动、自觉地同法轮功组织脱离关系，把这项工作作为检验单位工作的条件。

四．注意关心老同志（略）

五．继续密切掌握法轮功活动及其他重要动向。确保社会稳定。要进一步密切注视法轮功练习者的动态，进一步做法轮功站、点负责人的工作，落实专门力量，向他们宣传党和政府的政策，讲明道理，晓以利害，教育他们不信谣、不传谣，不得互相串联，不得组织任何非法聚集活动。对少数不接受教育，继续策划聚集活动的，要严加训诫，责令其立即停止活动，各级公安、安全部门要加强情报信息工作，特别要注意收集和掌握苗头性、内幕性、动态性和趋向性信息，切实做到早发现、早报告、早控制、早处置。不提供炼功场所，不提供交通工具，不提供印刷通讯设备。

六．进一步加强对解决法轮功问题、保持社会政治稳定工作的领导，各单位要看好自己的门，管好自己的人。

中共河北省委办公厅 1999年6月3日

*B. LANGFORD CITY DOCUMENT*

Top Secret

**Chinese Communist Party Committee Document of Langfang City**  
Langfa[1999] No. 38

**Notice of Chinese Communist Party Committee of Langfa City on Carrying Out Policies in CCP Hebei Provincial Committee Office Release [1999] No. 21**

To the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Committee (CCPC) of all counties (cities, districts), city development district working groups, city departments, city government offices, and the CCP group of various organizations:

In the city CCP Standing Committee meeting, documents from the CCP Central Committee Office and Hebei Provincial CCP Committee Office have been carefully studied, and the implementation policies have been discussed in detail with full consideration of the local situation. The city CCP committee believes that the relevant principles and requirements set by the CCP Central Committee and the Province regarding the enhancement of mind education on party members, cadres and general public as regards the correct handling of Falun Gong related topics identify a clear direction for us. ... We must understand it deeply and carry it out firmly. As a result, the city CCPC makes the following proposals:

...

III.

**RESPONSIBLY ENGAGE IN THE REFORM WORK OF THOSE PARTY MEMBERS AND CADRE MEMBERS WHO HAVE BLIND FAITH IN FALUN GONG TO RE-EDUCATE AND RETURN THEM TO THE CORRECT PARTY POSITION ON THIS MATTER.**

CCP groups at each level must learn the serious lesson from the start and development of Falun Gong which has attracted many party members, Communist Youth League (CYL) members and cadres, stand firmly on the leadership of CCP, introduce strict discipline into the party, and really take responsibility of managing and educating party members and cadres. Every work unit at each department level must commit firmly to the reform work of party members, CYL members, current or retired cadres who have blind faith in Falun Gong, so that they return to the CCP as soon as possible and proactively and willingly break away from their connection with Falun Gong. Each work unit should further play a leading role to ensure social stability, by denying support of or participation in any illegal (Falun Gong) activities. Whether one can do the job well in this regard is the real test for the local and basic unit party group. ... Each work unit

must master the situation of its party members, CYL members and cadres practicing Falun Gong, learn about their thoughts and treat them differently and specifically. We should state the facts and reason with them so that they could see their mistakes and harm, and draw a line clearly and thoroughly from Falun Gong.

...

V. ... As to those who do not accept our education and continue to organize Falun Gong activities, we must warn them seriously and order them to stop right away. Each level of public security and state security departments must enhance information work, pay special attention to the gathering and mastering of information ... so that we are really able to spot, report, control and handle the issue in the early stage. ...

VI. Further strengthen our leadership on our handling of Falun Gong issues and the concomitant ensuring of social and political stability. Handling well Falun Gong issues and ensuring social and political stability are important pieces of work related to the overall situation; it's the common duty at each party and administrative level. In order to enhance the leadership in this work, the city CCPC has established a special leadership team, with Wang Xuejun and Wang Fujie as the head, and Chang Zemin and Lian Shuchen as the vice head. Under this team is an office co-directed by Wang Huiping. Its members include the office of city CCPC, the Organizational Department of city CCPC, the Propaganda Department of city CCPC, the Political and Judiciary Committee of city CCPC, CCPC of city government office, city Police Department, city Security Bureau and Veteran Cadre Bureau of city CCPC, and so on. They have assigned specific persons to be in charge of the overall coordination of handling Falun Gong issues as they occur in our city.....

VII. Have clear-cut responsibilities and strictly observes Falun Gong. each level of the CCPC, government office, and department and work units must study carefully the *Q & A on Laws Of Ensuring Social Stability* written and edited by the Ministry of Central Propaganda and the Ministry of Justice. Spontaneously fight unwaveringly against crimes damaging our social stability, and uphold together the justice of socialism legal system. We must be strict on implementing clear-cut responsibilities for ensuring stability so that each party may hold Falun Gong accountable. ... The Propaganda Department of the city CCPC, the city Judiciary Bureau and the city Culture Bureau are responsible for guiding opinions of cadres and general public in the city, taking into account of local situation, editing and publishing education materials, using all sorts of ways to enhance people's ability of refusing various incorrect [Falun Gong] idealist notions. ... .

...

Chinese Communist Party Langfang City Committee  
June 8, 1999  
Office of CCP Langfang City Committee  
June 11, 1999

printed on

**EXHIBIT 2**



**EXHIBIT F**

**The Notification from the Central Office of The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCCCP) on Printing and Distribution of “Comrade Jiang Zemin’s Speech at the Meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCCP Regarding Speeding Up the Dealing With and Resolving the “Falun Gong” Problem”**

On June 7 this year, Comrade Jiang Zemin made an important speech at the meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCCP, expatiating profoundly on the questions of (how to) profoundly realize the international background and domestic environment in which the problem of “Falun Gong” has emerged; (how to) strengthen and improve the party’s works on the areas of ideology and politics, organizations, propaganda and public works, (how to) speed up the dealing with and resolving the “Falun Gong” problems. Now this speech has been printed and distributed to you, you need to organize the standing members of the committees of CCP (or members of the Party Groups), study and carry out the measures. Report to the CCCCCP about the situation in studying and carrying out the measures.

CCCCP Central Office, June 13, 1999

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**Comrade Jiang Zemin’s Speech at the Meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCCP Regarding Speeding Up the Dealing With and Resolving the “Falun Gong” Problem**  
(June 7, 1999)

In the recent period, there are two major events in the world and inside China.

One event is the military intervention on Yugoslavia Republic on March 24 by the US headed NATO, which also brazenly attacked our embassy in Yugoslavia using missiles on May 8. This has caused great indignation among Chinese people as well as peace-loving people around the world, and it has also exposed the hypocrisy in the human rights, democracy, freedom of press, and etc, that US and other western countries have propagated. The bad thing is turning into a good thing.

After the wanton and indiscriminate bombing for more than 70 days, Yugoslavia had passed austere tests, but it also suffered great loss. Therefore the Yugoslavian government had to accept the peace negotiation.

In this war, Russia acted like an ass in a lion’s skin. The US has seen through Russia’s deadly weakness of been feeble. US-headed NATO needed to “quit the scene honorably” as its bombing could not bring what it wanted, then Russia added pressure to Yugoslavian Republic. At the end, Yugoslavian Republic accepted the agreement outline drafted in the eight countries’ foreign minister meeting. The draft of the eight countries will be brought to the UN Security Council for discussion. The special envoy of EU and the President of Finland, Arherbsash, will soon come to China to brief the related situations.

We must urgently think and analyze, in depth and at full scale, the trend and new characteristics of the international affairs at the end of this century and the beginning of next century. Regarding the US-

headed Western hostile forces' strategic plot to "Westernize" and to "split" our country, we must clearly recognize it and keep high alert.

In the mean time, we must reinforce and improve the leadership of the Party, vigorously strengthen the coherence and battle-effectiveness of the Party at all levels and of the vast Party members.

The other event is the "Falun Gong" problem. On June 5, I saw a material [*likely referring an article*] by Li Hongzhi, which was spread out via the Internet and which it was said had already been distributed in some (Falun Gong) assistant centers. More and more facts have proven that the "Falun Gong" problem is not simple, we cannot overlook it, nor can we lose alertness. If this problem cannot be resolved rapidly, it will be a huge bane toward the society.

I have been pondering since April 25. Our Party has engaged in revolution and construction for nearly 80 years, controls the state power, has 2.5 million people's army, has over 60 million Party members, has a great numbers of middle and high level leading cadres, how come a problem as that of "Falun Gong" has been allowed to emerge and to develop to such a degree? Obviously, one person as Li Hongzhi could not have such capability.

There is deep political, social, and even complicated international background behind the "Falun Gong" problem (event). It is the most serious event since that political storm in 1989. We must treat it seriously, study it deeply, and take powerful measures (against it).

The central committee has already agreed to let comrade Li Lanqing be responsible for establishing a "Team for Falun Gong" which specifically leads the dealing with "Falun Gong." Comrade Li Lanqing will be the director and comrades Ding Guangen and Luo Gan will be vice directors, and those comrades in charge of the related departments will be the members of the Team. (The CCCCPC Team on Falun Gong) will coordinately study the concrete steps, methods and measures for resolving the "Falun Gong" problem. The Central Committee, each national organ and governmental department, each province, each autonomous region, and each municipality directly under central government must closely cooperate (with the Team).

Since the 3rd General Meeting of the 11th CCCCPC, our Party has made achievement that won world-wide notice in leading all the Chinese people to carry out reforms and opening up, and to carry out the socialist modernization constructions. However, we must see it with a clear mind that the society has undergone some profound and complicated changes under the new circumstances.

One example is the diversification of economic components and economical interests. We practice a fundamental economic system in which the state ownership is primary and other various ownerships coexist and grow together. As a result, the sources of income for the members of our society are greatly diversified. Since people's economic status and interests have been changing, they of course will have various political demands.

For the owners of private enterprises and a few representatives from other economic components, Party committees at each level may consider to arrange them into the National Congress or the Political

Consultative Conference so that their opinions and just demands can be reflected. This would also be beneficial for uniting all forces that can unite.

However, it is worth of noticing that some of them, especially those upstart who have gathered wealth using malfeasant approaches, are secretly scrambling for political power. Some of them use money to buy official posts in the government, or to buy status as commissioners and representatives. Some staff members including leading cadres in the organs of the Party and administrative branches have also been dragged down by them and become their protecting umbrella or spokespersons.

Another example is the diversification of styles in social lives. In the past, our Party's ideological and political work could penetrate into numerous families. The cadres and Party members in grass root unit often make home visit. Nowadays, there is a two-day weekend each week and people have all kinds of small circles of life such as travel, party, and other social activities.

If led appropriately, these activities could enrich people's cultural lives and help to stabilize and to advance the society. However, if our Party's ideological work, political work, and public work cannot accustom to these social changes and do not create a new format acceptable to majority of people, the voice of the Party and the government would be weakened, and some bamboo telegraph or even rumors could be spreading automatically.

The third example is the diversification of social organizations. There are such organization as Workers' Union, Communist Youth League, and Women's Association which have been under the Party's leadership for a long time. There are organizations of mass created after the Reform and Opening, in which relatively healthy and complete Party leadership exists. However, there are also various kinds of organizations which have never gone through valid registration procedures and are often outside the control and administration of various Party and government organs. There exist even some illegal organizations.

According to administrative statistics, the number is huge of organizations that have gone through official registration procedures, 1800 national organizations and ~200,000 regional organizations. They range from all kinds of associations of fellow townsmen, alumni, societies, research associations, foundations, to other kinds of social groups. There are Party members in most of those organizations, but no Party leadership in the majority of them. The Organization Department in the Central Committee, together with the Civil Administration Department in the government has issued its strategic plan that requires to establish Party leadership in all national organizations.

Yet another example is the diversification of employment posts as well as employment systems. As for the enterprises, some are in state-owned enterprises, some are in collective-owned enterprises, some are in private enterprises or joint ventures, some are self-employed, some have multiple jobs or on several posts.

In recent years, there are quite many people being laid off in state-owned and collective-owned enterprises. For making a living, they are looking for employments in all kinds of ways.

At the present time, there are no Party organizations in the majority of private enterprises or joint ventures. How to reinforce Party's work in these enterprises and how to strengthen the ideology education and social control on those flowing and dispersed labors, are all new subjects to us.

Facing these new situations, new problems, and new changes, strengthening and improving the Party's leadership, including the leadership in the areas of ideology, politics and organizations, are the fundamentally important issues for the purpose of consolidating our party's reigning status and consolidating socialist regime in this new historical period.

Marxism believes that, in a society, economic basis determines the superstructures including politics, law and ideology; the superstructures in turn have motile retroactions and serves for the economic basis. This basic principle always has important guiding functions in our Party's as well as country's works in all areas.

If Party's work in ideology and politics, in organizations, in propaganda, and in mass relations cannot catch up with the new circumstances or cannot accustom to the new changes, it will not be possible to strengthen and improve Party's leadership.

If (we) surrender ourselves to it or are indifferent to it, then it is in fact giving up Party's leadership. If (we) simply repeat the old methods, old approaches or old tones in propagandizing Marxism or Party's principles and policies without considering the actual situations, it will not produce good results or even get just the opposite to what we wish.

If Party's work in ideology and politics, in organizations, in propaganda and in mass were in flabby and paralyzed state, all kinds of stuffs like idealism, theisms, non-Marxism or even anti-Marxism would have a chance to grow, or even form a trend or a trend of thought and occupy our battlefields of ideology and politics as well as the public, and finally overrun. The formation and spreading of "Falun Gong" is worth our effort to summarize our experience and lessons from such angles and height, (we should) draw inferences about other cases from this instance so as to solidly improve and strengthen the Party's work.

Falun Gong is not a religion. If it were a religion, then we can contain it according to the law, since the Constitution provides that citizens have freedom of religion and beliefs.

"Falun Gong" is not a political party. They know that it would not a good ending if they publicly identify themselves as a political party and oppose the Communist Party.

Therefore, they changed to take the form of "Qigong Practice", which is neither a political party nor a religion, to beguile and fool the public. Within "Falun Gong", there is a well-disciplined organization. With the labels of improving health and a legerdemain called "Truthfulness, Compassion, Forbearance", they even won over some Communist Party members and cadres, who have lost their political alertness, and penetrated into some of our Party and government units.

While our Party and government were focusing on important international and domestic issues, "Falun Gong" followers rallied in Beijing and other regions making waves. It is obvious that they must have

clandestine political motives. Some political forces in western countries, particularly the United States, have focused, supported and used the leading plotters and organizers of "Falun Gong". This does not happen by accident.

I think it can be said that the formation and spreading of "Falun Gong" is a political war launched by hostile forces domestically and overseas in order to fight against our Party for the masses and territories. Therefore, I have repeatedly emphasized that this issue is very complicated. If we cannot see its political nature and if we cannot solve this problem in an uncompromising way, we would make a historical mistake.

This matter affects many walks of life in the society and should be handled carefully. We must adhere to the principle of "tight inside and loose outside" and prescribe strict lines of policies in order to keep the society stabilized. We must strive for and unite the masses. As for the "Falun Gong" practitioners, the majority of them practice for the purpose of health. It is understandable and should be allowed. For those who have been poisoned by Falun Gong and become superstitious, we should patiently teach them science and atheism. We should wait for those who could not come round immediately. For those Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, working and retired cadres who have been practicing Falun Gong, the Party and Youth League organizations and government administrations in the work units should patiently work on them, request them to draw a clear line, to immediately break away from Falun Gong organizations and come back to the Party line. For those who refuse to transform after repeated sessions, we must take necessary disciplinary measures pursuant to related policies and regulations. All departments, regions and work units must comply and carry out this task to the letter. If we can't even accomplish this, how can we talk about politics [Communist Party line]? For those organizers and propagandists who did not know the facts and helped to spread Falun Gong influence, we should explain the reasons to them, show them the advantages and disadvantages, and request that they shall no longer participate in any Falun Gong organizations, and propaganda activities. We must isolate [Falun Gong] to the greatest extent and vigorously attack, according to the law, the small group of the core figures behind the scene and leading organizers and strategists inside Falun Gong who harbor political motives and incite social disorders. We must not be softhearted.

Upon its establishment, the CCCCPC Team on Falun Gong shall take immediate actions to organize resources, track down the Falun Gong organizational structure throughout China, formulate a crackdown strategy, and be fully mobilized to break and wipe out ("disintegrate") Falun Gong. We shall not wage a war without preparations. We must waste no time in identifying transgressions committed by the head of Falun Gong, Li Hongzhi, and his international background. We must quickly manufacture a package of information with sufficient facts, and expose in public his phonies and political motives in order to educate the vast cadres and masses. We must also gather local instances where Falun Gong practitioners were victimized. The instances should include those examples including schizophrenia, suicides by jumping off buildings, refusing to take medicine while sick and causing the deterioration or even death. We shall use facts to expose L's lies. The heads of Communist Party and of government at all levels in all regions must take responsibility and in accordance to CCCCPC's requirements, implement this task in their own localities.

In addition, we need to organize experts and scholars to conduct theoretical studies of the history of those social organizations and phenomena that exist throughout the history and both in China and overseas, where superstitions have been used to fool and deceive people, to conspire and revolt against the government. This is also a very important aspect of our efforts to teach materialism and atheism.

Chinese original:

中共中央办公厅关于印发《江泽民同志在中央政治局会议上关于抓紧处理和解决“法轮功”问题的讲话》的通知

今年6月7日，江泽民同志在中共政治局的会议上作了重要讲话，对深刻认识“法轮功”问题产生的国际背景和国内环境，加强和改进新形势下党的思想工作、组织工作、宣传工作和群众工作，抓紧处理和解决“法轮功”问题，作了深刻的阐述。先将江泽民同志的这次讲话印发给你们，请立即组织党委常委（党组成员）学习讨论，研究贯彻落实措施，贯彻情况，请汇报中央。

中共中央办公厅

1999年6月13日

江泽民同志在中央政治局会议上关于抓紧处理和解决“法轮功”问题的讲话

（1999年6月7日）

最近一个时期，国际国内有两件大事。

一件是，是3月24日以美国为首的北约武力干涉南斯拉夫联盟共和国，5月8日又悍然使用导弹袭击了我驻南大使馆。这激起了中国人民和全世界爱好和平人民的极大愤慨，也彻底暴露了美国和其他西方国家宣扬的人权、民主、新闻自由等等的虚伪性。坏事正在变成好事。70多天的狂轰滥炸，南联盟经受了严峻的考验，但也遭受了巨大的损失，南政府迫不得已接受和谈。

在这场战争中，俄罗斯色厉内荏，美国看透了俄较弱的致命弱点，以美国为首的北约，在轰炸难以达到目的情况下，需要一种“体面的下台”，俄罗斯又对南联盟施加压力，南联盟最后接受了8国外长协议的框架，8国草案将提交联合国安理会讨论。欧盟特使、芬兰总统、阿赫布萨里即将来华通报有关情况。我们必须抓紧对本世纪末至下世纪初国际局势的走向和新的特点，进行深入思考和全面分析。对以美国为首的西方敌对势力“西化”、“分化”我国的战略图谋，必须保持清醒认识和高度警惕，同时必须加强和改善党的领导，大力增强各级党组织和广大党员

的凝聚力、战斗力。

另一件事，是“法轮功”问题，6月5日，我看到李洪志的一个材料，是通过因特网传出来的。据说，在“法轮功”的一些辅导站已经散发，越来越多的事实证明，“法轮功”问题很简单，不可小看，更不能掉以轻心。如果这个问题不能抓紧解决，将会成为一个很大的社会祸害。

4月25日以来，我一直在思考，我们党已经搞了近80年的革命和建设，掌握着国家政权，有250万人民军队，有6000多万党员，有一大批高中级领导干部，为什么却让“法轮功”这样的问题冒了出来，而且闹到这种程度呢？显然，一个李洪志，不可能有这么大的能耐。“法轮功”问题有很深的政治社会背景乃至复杂的国际背景。这是1989年那场政治风波以来最严重的一次事件。我们必须认真对待，深入研究，采取有力对策，中央已同意李岚清同志负责，将成立一个专门处理“法轮功”问题领导小组。李岚清同志任组长，丁关根、罗干同志任副组长，有关部门负责同志为成员，统一研究解决“法轮功”问题的具体步骤、方法和措施。中央和国家机关各部委、各省、自治区、直辖市要密切配合。

十一届三中全会以来，我们党领导全国各族人民进行改革开放，搞社会主义现代化建设，取得了举世瞩目的成就，但是也要清醒地看到，在新的形势下，社会情况也发生了一些深刻复杂的变化。

比如，经济成份和经济利益多样化。我们实行公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展的基本经济制度，社会成员的经济收入来源也就多种多样。由于经济地位和经济利益的变化，他们在政治上必然会反映出各种各样的要求，对于私营企业主，以及其他经济成份的少数代表人物，各级党委可考虑适当安排他们参加人大、政协，以便反映他们的意见和正当要求，这有利于团结一切可以团结的力量。但值得注意的是，他们之间有些人特别是那些以不正当手段聚敛财富的暴发户，正在暗中争夺政治权利，有的用金钱买官，或买什么委员、代表。有些党政机关的工作人员包括领导干部，也被他们拉了过去，成了他们的保护伞或代言人。

又比如，社会生活方式多样化。过去我们党的思想政治工作能够深入到千家万户，基层干部和党员经常进行家访。现在，每周有两个休息日，人们各有各的生活小天地，或外出旅游，或参加聚会，或进行其他社交活动，如果领导得当，这些活动本可以丰富人们的文化生活，有利于社会的稳定和进步，但是，如果我们党的思想政治工作和群众工作不适应这种变化，不创造出能为大家所接受的新形式，党和政府正面的声音就可能削弱，而一些小道消息乃至谣言就可能不径而走。

再比如，社会组织形式多样化。有工会、共青团、妇联这样党长期领导的群众组织，有改革开放以来新建立的、党的领导工作也比较健全等群众组织。但是，也有没有履行合法登记手续的五花八门的各种组织，他们往往处于我们各级党组织和政府的领导与管理之外。甚至还有一些非法组织。据统计，经过正式登记的社团



组织数量很大，全国性的有1800个，各地有将近20万个。从各种同乡会、同学会、协会、研究会、基金会到其他社会团体，其中大都有党员参加，但大部份并无党组织在领导，中央组织部已经汇同民政部作了部署，要求全国性的社团组织必须成立党组织。

还比如，就业岗位和就业形式多样化。从企业来说，有的在国有企业、集体企业，有的在私营企业、三资企业，有的搞个体，还有的身兼数业和数职。近年来，国有企业、集体企业有相当一部份职工下岗，他们为了谋生，正在寻找各种就业门路。目前私营企业、三资企业大部份没有党组织，如何加强党组织在这些企业的工作，如何加强对各种处于流动、分散状态的劳动者的思想教育和社会管理，都是新的课题。

面对这些新情况、新问题、新变化，加强和改善党的领导，包括思想、政治、组织领导，这是新的历史时期巩固我们党的执政地位、维护社会主义政权的根本性的重大问题。马克思主义认为，一定社会的经济基础决定着这个社会包括政治法律、意识形态在内的上层建筑，上层建筑对于经济基础又具有能动的反作用，是为经济基础服务的。这个基本原理，对我们做好党和国家的各项工作始终具有重要的指导作用。如果党的思想政治工作、组织工作、宣传工作、群众工作跟不上新的形势，适应不了社会生活的新变化，就不可能加强和改善党的领导。如果放任自流，不闻不问，实际上就是放弃党的领导。如果简单地重复过去的老办法、老方式、老调调，脱离实际地去宣传马克思主义，宣传党的方针政策，就不能收到好的效果，甚至适得其反。如果党的思想政治工作、组织工作、宣传工作、群众工作处于软弱瘫痪状态，各种唯心论、有神论、非马克思主义的甚至反马克思主义的东西就有了可乘之机，以至于形成一种倾向、一种思潮，占领我们的思想政治阵地、群众阵地，泛滥成灾。“法轮功”的形成和传播，很值得我们从这些方面和这样的高度总结经验教训，举一反三，以切实改进和加强党的工作。

“法轮功”不是一种宗教。如果是宗教，宪法规定公民有宗教信仰自由，我们可以依法进行管理。“法轮功”也不是一种政党，他们知道，要公开打出政党招牌同共产党唱对台戏，是不会有好结果的。因此他们变换手法，采取一种非党非教的“练功”的形式，来欺骗和愚弄群众。“法轮功”内部组织相当严密，以健身和所谓“真、善、忍”的一套骗术相标榜，甚至俘虏了一些丧失政治警觉的共产党员和干部，打入了我们一些党政组织的内部。正当我们党和政府集中精力处理有关国际国内重大问题的时候，“法轮功”在北京和其他一些地方聚集信徒，兴风作浪，显然背后隐藏着不可告人的政治目的。“法轮功”的主要策划者、组织者，得到西方国家特别是美国的一些政治势力的看重、支持和利用，绝非偶然。我看可以这样说，“法轮功”的产生和蔓延，是国内外敌对势力同我们党争夺群众、争夺阵地的一场政治斗争，所以我一再强调，这个问题很简单，如果看不到它的政治实质，不坚决地、妥善地抓紧解决这个问题，我们就要犯历史性的错误。

这件事涉及面广，处理起来要非常谨慎，要坚持内紧外松的原则，规定严格

的政策界限，以保持社会稳定。一定要争取和团结广大群众，从“法轮功”的练习者来说，绝大多数是为了健身强体，这是可以理解的，也是应该允许的。对于因为受到“法轮功”毒害而思想迷信的人，要耐心地进行科学教育和无神论教育，一时想不通，要等待他们觉悟。对参加“法轮功”的共产党员、共青团员、在职干部、离退休干部，所在单位的党团组织 and 行政领导，要耐心地做工作，要求他们在思想上划清界线，立即脱离“法轮功”组织，回到党的正确立场上来。对于多方教育仍坚持不改的，要按照有关规定，采取必要的组织措施，各部门、地方和单位要坚决贯彻落实。如果连这件事都办不到，还讲什么政治？对因不明真相、帮助扩大“法轮功”影响的一般组织者、宣传者，要讲清道理，晓以利害，要求他们不得再参加“法轮功”的组织、宣传活动。必须最大限度地孤立和坚决依法打击“法轮功”中极少数有政治意图、存心作乱的幕后人物和主要策划者、组织者，绝不能心慈手软。

中央处理“法轮功”问题领导小组成立以后，要马上组织力量，尽快查清“法轮功”在全国各地的组织系统，制定斗争策略，为进行分化瓦解工作做好充份准备，不打无准备之仗，要迅速查清“法轮功”头子李洪志的劣迹及其国外背景，搞出一个有充份事实依据的材料，公开揭露他的伪善面目和政治图谋，以教育广大干部和群众。还要收集各地“法轮功”练习者中已经发生的种种受害情况，包括发生精神分裂、跳楼自杀、有病不吃药而使病情恶化甚至死亡等突出事例，用事实戳穿李洪志的谎言。各地区、各部门的党政主要负责同志，务必切实负起责任，按照中央的要求，结合本地区、本部门实际，把工作做好。

另外，还要组织专家学者，对古今中外利用迷信诱人上当受骗、图谋不轨的社会组织和社会现象，进行理论的历史研究，这也是我们进行唯物论、无神论教育的一个重要方面。□

*Ruonian Wu*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that the above documents:

**The Notification from the Central Office of The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCCCP) on Printing and Distribution of “Comrade Jiang Zemin’s Speech at the Meeting of the Political Bureau of CCCCCP Regarding Speeding Up the Dealing With and Resolving the “Falun Gong” Problem”**

are true and accurate translations of the Chinese, available at URL <http://www.bjzc.org/bjs/bc/97/09>.

Date: 04/12/05

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*4/12/05*

*Ruonian Wu*

*Expires June 30, 2009*

**EXHIBIT 3**

## **EXHIBIT 3**

### **The “610 Office” that I Witnessed**

*By Hao Fengjun*

First of all, let me express my sincere gratitude to the invitation of Dr. Charles, the Vice President of the Human Rights Committee of the European Parliament. As a result I have this opportunity to briefly submit to the Committee what activities the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is currently engaged in through my personal experience.

#### **1. The “610 Office” Truly Exists**

In 1994 I graduated from the Law Department in Nankai University in Tianjin. After graduation, I was assigned to work at Tianjin City Public Security Bureau. In October 2000, I was transferred to the “610 Office” under Tianjin Public Security Bureau. Since the Staffing Committee of the Tianjin City Party Committee had not granted the establishment of such a “610” organization at the time, the “610 Office” did not have any legal status. As a result, our personnel files were kept at the original work units.

##### **1) Naming of the “610 Office”**

From 1999 to 2003, the “610 Office” was called the “Office to Deal with the Falun Gong Problem.” From 2003 to present, it is known as “The Office of Preventing and Handling Evil Cult Crimes (Bureau or Department)”.

##### **2) Structure of the “610 Office” Nationwide**

Up until now, the CCP has never acknowledged the existence of the “610 Office” – an organization similar in nature to Nazi Germany’s Gestapo, which specializes in persecuting Falun Gong and other religious dissidents. Recently at an international press conference, the assistant to the CCP’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sheng Guofang, again publicly denied the existence of the “610 Office.” Many who do not know the true nature of the CCP may well believe the lie that is repeated a thousand times by the CCP. Some may even question the authenticity of this organization that Falun Gong practitioners have been mentioning in various reports and investigations in recent years. I hope to take advantage of this opportunity today to tell this inside story of the CCP using my own experience. Through this you will understand that the CCP is merely putting on a show when talking about human rights issues with you. You do not know what is really happening in China under the CCP’s rule.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1999, Jiang Zemin who was the General Party Secretary of the CCP’s Central Committee at the time, held a meeting among the Politburo members of the CCP. During the meeting, Jiang gave a speech to “Swiftly handle and solve the ‘Falun Gong problem’.” In the speech, he announced a leadership team would be formed at the CCP’s Central Committee with the sole mission of dealing with the “Falun Gong problem.” Three days later, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June 1999, the CCP Central Committee established the “Office to Deal with the Falun Gong Problem,” also known as the “Central Committee 610 Office.”

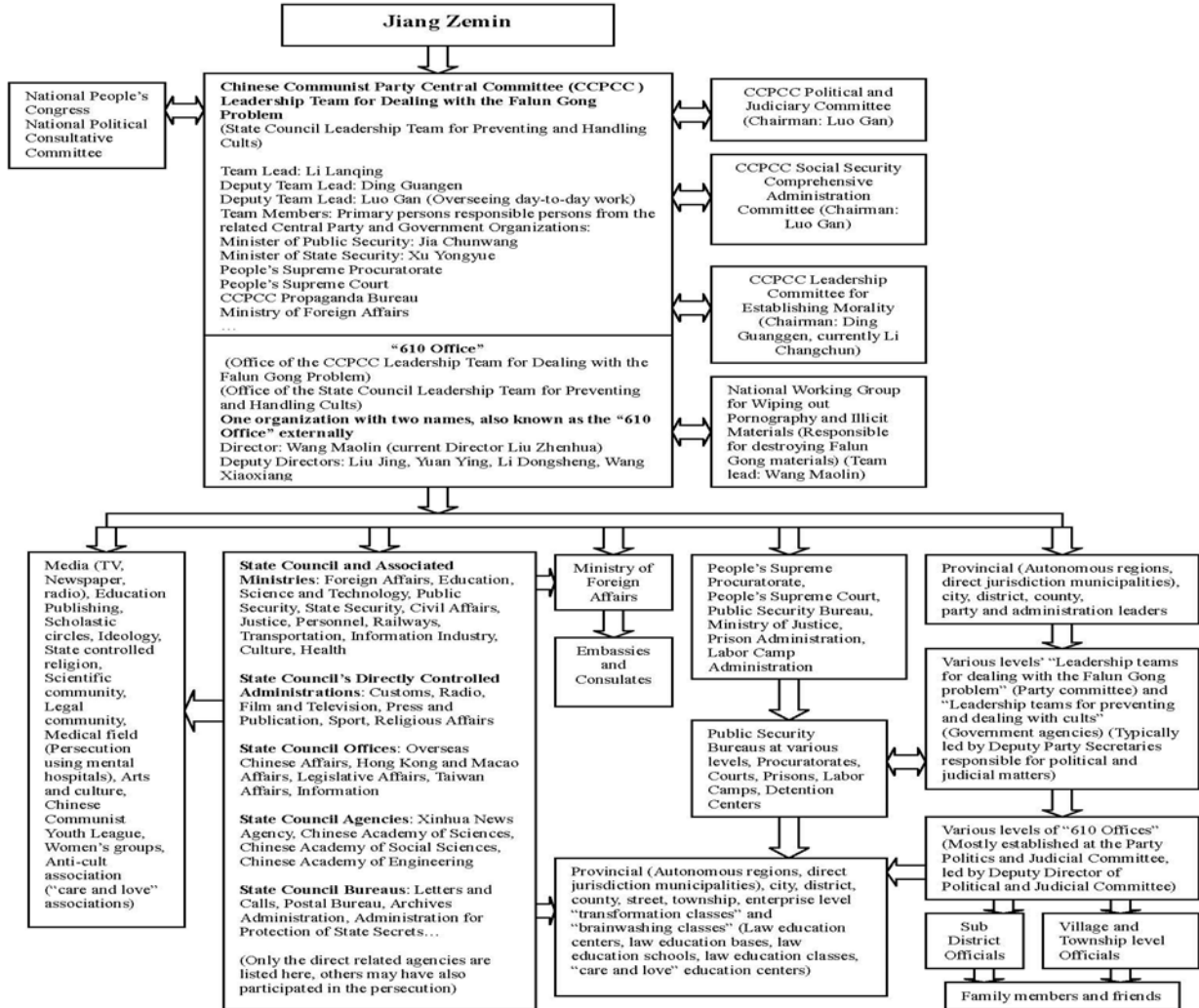
There is an “Office to Deal With the Falun Gong Problem” from the CCP’s Central Committee all the way down to each local CCP party branch. The “610 Office” has full powers to drive and coordinate the persecution of Falun Gong nationwide. In an ordinary work unit, the “610 Office” is combined with the security department of that unit. In the Public Security system, however, the “610 Office” is an independent department specializing in arrests and intelligence, which belongs directly to Bureau 26 of the Ministry of Public Security (Bureau 26 is the “610 Office” of the Ministry of Public Security, also known as the Bureau of Preventing and Handling Evil Cult Crimes).

After several re-organizations, reinforcements, and name changes, the “610 Office” still to this day possesses superior power over other organizations at the same level. Its jurisdiction extends to churches as well as other Qigong and spiritual groups that do not believe in the CCP (including 14 different kinds of Qigong, 14 various kinds of religion). At the beginning of the CCP’s persecution of Falun Gong, the “610 Office” appeared in news reports. However, it has never been mentioned in any formal legal document, governmental document or public document at the CCP’s Central Committee level. The reason is its existence is illegal even according to the current Chinese legislations.

Besides its central office in Beijing, the “610 Office” has branches in all the Chinese cities, villages, governmental agencies, institutions, and schools. In terms of its establishment, structure, reporting mechanism, operation and funding, the “610 Office” is an organization that is allowed to exist outside of the established framework of the CCP and the Chinese government. There is a “610 Office” organization chart on the website of the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. In my opinion, it accurately reflects how the “610 Office” can exert comprehensive control over Falun Gong as well as other unsanctioned religions and dissidents without any legal footing. The “610 Office” is very similar in nature to Nazi Germany’s Gestapo and the “Central Committee of the Cultural Revolution” during the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Allow me to explain in detail: (Chart 1)

## “610 Office” Network for Persecuting Falun Gong

Prepared by World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)



## 2. Witnessing the tortures suffered by Falun Gong practitioners with my own eyes

I have seen the cases of many tortured Falun Gong practitioners with my own eyes. The most unforgettable one was when I just walked into the 610 Office.

In 2001 our city's 610 Office was investigating a special case filed as "Case 10.3", a case of spreading Falun Gong leaflets.

By the end of 2001 this case was ranked highly by the police. At that time the "10.3" case put about 70 Falun Gong practitioners under arrest all in one day. On a February night in 2002, I received a phone call from my company, where I was told to hurry back to where I worked with another policewoman to take a Falun Gong practitioner to hospital. When we arrived at the detention centre we saw the Falun Gong practitioner, Sun Ti, who looked like a housewife in her fifties. She sat on the

bench in the interrogation room, and her legs were buckled by plywood onto the bench. Her eyes were beaten to slits. When she was interrogated the policeman would hold a half-metre-long, blood-stained steel rod with screws in it. After we sent the interrogator outside, Sun Ti turned around and lifted her top. We were flabbergasted. On her back there was almost no natural skin colour, and it was black and purple all over! There were also 2 cracked cuts that were 20cm long. Fresh blood was slowly seeping out of the wound.

A bit later on the director of Tianjin 610 Office also came. He ordered us not tell this incident to anyone, and said that Sun Ti's wounds were already healed. When her scabs fell off, we would prosecute her again and start the investigation again. I and the other policewoman applied medicine for Sun Ti for a month. During my time with Sun Ti, she asked me everyday about the whereabouts of her child. My heart was broken. Deprived of her parents and unable to take refuge in her relatives' house (because all of Sun Ti's relatives were under surveillance), what does a 14-year-old eat, where does she sleep in the outside world? Those few days I was fidgeting and worried when I came back to my office. As a conscientious person, I regretted to be unable to stop all of this, and my mind was on fire.

What had befallen the mother and daughter and the miserable atrocities which I witnessed often appeared in my dreams. I could not sleep at all, and was even more disappointed, hopeless and despaired for China's future, and for my future as a policeman. This incident was a great mental transition for me, and foreshadowed my coming to Australia at last.

### **3. The CCP's public security system – the 610 Office's premeditated, organized and well-planned infiltration of the West**

On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2001, a conference called "National Public Security System 610 Office's Secret Powers 3 Year Plan" was held in Tianjin city, China.

The main agenda of the conference was to deploy a scheme to dispose secret powers and missions against Falun Gong, both inside and outside of China, which would be accomplished within 3 years. The program demanded seaside cities to take charge of espionage activities all over the world on a large scale. If they could, they should send diplomats to embassies overseas. Within three years, they must have researched all information about Falun Gong practitioners and persons-in-charge overseas, furthermore their persons-in-charge in every province in China before they went overseas. The principle for foreign spies was to secretly gather any information about any Falun Gong practitioner, including his or her real name, passport name, address, telephone number and age etc. regardless of whether the person attends Falun Gong appeal activities on a regular basis or not. The secret agents would report these information back to China, then the local 610 Office would report to Beijing's Public Security Bureau number 26 (also known as Public Security Bureau 610) who would report it to the Ministry of Foreign affairs, and finally the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would feedback to each embassy. This is why every Chinese Embassy has a blacklist. Public Security Bureau 26 would then carry through a charge, which was to send the blacklist to airports and seaports everywhere for surveillance. When the person tried to enter the customs, the port's computer system would display this person's name and relevant information. This person would be detained and taken away after the local police station has been notified.

This scheme was put out by formal documents, but the specific operations were defined by each province and city. Apart from Falun Gong practitioners, similar means of supervision were used for dissidents and religious individuals.

In April 2003, the 610 Office enlarged its function, and merged other religious faiths into the domination of the 610 Office. The "3 Year Scheme", along with others, was carried out on 14 other religions which were classified as "evil cults" by the CCP.

Secret powers have many ways of hiding within a country. They could disguised as merchants, students etc. They could take advantage of fraud companies and were sent to Western countries in the name of commerce or studying. Excluding being sent to embassies, the CCP also bought off or bribed merchants and Chinese people outside the country. The CCP often arranges counterespionage tasks for them, and uses these “special workers” to compile information of all kinds.

I used to be responsible for analyzing the situation of North American and Pacific religious persons and dissidents. In 2001 I received a piece of intelligence from Denmark on my colleague’s behalf, who was in charge of European information. It was a piece of information about a Falun Gong practitioner called Zhu Xuezhi and it contained photos of Zhu doing the exercises in Denmark. Afterwards I found out that they closed down Zhu’s self-owned company in Tianjin and confiscated his property. During this period of time this colleague of mine (in charge of intelligence from Europe) showed me Zhu’s letter of appeal for asylum in Denmark in addition to photocopies of his family members’ passports. This speaks volumes for the fact that there is a same enormous network of CCP’s secret agents in action in Europe.

From what I understand, the nation’s Ministry of Finance gives away 70,000,000 Yuan to the 30 people in Bureau 26, which adds up to 2,300,000 every person on average every year, in order to fund the activities. Apart from that, every province and every city’s police station also receives appropriation of between hundreds of thousands to 20 million every year. The 610 Office’s economical income can be approximately categorized into several classes below:

<u>Means of income</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Ways of distribution</u>	<u>Expense direction</u>	<u>Example</u>
1. Wage	Local finance		610 staff	
2. Business outlay	Local finance		610 Office expenses	Tianjin station – 250,000 every year; Beijing and Shanghai – about 7 million; Bureau 26 at above 70,000,000
3. Bonuses and benefits	Local finance	Shared out according to the number of arrested Falun Gong practitioners. The more you arrest the bigger the reward.	610 staff	
4. Outlay of special local events	Local finance	Applied at any time	610 staff and intelligence agents (known as secret powers)	
5. Bonuses for local intelligence	Local finance	Money distributed by a rank at the end of the year		50 Yuan for every piece in Tianjin



6. Outlay of outlandish and foreign intelligence	Bureau 26	Applied at any time	
7 Bonuses for outlandish or foreign intelligence	Bureau 26	Money distributed by a rank at the end of the year	Outlands – 200 Yuan every piece; Special foreign intelligence rewards are as high as hundreds of thousands of Yuan. First class – about 50 thousand, second class – 3000 to 10,000 Yuan, third class – 3000 Yuan.

#### 4. CCP panicked by the Nine Commentaries and Tuidang (Quit the CCP) and desperately cracks down on the Nine Commentaries

Since the publication of "Nine Commentaries" in November 2004, the Chinese Communist Party has ordered the national "6-10" offices with highest alert status to prevent the "Nine Commentaries" from spreading in Mainland china, to regard the dissemination of the "Nine Comments" as a "special case". The 6-10 Office has put the names of resignations posted on *The Epoch Times* Tuidang (Quit the CCP) website into a database for investigation and, once there is data to match the names, the people are punished, sentenced to either jails or labour camps. The public security bureau continuously monitors each website of Falun Gong 24 hours a day. For example, as soon as *The Epoch Times* published the names of people who have resigned from the CCP, those names will be imported into a database about Falun Gong and perform a search. If the name matches a data in the database, then the corresponding information will be passed to related sub-bureau to handle.

Under the CCP's severe control, no one can have the freedom, no matter you are willing to join in or withdraw from the CCP. In the CCP's public security bureau, if you want to be promoted, you must be a CCP member; this is the most basic condition. But you absolutely cannot withdraw from the CCP freely. Here I have a secret document about quitting the CCP named "Counter-Cult Intelligence Information (268)" issued on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2004.

Finally I want to say that I am very happy to see the business exchanges between Europe and China. But I still would like to remind the kind-hearted European people and governments that, you should understand what is really happening inside China, don't be hoodwinked by the CCP's false figures. The CCP is actually deceiving you.

Once again, many thanks to the invitation of Dr. Charles, vice-president of the Human Rights Commission of the European Parliament.

Thank you everybody.



**EXHIBIT 4**

## EXHIBIT 4

### **CLASSIFIED (FROM DEFECTOR HAO FENGJUN)**

CLASSIFIED (from defector Hao Fengjun)

*Document(s) of 610 Office, XX County, the Chinese Communist Party ¶03-2006 Issued by 610 Office, XX County*

#### **Notification of 610 Office, XX County, the Chinese Communist Party, on How To Conduct Prevention and Control during the "May 1" Period**

Various Party Committees at the Township Level and Party Committees at the County State Institutional Level,

According to briefing from the Party's Central 610 Office, recently Falun Gong activities have been quite active inside the country as a consequence of instigation from Falun Gong organization outside the country. Local incidents such as large-character writing, spraying, hanging and posting of counter-reactionary slogans have occurred every now and then; extensive distribution of Falun Gong's counter-propaganda materials has happened on multiple occasions; the Falun Gong organization outside the country has continued to use technical means to augment its propaganda and penetration, to upgrade its capability of attacking satellites, and to conduct television break-in of its own programs; thus our prevention work running into tough situations. "May 1" festival is coming soon. To ensure a solid prevention and control and to ensure social and political stability across the county, the following matters are therefore included in this notification:

1. Strengthen prevention and control over "important figures". Before the "May 1" festival, face-to-face talks must be given to "important figures" and "not-trust-worthy figures" individually and respectively to learn about their thoughts and tendency of actions. Implement "3-on-1" prevention and control measures, strictly restrict them from going out to initiate and create incidents. Proper arrangements must be made of their work and production to timely solve their worries and difficulties and to stabilize their thoughts and mood. Prevention and control should adopt appropriate methods so that internally controls are tight and externally all appear slack, thus preventing negative effects. Regular visits must be made to those who truly have been converted but investigation should be made indirectly so that they may feel they live in a relaxed environment. This is to consolidate the education and conversion results.
2. Strengthen society-wide prevention and control. The Public Security institutions must dispatch policing forces to upgrade patrol in the society. Strengthen security in the

key areas and important sites to maintain high-pressure and create deterrence. At the same time strengthen information work to obtain alerting and signaling information. Closely watch for relevant social tendencies, pay attention to the mood of those on the internet, investigate and filter factors potentially to cause social instability, strictly restrict Falun Gong elements (members) from getting into large group events and hot social topics so that any risk factors will be wiped off at their earliest stage. Any single illegal activity of Falun Gong elements must be timely handled and dealt with as soon as discovered to strictly strike it according to laws. Each township and each relevant institution must mobilize its security-oriented households, country patrol team, community hygienic members, taxi drivers, postmen, security control men to participate in the patrol prevention and control work. Conduct massive prevention and massive control so as not to give Falun Gong elements a single chance.

3. Strengthen technical prevention on the broadcast and television, and telecommunications networks. The broadcast and television institutions must pay great attention to prevention of Falun Gong from broadcast and television break-ins. From this very moment, regular check-ups must be performed on each segment of security operation. Strengthen patrol over trunk and branch cable lines, monitor programs from beginning to end. As soon as an illegal signal is discovered a zero second cut-off must be resolutely implemented to ensure safe broadcasting of radio and television signals. The Public Security and telecommunications administrations must reinforce efforts to prevent harassment phone calls and massive e-mailings and cellular messaging so that a timely blockage is obtained against harmful messages.

4. Strengthen leadership and implement commitment. Various relevant townships and units must fully understand the seriousness of the struggle against Falun Gong and must get rid of slackness in mind to substantially fulfill their political responsibilities, to strengthen leadership in prevention and control, and to earnestly urge all measures to be implemented. Dispatch the forces and mobilize people as soon as possible. Investigations will be resolutely conducted against those who have caused problems because of slackness in the mind, no implementation of the measures, and sloppy work.

5. Strengthen the festival watch-guard duties to ensure smooth flow of information. During the "May 1" period, all townships, institutions and units must maintain a 24 hour security watch to keep information flow smooth. Every after[noon] before 5 pm, a report must be filed to the county 610 Office of the day's situations. Incidents must be reported and no incidents must be reported as a safety message, and important situations must be reported right away to resolutely stop the phenomenon of missed information, late reported information, and purposeful hiding of information.

Telephone contact of 610 Office of the county's Party Committee: xxxxxxxx

610 Office, xx County Party Committee, the Chinese Communist Party

Submitted to: 610 Office, Municipal Party Committee

Sent to: Party committees at relevant units in xx County

*26 April 2006*

**EXHIBIT 5**

## **EXHIBIT 5**

[http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010\\_TodayNews.htm](http://www.pladaily.com.cn/gb/pladaily/2001/02/27/20010227001010_TodayNews.htm)

### **Li Lanqing Spoke at the National Award-giving Meeting for Advanced Groups and Individuals in Combating Evil Cults**

Xinhua News Agency, Feb 26

(Hu Guo, People's Daily; Yi Hongzhu, Wang Leiming, Xinhua) This morning, the Central Party Organization Department and seven other ministries, committees and offices in the Party and governmental leadership held an award-giving meeting to honor 110 Advanced Groups and 271 Advanced Individuals who have had outstanding performance in combating the evil cult "Falun Gong". Li Lanqing, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Party, and Vice Premier of the State Department, gave an important speech at the meeting. He, on behalf of the Party and the State Department, expressed warm congratulations to the groups and individuals that were commended, and called upon Party organizations of all levels and the cadres and masses to learn from their experience, support the righteous and suppress the evil, carry out resolute struggles against the "Falun Gong" evil cult, and create a good social environment for the reform and development of our country in the new century.

The award-giving meeting was hosted by Ding Guangen, Politburo member and Secretary-general of the Secretariat to the Politburo. Luo Gan, Politburo member and Secretary-general, was present and read "the Decision of the Central Party Organization Department, Central Propaganda Department, Central Politics and Law Committee, Public Security Ministry, Civil Affairs Ministry, Personnel Ministry and the Office for the Prevention and Handling of Cults of the State Council to Commend the Advanced Groups and Individuals in Combating "Falun Gong" Evil Cult". At the meeting the advanced groups and individuals were awarded with certificates.

In his speech, Li Lanqing pointed out that evil cults are poisonous tumors that damage the development of human civilization. They infringe upon human rights, harm the society, harm the country and the people, and have become an international problem. Li Hongzhi fabricated his absurd "Falun Dafa", under the pretense of "strengthening health" and "truthfulness, compassion, tolerance", cheats the masses, developed illegal organizations and formed close-knit organizational networks. He deified himself as a living master, spread rumors of end of the world, created panic and an atmosphere of terror, exerted "spiritual control", poisoned people's minds, and made thousands of families lose their happy lives; he exercised trickeries, collected a lot of money, cheated people who practiced, and even damaged lives; he openly defied the law, organized and instigated sieges and attacks on Party and governmental organs and media organizations, held illegal gatherings, constantly instigated people to gather in Tiananmen Square to make trouble, and seriously damaged social stability. A lot of facts have indicated that "Falun Gong" possesses the main characteristics of modern evil cults, and what it has done has seriously harmed the physical and mental health of those who practiced, infringed upon the interests of the masses, and has caused serious interference to the social order and political stability of our country. The masses have hated this poisonous tumor in the society bitterly for a long time. Consistent with public opinion, the Party and the government resolutely took a series of major measures and lead the people of the whole country to carry out determined struggle against the "Falun Gong" evil cult, and have achieved major victories. The experience in the struggle have amply testified that the Party and the government have done the absolutely right thing to have made up our minds to crack down on "Falun Gong" evil cult, and this is consistent with the historical currents of the development of human civilization, and is consistent with national interest and the interest of the masses. This just action has got firm support from the whole Party, the whole society, and the overseas Chinese and those in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, and has been understood and supported by the countries in the world which support justice and those people with deep insight. If we fail to take firm action against the "Falun Gong" evil cult and allow it to develop, the people, the families and the nation will no longer be able to enjoy peace.

Li Lanqing pointed out that, in the struggle against the "Falun Gong" evil cult, we have always



Insisted that we educate and save the vast majority of those who practiced "Falun Gong", and that we punish by law the small number of organizers, planners and those criminals who persist in their stand and who carry out illegal activities. When we deal with those who practiced "Fatun Gong" and even those die-hard elements, we do not discriminate against them, nor do we leave them aside. On the contrary, we do our best to educate and save them out of our responsibility for the people and our humanitarianism, take various effective measures, carry out pains-taking and meticulous ideological educational work, in order to liberate them from the mental shackles of the evil cult and help them come back to normal family and social life. It has been proved that these policies and measures are completely correct and effective. This is a major contribution that China has made to human rights protection and the world's struggle against evil cults.

Li Lanqing pointed out that, in this struggle, which has a significant impact on the national security and the fundamental interest of the masses, many advanced groups and individuals have emerged, who have made outstanding contributions on their respective battle-lines and work positions. Among them, there are police officers who loyally execute their sacred mission, unafraid of fatigue, fight one battle after another, safeguard the dignity of the law, protect social order, and strike against the illegal trouble-making activities of "Falun Gong"; there are Party and governmental cadres and police and judicial officers in the grassroots level who, with their remarkable stamina and spirit, have been painstakingly and carefully educating, transforming and saving those who practice "Falun Gong"; there are scientific workers who safeguard science and the truth, and bravely reveal and refute the crooked remarks by Li Hongzhi and the true nature of "Falun Gong" as an evil cult; there are news and propaganda workers who have been revealing the nature of the evil theories of Li Hongzhi and the true nature of "Falun Gong" as an evil cult, giving timely reports on the struggle against the evil cult "Falun Gong", and mobilizing the masses to resist the harm of the evil cults, and actively carrying out struggles in propaganda; there are diplomatic workers who have been actively explain the righteous and serious standpoint of our government on "Fatun Gong", introducing the true situation, and winning understanding and support from the international community, and carrying out tit-for-tat struggles against overseas organizations of the "Falun Gong" evil cult; there are work units and grass-root Party organizations which have been active in their work, and which have taken effective measures to mobilize Party members and the masses to conduct firm struggles against the "Falun Gong" evil cult. Their experiences are extremely moving and enlightening. They manifest a remarkable sense of responsibility to the cause of the Party and the people; a spirit of fulfilling their missions and unselfish dedication; a humanitarian spirit as shown in their benevolence and patient education; a spirit of safeguarding science and sticking to the truth; a fearlessness of hardships and a willingness to take on hard tasks; a professionalism and a down-to-earth work style. These spirits are manifestations of Comrades Jiang Zemin's important thoughts of the "Three Represents", and are the manifestations of the glorious Party tradition under the new historical circumstances. The whole Party and the whole society must learn from the experiences of these advanced groups and individuals, support the righteous and suppress the evil, and carry out the struggle against "Falun Gong" evil cult to a deeper level.

Finally, Li Lanqing required the Party and government's leaders and the cadres of all levels and the masses to become fully aware of the seriousness of the "Falun Gong" problem and the complexity, intensity and the long-term nature of this struggle, further improve their understandings, take effective measures, and continue to do all the jobs well in the struggle against the "Falun Gong" evil cult, We must, under the firm leadership of the Party center with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, uphold the glorious banner of the Deng Xiaoping theories, using the important thoughts of "Three Represents" as the guiding principle, strengthen our confidence, rouse ourselves up, carry out down-to-earth work, unite ourselves and make incessant efforts to realize the magnificent objectives of reform and open-door policy and modernization of our country in the new century.

Those present at the award-giving meeting were the responsible comrades of relevant departments of all the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and central Party and government ministries. More than 1600 people received honors. Representatives of the advanced groups and individuals made touching speeches at the meeting.

Before the award-giving meeting, Li Lanqing, Ding Guangen, Luo Gan and other leaders kindly met with the representatives of advanced groups and advanced individuals.

(Page 1, Feb 27 2001, People's Liberation Army Daily)

**EXHIBIT 6**

## EXHIBIT 6

### **REPORTED (CONFIRMED 427 cases) FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS WHOME PERSECUTED TO DEATH IN LIAONING PROVINCE IN CHINA (Analyzed by GMR database team, August, 2005)**

DEATH LOCATION	Full NAME	SE X	AGE	YEAR_ DIE	MONTH_ DIE	DAY _DIE
Beijing	Qi Jinsheng	1	27	2000	11	3
Anshan, Haicheng City	Yang Wenhua	1	50	2003	1	1
Anshan, Qianshan District (TangJiaFang Town)	Li Sufen	2	58	2004	10	1
Anshan, Qianshan District (TangJiaFang Town)	Fang Decheng	1	37	2004	7	20
Anshan, YouYan County	Fu Yongliang	1	0	2002	0	0
Anshan City	Wang Gang	1	36	2000	8	29
Anshan City	Li Xiuchun	2	65	2000	10	0
Anshan City	Hu Chunjiu	1	60	2005	2	9
Anshan City	Gao Suling	2	70	2005	5	0
Anshan City	Jin Xiumei	2	67	2005	3	0
Anshan City	Dong Yulan	2	71	2003	12	0
Anshan City	Zhang Li	2	40	2002	8	27
Anshan City	Yuan Zhongyu	1	47	2001	8	0
Anshan City	Wang Jixian	1	62	2001	12	24
Anshan City	Wang Siyuan	1	86	2004	6	0
Anshan City	Wang Qinglan	2	69	2002	12	18
Anshan City	Mou Yi	1	71	2001	5	0
Anshan City, YueMingShan Labor Camp	Tong Sukun	2	49	2001	7	0
Anshan City, YueMingShan Labor Camp	Kou Xiaoping	2	40	2002	2	16
Anshan City, YueMingShan Labor Camp	Wang Guoyue	1	44	2003	5	18
Benxi City, MingShan District, Benxi Labor Camp	Qiu Zhiyan	1	35	2000	11	0
Benxi City, Pingshan District, ArJiaLing Detention Center	Zhong Weihui	2	75	2004	5	0
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Zheng Ziran	0	0	0	0	0
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Chen Shuxiang	2	76	2004	4	24
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Wang Yujie	2	44	2002	4	8
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Zhang Cuizhen	2	67	2003	1	7
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Wu Junyang	1	30	2004	11	27
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Wang Shuhua	2	51	2003	3	9
Benxi City, CaiBei Jail	Su Yawen	2	61	2005	2	6
Zhao Yang, Beipiao City	Liu Zuoqing	1	41	2004	6	7

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

<http://globalrescue.net> <http://www.rescueflgchildren.org>

5 Henshaw Terrace, West Roxbury, MA 02132, U.S.A.

1-617-217-8952 (ph); 1-208-545-8736 (fax), [info@globalrescue.net](mailto:info@globalrescue.net)

Zhao Yang, Beipiao City	Zhao Shuzhi	2	56	2005	3	30
Zhao Yang, Beipiao City	Sun Xueyan	2	72	2003	1	23
Zhao Yang, Beipiao City	Wang Yanqing	1	38	2004	12	11
Zhao Yang, Beipiao City	Feng Xianrong	2	0	2002	12	20
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Tian Yili	1	0	2002	0	0
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Zhen Yujie	2	28	1999	8	0
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Dong Dianyi	1	77	2004	4	26
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Li Qingyun	2	70	2004	4	13
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Wang Shuzhen	2	75	2005	4	11
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Bu Cuiqin	2	72	2001	9	1
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Zhang Guizhi	2	72	2002	5	25
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Wang Zhendong	1	72	2003	12	0
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Li Yingjun	2	0	2001	5	9
Zhao Yang, Zhaoyang County	Li Guilan	2	0	2004	10	0
Zhao Yang, Jianping County	Zhao Shouxin	0	68	2004	5	18
Zhao Yang, Jianping County	Zhang Shuxian	2	61	2003	3	2
Zhao Yang, Jianping County	Li Wenbin	1	30	2002	0	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Chen Guomin	1	76	2004	12	15
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Zhang Guiqin	2	0	2002	3	7
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Hu Dianxin	1	62	2001	2	16
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Li Wensheng	1	41	2003	10	18
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	He Guihua	2	0	2002	12	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Li Chunrong	2	48	2000	8	9
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Ji Wen	0	61	1999	10	15
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Chen Shuxian	2	64	2004	5	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Xuan Yajie	2	75	2000	10	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Gong Yurong	2	64	2002	12	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Dong Rui	1	66	2002	5	13
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Meng Zhaochun	0	50	2002	0	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Li Zongzheng	1	75	2003	7	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Sun Kemei	2	42	2003	12	9
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Wang Yue	2	55	2004	8	0
Zhao Yang, Linyuan City	Wang Le	1	28	2001	5	16
Zhao Yang, Longcheng District	Yu Xiuling	2	32	2001	9	19
Zhao Yang, Shuangta District	Wang Lixia	2	46	2000	10	9
Zhao Yang, Shuangta District	Kong Qinglian	2	63	2002	0	0
Zhaoyang number1 Detention Center (Wujiawa Detention Center)	Li Hongwei	1	52	2002	10	7
Zhaoyang City	Yang Guizhi	2	70	2004	0	0
Zhaoyang City	Li Shuxia	2	66	2003	9	21
Zhaoyang City	Li Suqiu	2	81	2002	5	30
Zhaoyang City	Yu Liye	1	69	2002	5	13
Zhaoyang City	Wang Shuquan	1	46	2003	3	9
Dalian, Ganjinzi District	Gao Jun	1	33	2005	2	6
Dalian, Ganjinzi District	Zhong Mingying	2	92	2005	2	0
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Wang Shuyuan	2	74	2004	8	6

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Dalian, Jinzhou District	Chen Chunmei	2	63	2003	7	21
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Zou Wenzhi	1	54	2000	10	16
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Li Guizhi	2	87	2001	8	0
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Lu Guixiang	2	68	2001	1	22
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Wang Xiulan	2	0	2004	10	19
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Jia Yulan	2	0	2005	2	16
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Wang Zhendong	1	61	2003	4	0
Dalian, Jinzhou District	Zhang Jun	1	33	2004	10	0
Dalian, Lushunkou District	Jiang Benzhi	1	70	2004	12	18
Dalian, Lushunkou District	Wang Baozhong	2	60	2002	8	0
Dalian, Pulandian City	Sun Baoda	1	29	0	0	0
Dalian, Pulandian City	Wang Quanjin	1	64	2004	11	5
Dalian, Pulandian City	Liu Guixiang	2	47	2004	4	0
Dalian, Pulandian City	Cui Shuqing	2	77	2002	4	29
Dalian, Pulandian City	Huang Bing	0	26	2004	2	4
Dalian, Pulandian City	Cao Yuqiang	1	40	2004	4	8
Dalian, Shahekou District	Zheng Zhiqiang	1	37	2004	4	4
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Chen Zhenli	2	0	2002	2	9
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Sui Ruolan	2	73	2004	3	18
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Zhang Xinxin	2	10	2002	11	22
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Zhang Guizhen	2	72	2004	9	5
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Mou Guilan	2	69	2004	9	26
Dalian, Shahekou District, Heishijiao Brainwashing Center	Gao Xiang	2	36	2002	11	22
Dalian, Wafangdian City	Wang Youju	2	64	2000	7	31
Dalian, Wafangdian City	Zhang Huijun	1	72	2002	12	0
Dalian, Wafangdian City	Wang Lianzhi	1	72	2004	1	0
Dalian, Wafangdian City	Zou Guixiang	2	0	1999	12	8
Dalian, Xigang District	Xu Zongying	2	74	2004	3	20
Dalian, Xigang District	Sun Ying	2	62	2004	5	12
Dalian, Xigang District	Zhang Mingkai	1	0	2003	5	0
Dalian, Xigang District	Lu: Hua	0	48	2003	8	0
Dalian, Xigang District	Yuan Chengfu	1	71	2002	11	0
Dalian, Xigang District	Xie Yuzhen	2	26	2002	9	0
Dalian, Xigang District	Ding Guilian	2	51	2001	10	14
Dalian, Xigang District	Lin Qingxia	2	69	2003	9	0
Dalian, Xigang District	Yang Quanxia	2	43	2002	3	0
Dalian, Zhongshan District District	Liu Yulan	2	72	2003	9	28
	Fa					
Dalian, Zhuanghe City	Lungongxueyuan	0	0	2000	0	0
Dalian, Zhuanghe City	Shao Shisheng	1	58	2000	8	0
Dalian, Zhuanghe City	Yi Xiuqin	2	58	2001	4	18

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Dalian, Zhuanghe City	Wang Xiuying	2	61	2003	9	23
Dalian City	Li Zhongmin	1	31	2003	3	4
Dalian City	Chen Dianjun	1	60	2002	0	0
Dalian City	Ma Zhijin	2	64	2003	0	0
Dalian City	Xiao Yongzun	0	78	2001	11	0
Dalian City	Ma Zhijin	2	60	2003	11	0
Dalian City	Li Maoxun	1	70	2005	3	31
Dalian City	Liu Yunchen	1	61	2005	3	1
Dalian City	Ceng Xianmei	2	63	2001	8	14
Dalian City	Lixiumei	2	58	2001	12	16
Dalian City	Chi Yulian	2	44	2001	6	5
Dalian City	Wu Shuyun	1	0	2003	8	0
Dalian City	Wang Shuhua	2	71	1999	11	0
Dalian City	Qu Baifu	1	79	2001	8	27
Dalian City	Gao Chunhua	2	70	2003	4	0
Dalian City	Kong Zhaoshu	2	64	2004	9	0
Dalian City	Jiang Boliang	1	73	2003	7	0
Dalian City	Yu Yefu	1	49	2002	1	0
Dalian City	Ding Han	1	77	1999	11	0
Dalian City	Qu Peifen	2	0	0	0	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Mu Chuanfeng	2	94	2003	3	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Wang Hong	2	54	2002	9	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Zhang Chunlan	2	55	2003	8	29
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Zhang Wannian	1	58	2003	1	10
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Da Fadizi	1	0	2001	0	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Zheng Wei	1	0	2001	4	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Sun Lianxia	2	50	2001	1	16
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Wang Qiuxia	2	48	2001	6	10
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Li Yansong	0	57	2003	11	0
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Chen Jiafu	1	41	2001	7	1
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Yu Lixin	2	26	2001	4	16
Dalian City Labor Camp (Zhoushuizi Labor Camp)	Liu Yonglai	1	36	2001	7	0
Dandong, Dongang City	Wang Yuanjing	1	36	1999	0	0
Dandong, Dongang City	Guo Yongsheng	1	74	2003	10	4
Dandong, Dongang City	Jiang Kaixian	1	64	2004	4	28
Dandong, Dongang City	Kongxianghua	2	48	2003	3	27
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Wang Yuqin	2	0	2003	11	18

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

Dandong, Fengcheng City	Liu Shuying	2	58	2002	10	0
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Jin Xiuqing	2	60	2005	6	29
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Guan Shumei	2	77	2005	6	0
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Gao Shulian	2	70	2004	10	0
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Liuyuchen	1	77	2004	4	28
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Guan Meilan	2	70	2004	0	0
Dandong, Fengcheng City	Xu Yuliang	1	58	2000	10	0
Dandong City	Wei Shanyu	1	71	2001	3	0
Dandong City	Zhao Guangying	2	52	2000	11	0
Dandong City	Chen Huiying	2	62	2004	2	22
Dandong City	Liu Ming	1	32	1999	8	0
Dandong City	Wang Xidong	1	25	1999	8	0
Dandong City	Lu: Huizhong	1	38	2000	9	6
Dandong City	Tang Shiyu	1	15	2003	5	25
Dandong City	Zhang Shaobin	1	60	2004	8	0
Dandong City Labor Camp	Zhao Kaisheng	1	61	2002	4	23
Fushun, Fushun County	Zhou Jiwu	1	50	2004	11	5
Fushun, Nanhuayuan Jail	Wang Wenju	1	38	2005	4	25
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Chen Min	0	0	0	0	0
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Zhang Chuanyan	2	52	2004	9	0
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Han Fuxiang	1	66	2000	0	0
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Zhong Yunxiu	2	27	1999	9	0
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Sang Shuqing	2	63	2003	7	12
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Wang Xianglin	1	0	2005	3	13
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Chen Shoulan	2	42	2003	11	15
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Hu Xuewen	1	56	2003	10	2
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Li Shuqin	2	49	2004	2	0
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Xing Guirong	2	60	2004	5	9
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Zhou Yuling	2	0	2002	9	20
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Qian Yulian	2	64	2003	7	7
Fushun, Qingyuan County	Ge Chunlin	1	0	2005	5	6
Fushun, Xinbin County	Yi Lichun	1	73	2005	2	5
Fushun, Xinbin County	Zhang Wenge	1	56	2005	3	18
Fushun, Xinbin County	Lin Ruihua	2	50	1999	8	0
Fushun, Xinbin County	Li Guiying	2	50	1999	0	0
Fushun, Xinbin County	Zhao Shuzhen	2	88	2002	3	0
Fushun, Xinbin County	Zhou Mengxu	1	35	2002	2	22
Fushun, Xinfu District	Yang Rong	1	50	2005	3	24
Fushun, Shizilou, number 1 Labor Camp	Liang Suyun	2	37	2002	3	17
Fushun, Shizilou, number 1 Labor Camp	Chen Sulan	2	53	2001	12	7
Fushun City	Li Ying	2	0	2003	4	2
Fushun City	Huang Ke	1	31	2003	7	3
Fushun City	Zhao Huixiang	2	50	2003	3	10
Fushun City	Diao Yulian	2	65	2005	5	28
Fushun City	Li Yan	1	61	2005	5	8
Fushun City	Zhou Yulan	2	61	2005	3	31

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**



Fushun City	Mao Zhimin	1	72	2005	2	15
Fushun City	Xue Yuhong	2	62	2004	4	15
Fushun City	Yang Xiuyun	2	37	2004	9	28
Fushun City	Sun Yazhi	2	86	2002	11	6
Fushun City	Xu Xiufen	2	62	2004	12	25
Fushun City	Wang Xiuxia	2	42	2003	6	16
Fushun City	Chen Min	2	0	1999	7	22
Fushun City	Wu Zhanrui	1	0	1999	7	22
Fushun City	Hou Shuhua	2	0	0	0	0
Fushun City. JianJunShiZiLou Number2 Labor Camp	Wei Zaixin	1	63	2002	11	15
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Zou Guirong	2	36	2002	4	23
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Qin Qingfang	2	63	2005	7	9
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Zhong Hongxi	1	48	2003	4	12
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Liu Yuqing	2	40	2002	4	13
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Tang Tierong	2	51	2001	1	1
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Da Fadizi	2	0	2002	0	0
Fushun City Labor Camp (Wujiabao Labor Camp)	Zhao Xingci	2	62	0	0	0
Fuxin, Fuxin County	Wu Junjie	1	57	2005	1	4
Fuxin, Fuxin County	Wang Baoquan	1	56	2002	6	29
Fuxin, Fuxin County	Zhang Yanju	2	36	2000	3	9
Fuxin, Fuxin County	Cao Jinling	2	56	2004	6	17
Fuxin, Fuxin County	Wang Fengyi	1	68	2005	2	17
Fuxin, Zhangwu County	Chen Shaomin	2	51	2004	5	27
Fuxin City	Chi Guizhi	2	90	1999	12	0
Fuxin City	Xi Guizhi	2	84	1999	10	11
Fuxin City	Yao Shulan	2	65	2003	10	14
Fuxin City	Yang Hongyan	2	42	2002	9	18
Fuxin City	Mi Zhongsheng	1	30	2002	9	18
Fuxin City	Jiang Xiansheng	1	0	2002	9	0
Fuxin City	Zhu Yulian	2	46	2004	5	26
Fuxin City	Wang Yuemin	1	43	2005	3	24
Fuxin City	Wen Zhiping	2	50	2003	3	19
Fuxin City	Wen Ruilan	2	78	2005	2	15
Fuxin City	Xu Fengying	2	64	2004	6	3
Fuxin City	Lu: Guiqin	2	64	2005	1	14
Huludao, Lianshan District	Zhao Shufan	2	75	2004	12	25
Huludao, Lianshan District	Wang Huachen	1	31	2000	11	18
Huludao, Lianshan District	Zhang Zhilan	2	37	2004	12	11
Huludao, Lianshan District	Chen Kuihe	1	79	2003	1	14

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Huludao, Lianshan District	Tian Zhongxin	1	71	2004	11	18
Huludao, Nanpiao District	Liu Penglan	2	78	2004	10	0
Huludao, Nanpiao District	Wang Shujuan	2	60	2004	10	1
Huludao, Xingcheng City	Liu Yongfang	2	0	2004	0	0
Huludao, Xingcheng City	Cheng Yuping	2	53	2004	7	10
Huludao Labor Camp	Wu Guoliang	1	35	1999	12	0
Huludao Labor Camp	Chen Dewen	1	0	2001	3	11
Huludao Labor Camp	Wang Zhehao	1	27	2004	12	25
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Li Hongjin	2	0	2004	5	19
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Guan Lijun	2	53	2004	11	20
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Cai Zhenxiang	1	65	1999	12	29
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Jin Lifeng	2	41	2001	7	16
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Li Shuyuan	2	51	2002	7	6
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Liu Hongxue	1	57	2000	5	0
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Hong Suping	2	76	2005	4	3
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Zhang Shounian	2	90	2000	0	0
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Di Duohua	1	58	2000	9	0
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Sun Yuzhen	2	91	2002	12	1
Huludao City, Jingxi City	Peng Fengmei	2	61	2001	2	0
Huludao City, Beining City	Me Hongxia	2	76	2005	2	6
Huludao City, Beining City	Qi Suchun	2	38	2003	3	0
Jingzhou , Heishan County	Li Changru	1	52	2005	1	27
Jingzhou , Heishan County	Wang Fengru	2	63	2003	7	25
Jingzhou , Heishan County	Gao Bozhi	2	83	2000	1	0
Jingzhou , Heishan County	Jin Shuchun	1	40	2000	3	5
Jingzhou , Heishan County	Wu Chunlan	2	60	2005	1	0
Jingzhou , Linhai City (Jing County)	Fei Muzhen	2	51	2005	1	24
Jingzhou , Linhai City (Jing County)	Xiao Yuzhen	2	57	2001	8	10
Jingzhou , Linhai City (Jing County)	Jiang Shulin	1	44	2001	6	15
Jingzhou , Linhe District	Liu Zhi	2	61	2002	8	25
Jingzhou, Yi County	Xiang Shufan	1	74	2004	1	29
Jingzhou City Jial (Nanshan Jail)	Cui Zhilin	1	43	2004	8	5
Jingzhou City Labor Camp (Wangtun Labor Camp)	Xiao Peng	1	29	2002	6	0
Jingzhou City Labor Camp (Wangtun Labor Camp)	Shi Zhongyan	1	45	2003	4	26
Jingzhou City	Li Fengzhi	2	69	2001	0	0
Jingzhou City	Wang Yanjun	2	47	2004	4	0
Jingzhou City	Pan Shuxian	2	65	2000	0	0
Jingzhou City	Du Baolan	2	47	2002	5	7
Jingzhou City	Zhu Shaolan	2	55	1999	10	7
Jingzhou City	Hu Xiuying	2	0	2000	12	26
Jingzhou City	Cao Shufang	2	61	2002	8	4
Jingzhou City	Zang Jinlu	2	37	2003	11	3
Jingzhou City	Li Shulan	2	59	2003	12	31
Jingzhou City	Liu Fengzhu	1	58	2004	2	0

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

Jingzhou City	Wei Guangxing	1	48	2002	1	0
Jingzhou City	Wei Koushi	2	87	2001	12	0
Jingzhou City	Li Guilian	2	0	2000	9	18
Jingzhou City	Li Fengjun	2	52	2000	5	0
Liaoning, xx City	Chen Xueda	1	67	2004	1	23
Liaoning, xx City	Li Shuping	2	70	2004	0	0
Liaoning, xx City	Xu Guizhi	2	0	2000	1	0
Liaoning, xx City	Pei Ru	1	0	2003	1	0
Liaoning, xx City	Wang Shulan	2	74	2005	4	17
Liaoning, xx City	Wang Xianfeng	2	40	2002	11	30
Liaoning, xx City	Chen Guizhen	2	64	2004	7	22
Liaoning, xx City	Jiang Xueying	2	0	2004	11	8
Liaoning, xx City	Zhou Fenglian	2	64	2002	6	0
Liaoning, xx City	Han Gang	1	49	2001	0	0
Liaoyang, Dengta City	Li Xiuyan	2	60	2001	12	0
Liaoyang, Dengta City	Zhang Yanxin	2	24	2001	2	0
Liaoyang, Dengta City, Number 1 Jail	Zhou Dewei	1	48	2004	9	29
Liaoyang, Dengta City, Number 1 Jail	Lian Ping	1	29	2004	7	10
Liaoyang, Dengta City, Number 1 Jail	Fan Xuejun	1	33	2004	9	12
Liaoyang, Dengta City, Number 1 Jail	Wang Jingyi	1	56	2002	9	21
Liaoyang, Liaoyang County	Xu Suxian	2	77	2003	7	0
Liaoyang, Liaoyang County	Guo Shuyan	2	38	2001	12	30
Liaoyang City	Li Yanbo	2	60	2003	11	0
Liaoyang City	Ma Zongru	1	72	2002	5	20
Liaoyang City	Song Dandan	2	14	2000	7	0
Liaoyang City	Zhang Chunyan	2	48	2000	6	0
Liaoyang City	Pan Min	2	63	2000	0	0
Liaoyang City	Liu Suzhen	2	65	2002	0	0
Liaoyang City	Zhang Shizhong	1	67	2003	0	0
Liaoyang City	Liu Mingyang	1	69	2004	0	0
Liaoyang City	Liu Dongfen	2	70	2004	0	0
Liaoyang City	Zhou Guirong	2	60	2003	0	0
Liaoyang City	Liu Sipei	2	73	2004	0	0
Liaoyang City	Qi Guorong	1	81	2002	4	0
Liaoyang City	Ma Xiukun	2	58	2002	3	18
Panjing, Dawa County	Liu Fengzhen	2	65	2003	9	23
Panjing, Liaohe Oil Field	Fu Lianyi	1	61	2005	2	5
Panjing, Panshan County	Sun Shifeng	1	51	2003	4	0
Panjing, Panshan County	Guan Shuyun	2	82	2004	11	4
Panjing, Shuangtaizi District	Xu Ning	1	30	0	0	0
Panjing, Xingnongtai District	Liu Dejun	1	51	2003	7	11
Panjing City	Xu Baolin	1	62	2003	8	12
Panjing City	Zhang Suqin	2	60	2002	12	0
Panjing City	Zhang Yulu	1	0	2003	0	0
Panjing City	Zhang Cuiping	2	50	2003	0	0
Panjing City	Qi Yongzhi	0	0	2003	7	6

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

Panjing City	Zhao Fengqin	2	73	2004	1	0
Panjing City	Sun Shifeng	1	51	2003	4	0
Panjing City Labor Camp	Liu Wenping	2	40	2002	0	0
Shangyang, Dadong District (number1 and2 Labor CAmp)	Cheng Qingyun	2	70	2004	8	0
Shangyang, Dadong District (number1 and2 Labor CAmp)	Zhong Hongjie	1	0	0	0	0
Shangyang, Dadong District (number1 and2 Labor CAmp)	Liu Fengzhu	1	57	2005	1	5
Shangyang, Dadong District (number1 and2 Labor CAmp)	Shi Peifeng	1	21	2004	9	19
Shangyang, Dadong District (number1 and2 Labor CAmp)	Wang Pimo	1	0	2001	12	24
Shangyang, DOnghlin District Longshan Female Labor CAmp)	Ma Zhongxing	1	52	2001	11	1
Shangyang, DOnghlin District Longshan Female Labor CAmp)	Shi Yulan	2	46	2005	4	17
Shangyang, DOnghlin District Longshan Female Labor CAmp)	Wang Xueyan	2	60	0	0	0
Shangyang, DOnghlin District Longshan Female Labor CAmp)	Wang Hong	2	39	2001	8	31
Shangyang, DOnghlin District Longshan Female Labor CAmp)	Wang Xiuyuan	2	52	2004	4	27
Shengyang, Faku County	Gong Zhanyuan	1	81	2004	10	21
Shengyang, Faku County	Li Qiuju	2	54	2001	0	0
Shengyang, Huanggu District	Wang Baoliang	1	67	2001	4	0
Shengyang, Huanggu District	Cao Guiying	2	66	2001	7	0
Shengyang, Huanggu District	Wang Sumei	2	36	1999	10	0
Shengyang, Huanggu District	Cao Guimei	2	69	2002	0	0
Shengyang, Huanggu District	Miao Qisheng	1	36	2002	5	14
Shengyang, Kangping County	Zhang Meihua	2	59	2005	2	12
Shengyang, Kangping County	Liu Xixia	2	55	2003	0	0
Shengyang, Kangping County	Wang Fengqin	2	55	2004	1	24
Shengyang, Kangping County	Li Shuqing	2	76	2000	2	12
Shengyang, Kangping County	Gao Fengying	2	67	2002	2	0
Shengyang, Kangping County	Wei Suzhen	2	71	2000	0	0
Shengyang, Kangping County	Yin Shuzhen	2	74	2004	10	30
Shengyang, Kangping County	Wang Xuezhi	2	77	2004	5	2
Shengyang, Kangping County	Chen Kui	1	71	2001	2	19
Shengyang, Kangping County	Jin Qiu Hua	2	36	2004	10	2
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Li Baoying	1	41	2005	1	2
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Chen Sumin	2	59	2004	7	8
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Zhang Lihua	2	60	2002	6	7
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Han Qingcai	1	62	2003	8	19
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Yi Honghai	1	82	2003	6	20

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Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Xue Guizhen	2	76	2003	2	20
Shengyang, Liaozhong County	Sun Dezhen	2	71	2004	6	1
Shengyang, Shenghe District (610 Brainwashing Center)	Li Yuhua	2	0	2002	4	0
Shengyang, Shenghe District (610 Brainwashing Center)	Wang Guilan	2	60	2003	0	0
Shengyang, Shenghe District (610 Brainwashing Center)	Wu Xifen	2	42	2005	4	1
Shengyang, Shenghe District (610 Brainwashing Center)	Tian Tingfu	1	66	2002	11	14
Shengyang, Shenghe District (610 Brainwashing Center)	Meng Guanglu	1	74	2002	9	12
Shengyang, Sujiatun District	Shi Xiumei	2	62	2005	4	12
Shengyang, Sujiatun District	Shi Xiumei	2	62	2005	4	12
Shengyang, Sujiatun District	Liu Shuyuan	0	0	2004	9	5
Shengyang, Tiexi District	Zong Hengjie	1	0	2000	10	0
Shengyang, Tiexi District	Wang Ling	2	39	2001	6	7
Shengyang, Tiexi District	Wang Jinzhong	1	49	2004	6	14
Shengyang, Xinchengzi District	Qu Guizhi	2	67	2002	1	13
Shengyang, Xinchengzi District	Luo Fulin	1	59	2003	1	17
Shengyang, Xinming City	Yan Yongdong	1	28	1999	7	30
Shengyang, Xinming City	Han Ye	1	0	2002	1	23
Shengyang, Xinming City	Wang Guangchun	0	0	2004	3	0
Shengyang, Xinming City	Gao Liangqin	0	0	2005	4	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District	Jia Zhongliang	1	65	2002	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District	Yang Xiaoyan	2	45	2002	7	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District	Wang Juyuan	1	51	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Cao Xx	2	65	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Zhang Xiaomin	2	0	2002	11	28
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Zhao Caihua	2	30	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Li Baojie	2	32	2005	4	8
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Lu Guifang	2	0	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Yu Xiuchun	0	47	2001	7	8
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Bai Shuzhen	2	60	2003	4	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Gao Rongrong	2	37	2005	6	16
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Wang Wenjun	2	38	2003	7	22
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Zhang Haiyan	2	34	2004	1	18

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Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Yang Jingzhi	2	50	2004	8	6
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Yu Xiuqing	2	47	2001	7	8
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Gao Jinling	2	46	2003	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Cao Fengqiu	2	48	2000	11	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Li Baoxia	2	48	2000	6	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Wang Yan	2	37	2003	10	1
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Masanjia Labor Camp)	Zhang Guizhi	2	0	2003	4	12
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Sun Yuhua	2	37	2003	4	11
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Zou Qingyu	2	63	2003	4	17
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Wu Yuan	1	44	2003	12	10
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Zhou Zhi	1	38	2004	8	16
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Lin Zhiping	1	60	2002	11	25
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Guan Wenjiang	1	33	2004	8	5
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Gao Lianyi	1	34	2004	9	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #2 Jail)	Han Ligu	1	49	2004	8	23
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Sun Qian	1	33	2005	3	15
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Ni Shuqin	2	0	2005	3	13
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Sun Guihua	2	0	2003	5	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Shi Shengying	2	65	2005	8	25
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Lou Yan	2	0	2004	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Li Guangzhen	2	52	2004	6	18
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Zhang Juxian	2	39	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Sun Hongyan	2	28	2001	3	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Li Ling	2	51	2004	11	17
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Li Xiyun	2	0	2003	12	13
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Yu Fenghua	2	57	2004	5	10

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

Jail)						
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Sun Yuehua	2	32	2003	4	12
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Province #1 Jail)	Liu Liyun	2	44	2002	7	23
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Zhangshi Labor Camp)	Zhong Hengjie	1	0	0	0	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Zhangshi Labor Camp)	Gao Guoyuan	1	55	2002	7	0
Shengyang, Yuhong District (Zhangshi Labor Camp)	Yang Sulan	2	65	2003	6	1
Shengyang City	Yang Yan	2	0	0	0	0
Shengyang City	Liu Xiuhua	2	55	2003	5	0
Shengyang City	Jiang Yanqing	1	50	2004	5	0
Shengyang City	Jing Haizhang	1	73	2002	9	0
Shengyang City	Jiang Hong	0	0	2003	9	6
Shengyang City	Wu Guonai	1	65	2005	2	22
Shengyang City	Zou Shufang	2	67	2004	11	6
Shengyang City	Jin Xiuyu	2	86	2003	0	0
Shengyang City	Jin Shuqing	2	74	2002	2	15
Shengyang City	Wu Dengxiang	1	70	2008	8	0
Shengyang City	Wang Caifeng	2	60	2002	2	0
Shengyang City	Hu Mingli	1	76	2002	2	2
Shengyang City	Kang Yuxia	2	48	2000	4	16
Shengyang City	Jiang Ruozhen	2	61	2001	5	8
Shengyang City	Wu Wenjie	2	85	2001	5	23
Shengyang City	Wang Shijie	1	73	2000	2	9
Shengyang City	Cui Lanzhen	2	76	2005	5	13
Shengyang City	Zhang Zhongren	1	70	2003	3	1
Shengyang City Ankang Hospital	Song Xiangzhen	2	46	2002	9	0
Tieling, Changtu County	Wang Zhankui	1	71	2003	6	0
Tieling, Changtu County	Kang Guohua	2	63	2004	7	30
Tieling, Changtu County	Guo Yushan	1	0	2004	11	13
Tieling, Changtu County	Fang Yuqin	2	78	2002	5	29
Tieling, Changtu County	Wu Dianshan	1	53	2005	7	14
Tieling, Changtu County, Guanshan Labor Camp	Li Xiaoyuan	1	50	2003	11	9
Tieling, Changtu County, Guanshan Labor Camp	Chen Yong	1	34	2002	1	30
Tieling, Diaobingshan City (former Tiefu City)	Hao Yutian	2	50	2001	12	0
Tieling, Diaobingshan City (former Tiefu City)	Chou Zhaosheng	1	69	2002	7	24
Tieling, Diaobingshan City (former Tiefu City)	Han Ziqing	1	46	2000	6	0
Tieling, Diaobingshan City (former Tiefu City)	Chen Xianglan	2	77	2001	8	0
Tieling, Kaiyuan City	Li Yuxia	2	57	2002	5	3

**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**



Tieling, Kaiyuan City	Chen Qing)	2	53	2004	3	31
Tieling, Qinghe District	Shao Yuzhen	2	75	2002	12	19
Tieling, Qinghe District	Zhu Chengling	1	53	2003	5	23
Tieling City	Wang Yanling	2	0	2003	10	0
Yingkou, Dashiqiao City	Ji Yonglan	2	69	2005	1	0
Yingkou, Dashiqiao City	Li Yanhua	2	58	2001	2	19
Yingkou, Dashiqiao City	Su Jingyan	2	38	2001	8	0
Yingkou, Gaizhou City	Qian Naizhang	1	42	2005	2	7
Yingkou, Gaizhou City	Lin Baoshan	1	40	2003	12	0
Yingkou, Gaizhou City	Zhao Yanchun	2	56	2003	3	17
Yingkou, Gaizhou City	Ren Zhende	1	73	1999	9	0
Yingkou City	Yu Guiying	2	80	2004	11	7
Yingkou City	Wang Fuqin	2	69	2004	3	21
Yingkou City	Lu Guifang	2	63	2002	11	26
Chengdu City (Sichuan)	Shen Lizhi	1	33	2002	3	3
Quanzhou City	Fang Lihong	1	38	2002	2	8

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**Global Mission to Rescue Persecuted Falun Gong Practitioners (GMR)**

<http://globalrescue.net> <http://www.rescueflgchildren.org>  
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**EXHIBIT 7**

**EXHIBIT 7**

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

**INTEGRATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND THE GENDER  
PERSPECTIVE: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes  
and consequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, in accordance with  
Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/45**

**Addendum  
Communications to and from Governments\***

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\* The executive 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 executive summary and is being circulated in the language of submission only.

GE.01-11089 (E)

### China

1. By letter dated 19 January 2001 the Special Rapporteur communicated her grave concerns in regard to information received concerning the alleged use of violence against women in China and in particular the ill-treatment of female Falun Gong practitioners. According to information received the Chinese authorities have been conducting a major crackdown on the Falun Gong, Falun Dafa and other Qi Gong groups. The vast majority of Falun Gong practitioners are women. A ban was imposed on the Falun Gong on 22 July 1999 as “constituting a threat to social and political stability”. Practitioners are said to be put under pressure to renounce their beliefs. Thousands are said to have been detained by police; many of them are said to have been sent to labour camps for “re-education” through labour, or detained in psychiatric hospitals and administered drugs against their will. Many of them are said to have suffered torture or ill-treatment. The methods of torture used against women practitioners have included: stripping them naked; severe beatings with fists or a variety of instruments, such as wooden batons, on shinbones, thighs, shoulders and other parts of the body; kicking; the use of electric shock batons, inter alia to the genitals, armpits, soles of the feet and the mouth; the use of handcuffs, shackles or ropes to tie prisoners in ways which cause intense pain; suspension by the arms or feet, often combined with exposure to extreme cold or heat; the use of cigarette lighters to burn their bodies; the insertion of sticks or needles under the nails or having fingernails pulled out by pliers; the insertion of pepper, chilli powder or other substances into the mouth, nose or genital organs; the use of injections which cause victims to become mentally unbalanced or to lose the ability to speak coherently. It is further alleged that many women practitioners have died following torture or medical neglect in detention. It is also reported that many women practitioners have died by falling out of windows whilst trying to escape.
2. In that connection, the Special Rapporteur has received information on the individual cases summarized below:
  - a) In October 2000 prison guards in the **Masanjia prison in Shenyang, Liaoning province**, allegedly stripped 18 female Falun Dafa practitioners and put them into cells containing male convicted criminals. It is reported that Luo Gan, a high-ranking Communist Party official, was aware of the incident. The 18 women are said to remain in prison;
  - b) It is reported that since October 1999, more than 1,500 Falun Dafa practitioners have been detained in the **Masanjia labour education camp** in Liaoning province. Practitioners are reportedly forced to denounce Falun Dafa. People who refuse to do so are allegedly subjected to physical abuse, shocked with electric batons, detained in solitary confinement and assigned intensive labour. The

electric batons are used to shock the breasts and genitals of the female practitioners. The camp officials also allegedly force practitioners to drink dirty water from an abandoned well; practitioners reportedly all showed symptoms of poisoning after they drank the water;

...

(ix) **Wang Youju**, aged 64, from Dalian, Liaoning province. On 22 July 2000 Wang Youju was reportedly taken away from her home by police from the Gongji police station of Dalin and was sent to Wafangdian detention centre in Dalian. She was allegedly forced to work long hours every day and was frequently denied food and sleep if she could not finish her quota. On 31 July 2000 Wang Youju and a few other Falun Gong practitioners were released. She was very weak and required assistance to walk, her chest hurt and she could not even stand. She was given emergency treatment in the office of the detention centre, but reportedly died that night;

...

(xxxii) **Zhu Shaolan**, aged 50, from Jinzhou, Liaoning province. On 28 September many practitioners in Jinzhou, collected signatures for a letter appealing for their freedom to practice Falun Gong. It is reported that as a result, many were arrested. To voice their concerns over the injustice, more than 40 practitioners started fasting on 29 September. Ms. Zhu was one of them. She became very weak two days later and started vomiting on the fourth day. The Raoyang local police sent her to the hospital on 5 October, and she died in the hospital in the morning of 7 October 1999;



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Fifty-seventh session  
Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda

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

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, Sir Nigel Rodley, submitted pursuant to  
Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/43\***

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\* The executive summary of this report is being circulated in all official languages.  
The report itself is contained in the annex to the executive summary and is being issued  
in the languages of submission only.

## China

1. The Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information according to which the authorities have been conducting a major crackdown on the movements of the Falun Gong, Falun Dafa and other Qi Gong groups. Practitioners are said to be put under pressure to renounce their beliefs. Reports have been received that practitioners have been subjected to public humiliation for their membership in the Falun Gong movement. Tens of thousands of practitioners have reportedly been detained by the police for varying periods of time. Many of them are said to have been sent to labour camps without charge or trial for periods of up to three years for “re-education through labour”, or detained in psychiatric hospitals, where they were often administered drugs against their will, for periods of up to several weeks. Many of them are said to have suffered torture or ill-treatment. The Special Rapporteur has transmitted information on the following individual cases.

...

20. **Wang Wei, Hu Shuzhi and Ning Guiying**, three practitioners and contact persons from Anshan in Liaoning Province, were reportedly arrested at their homes on 24 September 1999 and detained in the Yuemingshan detention centre in Anshan city, Liaoning Province. They are said to have been hung to a heating pipe and to have been beaten for a whole night for declaring they would continue to practice Falun Dafa.

...

34. **Liu Wenjie, Wang Hongbin, Zhang Zhaodong**, and three women, **Li Qun, Qu Xiuhua and Liu Shuziang**, were amongst thousands of practitioners who reportedly petitioned the Governmental Appeal Bureau in Dalian city, Liaoning Province on 20 July 1999. Policemen reportedly started beating them, in particular young male practitioners. Li Qun was reportedly dragged by her hair and arrested along with nine other practitioners. In the police station, many practitioners were said to have been beaten.



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Fifty-eighth session  
Item 11 of the provisional agenda

**QUESTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PERSONS SUBJECTED TO ANY  
FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT, IN PARTICULAR: TORTURE AND  
OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, Sir Nigel Rodley, submitted pursuant to Commission  
on Human Rights resolution 2001/62**

**Addendum**

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

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\* In view of its length, the present document is being issued in the original languages only, the Conference Services Division of the United Nations Office at Geneva having insufficient capacity to translate documents that greatly exceed the 32-page limit recommended by the General Assembly (see Commission resolution 1993/94, para. 1).

...

39. **Liang Quing** (f), from Dalian city, Liaoning province, was reportedly sentenced without trial to three years of “re-education through labour” for having sent information about the torture of fellow Falun Gong practitioner Zhang Chunqing (f) to the foreign media. She was reportedly first detained for 26 days from 20 July 1999 at the Yaojia detention centre in Dalian, and again on 24 October. **Zhang Chunqing** (f), who had given an account of her ill-treatment at the Yaojia detention centre in September, was reportedly also re-arrested in October and sentenced to three years “re-education through labour” at the Mashanjia camp.

...





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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Fifty-eighth session  
Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda

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

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, Theo van Boven,  
submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 2002/38**

**Addendum**

**Summary of information, including individual cases, transmitted to Governments and  
replies received\***

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\* 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

290. By letter dated 2 September 2002, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information on the following individual cases.

...

323. A number of Falung Gong practitioners were also reported to be detained in Masanjia Labour Camp, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. They were reportedly forced to work 15 hours a day, forced to stay in uncomfortable postures for extended periods (for instance, practitioners are said to be kept in a head-down bending posture or forced to stand against a wall, to squat in a 30cm by 30cm area, or to stand with the knees bent and the arms held parallel to the ground), beaten, subjected to electrical shocks, kept in 8 by 3 feet isolation cells handcuffed to the door for one to two weeks, and deprived of sleep. Some prisoners were believed to have been hung, with their arms and legs spread for up to four hours.

...

### Urgent appeals

332. On 5 February 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief on behalf **Wei Yanjiang**, a 60-year-old woman from Huludao City, Liaoning Province, who was reportedly arrested on 22 December 2001 in Beijing. She was believed to have been detained at the Shunyi County Police Station, Beijing, where she was handcuffed and forced to stand outdoors in the cold winter weather, wearing only a shirt. To protest against her arrest, she is believed to have gone on hunger strike. On the eighteenth day of her hunger strike, she was reported to have been sent to Masanjia Labor Camp, where in March 2001, three Falun Gong practitioners were allegedly beaten to death.

...

340. On 28 May 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression on behalf of **Yao Fuxin, Xiao Yunliang, Pang Qingxiang**, all workers' representatives, as well as **Wang Zhaoming**, on behalf of whom the Special Rapporteurs intervened on 11 April 2002. They were reportedly still held in detention. Yao Fuxin was believed to be seriously ill, possibly due to ill-treatment. The right side of his body appears to be numb. His family had allegedly appealed for his release to receive medical treatment, but to no avail. Following their detention, demonstrations calling for their release and an investigation into the alleged embezzlement of funds from the Liaoyang City Ferroalloy factory, where Yao Fuxin was employed, have reportedly taken place. On 15 May 2002, demonstrators, including **Gu Baoshu** as well as a retired woman and her son, were allegedly beaten by plain-clothes policemen. The whereabouts of another activist, **Wang Dawei**, remained unknown since mid-April, when reportedly he was travelling to Beijing from Liaoning Province to file a petition to the central authorities against the current situation at the Ferroalloy factory.

...



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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**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, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, submitted in accordance with  
Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/52**

**Addendum**

**Communications to and from Governments\***

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\* The executive 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 executive summary and is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

...

32. **Yang Jingxin**, aged 37, **Lu Guifang**, 50, and **Zhao Yuhua**, 41, residents of Weiping Township, Liaoning Province, allegedly went to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop prosecuting Falun Gong and were reportedly arrested in Tiananmen Square on 25 April 2002. At the Tiananmen Square police station, they were allegedly stripped down to their underwear and tortured. It is reported that the policemen handcuffed their hands to their backs and inserted pieces of chalk or chopsticks between their fingers. The fingers were reportedly squeezed until the chalk or chopsticks were broken. It is also alleged that the police poured hot water on Ms. Yang, causing her to lose consciousness and her body to become swollen. It is reported that, on the same day, Ms. Yang, Ms. Lu and Ms. Zhao were sent to Masanjia Labour Camp, but were refused because they had become too weak. In May 2002, they were allegedly arrested and resent to Masanjia Labour Camp.



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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Item 11 (b) of the provisional agenda

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

**Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention**

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

## OPINION No. 7/2003 (CHINA)

Communication addressed to the Government on 28 August 2002.

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

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

1. (Same text as paragraph 1 of opinion No. 15/2002.)
2. The Working Group conveys its appreciation to the Government for having forwarded the requested information in good time.
3. (Same text as paragraph 3 of opinion No. 15/2002.)
4. In the light of the allegations made, the Working Group welcomes the cooperation of the Government. The Working Group transmitted the reply provided by the Government to the source, which provided the Working Group with its comments. The Working Group believes that it is in a position to render an opinion on the facts and circumstances of the case, in the context of the allegations made and the response of the Government thereto.

...

6. **Zhang Wenfu**, male, resident of Dalian city, Liaoning province, was reportedly arrested on 19 January 2002 and sent to Pulandian Detention Centre for 50 days. It was alleged that on 8 March 2002, without any legal procedure, he was transferred to the No. 5 Division of Dalian Labour Camp where he was put under strict supervision for over 40 days. He was not allowed to wash his face or brush his teeth, and was forced to do heavy labour for long periods each day. On 18 April 2002, he was transferred to the No. 8 Division of Dalian Labour Camp. On 28 April 2002, he started a hunger strike to protest the conditions of his detention. In response, he was allegedly tortured by three team leaders, Li Xuezhong, Li Shaofu and Peng Dahua, and by an inmate, Chi Diandong. His mouth and eyes were sealed with tape, his hands were handcuffed and his head was beaten with a rubber baton. He was also beaten with a wooden board. Torturers used chopsticks to poke inside his mouth, causing it to bleed profusely. Later, he was locked in a compartment, handcuffed and forced to lie on a wooden board for a day.

...

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

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

...

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



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

**Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, Theo van Boven**

**Addendum**

**Summary of information, including individual cases, transmitted to Governments and  
replies received\***

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



## China

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

...

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

...

313. **Jingyi Wang** was reportedly arrested by police officers in February 2002 for producing Falun Fong materials and taken to Wafangdian City Detention Centre. In September 2002 he was reportedly sentenced to a five-year jail term. On 21 September 2002, 18 days after having been transferred to Liaoyang City's Huazi Jail in Liaoning Province, he was reportedly tortured to death.

...



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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**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 \***

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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.

GE.04-11555

## 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.

...

30. **A.G.** (f), detained at Masanjia Labour Camp, was repeatedly beaten and subjected to electric shocks after journalists visited the camp in February 2000. Toothpicks were also allegedly inserted under her fingernails. She was also allegedly forced to uncover her breasts and walk from one cell to another and was hung upside down until her face turned red and her eyes bulged.



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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Agenda item 11 (a)

**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\***

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\* 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

...

236. **Liu Yuqing**, age 40, Wanghua district, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. She went to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong, and on 21 December 2000, she was arrested, detained and tortured. After she was released, on 15 February 2001, three police officers from the Putun Police Station, Wanghua district, dragged her down from the third floor of her work unit and took her to the police station. She was then sent to the Fushun City Detention Centre, and 2 weeks later she was transferred to the Wujiabao Labour Camp, Fushun City, where she was tortured again. She was taken home by her family on 11 April 2001 where she died on 13 April 2002.

...

245. **Li Ying**, Wanghua district, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. On 31 March 2003, she was arrested by police from the Public Security Bureau, Wanghua district, and the local police station. She was taken to the No.1 Division of the Fushun City Public Security Bureau, where she was tortured. She died on 2 April 2003.

...

256. By letter dated 15 October 2004, sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the right to health and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Special Rapporteur expressed concern at 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 are reflected in reports of the Special Rapporteurs to the Commission on Human Rights. 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, are increasing. They are 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 an office for dealing with the Falun Gong, commonly referred to as the “610 office” (for the date of its establishment), and officially later as the State Council Office for the Prevention and Handling of Cults. This institution 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 Falun Gong 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 reportedly torture is used routinely resulting in many deaths. The Special Rapporteurs are 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”.

### **Urgent appeals**

...

262. **Tian Xianofei**, age 40, Pingshan District, Liaoyang City, Liaoning Province. He is serving a 10- year sentence in the Huazi Prison, Liaoyang City, for being a Falun Gong practitioner, began a hunger strike on 20 July 2003. He has recently been held in solitary confinement with two prisoners monitoring him around the clock. While he is asleep, his hands are handcuffed to the bed. His health is deteriorating from forced feedings and he has difficulty walking. He is denied medical treatment, and will continue to be denied such treatment until his internal organs malfunction or he renounces Falun Gong. He is not permitted visits by his family.

...

278. On 30 April 2004, 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 the right to health, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, regarding **Liu Mei**, a 36-year-old Falun Gong practitioner, Donggang City, Liaoning Province. According to the allegations received, she is held in Dabei Prison, Shenyang City. On 10 March 2004, a relative who visited her reported that Liu Mei was carried to the visiting room wearing a large gauze mask, and that she was extremely weak and thin. The guards immediately stopped the meeting when she said that she was dying, and since then no information on her situation has been available.

...

284. By letter dated 16 August 2004, the Government responded that on 25 June 2003, the Intermediate People's Court, Luoyang, Liaoning Province, sentenced him to four years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of political rights for the crime of subverting the political authority of the State. He is currently serving his sentence in the Shenyang No. 2 Prison, Liaoning Province. A physical examination revealed that before he entered prison he suffered from cataracts and meningitis. With prompt treatment by the prison medical staff, the symptoms of meningitis were relieved. Although he suffers from cataracts, he is able to care for himself: he can read books and newspapers, write letters and watch television. A complete physical examination has indicated that he suffers from chronic indigestion, although he has not been ill recently. In fact the prison authorities have on a number of occasions taken Xiao Yunliang to the hospital to see a doctor for emergency treatment of pre-existing conditions; there is no question of his having been denied adequate medical treatment. Since entering prison, he has been allowed to see family members on numerous occasions. There have been no instances of torture in this case.

...



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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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**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 \***

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\* 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.05-13086



## China

...

66. In July 1999, **S.J.**, who is in her 40s, from Gucheng, Qiansuo town, Suizhong county, Huludao city, Liaoning province, went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong, but was intercepted by police and escorted back to her home town. In August 1999, S.J. again went to Beijing to appeal to end the persecution. She was arrested and taken to the Suizhong Detention Centre, where the police allegedly took 2,000 yuan in cash from her. On 31 October 1999, S.J. was again arrested and sent to the Masanjia Labour Camp. She was later transferred to Zhangshi Labour Camp, a youth correction facility, and then transferred again to the Longshan Labour Camp, Shenxin Labour Camp, Dabei Prison and other places, where she was subjected to torture. Guards (whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs), allegedly following orders, pushed S.J.'s head down and stuffed her mouth with a towel so she could not scream. Then they jabbed her fingers with needles and shocked her with three electric batons. They sent her to an underground hospital in Shenyang city, where she was forcibly injected with drugs. On another occasion, she was forced to disrobe and shocked with electric batons all over her body for an entire night. The next day her face was covered with large blisters, badly swollen and bruised. She was also severely beaten and forced to squat for extended periods. One day the police took Ms. S. to an office where she was shocked with electric batons and tied to a bedpost. They kept her there for two days and one night without allowing her to eat, sleep, or go to the toilet. When she was finally released, several people had to carry her as she could not walk. During the 2002 Chinese New Year, Ms. S.'s family received a notice from the labour camp requesting a payment of 1,500 yuan to cover "medical expenses" before they could take Ms. S. home. Once home, Ms. S.'s family found her to be mentally traumatized as a result of her experiences. She had unhealed wounds around her genitals and needle punctures on her body. The entire family has suffered financially and emotionally because of the mental and physical injuries suffered by Ms. S., who nevertheless continues to be harassed by the authorities.

...

### **Urgent appeal**

71. On 30 April 2004, 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 the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the Special Rapporteur on torture, regarding **L.M.**, aged 36, resident of Donggang city, Liaoning province. She was reportedly held in Dabei Prison in Shenyang city. On 10 March 2004, a relative who visited her reported that she was carried to the visiting room wearing a large 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 L.M. 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. Since her arrest and detention at the Dandong City Police Station, and subsequently at the Dandong Detention Centre and later Dabei Prison, L.M. had reportedly 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 was further alleged that she had been denied adequate medical attention and as a consequence she had suffered, among other things, high fevers which had 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 L.M. if she did not receive prompt and adequate medical attention.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Sixty-first 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\***

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\* 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

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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.

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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.

...

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.

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182. By letter dated 16 August 2004, the Government responded to the Special Rapporteur's communication of 10 June 2004 stating that, on 25 June 2003, the Intermediate People's Court in Luoyang, Liaoning Province, sentenced **Xiao Yunliang** to four years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of political rights for the crime of subverting the political authority of the State. He was, at the time this reply was sent, currently serving his sentence in the Shenyang No. 2 Prison, Liaoning Province. A physical examination revealed that, before he entered prison, he suffered from cataracts and meningitis. With prompt treatment by the prison medical staff, the symptoms of meningitis were relieved. Although he suffers from cataracts, he was able to care for himself: he could read books and newspapers, write letters and watch television. A complete physical examination indicated that he suffered from chronic indigestion, although he had not been ill recently. In fact the prison authorities had on a number of occasions taken Xiao Yunliang to the hospital to see a doctor for emergency treatment of pre-existing conditions; there was no question of his having been denied adequate medical treatment. Since entering prison, he had been allowed to see family members on numerous occasions. There had been no instances of torture in this case.

...

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:

...

- **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;

...

- **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;

...

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 illtreatment, 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 Lianoing Province.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Sixty-first session  
Agenda item 17 (b) of the provisional agenda

**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\***

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\*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.



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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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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Sixty-first session  
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the  
highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Paul Hunt**

**Addendum**

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

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\*The report is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

## China

### Communications sent

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11. On 30 April 2004, 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 violence against women, concerning **Liu Mei**, aged 36, a resident of Donggang City, Liaoning Province. It was reported that Liu Mei was arrested on 9 April 2002 and sentenced to 13 years in prison for producing and distributing materials about Falun Gong. She was reportedly held in Dabei Prison in Shenyang City. On 10 March 2004, a visiting relative reported that Liu Mei, extremely weak and thin, was carried to the visiting room. It was alleged that she had been denied adequate medical attention and her health has reportedly continued to deteriorate. In view of 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.

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14. In a letter dated 15 October 2004 and sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Special Rapporteur expressed his concern at reports about the treatment of members of 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 to the Chinese authorities and are reflected in reports of the Special Rapporteurs to the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur was concerned that reports of the denial of adequate medical treatment of detained members of “heretical organizations”, in particular Falun Gong practitioners, were increasing.

...

**EXHIBIT 8**

# **EXHIBIT G**

## China's sect suppression carries a high price

**JIANG ZEMIN may succeed in suppressing the Falun Gong sect for now, but the president's prestige could suffer considerable damage. So could China's program of reforms. Jiang has mobilized a Mao-era mass movement against the quasi-Buddhist group, which is characterized as part of an "anti-China international movement."**

February 9, 2001

By Willy Wo-Lap Lam, CNN.com Senior China Analyst

JIANG ZEMIN may succeed in suppressing the Falun Gong sect for now, but the president's prestige could suffer considerable damage. So could China's program of reforms. Jiang has mobilized a Mao-era mass movement against the quasi-Buddhist group, which is characterized as part of an "anti-China international movement."

Not since the anti-American crusade in the wake of the NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade in 1999 have so many Chinese hit the streets in a government-orchestrated campaign. In terms of size and reach, the "struggle against the devilish cult" has surpassed many previous mass movements.

The official media has in the past week reported anti-Falun Gong gatherings of hundreds of thousands of people in provinces and cities including Henan, Sichuan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Ningxia, Shenyang, Shanghai and Beijing.

Meetings denouncing the sect have been held even in the remote western provinces—and by apparently irrelevant government units such as the weather bureau and the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. In a throw-back to the Cultural Revolution, there were hints the People's Liberation Army (PLA) might enter the fray.

### **Vow to defend leadership**

The Xinhua news-agency quoted officers from the PLA and the para-military People's Armed Police as asserting that the sect was "an effort by hostile Western forces to subvert China." Officers from all divisions of the military forces have vowed to do their utmost to defend the central leadership and to "maintain national security and social stability."

Sources close to security departments in Beijing said Jiang was poised to take more drastic steps to reach his goal of eradicating the sect before the forthcoming 80th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party. For example, the state security apparatus has identified about 40,000 Falun Gong practitioners among staff in Communist Party and government units, state enterprises and colleges.

These "cultists" have been told if they do not sign papers denouncing the sect, they will be fired—and their pensions confiscated.

Surveillance and harassment of sect members, who apparently do nothing more than practice their brand of slow breathing exercise at home, have been stepped up. There are reports that understaffed police authorities have recruited unemployed workers in the battle against the Falun Gong.

While the Jiang leadership may have genuine reasons to feel threatened by the sect, the quasi-Maoist tactics it has employed have raised serious questions.

### **Whipped up the masses**

"Even assuming the Falun Gong is spreading dangerous ideas, the way the leadership has whipped up the masses to fight a 'global anti-China conspiracy' is disturbing," says a Beijing academic who wants to remain anonymous. "The Jiang leadership has yet to show proof of the Falun Gong's links to anti-China elements in the United States and the West."

The anti-U.S. and anti-NATO riots in May 1999 should have taught Beijing the lesson that Cultural Revolution-vintage campaigns could backfire. A few days after the demonstrations took place, Beijing had to rein them in because many protesters were taking advantage of the melee to vent their grievances against the central government.

Moreover, draconian steps such as cutting off the pay and pension of unrepentant Falun Gong affiliates in government departments and enterprises risk further radicalizing the sect. In the long run, social unrest may be exacerbated if underground Falun Gong activists were to wage a kind of protracted guerrilla warfare against Beijing.

Yet the most severe criticism leveled at Jiang's handling of the Falun Gong is that he seems to be using the mass movement to promote allegiance to himself.

As with campaigns dating from the 1960s, the standard ritual of ideological sessions held in party units, factories, and colleges the past few years is that participants make public declarations of support for the Beijing line—and for the top leader.

### **Anti-American crusade**

For example, the theme of the anti-American crusade in 1999 was not just beating back the "anti-China conspiracy of the United States-led NATO" but professing unreserved support for the "central leadership with comrade Jiang Zemin as its core."

According to a party veteran, Jiang might want a public show of support for himself if only because the Politburo had divergent views on what to do with the Falun Gong.

It is no secret that several Politburo members thought the president had used the wrong tactics. They ranged from moderates such as Premier Zhu Rongji, Vice President Hu Jintao, and head of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Li Ruihuan to conservatives such as National People's Congress Chairman Li Peng.

For example, both Li Ruihuan and Zhu—who met Falun Gong representatives shortly after they had staged the now-famous demonstration outside party headquarters in April 1999—were said to favor a conciliatory approach.

"By unleashing a Mao-style movement, Jiang is forcing senior cadres to pledge allegiance to his line," said the party veteran. "This will boost Jiang's authority—and may give him enough momentum to enable him to dictate events at the pivotal 16th Communist Party congress next year."

So far, however, Jiang has only been moderately successful in the loyalty game. Among top-level officials, Zhu and Hu have publicly supported the harsh measures. However, Li Ruihuan, whose best known motto is "seeking harmony and reconciliation," has kept quiet on the anti-Falun Gong struggle.

Political analysts said Jiang ran a big risk by staking his reputation on the early extermination of the sect.

### **Big speech**

"Jiang wants the Falun Gong rooted out when he makes his big speech at the Great Hall of the People on July 1 to mark the 80th anniversary of the party's founding," said a Western diplomat.

"But what if the sect refuses to disappear? Many Falun Gong members are known for their dare-to-die fanaticism. If anti-Beijing protests either in the capital or the provinces continue throughout the year, Jiang's prestige will suffer tremendously."

Moderate cadres and academics in Beijing also think the return of Mao-style political campaigns will deal a blow to economic and political reforms. For example, this will send Western governments and investors the wrong message about Beijing's commitment to burying the xenophobia—and mass hysteria—of bygone eras.

Since late last year, liberal members of official think tanks have dropped hints about the leadership's readiness to

resume political reform in the run-up to the 16th party congress.

However, the revival of Maoist norms—including using para-military forces against an apparently non-violent religious group, and promoting unthinking loyalty to the president—would seem to indicate Jiang and company are putting their vested interests before the reforms.

<http://www.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/asiapcf/east/02/05/china.wilycolumn/index.html>

Categories: China's Leaders and Police, International News.

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## China's sect suppression carries a high price

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While the Jiang leadership may have genuine reasons to feel threatened by the sect, the quasi-Maoist tactics it has employed have raised serious questions.

### **Whipped up the masses**

"Even assuming the Falun Gong is spreading dangerous ideas, the way the leadership has whipped up the masses to fight a 'global anti-China conspiracy' is disturbing," says a Beijing academic who wants to remain anonymous. "The Jiang leadership has yet to show proof of the Falun Gong's links to anti-China elements in the United States and the West."

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