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**The Falun Gong Cases**



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

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

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Asma Jahanhir, submitted pursuant to  
Commission resolution 1999/35

Addendum

Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received

105. Finally, only in 1999 did the Supreme Court rule on approximately six cases involving jurisdictional disputes between military and ordinary courts, finding in favour of the latter in all six cases (S.C. case of Jorge Muller and Carmen Bueno; S.C. case of José Luis Baeza Cruces; S.C. case of Leopoldo Muñoz Andrade, et al.).

#### Observations

106. The Special Rapporteur wishes to thank the Government for its cooperation with her mandate and its comprehensive reply to the request for information regarding impunity in Chile under the military regime. However, the Special Rapporteur regrets that she has received no reply to her communication concerning the death of Paula Lagos.

#### China

107. It has been brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur that the death penalty continues to be used extensively in China. More people are executed every year in China than in the rest of the countries of the world taken together. Over 60 crimes are punishable by death, including a large number of non-violent offences. Many death sentences are imposed following trial proceedings which do not meet international standards.

108. The Special Rapporteur also received reports regarding the situation in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in western China, which is the only region in the country where political prisoners are known to have been executed in recent years. The Special Rapporteur has been informed of 210 death sentences and 190 executions carried out in this province since January 1997. Most of the persons convicted were Uighurs sentenced to death for subversive or terrorist activities in trials alleged to be unfair.

#### Urgent appeals

109. The Special Rapporteur transmitted seven urgent appeals and two allegations to the Government of China.

110. On 2 December 1998 the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal concerning Ma Yulan who was sentenced to death for alleged organization of prostitution in Beijing. It was further reported that this was the first case in Beijing in which a person was sentenced to death for having organized prostitution. The Special Rapporteur pointed out that under internationally accepted standards, the organization of prostitution could not be considered to constitute "a most serious crime" for which the death penalty would apply.

111. On 19 January and 14 June the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal concerning a group of young Uighurs who were sentenced to death at the end of October 1998 in Gulja (Yining) by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, for having allegedly organized a counter-revolutionary group. Some of the defendants were reportedly arrested in February 1997 and had been held in incommunicado detention since their arrest. The Special Rapporteur was informed that Abdulsalam Shamseden (Abudushalamu Xiamuxiding), a 29-year-old textile worker from Gulja, Abdusalam Abdurahman (Abudushalamu Abudurehman) and an unknown number of other persons were facing imminent execution. It

It has been reported that by the time he was dragged into a police van by security personnel, he was unable to walk. He was reportedly taken to a police hospital in Lhasa where he remained until his death in the first week of October.

118. Jinhua Zhao was reportedly arrested by police in Zhaoyuan city on 27 September 1999 and allegedly died in the morning of 7 October, after having suffered repeated beatings. On 8 October, the legal medical expert of Zhaoyuan city reportedly carried out an autopsy on Jinhua Zhao. The same day, the legal medical expert of Yantan city also examined the body and reportedly concluded that she had died as a result of beatings with elastic objects on numerous places on her body.

#### Communications received

119. By letter dated 24 February the Government referred to the communication transmitted by the Special Rapporteur on 2 December 1998, stating that it had conducted inquiries concerning the following persons.

120. According to the information submitted by the Government between August 1996 and September 1997, Ma Yulan controlled some 10 prostitutes and repeatedly engaged in prostitution at the restaurant and baths she managed. The court determined that she had repeatedly disturbed public order by organizing prostitution for profit. Ma Yulan had been sentenced to death as her conduct was in violation of the Penal Code. The Government further stated that Ma Yulan had appealed her sentence to the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court, where the case was under consideration at the time of the communication.

#### Observations

121. The Special Rapporteur is deeply concerned by information received during the period under review describing a pattern of gross violations of human rights, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. According to reports received, the main victims of these violations are members of the Uighur community, the largest ethnic group among the predominantly Muslim local population in the region. The Special Rapporteur also wishes to express her deep concern over the extensive and increasing use of the death penalty in China.

#### Colombia

122. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur has continued to receive a large number of allegations of violations of the right to life in Colombia. Although the majority of these allegations relate to acts of extreme violence committed by paramilitary groups, the allegations received also include violations of the right to life attributed to State security forces.

123. The Special Rapporteur is grateful to the Government of Colombia for its cooperation and prompt response to her communications. However, she regrets to note that the situation in Colombia has not changed significantly since the previous report. Threats against human rights defenders, especially trade unionists and student leaders, became more overt and systematic during the period under review.

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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, 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.

## 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;

(c) According to information received more than 50 female Falun Dafa practitioners were detained in **Qiaozhuang detention centre**, Tongzhou district, a suburb of Beijing, in July 2000. It is reported that after police had failed to force the practitioners to renounce their beliefs, using tortures and insults, most of practitioners were sent to labour camps and some were sent to psychiatric hospitals. In particular, the Special Rapporteur has received information concerning the following individual cases:

- (i) **Huang Xiuling**, aged 59, from Fuma village, Majuqiao town, Tongzhou district, Beijing, was reportedly sent to Qiaozhuang detention centre in the afternoon of 30 June 2000, and was detained in cell 9. She refused to recite the prison regulations and continued to practice the exercises. She was allegedly beaten, handcuffed and shackled. Her jailers reportedly used electric shock batons on her body and stomped on her feet. They held her breasts and pinched the tips of her nipples, and kicked her genitals. Huang went on a hunger strike to protest. According to information received, on the afternoon of 2 July 2000, she was sent to cell 7. The police allegedly force-fed her through her nose with a tube. Police wanted her to pay 10 yuan for the single-use of the disposable tube. As she didn't have any money, the police left the tube in her body so that they could use it again. In the evening, the pain became unbearable and she pulled the tube out. The next day, when she was force-fed again, the police handcuffed her from behind. After the force-feeding, the police allegedly left the tube in her body, one end in her stomach and the other end in her nose and pasted on her face so that she could not pull it out. That evening, Huang Xiuling reportedly developed a high fever. She was given medicine, but her fever didn't drop and she started vomiting. It is alleged that when the police realized that Huang Xiuling's life was in danger, they hastily sentenced her to one year of forced labour. Later that evening, they sent Huang Xiuling home and asked the village committee to watch her. After she returned home she recovered. On 13 July 2000, the police took Huang Xiuling away again and sent her to the fourth team of Beijing Tiantanghe female labour camp for forced labour. It is reported that Huang Xiuling went on hunger strike. She was allegedly tortured by the guards, injuring her neck;
- (ii) **Liu Xuebin**, aged 54, from Chengguan town, Tongzhou district of Beijing, was reportedly arrested on 4 September 1999 while she practised Falun Gong exercises at the Tongzhou Club. She was detained for three months without any legal procedure. Liu Xuebin reportedly experienced several kinds of torture in the detention centre. The guards stripped off all her clothes and used a wet towel with salt on it to thrash her, continuing to add salt to the wet towel as they beat her. The towel left rows of small bleeding sores all over her body. The salt stuck to the sores and made them very painful. On the second day, bloody

pus oozed out of her wounds and her clothes stuck to her body. As Liu Xuebin refused to answer questions during a police interrogation, she was labelled mentally ill, upon which she was sent to a mental hospital. Liu Xuebin was kept with the most seriously ill patients. She was forced to take pills and receive injections. She was released after three months. On 25 April 2000, Liu Xuebin appealed for the right to practise Falun Gong again. As a result, she was sent back to the mental hospital. Her family and friends do not know anything about her current situation;

- (iii) **Li Yaping**, aged 26, was reportedly detained in Qiaozhuang detention centre, because she would not denounce Falun Dafa. Her hands were handcuffed behind her back and her feet were shackled. Jailers allegedly stuck an electric shock baton in her mouth until it bled. She was subjected to different kinds of torture. Later she was sent to the fourth team of Beijing Tiantanghe female labour camp, reportedly without a trial.
- (iv) **Hu Shufang**, aged 38, from Tongzhou district of Beijing, appealed to the Government on behalf of Falun Gong on 25 June 2000. She was detained in the west room in Qiaozhuang detention centre. She was allegedly beaten almost every day and shocked with electric batons, which left wounds all over her body. She was handcuffed and shackled. One month later Hu Shufang was sent to a labour camp without a trial;
- (v) The police reportedly also took **Hu Shuwen**, sister of Hu Shufang, away from her home. She is currently detained in Tuanhe labour camp, Daxing county, Beijing;
- (vi) On 6 October 2000, Falun Gong practitioner **Yan Juying** from Yanjiao, Sanhe city, Hebei province, went to Tiananmen Square to appeal on behalf of Falun Gong. She was arrested and sent back to Yanjiao police station. It is reported that before she got out of the car, the police captain, Yang Xizhong, started to kick her, beat her, pull her hair, slap her face and kick her private parts. Then he lifted her up and violently threw her to the ground. He allegedly beat her on the buttocks several hundred times with a wooden rod, whipped her numerous times, subjected her to electric shocks all over her body, used a slipper to slap her face, put an electric baton in her mouth, spat on her face and stomped on her heels. He allegedly threatened to splash her body with boiling water. When Yan Juying refused an order to take off her clothes, Yang Xizhong allegedly threatened to find some workers to rape her. He then sexually molested her. After some time Yang Xizhong recorded the interrogation and beat Yan Juying again. That night, Yan Juying was sent to the town government hall to attend the “transformation class”;

- (vii) **Tang Xi Tao**, aged 64, from Guangzhou, Canton, was arrested on 6 July 2000 and was transferred to the Cha Tou detention centre for women (also called Xiao Dao) in Canton, province of Gangdong. Tang Xi Tao was sentenced to two years' re-education through labour. It is reported that she has been subjected to torture and ill-treatment. She is allegedly placed in solitary confinement for days at a time, verbally threatened, her hands have been bound to prevent her from practising Falun Gong exercises, she is not allowed access to medical treatment for her illness and is subjected to forced labour as part of the re-education programme. Furthermore, as a result of the judgement her pension has reportedly been stopped and her apartment and personal belongings confiscated;
- (viii) **Xie Guiying**, aged 32, from Huinan, Anhui province. According to information received, at 20.00 hours on 17 October 2000 Xie Guiying's home was ransacked by police from Chaoyang district police station, Huainan, who allegedly beat her up before taking her to the police station. In the early morning of the next day, she was sent to the People's Hospital of Huainan because of serious injuries. She died at approximately 10.00 hours on the morning of 18 October 2000. At 16.00 hours the same day the police sent her body to the Datong Funeral Home. According to reports, in an apparent effort to cover up the details of the case, it was later reported by the Chaoyang district police station that she had committed suicide by jumping off a building;
- (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;
- (x) **Hao Yafen** from Sanhe, Hebei province. Liu Yalu and Qi Xiaoquan from Yanjiao police department allegedly beat and kicked Hao Yafen who had gone to Beijing to appeal peacefully for the right to practise Falun Dafa. She grew dizzy from the beating and lost her vision. After she fainted, they reportedly used an electric baton to shock her. She was hit with a shoe and kicked in the knees. On 13 July 2000 she was fired from the Communist Party committee of Sanhe power plant. She was also asked to pay a fine of 5,000 yuan renminbi by the

police. In order for her to be allowed to return home her family gave Zan Qingcai, head of Yanjiao Police Department, 2,000 yuan renminbi. It is reported that Liu Yalu also extorted 1,000 yuan renminbi from them. He said it was to pay Beijing officials. Hao Yafen's work unit deducted her wages and bonus;

- (xi) **Xu Wenjun** was reportedly arrested in November 1999. She was detained at three different locations. At the First Detention Centre of Nanchang, she started a hunger strike to protect her Falun Gong books. She was reportedly beaten by the guards and her hands and feet were shackled together. As a result she could not take care of herself, nor could she walk or sleep. Later, Xu Wenjun was transferred to the Second Detention Centre where she started a second hunger strike because her detention period was eight months longer than that stipulated by law. Her family finally bailed her out after 10 days. Xu Wenjun was arrested again less than one month later. She was reportedly sentenced to three years' imprisonment on 1 September 2000;
- (xii) **Huang Liqiong** was reportedly arrested after going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong on 25 October 1999. She was detained in the Third Detention Centre of Nanchang, Jiangxi, for 24 days. According to reports she has been detained three times in one year. Finally she was sentenced to three years of forced labour;
- (xiii) **Chen Ying**, aged 18, from Jiamusi, Heilongjiang province, went to Beijing to appeal to the central Government at the beginning of August and was arrested. According to information received, during the journey back to Heilongjiang, the police allegedly threatened and tortured her. She was reported to have jumped off the train and killed. The family were informed on 25 October 1999;
- (xiv) On 27 September 1999 **Zhao Jinhua**, aged 42, from Zhaoyuan city in Shandong province, was reportedly arrested by the Zhangxing county police, together with four other Falun Gong practitioners, **Wang Fenglan** from Yujia village in Shiduitou, **Ma Yufeng** from Xiaojiajia and **Zhan Keyun** and **Wang Haohong** from Heya village. All five were detained in the same room of the local police station. They were reportedly tortured by the policemen for refusing to denounce Falun Gong. They were deprived of sleep. On the night of 1 October 1999, policemen reportedly came in and began to beat the prisoners with fists and with rubber clubs. They allegedly struck Wang Fenglan with the club, wrapped her up with a telephone cord from an old-style rotary telephone and sent current through the line until she lost consciousness. They

allegedly hit Zhao Jinhua with a rubber club, then dragged her to the office and shocked her with the telephone. As she was being tortured, they repeatedly asked her if she would stop practising Falun Gong. Zhao Jinhua fainted and she was taken to a local hospital for emergency treatment, after which she was taken back to the police station. It is reported that Zhao Jinhua felt pressure in her chest and the right side of her body felt numb. She felt a great deal of pain all over her body. There was blood in her urine, pain in both of her legs, and she was unable to eat. Her body was black and blue from the waist down. The police reportedly did not take any further action to help her. At 16.00 hours on 7 October 1999, Zhao Jinhua fainted again. The police took her to the emergency room at the local hospital; but she stopped breathing while medical personnel were doing an electrocardiogram. According to information received, the autopsy report showed that there were multiple wounds on her body and subcutaneous bleeding. The report concluded that she had died from being beaten with a blunt object. According to information received, the perpetrators were not punished. Instead, the authorities reportedly investigated those practitioners who had disclosed the death of Ms. Zhao to the public. On 20 November 1999, practitioners Li Nanying and Chen Shihuan were sentenced to three years of forced labour education allegedly for revealing the truth of Ms. Zhao's death to the public;

- (xv) **Dong Buyun**, aged 36, from Lanshan district, Linyi city, Shandong province. Dong Buyun went to Beijing to appeal on 20 July 1999. She was reportedly arrested in Beijing and escorted back by the police of Lanshan district on 20 September 1999. She was placed in the custody of the school where she worked, and detained in an office on the second floor. She was told to denounce Falun Gong but she refused. On the second day, her family was informed that she had jumped out of the window and had been killed. Her body was cremated before noon;
- (xvi) **Chen Zixiu**, aged 59, from Beiguan Xujia Xiaozhuang, Weicheng district, Weifang city, Shandong province. She was picked up at Weifang railway station on the way to Beijing to make an appeal to the authorities. She was taken to Chenguan subdistrict office in Weicheng city and detained there for "re-education". Chen Zixiu allegedly died in custody at Chenguan subdistrict office and her body was transferred to the municipal hospital at 9.00 hours on 21 February 2000. At 19.30 hours, the public security summoned her family to Jinhai Hotel in Weifang city and confined them there. The family was allowed to see the body on 22 February. According to reports Chen Zixiu's mouth was stained with blood, her teeth were

battered and broken, her abdomen distended. Her lower body bore massive bruises, and her legs were also swollen;

- (xvii) **The mother of Fu Xiaojuan**, aged 56, from Gaoan, Jiangxi province, went to Beijing on a tourist trip on 14 September, 1999 and was arrested at her hotel in Xida (or Xidan) Street. She was detained in the Liaison Office of Yichun, Jiangxi province, in Beijing. It is reported that in order to avoid prosecution she tried to escape through the window at 3.00 hours on 16 September 1999, fell and was killed;
- (xviii) **Yu Xiangme**, aged 35, from Changshou county of Chongqing, Sichuan province, went to Beijing to appeal, was arrested in early November 1999 and detained at the Chongqing Liaison Office in Beijing. She tried to escape through the window, fell and was killed;
- (xix) **Li Guihua**, aged 47, from Jiangbei, Jiangbei district of Chongqing, Sichuan province. She went to Beijing to appeal and was arrested in late October 1999. She reportedly died while in detention in Chongqing Liaison Office in Beijing. The police department informed her husband and he went to Beijing to identify her and then her body was cremated. It is reported that the police threatened her husband not to reveal any information about her death;
- (xx) **Gong Baohua**, aged 35, from Liudian village, Pinggu county, Beijing, went to Beijing on 17 June 2000 to appeal for Falun Gong and was reportedly intercepted by police at Dongzhimen bus station, along with seven other Falun Gong practitioners. After they were taken back to the local police station, six of them were allegedly brutally beaten by police. Among them, Ms. Gong suffered the most. Medical examination in Yukou clinic afterwards showed that the bridge of her nose was broken. The police sent Ms. Gong and other practitioners to the county detention centre. To defend their rights, Ms. Gong and other practitioners went on a hunger strike. On 25 June 2000 at around 20.00 hours the guards allegedly force-fed Gong through her nose, despite the fact that it was broken. According to reports, after returning to the cell, her face was pale, her chest felt numb and she suspected that the guards might have inserted the feeding tube incorrectly during the force-feeding. About 10 minutes later, she lost consciousness. Her inmates are said to have called the guards, but nobody answered. After some time Gong regained consciousness. Guards finally came and took Gong for emergency treatment. She was sent back to detention on the morning of 26 June 2000, where her condition continued to deteriorate. On the morning of 27 June 2000, other inmates urged the guards to take Ms. Gong for another medical examination. At around 10.00 hours,

the detention centre clinicians agreed to send her to the hospital. At around 21.00 hours that evening, Gong Baohua was pronounced dead in the hospital;

- (xxi) **Zhang Yuzhen**, aged 46, of Hegang city, Heilongjiang province. At the beginning of February, the local police reportedly detained Ms. Zhang in Lulinshan detention centre in Hegang city, in order to prevent her from going to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. In April, she was transferred to the first detention centre of Hegang city. Ms. Zheng went on hunger strike for five days and she was beaten many times while in custody. She was released at the beginning of May, allegedly because she was very ill because of the long-term mistreatment in the detention centres. She reportedly had to stay in bed after she was released, and died on 20 June 2000;
- (xxii) **Sun Shuqin**, aged 58, from Hegang city, Heilongjiang province. In January 2000, Ms. Sun and another practitioner went to the Beijing Public Security Ministry to appeal for Falun Gong. On 24 January 2000, she was reportedly sent to the Hegang detention centre. On 14 February, she was transferred to the Yingbei county jail. She went on a hunger strike for four days in April. She reportedly died in custody in the Yingbei county jail on 27 April 2000;
- (xxiii) **An Xiukun**, aged 49, from Hengshui city. An Xiukun was reportedly removed from her post and was fined 2,800 yuan renminbi for practising Falun Gong. According to information received, An Xiukun went to the Beijing Public Security Ministry to appeal on 21 May 2000. She was escorted back and detained in the Education Committee Guest House. On 24 May, An Xiukun was given 15 days of administrative detention. An Xiukun refused to sign the paperwork for her detention, and declared that she would reserve her right to appeal. She was sent to the Lubei Administrative Detention Centre. On 25 May, the second day of her detention, An Xiukun was cuffed with a special type of handcuff nicknamed "bull's nose", for refusing to copy the rules of the detention centre. An Xiukun started a hunger strike. On 6 June, An Xiukun lost consciousness. At 22.00 hours, An Xiukun was sent to the county hospital where she died at 7.30 hours on 11 June 2000,
- (xxiv) **Miu Qun**, from Qu county, Dazhou city, Sichuan province. Miu Qun went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong in January 2000. She was reportedly taken back by local police and detained in the local detention centre. While in custody, she went on a hunger strike to defend her right to practise Falun Gong. The police force-fed her through the nose via a plastic tube. During the process of force-feeding, the police allegedly

inserted the tube into her lung by mistake. She died shortly afterwards in custody;

- (xxv) **Yin Shuyun**, aged 46, from Changchun city, Jilin province. During the annual session of National People's Congress, Ms. Yin went to Beijing to petition the Government to stop persecution of Falun Gong. She reportedly died in detention at the Heizuizi labour camp due to ill-treatment;
- (xxvi) **Yao Baorong**, aged 52, from Anning district, Lanzhou city, Gansu province. Ms. Yao was arrested on 17 May 2000 at home. It is reported that she died in custody in the afternoon of 19 May 2000. The cause of her death was unclear. It was said that she died after falling from the fifth floor of the local police station. It is reported that the police cremated her body secretly at 2.50 hours on 23 May 2000. To block the news, the police allegedly arrested 20 practitioners;
- (xxvii) **Mei Yulan**, aged 44, from Chaoyang district, Beijing. On 13 May 2000, Ms. Mei was arrested while practising Falun Gong exercises outside her house. She went on a hunger strike to defend her rights. On 17 May 2000, three days into her hunger strike, she was allegedly force-fed by another inmate who had no medical skills. After she got back to her cell, she said she had a headache and she started to vomit blood. The guard, whose surname was Sun, allegedly refused to send her for emergency treatment. She died in custody on 23 May 2000. Five practitioners who knew the circumstances of her death were reportedly sent to the detention centre on 26 May;
- (xxviii) **Wang Xiuying**, aged 45, from Harbin city, Heilongjiang province. On 13 May 2000, Ms. Wang was arrested as she was practising Falun Gong exercises in Tiananmen Square. She was reportedly detained in the Jiaomen detention centre of Chongwen district. According to information received, after three days of hunger strike, four men pushed her to the ground and force-fed her through the nose. She was force-fed with high-density salt water five times within nine days. On 22 May 2000, she lost consciousness and died in custody at 19.00 hours that day;
- (xxix) **Sun Xiuqing**, in her 50s, from Hegang city, Heilongjiang province. Ms. Sun was reportedly detained in the Luobei detention centre before the Chinese New Year (4 February 2000). She died suddenly at the end of April 2000 in custody. The police allegedly cremated her body immediately without informing her family;
- (xxx) **Li Yanhua**, aged 45, from Nanchang city, Jiangxi province. Ms. Li had gone to Beijing twice in October 1999 attempting to

petition the regime to stop its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. She was reportedly detained for 10 days and later, she was detained again for more than one month. After that, she was sentenced to two years of forced labour on 7 January 2000 without a trial, and was detained in the Women's Drug Treatment Centre (also called labour camp) of Nanchang city. Li Yanhua and other detained practitioners started a hunger strike. Later, the camp guards tied them up and took them to hospital. According to information received, the medical examination showed that Li Yanhua was in serious condition. Her internal organs were atrophied and damaged. The labour camp informed her family to come and pick her up. Li Yanhua died at around 18.00 hours on 13 April, within two hours of arriving home;

- (xxxix) **Zhang Shuqi**, aged 52, from Xicheng district, Beijing. On 26 December 1999, Ms. Zhang was reportedly arrested when attempting to attend the trial of four Falun Gong members at the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing. She was sent to Chang-qiao police station. The next day, she was transferred to the detention centre of the Xi-cheng police department. On the afternoon of 14 January 2000, the police station suddenly informed her family members to come and pick her up. After returning home, Ms. Zhang fainted, vomited and lost consciousness. She was immediately sent to the Beijing University Hospital for emergency treatment. However, she could not recover and died at 21.50 hours on 15 January;
- (xxxixii) **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 practise 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;
- (xxxixiii) **Au Xiangmei**, aged 35, from Changshou county of Chongqing, Sichuan province. She was arrested in Beijing in November 1999 and was detained afterwards in the Chongqing Liaison Office in Beijing. It is reported that while trying to escape through a window, she fell and died;
- (xxxixiv) **Xia Wei**, aged 43, from Guanyinqiao, Jiangbei district of Chongqing, Sichuan province. She went to Beijing to appeal and was arrested in early November 1999 and was detained afterwards in the Chongqing Liaison Office in Beijing. She reportedly tried to escape through the window, but fell and

died. Police allegedly told her husband not to reveal any information about the case.

3. According to information received, on 6 May 2000, 12 practitioners were sent to the Mental Hospital of Jiaozhou (also called Jiaozhou Psychological Recovery Centre), located at Yangzhou Road, Jiaozhou, Shandong province, for having gone to Beijing to appeal or continuing to practise Falun Gong. On 6 October 2000 a few were released but the majority are still reportedly being detained in the hospital. According to reports, they would only be released if they pledged that they would not appeal for Falun Gong, would not practise Falun Gong any more, and pay a fine of several thousand yuan. Reports have been received of various forms of ill-treatment including being forced to take medicines and receive injections, after which the practitioners would feel weak. They were also reportedly given electric shock treatment. In particular, the Special Rapporteur has received information concerning the following individual cases:

(a) **Zhou Caixia.** It is reported that after being on hunger strike for four days in the detention centre of Jiaozhou, she was taken to the mental hospital on 4 June 2000. She was allegedly forced to endure shots, medicines and other treatment designed for treating mental patients;

(b) **Kuang Bencui.** On 14 February, Ms. Kuang went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Dafa. According to information received, she was arrested and sent to the Jiaozhou Liaison Office in Beijing and detained for one night. The next morning, her work unit in Qingdao took her to the mental hospital of Jiaozhou city. Ms. Kuang was reportedly detained in the mental hospital for two months and had been treated like a mental patient. She was allegedly forced to take medicine and have injections. She was force-fed three times a day, with the dosage increased from one tablet a time to six tablets a time. After two months, her family members bailed her out;

(c) **Tan Guihua.** According to information received, on 12 September 1999, Ms. Tan went to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. On her return officers from her work unit and the Politics and Law Commission broke into her home and took her to the mental hospital of Jiaozhou. As Ms. Tan refused to take an injection, a nurse and eight mental patients held her down and gave her the injection. She was reportedly asked daily whether she would continue to practise Falun Gong. When she replied in the affirmative the doctor gave her electric shock treatment. For a two-month period she was reportedly force-fed with medicines and given injections three times a day. It is alleged that the doctors also experimented on her with a new imported drug which had various side effects. *Inter alia*, she stopped menstruating and suffered memory loss.

4. It is reported that at the beginning of December 1999, under a variety of fabricated charges, policemen from the Chengguan police station in Fangshan district of Beijing arrested 52 Falun Gong practitioners, the majority of whom were women, including:

**Liu Wen (sex unknown), Wang Shuzhen (female), Chen Shumei (female), Yang Xuehua (unknown), Yang Xiuru (female), Liu Shengzhi (unknown), Xu Shufen (female), Wang Yingyuan (female), Zhang Yuzhen (female),**

Zhang Shihong (female), Cao Xiufen (female), Ren Shufen (female), Bai Xiulian (unknown), Jiang Xianglian (female), Su Fengxia (female), Yang Fenglian (female), Liu Yuxiang (female), Zhao Guomin (unknown), Jiang Shufen (female), Li Wanfeng (unknown), Shi Zhiguo (male), Hu Yajing (female), Song Zhenlan (female), Cui Hongxia (female), Liu Shuying (female), Yu Huanfeng (female), Li Xiujuan (female), Fan Xiuzhen (female), Zhang Cuihua (female), Li Huixin (unknown), Xu Hemin (male), Su Xiurong (female), Chen Shuling (female), Niu Shuzhen (female), Jiang Jingfang (female), Liu Chunhua (female), Liu Fengxia (female), Wang Xiuhui (female), He Guizhen (female), Yang Shufang (female), Liu Zhixia (female), Li Ruilian (female), Li Huiyun (unknown), Cui Xiuzhen (female), Liu Shuxin (female).

5. It is reported that the police station sent all of them to the Zhoukoudian Psychiatric Hospital, Fangshan district, Beijing, without any legal or medical procedures, allegedly in order to prevent them from going to Beijing to appeal during the period of the return of Macau to Chinese rule. They reportedly demanded every practitioner to pay between 800 and 1,000 yuan renminbi. It was said that it was up to the chief police officer in the police station when these practitioners were to be released. All 52 practitioners were reportedly released on 21-22 January after their family members paid the money.

#### **Observations**

6. The Special Rapporteur recognizes that there has been insufficient time for the Government to respond to her letter of 19 January 2001.

7. The Special Rapporteur notes that the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, by letter dated 10 August 2000, transmitted individual cases of torture of female Falun Gong practitioners to the Government.



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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.

GE.01-10682 (E)

## 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.

2. **Xian Jin-ying**, from Haiyan county, Zhejiang Province, and three other practitioners reportedly went to Tiananmen Square on 25 October 1999. They were allegedly sent to a nearby police station where between 50 to 60 practitioners were said to have been held. The police reportedly handcuffed about 12 practitioners in a very painful manner with one arm bending over the shoulder to meet the other hand on the back. The police subsequently made them kneel on the ground and hit their heads against the wall. Xian Jin-ying’s arm allegedly broke under the pressure. On 26 October, a doctor refused to examine her arm because of her Falun Gong membership. On 27 October, she was taken to hospital.

3. **Liu Juhua**, from Tangshan city, Hebei Province, and **Yang Xuezheng**, were reportedly arrested in Beijing on 22 September 1999 after resisting a police officer who allegedly attempted to take Falun Gong books away from them. They were reportedly taken to Beijing Qinghe detention centre where they were allegedly interrogated, deprived of sleep, had their arms tied to their feet behind their backs and to have been burnt with cigarettes on their hands. They were reportedly transferred to Kaiping detention centre in Tangshan city. Another practitioner detained at the same time at the Kaiping detention centre had reportedly been tortured with electric shock batons and beaten with a large club.

4. **Zhang XiaoHong**, from Da Lian city, was reportedly arrested on 30 August 1999. She was said to have been detained for 15 days in the detention centre in Dalian. On 9 September, she reportedly asked the prison authorities for permission to do her exercises but was refused. On the same evening, she was allegedly chained together with another Falun Dafa practitioner, back to back. They reportedly had to sit on the wooden floor, were prevented from sleeping and from using the toilet and were deprived of food. On 10 September, the two practitioners were reportedly placed in single cuffs which chained their hands to their back and got further tightened as a result of movement, preventing them from sleeping. On 14 September, the cuffs were removed. They were released the next day.

5. **Yin XinQin**, from Da Lian city, was reportedly arrested on 30 August 1999 and placed in the Dalian detention centre. On 8 September 2000, she was reportedly chained to a fence for a total of 21 hours. On 9 September, she was said to have been

chained with another practitioner back to back until the next day. On 10 September, they were chained separately with their hands behind their backs until the morning of 14 September, when they were asked to work. On the evening of the same day, they were allegedly again chained with their hands on their back. On 15 September, they were said to have been released.

6. **Xin XiuJuan**, from Da Lian city, was reportedly arrested on 30 August 1999 and detained in the Dalian detention centre. She was allegedly chained to the grill of the window in the jail room. On 8 September, she reportedly had rusty iron frames fixed to her feet (a method of torture known as the “under-earth jail”). She was then reportedly ordered to walk fast, which resulted in the iron frames cutting her feet. She was reportedly kept without food for six days.

7. **Zhu Hang**, an Associate Professor of the Department of Humanity and Social Sciences of the Dalian University of Science and Engineering in Dalian city, was reportedly arrested on 30 August 1999 when she was practising Falun Gong exercises in a park and subsequently detained in the Dalian Yao Jia detention centre in Nan Guan Ling. There she was reportedly tied to the Di Lao device (literally translated as “prison in hell” device) by which her hands and feet were reportedly chained to a heavy steel frame 20 inches high and 15 inches wide. She reportedly went on hunger strike. After seven days, the authorities reportedly ordered several guards to force feed her and caused severe injury on her mouth. They are said to have installed a pipe to feed liquid to her. She is believed to have lost consciousness because of the treatment she was subjected to and was sent to the People’s No. 2 Hospital in Dalian city to recover. She was reportedly later sent to a mental hospital by the Chinese authorities for revealing her experiences in detention.

8. **Zhang ChunQing** was reportedly arrested on 3 September 2000 with her granddaughter and was subsequently reportedly detained for 15 days in the Dalian Nanguan Yaojia detention centre. On 5 September, she is said to have been insulted and slapped hard on her face and hands with a ring-binder by the section chief for practising Falun Gong in prison. She was allegedly subjected to the Di Lao device. She was allegedly ordered to walk 200 feet to her cell, which she could only do one inch at a time and which took over 40 minutes, and not permitted to have it taken off to use the sanitary facilities. On 9 September, she was again insulted and placed in the Di Lao device with three other practitioners. Thirty-six other practitioners were reportedly handcuffed with self-tightening handcuffs to window rails in the prison hallway. They are said not to have been allowed to use the toilet or move their legs. On 10 September, about 30 practitioners allegedly recited together and were reportedly beaten, inter alia on their face and mouth, by five or six guards as well as by prisoners wanting to shorten their prison terms. In the evening of 10 September, they were reportedly handcuffed in twos, back-to-back, and were not allowed to move or talk. In the evening of 11 September, the handcuffs were removed. They were said to have caused blisters, swollen hands and scars.

9. **Shuzhen Lu**, the 71-year-old mother of Hingzhi Li, the founder of the Falun Gong movement, has reportedly been kept under house arrest in a suburb of Beijing since 22 July 2000. She is said to be suffering from a heart problem, which reportedly has worsened since her house arrest, leading to a diminution of her vision and a swelling of her legs, restricting her from moving around. The police reportedly

refused to offer her medical treatment or to provide her with sufficient food and water.

10. **Xu Yanzhong**, from Jiaozhou city, Shandong Province was reportedly sent on 25 April 2000 to the mental hospital of Jiaozhou city for practising Falun Gong. He was said to have been tied up and forced to take medicine and have injections in the 10 days that followed. He allegedly suffered physical and mental mistreatment. As a result of the injections, he reportedly suffered weakness all over his body, difficulty in opening his eyes, nervousness and depression.

11. **Kuang Bencui**, from Jiaozhou city, Shandong Province, reportedly went to Beijing. On her way to Tiananmen Square, she was reportedly arrested and sent to the Jiaozhou Liaison Office in Beijing. Then, she was sent to the mental hospital of Jiaozhou city. During her time in the mental hospital, she was reportedly forced to take medicine and have injections. When she refused, two men allegedly seized her arms, pinched her nose and drove a chopstick between her teeth to force-feed her with medicine. She was reportedly force-fed three times a day, the dosage being increased from one tablet at a time to six tablets at a time.

12. **Tan Guihua**, was reportedly arrested by officers from her work unit and the Politics and Law Commission in her home on 12 September 1999 and taken to the mental hospital. There, she was given an injection. As a result, she reportedly felt faint and sick and her heart beat accelerated rapidly. She allegedly lost consciousness. She received electric shocks on seven occasions. After an injection, her periods reportedly stopped, she could not move her eyes and had slowed-down reactions. A few days later, another medicine was said to have been added to the injection. As a result, Tan Guihua's body shook violently. This was said to have lasted 20 days. At the time of her release, she reportedly suffered from memory loss, she had problems speaking, her eyes were dull and her reactions had slowed down.

13. **Huang Jinchun**, a civil court judge at the Beihai Intermediate People's Court in southern Guangxi Autonomous Region was reportedly arrested at his home on 15 November 1999 and detained at the Long Qianshan mental hospital in the city of Liuzhou, Guangxi Province. There he is said to have been prevented from seeing his family for three months and to have been injected with tranquilizers after he continued to practise Falun Gong meditation at the institution.

14. **Wang Fenglan** from Yujia village in Shiduitou, **Ma Yufeng** from Xiaojiajia, **Zhan Keyun**, **Wang Haohong**, from Heya village, and **Zhao Jinhua**, a resident of Zhaoyuan city in Shandong Province, were reportedly arrested on 27 September 1999 by the Zhangxing County police. They were said to have been detained in the local police station, where they were allegedly subjected to ill-treatment by police officers for refusing to read a book that denounced Falun Gong. On 1 October 1999, while the practitioners were reportedly doing the Falun Gong exercises, a number of police officers entered the cell and violently kicked and punched them and beat them with rubber clubs. They reportedly struck Wang Fenglan several times with a club, tied her up with a telephone cord and gave her electric shocks. As a result, she is said to have lost consciousness.

15. **Liu Jing**, a female Falun Gong practitioner from Jiangxi Province, was reportedly arrested on 22 December 1999 on Tiananmen Square for practising her exercises. She was reportedly taken to the Tiananmen Square police station and held until 24 December. During that time she is said to have been subjected to a full body search, interrogation and torture by the police. She reportedly sustained severe bruising on the back of her legs.

16. **Cheng Fengrong** and four other practitioners were reportedly arrested for attempting to audit the trial of four Falun Gong practitioners on 26 December 1999. They were allegedly detained in the Nihe detention centre of Shunyi county in Beijing. Cheng Fengrong was allegedly forced to stay in a half-squatting position and was punched and kicked whenever she could not maintain it. Police officers reportedly poured two basins of cold water on her back and neck. The cold water allegedly froze under her feet. She was further said to have been brutally beaten by police officers using a broom.

17. **Gao Yulan**, a female practitioner, was reportedly arrested at her home in Jiangsu Province at 5 a.m. on 31 December 1999 when she was practising Falun Gong. A policeman is said to have pulled her hair, slapped her face, kicked her and pushed her head under water. She was reportedly detained for 16 days.

18. **Chen Lingmei** was reportedly arrested on Tiananmen Square on 19 November 1999, and taken to the police station of Zhuozhou city, Hebei Province, where she was reportedly beaten during interrogation. She was allegedly subsequently sent to a training centre with three other practitioners, **Zang Cuiqing**, **Chang Hengchun**, and **Xing Junhua Zang**, to be “re-educated”. There, they were reportedly subjected for several hours to electric shocks all over their bodies and to kicks and blows to their faces with a one-foot long wooden stick for refusing to write statements promising to renounce Falun Gong.

19. **Bai Lili** was reportedly arrested and sent to Dongcheng detention centre in Beijing on 25 October 1999. Police officers reportedly stripped her of her clothes. They are said to have pulled her arms and hair in order to confiscate books. The next day, they reportedly tied up her feet and arms and pushed her to the ground.

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 practise Falun Dafa.

21. **Chen Yajun**, a woman from Ulumuqi, Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and **15 other practitioners**, from Jilin and Shaanxi Provinces, were reportedly arrested in an apartment in Beijing on 19 September 1999. They are said to have been detained by the ChaoYang branch of Beijing Public Security Bureau in the early morning of 20 September. Chen Yajun is said to have been handcuffed behind her back until 24 September. She was reportedly forced to stand for 13 to 14 hours without any place to lean on and without access to toilet facilities. A prison official is said to have verbally and physically abused her. On 25 September, three policemen

reportedly forced her to lie on the ground, tore her mouth open and inserted pipes from her nose into her stomach to force-feed her.

22. **Huang Xiuling** was reportedly arrested by policemen and taken to Tiananmen police station on 9 September 1999 and was allegedly transferred to Majuqiao police station and then to Qiaozhuang detention centre. An officer is said to have ordered prisoners to beat her in order to force her to hand in her books. The prisoners subsequently reportedly pulled her arms and legs, punched and kicked her and stripped her of her clothes. The next day, she was reportedly shocked with an electric club for practising Falun Gong. She was reportedly subsequently placed in handcuffs and shackles, and dragged to each cell, where she is said to have been shocked with an electric club as a warning to other prisoners.

23. **Sixty detained practitioners**, who had allegedly begun a hunger strike on 7 September 1999 which continued for about nine days, amongst them two women practitioners, **Zhang Xihong** and **Jin Gang**, were reportedly interrogated for between two and three hours every day, insulted and beaten by police officers in Qiliqu detention centre in Changping county, Beijing. On 10 September, a police officer reportedly forced them to stand under the burning sun for three hours. Zhang Xihong reportedly had been on strike for 10 days and was said to have been kept in chains locking her hands and feet together, so that her head almost touched the ground when she walked. About nine other practitioners were reportedly handcuffed for practising or being suspected of practising Falun Gong exercises in the detention centre. A number of policemen of the Pre-trial Department reportedly tortured the prisoners, using belts, iron wires and screwdrivers. They allegedly forced practitioners to bow 90 degrees with their hands elevated over their heads, until they were close to losing consciousness. Jin Gang was reportedly twice severely beaten on the seventh day of her hunger strike.

24. **Wang Yan** was reportedly arrested by the police in Shanhaiguan city on 22 July 1999. The next day, she was said to have been transferred to Jinzhou and finally detained in the Fuzhen police station in Liaoyuan city in Jilin Province. She was reportedly beaten and insulted for refusing to sign a statement promising to give up Falun Gong.

25. **Gu Zhiyou** from Chongqing Tax School, Sichuan Province, was reportedly arrested on 19 July 1999. In the jail, she is said to have been subjected to 24 types of ill-treatment, including the “tiger stool” (where the thighs are reportedly tied to a bench and the legs are bent into the opposite direction by adding bricks under the heels), piercing through fingers with sharp bamboo sticks, electric chair, and electric shocks to the head and anus.

26. **Zhang Xuefeng** and other practitioners, amongst them **Liu Xirong** and **Li Juhua** were reportedly arrested by two officials from Daqinjia town government, in Xiaozhuanshan village on 1 January 2000. They were said to have been beaten with sticks and clubs in the village office, and further at the county office.

27. **More than 300 Falun Gong practitioners**, amongst them a woman whose surname was **Xu**, were reportedly detained in Balibao prison in Changchun city, Jilin Province, before 1 October 1999, for refusing to write so-called “confessing

statements". They are said to have been subjected to ill-treatment, such as being burnt by cigarettes and being beaten with big clubs to the extent that the clubs broke during the beating. Xu was reportedly handcuffed, hung up by a rope and beaten, which caused extensive injuries to her back.

28. **Jimmy Zhimin Zou**, a United States citizen was reportedly arrested on 1 December 1999 on Tiananmen Square in Beijing for being a Falun Gong practitioner and detained at Tiananmen Square police substation. There he was reportedly punched on his eyes, shoulder and arms and had his legs kicked by three police officers. He was said to have been subsequently handcuffed forcefully and to have been given electro-shocks to the waist with a stun baton. He was then reportedly sent to the Anhui Agency in Beijing, where he was reportedly detained in a room with about 30 other Falun Gong practitioners, where he was allegedly body-searched, and punched in the face, chest and stomach area by two police officers. One officer reportedly struck his feet with a baton. On the fourth day, he and two other practitioners were reportedly dragged out of their cell by seven officers for practising Falun Gong exercises. They were said to have been beaten and forced to stand facing the wall with their knees bent.

29. **Fourteen students** of Tsinghua University in Beijing were reportedly arrested by the police when they were attending a Falun Gong conference on the campus on 21 October 1999. They were said to have been handcuffed, beaten up and tortured.

30. **Hang Jizhen**, from Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, reportedly went to Beijing on 23 December 1999 to appeal to the central Government against the ban on the Falun Gong. In Tiananmen Square, she was reportedly arrested and beaten. Police officers are said to have escorted her back to Nanjing and to have detained her in Nanjing mental hospital ("Nanjing Hospital for Brain Diseases"). She was reportedly given injections and pills, which are said to have caused her to feel sick and extremely weak.

31. **Ding Jianhua**, the head of the Department of Health Care of the Public Security Bureau of Jiangsu Province, was reportedly sent to the Nanjing Brain Hospital on 3 October 1999 for refusing to give up her belief in Falun Gong. There she was said to have been subjected to forced treatments which reportedly slowed her reactions and blurred her eyesight.

32. **More than 20 practitioners**, among them teachers from the Laiyang School of Medicine, teachers from Laiyang Higher Education through Broadcasting and TV, doctors from the Laiyang central hospital, and a practitioner from Qingdao city, are said to be detained at the Yantai Mental Recovering Centre, located in Laiyang city in Shandong Province as of the end of February 2000. They were reportedly forced to take medicines and given injections. They were further said to have been required to pay expensive medical fees.

33. **Bai Lili, Xu Wei** (aged 4), **Wang Youqun** and **Wang Shuge**, four females, and **Yu Tian** (aged 5), **Zhao Qun, Li Hongshen, Luo Lijuan, Fei Menlin, Ju Linyan** and **other Falun Gong practitioners** reportedly gathered at Tiananmen Square in Beijing on 4 February 2000 to appeal to the Chinese central authorities in relation to the ban on Falun Gong. Lili Bai and Wang Shuge, who were holding up

flags with the Falun Gong emblem were reportedly pushed to the ground and brutally beaten, especially on the face, by police officers attempting to seize the flags. They were reportedly subsequently arrested. Practitioners holding banners were allegedly beaten by plain-clothes agents and uniformed police officers and taken to the Tiananmen Square police station. A family, including a 5-year-old child, Yu Tian, were arrested. The practitioners from Linyi, Shandong Province, Zhao Qun, Xu Wei, and Li Hongshen were reportedly beaten to the ground by six police officers and were subsequently taken to a police van. More than 100 practitioners who are said to have practised meditation sitting in the north-eastern corner of the square were reportedly frantically beaten. Women practitioners were allegedly dragged to police vans by their hair. **Dai**, a practitioner from Australia, was said to have been kicked in the back three times by a police officer and then arrested. **Zhen**, a practitioner from Linyi district of Shandong Province, was reportedly severely beaten and had blood on his face.

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.

35. **Six Falun Gong practitioners** who had reportedly been arrested for appealing to the central authorities in mid-1999 were reportedly paraded in the streets of Liqiaoxi village, Guangrao county, in Shandong Province in order to dissuade other Falun Gong practitioners from going to Beijing. The so-called “parade” was reportedly led by five police cars and followed by a police truck hung with anti-Falun Gong banners. The practitioners, who were reportedly forced to wear large paper hats and only thin clothing in the cold temperature, allegedly stood on both sides of the truck.

36. **Fifteen Falun Gong practitioners** who had gone to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong were reportedly forcibly marched barefoot through the crowded streets of Pengjia town in Shuangliu county, Sichuan Province, by the local police on 8 January 2000.

37. **Zhao Xin**, a lecturer of Beijing Industry and Commerce University, who was reportedly arrested on 19 June 2000 by police officers of the Haidian police substation when she practised Falun Gong exercises in the park. Several days later, her family is said to have received a “critically ill” notice about their daughter, detailing that the fourth, fifth and sixth vertebrae in her neck were fractured, that she had minor injuries to her head, that her left eye was bruised and swollen and that she had problems breathing. She was reportedly transferred to Haidian hospital in shackles and handcuffs. In hospital, she is said to be fed intravenously and to be supported on a respirator.

38. **Cheng Zhong** was reportedly approached in Menghe town of Wujin city, Jiangsu Province by a group of policemen and members of the Department of Civic Affairs on 25 September 1999 and taken to the “Centre for Mental Diseases”,

Hospital No. 102 in Changzhou. He was reportedly threatened. On 28 September, he was reportedly taken by police officers to a mental hospital, the Third Hospital of Wujin city, where he was reportedly forcibly medicated and subjected to electric shocks five times by doctors or policemen. He was forcibly given medication for more than 10 days.

39. **Han Ji-zhen**, from Nan-jing City, reportedly went to Beijing to appeal to the authorities on 23 December 1999. She was said to have been arrested upon arrival by a police officer, who reportedly severely beat her. She was forcefully admitted to a mental hospital, the Nan-jing Brain Hospital, where she was said to have been forced to take injections and medication which reportedly made her feel nauseous and weak.

40. The following cases of deaths in custody of Falun Gong practitioners have been transmitted by the Special Rapporteur to the Government.

41. **Gao Xianming**, from Guangzhou in Guangdong Province, was reportedly arrested in Tianhe park in Guangzhou city on 31 December 1999. He was allegedly subsequently transferred to the Tangxia detention centre in Tianhe district. He reportedly died in police custody on 17 January 2000 as a result of having been force-fed with highly salted water while he was tied up and had his nose covered with a wet towel.

42. **Liu Xuguo** was reportedly arrested in October 1999 for protesting against the ban on Falun Gong. He was said to have been sentenced to three years of “re-education through labour” and sent in early February 2000 to a labour camp in Jining, Shandong Province. He is said to have started a hunger strike before 5 February and to have been taken to a hospital the following week, where he was reportedly brutally force-fed through a tube which severely injured his wind pipe and led to a lung infection, which is said to have caused his death in the labour camp on 11 February 2000.

43. **Wang Xiuying**, from Daowai district of Harbin city, reportedly went to Beijing on 12 May 2000 with another practitioner. She was reportedly arrested on 13 May 2000, and detained in the Jiaomen detention centre of Chongwen district in Beijing. While in detention, she made several requests to the detention centre to allow practitioners to continue practising Falun Gong and to unconditionally release all detained practitioners. They are said to have subsequently started a hunger strike. The guards ordered that these practitioners be forced-fed with high-density salt water. Wang Xiuying was reportedly forced-fed six times, five times with high-density salt water which caused severe dehydration and loss of consciousness. After delayed emergency treatment, she reportedly died in the evening of 22 May 2000.

44. **Chen Zixiu**, from Beiguan Xujia Xiaozhuang, Weicheng district, Weifang city was reportedly arrested at Weifang railway station on her way to Beijing to make an appeal to the authorities, taken to Chenguan Sub-district Office in Weicheng city and detained there for forced “re-education” purposes. In the morning of 21 February 2000, her body was reportedly transferred to the municipal hospital. Her body reportedly showed the following injuries: her mouth was reportedly bloody, her teeth were broken, she had a distended abdomen, her legs were swollen and covered in black and blue bruises from the hip down.

45. **Chen Ying**, from Jiamusi city, Heilongjiang Province was reportedly arrested at the beginning of August 1999. She was said to have been sent back to Heilongjiang Province under police escort. On the trip from Beijing to Heilongjiang Province, she was reportedly subjected to insults, beating and threats by the police. As a result, she is believed to have jumped out of the moving train and died.



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

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Asma Jahangir, submitted  
pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/31

28. The Special Rapporteur was moved by the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on her mission to the occupied territories in which she stated that “the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories is bleak. The civilian population feels besieged by a stronger power prepared to use its superior force against demonstrations and stone-throwing by adolescents. During the course of the visit the violence escalated with more shooting - including so-called drive-by shootings - on the Palestinian side and use of rockets and heavy machine-gun fire on the Israeli side (E/CN.4/2001/114, para. 19)”.

29. The Special Rapporteur is deeply concerned at the abuse of force by the both the Indonesian police and army while performing law enforcement duties in various locations including Irian Jaya and Aceh. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur appealed to the Government of Indonesia, expressing her concern over the escalating violence in those areas and urging the authorities to ensure that government forces carry out their duties in strict compliance with international human rights standards.

### C. Deaths in custody

30. The Special Rapporteur transmitted allegations of the death in custody of 38 persons to the Governments of the following countries: Bangladesh (1), China (8), Congo (1), Cuba (1), India (2), Israel (1), Kenya (1), Mexico (1), Myanmar (1), Namibia (1), Nepal (1), Pakistan (2), Peru (1), Spain (1), Sri Lanka (2), Tunisia (2), Turkey (1) and Uzbekistan (1). The Special Rapporteur also transmitted one allegation to the Palestinian Authority. One urgent appeal was sent to the Government of Bolivia.

31. In this context, the Special Rapporteur wishes to express her particular concern over reports from China describing a large number of cases in which detainees, many of whom were followers of the Falun Gong movement, had died as a result of severe ill-treatment, neglect or lack of medical attention.

### D. Death threats

32. The Special Rapporteur transmitted urgent appeals aimed at preventing loss of life after having received reports of situations where the lives and physical integrity of persons were feared to be in danger. In this context urgent appeals were sent to the Governments of the following countries: Argentina (2), Brazil (5), Colombia (25), Guatemala (4), Honduras (2), India (1), Indonesia (1), Jamaica (1), Mexico (4), Myanmar (1), Nicaragua (1), Pakistan (1), Peru (4), Sri Lanka (1) and Venezuela (2).

33. These urgent appeals concerned at least 53 identified persons and groups such as the peasants in Colombia, human rights activists in Brazil, witnesses in Guatemala and Nicaragua, journalists in Honduras and Mexico and human rights groups.

### E. Expulsion, refoulement or return of persons to a country or place where their lives are in danger

34. The Special Rapporteur transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to the



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

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Asma Jahahir, submitted  
pursuant to Commission resolution 2000/31**

**Addendum**

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

## China

### Communications sent

1. The Special Rapporteur transmitted eight communications of violations of the right to life to the Government of China on behalf of the following persons.
2. On 21 April 2000, Li Hiu-Xi was reportedly taken to the police station in Hou town, where he was allegedly subjected to severe beatings by the police. The police reportedly informed the family of his death only after having cremated his body in the morning of 22 April 2000. The police allegedly threatened his family not to tell anyone about it.
3. On 29 September 1999, Zhao Jinhua was working in the fields when she was arrested by the police. She was reportedly taken to a police station where she was severely beaten and subjected to electric shocks. It was alleged that she died in police custody as a result of this treatment on 7 October 1999. An official autopsy report allegedly stated that her body displayed multiple wounds to the head and other parts of her body, probably sustained as a result of beatings with a blunt object.
4. Chen Zixiu reportedly died while in police custody on 20 February 2000. It was reported that she was captured by the person responsible for regulating Falun Gong in her area, and taken to the Beigua police station. The following day she was reportedly transferred to the "Falun Gong Re-education Centre"- Chengguan Street branch, where she was allegedly subjected to severe beatings by State officials for several days. It is alleged that Chen Zixiu died in custody as a result of this ill-treatment.
5. Li Zaiji had reportedly been sentenced to one year of forced labour because of his Falun Gong activities. On 7 July 2000, the police in Jilin city reportedly told his family to go to the local hospital to take care of him. When they arrived at the hospital, Li Zaiji was allegedly already dead. It is reported that his body displayed multiple wounds, suggesting that he had been severely ill-treated. His body was reportedly cremated by the police on 14 July 2000.
6. Wang Xingtian allegedly died on 25 March 2000. It was reported that on 21 February 2000, the Dayang village authorities detained Wang Xingtian and 11 other persons in order to prevent them from going to Beijing to appeal against the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners. After 33 days in detention they were reportedly taken to Beiquanli jail. While in detention the 12 persons were allegedly ordered to write a statement denouncing Falun Gong. Wang Xingtian reportedly refused to sign this document. On 25 March 2000, the village authorities in Beiquanly allegedly brought in a group of men who beat Wang Xingtian using electric batons and police truncheons. It is reported that he died of his wounds on 25 March 2000 at around 5.00 p.m.
7. It was reported that on 21 April 2000, Li Huixi was on his way from his home town to Beijing when he was stopped by the police and escorted to the police station in Hou town. It is alleged that he was severely beaten while in custody. On 22 April

2000, the police reportedly informed his family of his death after having cremated his body. The police allegedly warned the family not to tell anyone about the death.

8. It was reported that on 2 March 2000, Zhang Zhenggang was taken into custody at the Huaian police station. On 25 March 2000 he was allegedly subjected to severe beatings, which reportedly resulted in injuries to his skull and brain. According to the information received, he was later sent to the hospital in Huaian city for emergency treatment, where he fell into a coma. Zhang Zhenggang reportedly died at Huaian hospital on 30 March 2000.

9. It was reported that in September 1999, Zhou Zhichang was arrested and taken to the detention centre in Shuangcheng city. On 6 May 2000, after several days on hunger strike, he was reportedly taken to Shuangcheng hospital where he died the same afternoon. It is reported that his body displayed injuries suggesting that he had been subjected to ill-treatment while in custody.

#### Communications received

10. The Government of China transmitted replies to the Special Rapporteur on 21 November and 1 December 2000. The replies have been submitted for translation.

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

**Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Asma Jahangir, submitted  
pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/45**

### **C. Deaths in custody**

33. The Special Rapporteur transmitted allegations of the death in custody of 150 persons to the Governments of the following countries: Albania (1), Azerbaijan (1), China (17), Colombia (2), Ecuador (1), Egypt (2), Georgia (1), Guinea (1), Honduras (4), India (14), Indonesia (3), Kenya (2), Kyrgyzstan (2), Liberia (1), Myanmar (8), Pakistan (6), Nicaragua (1), Peru (1), Portugal (3), Russian Federation (50), Rwanda (3), Slovakia (1), Sri Lanka (1), Sudan (2), Turkey (14), United Arab Emirates (1), Uzbekistan (7). One allegation was sent to the Palestinian Authority. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur sent urgent appeals to the Governments of China and Uzbekistan. In both cases, there were fears that the detainees in question could die owing to lack of adequate medical attention.

34. In this context, the Special Rapporteur wishes to express her particular alarm over reports from China describing a large number of cases in which detainees, many of whom were followers of the Falun Gong movement, had died as a result of severe ill-treatment, neglect or lack of medical attention. She takes particular note of allegations that 15 female prisoners, all reportedly members of the Falun Gong movement, died as a result of torture in June 2001 in Wanjia Labour Camp in Heilongjiang Province.

35. The Special Rapporteur also continues to receive reports from Uzbekistan of cases in which people have died in custody after having been arrested by the police. In many instances, the dead body of the detainee was allegedly delivered to the family without explanation. In some cases the families were reportedly made to bury the body without an autopsy having been carried out, and threatened not to talk about what had happened. The Special Rapporteur further takes note of a large number of cases reported from India, where the police had allegedly beaten or shot detainees to death while in custody. Cases of death in detention were also related to the Special Rapporteur during her mission to Turkey. For a more detailed discussion of this issue, reference is made to addendum 1 to the present report.

### **D. Death threats**

36. The Special Rapporteur transmitted urgent appeals aimed at preventing loss of life after having received reports of situations where the lives and physical integrity of persons were feared to be in danger. In this context 81 urgent appeals were sent to the Governments of the following countries: Argentina (3), Bangladesh (1), Bolivia (4), Brazil (3), Colombia (37), Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (5), El Salvador (1), Georgia (1), Guatemala (8), Haiti (1), Honduras (3), India (1), Jamaica (1), Mexico (4), Nicaragua (1), Paraguay (1), Peru (1), Russian Federation (1), Rwanda (1), Turkey (2),

37. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur wishes to express her deep concern over the situation in Colombia and Guatemala, where large numbers of human rights defenders, journalists, trade unionists and political activists continue to receive death threats. During the present reporting period, the Special Rapporteur has also approached the Government of Mexico regarding death threats against human rights defenders, particularly in connection with the assassination of Ms. Digna Ochoa y Placido on 19 October 2001. (For a more detailed discussion concerning Ms. Ochoa and the situation of human rights defenders in general, see chapter V, section E of the present report.)



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

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Asma Jahangir, submitted pursuant to  
Commission resolution 2001/45

Addendum\*

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\* Due to late submission, this report is reproduced in the annex as received, in the languages of submission only.

37. On 24 April 2001 transmitted an urgent appeal on behalf of Zhuo Xiaojun, who was reportedly sentenced to death for "intentional killing" by Fuzhou Cit Intermediate People's Court. Urgent appeals concerning this case had already been transmitted by the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on Torture, on 12 July 2000 and on 14 December 2000. According to the information received, the trial and pre-trial detention in Zhuo Xiaojun's case did not meet basic international fair trial standards. The Fujian Province Higher People's Court reportedly upheld the sentence and concerns were expressed that Zhuo Xiaojun was facing imminent execution if the Supreme People's Court also rejected his appeal.

38. On 29 December 2000 the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal on behalf of Wang Youcai, who reportedly had been imprisoned since 1998 at Zejihang No. 1 Prison. According to the information received, Wang Youcai had contracted tuberculosis and was not receiving any treatment or proper examination.

#### Communication sent

39. The Special Rapporteur transmitted allegations of violation of the right to life of the following individuals:

40. According to the information received, fifteen female prisoners, including Ms. Zhang Yulan, Ms. Shao Yin, Ms. Xuiqin Li and Ms. Zhao Yayun, died in Wanjia Labor Camp as a result of torture and severe ill-treatment around 20 June 2001.

41. It was alleged that on 19 February 2001, Ms. Yanhua Li, aged over 60, was arrested and taken to the police station in Dongjiang for interrogation. She was reportedly severely beaten until she died by police officers using clubs.

42. According to the information received, on 24 November 2000, Ms. Zhou Fenglin, aged 32, was arrested in her home town of Qingtan, and sent to Qingtan jail. Allegedly, she was severely tortured by police officers while she was in detention. After a brief release she was reportedly rearrested on 27 December 2000 and sent to Xilin Detention Centre. It was alleged that on the night of 8 January 2001, she was tortured under interrogation and declared dead the following morning.

#### Communication received

43. During the period under review the Government of the People's Republic of China provided the Special Rapporteur with information concerning the following cases.

44. The Special Rapporteur was informed that Zhuo Xiaojun, who was reportedly convicted of deliberate homicide and sentenced to death on 7 September 1990, was given timely and full defence by counsel. Furthermore, it was said that he appealed twice to higher courts and therefore his right of appeal had been fully upheld. At the time of the

communication the case was under appeal. The Government denied any allegation that a confession made by Zhuo was a result from him being subjected to torture. Finally, the Special Rapporteur was informed that Zhuo was in normal custody and good health. The Government stressed that the Chinese law-enforcement authorities were fully respecting and upholding Zhuo's legitimate rights.

45. The Government of the People's Republic of China replied to a communication of the Special Rapporteur dated 30 September 2000 that the allegations contained in the aforementioned letter were contrary to the actual facts and that no so-called Evangelical church of Home Church leaders had been sentenced to death in Guangdong Province. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteur was informed that the Chinese Government believed that the death sentence as a most ancient form of legal penalty would eventually be abolished throughout the world, but that states should decide on the matter of abolition according to their specific conditions and by respecting the will of the people. It was also brought to the Special Rapporteur's attention that Chinese law provides that criminals, sentenced to death but not subject to immediate execution, may "receive a death sentence with a two-year reprieve", i.e. a criminal under such a penalty may have his sentence commuted to a life sentence if he has not committed new intentional crimes within the two-year reprieve. Furthermore, if the criminal had rendered outstanding service, he could reportedly see his sentence reduced to 15-20 years of imprisonment. According to the Government's response the system of reprieves had greatly limited use of the death penalty. Reportedly, 99 per cent of criminals condemned to death had their sentences reduced to life or fixed-term imprisonment. Finally, the Government pointed out that in China no person could be detained, arrested or placed in custody or sentenced to death on religious grounds.

### Chile

46. El 17 de enero de 2001, el Gobierno de Chile contestó a la Relatora Especial relativo a las amenazas contra Viviana Díaz, Paula Lagos, José Antonio Viera Gallo y Ricardo Nuñez Cuenta. El Gobierno informó que Viviana Díaz tomó contacto con la Subsecretaría del Interior con ocasión de amenazas recibidas y se le otorgó protección policial directa y permanente entre el 15 de octubre y el 16 de diciembre de 1999. Según el Gobierno, los Senadores José Antonio Viera Gallo y Ricardo Nuñez Cuenta cuentan con protección policial directa y permanente desde el mes de octubre 1999 hasta la actualidad. En cuanto a Paula Lagos, la subsecretaría del interior ha solicitado informe a Carabineros de Chile del que se informará una vez que se haya recibido. Además, el Gobierno aseguró que de los tres casos citados, no habría intervención de agentes del estado y que, por el contrario, el Estado de Chile en su calidad de garante de los derechos de las personas, les otorgó la citada protección policial. Por fin, el Gobierno precisó que las amenazas contra Viviana Díaz y Paula Lagos no fueron por el hecho de su condición de mujer, y no se puede entonces poner Chile como infractor del derecho a la vida de la mujer como tal.

### Colombia

#### Llamamientos Urgentes



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**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).

Karze County Public Security Bureau Detention Centre, he had allegedly had to work in hot weather without adequate water and food, and was beaten at Mianyang.

35. **Lobsang Sherab**, a monk whose lay name is Norbu, was reportedly detained in early October 2000 by Security Bureau officers under the suspicion of involvement in pro-independence activities, and detained in the Tibet Autonomous Region Public Security Bureau Detention Centre, during which time he allegedly suffered ill-treatment, resulting in a fractured leg and head injuries. He was reportedly released on 24 November 2000 before sentence. His condition allegedly deteriorated drastically, and he reportedly died on 20 October 2000 from a brain haemorrhage.

36. The Special Rapporteur has continued to transmit to the Government information according to which many Falun Gong and Falun Dafa practitioners, alone or in groups, have been taken by law enforcement officials to mental hospitals where they were reportedly detained for periods varying from a few days to several months, without receiving a psychiatric examination before being detained. They are also said to have been forced to take drugs. On 20 January 2000, a spokesman for the Changguang police station in Fangshan district in Beijing, is said to have confirmed to a foreign journalist that around 50 practitioners, mainly women, were being held at the Zhoukoudian psychiatric hospital near Beijing. He reportedly said that they were “not patients”, but that they were confined “to be re-educated”.

37. With respect to Falun Gong and Falun Dafa practitioners, the Special Rapporteur transmitted information on the following individual cases.

38. **Zhang Shuqi** was reportedly arrested on 26 December 1999 and detained in Xicheng Detention Centre until 14 January 2000, when her relatives were told to pick her up. During the journey home, she reportedly told them about the ill-treatment she allegedly suffered, including force-feeding through the nose during a hunger strike. Within an hour of returning home, she allegedly started to vomit and lost consciousness. She reportedly died on the following day in Beijing University Hospital.

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.

40. **Liu Jiankun** from Liaoyuan City, Jilin Province, was reportedly assigned to one year re-education through labour in February 2000 in Baiquan labour camp. When he continued practising Falun Gong exercises, guards reportedly instigated inmates to beat him severely. In May 2000, he reportedly complained of pains in his chest and by 2 July he was unable to eat. He was reportedly required to continue with heavy labour until 5

July, when officials notified his family to collect him for medical treatment. City and district hospitals are said to have confirmed that his ribs were fractured and fluid had accumulated in his chest. He reportedly died in hospital on 27 August 2000.

41. **Wang Xingtian** from Dayang Ningjin County, Hebei Province, was reportedly detained in the “legal education centre” of his village to prevent him from travelling to Beijing to appeal against the Falun Gong crackdown on 21 February 2000. He was reportedly transferred to government offices in Beiquanli village around 23 March, where he was denied food. On 25 March, he was reportedly beaten by hired workers using batons and iron rods. Wang’s family reportedly had to pay a bribe before they could take him home in an unconscious state. He reportedly died later that day.

42. **Liu Xiaoling** (f) was reportedly arrested on the eve of the 2000 Chinese spring festival, and detained at the Zhaodong City Detention Centre, where she went on a hunger strike. On 13 or 14 May 2000, the police reportedly force-fed her. As a result of beatings, her ribs were fractured, causing them to puncture her lungs.

43. **Mei Yulan** (f) was reportedly arrested on 13 May 2000, detained in Chaoyang District Detention Centre, Beijing, where she was allegedly force-fed saltwater and soya bean milk through her nose on 17 May, by a fellow inmate with no medical skills who guards claimed was a nurse. Shortly after returning to the cell she allegedly began spitting blood, but she reportedly did not receive medical treatment until the next day. Her hands and feet reportedly became cold and her eyeballs stopped moving. She was reportedly transferred to the Minghang hospital, where she died on 23 May.

44. **Zhuang Yongxing** from Qionghai in Hainan, was reportedly arrested on 7 October 2000, and taken to the seventh floor of the Jingrong building for interrogation. On 8 October 2000, he was found dead in front of the same building, his body covered with cuts and bruises. The police reportedly claimed that he had jumped from the building’s balcony to avoid punishment.

45. **Yang Guibao**, a resident of Beixingbao village, Zhangjiakou City, was reportedly arrested on 24 October 2000 in Beijing, and detained at the Xuanwu District Detention Centre, where police took turns beating him and ordered other detainees to do so for a day. He was reportedly escorted back by the Beixinbao village local police (Huailai County, Zhangjiakou City) on 27 December 2000, where he is believed to have been kicked, beaten with a bamboo stick and shocked with an electric baton. He reportedly died in hospital on 14 January 2001. The doctor allegedly identified the cause of his death as suffocation from concentrated salt water, to which he had been subjected after going on hunger strike.

46. **Xu Bingyuan** and **Lou Aiqing** were reportedly arrested on 20 December 2000 in the central city of Qingdao for having hung up posters saying “Falun Gong is good” and were both beaten to death.

47. **Xia Shucai** reportedly died as a result of police beatings on 22 December 2000, two weeks after his arrest at a train station in Caiyang City, Shandong.

48. **Zhang Maoxing**, a resident of Chenzi, Jiangxi Province, was reportedly arrested by police on 25 December 2000 and detained at a Beijing detention centre, where he is believed to have been severely beaten. He was subsequently returned to Jiujiang County Detention Centre, where he allegedly died a few days later. He reportedly sustained bruises all over his face and lip. His wife is said not to have been allowed to see his body, which was cremated as soon as he died.

49. **Zong Hengjie** was reportedly severely beaten on 1 and 3 October 2000 in the Tiexi district police substation, resulting in his death. The police allegedly claimed that he committed suicide. The authorities reportedly did not allow an autopsy and ordered his body to be cremated.

50. **Wang Bin** was reportedly beaten for three hours by guards at the Dongfeng labour camp, and subsequently died on 5 October 2000.

51. **Xie Guiying** reportedly died as a result of beatings he was allegedly subjected to at a police station in the eastern city of Zhunan on 18 October 2000.

52. **Zhao Yayun** reportedly died on 20 June 2000 at the Wanjia Labour Camp in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. She reportedly bore bruises around her eyes and shoulder blades, her face was swollen and strangulation marks were visible on her neck. On the same date, at least 14 other female Falun Gong practitioners died as a result of the torture they were allegedly subjected to. Officials from the central and provincial governments are said to have subsequently inspected the camp.

53. **Shi Yingchun** (f) was reportedly arrested for practising Falun Gong in a local park on 5 October 2000. In custody at the Huludao Detention Centre she was reportedly beaten by the guards when she continued to practise Falun Gong exercises. Two guards repeatedly beat her buttocks, using nail-studded clubs and plastic hoses. She was also handcuffed and shackled for several days.

54. **Zhao Shuijing** (f) was reportedly caught by a group of plainclothes policemen on 18 November 2000 when she went to Tiananmen Square, beaten and kicked and, as a result, lost consciousness. She was allegedly dragged to the Tiananmen police station in a bad condition and subsequently released. She had a bloody eyeball, a swollen face, a one-inch-long cut inside her upper lip and a dislocated right shoulder.

55. **Xin Ran**, a 14-year-old girl, and her 13-year-old sister were reportedly detained at Fangshan County, Beijing, on 16 December 2000, when they went with their mother to Beijing to appeal for Falun Dafa. Xin Ran was allegedly slapped, pinched on her face and beaten on her buttocks with a stick by Fangshan police officers. The sisters were allegedly brought back three days later to their school by local policemen from Sanhe

City. Their mother is believed to have been on a hunger strike and to have been released on 22 December 2000.

56. **Li Jingchun** (f) was reportedly detained in the Mentougou Detention Centre in Beijing since 18 December 2000. She allegedly went on a hunger strike, on the fifth day of which, the guards allegedly fed her through her nose. She was reportedly released on 30 December 2000 but her fever was said to have got worse and she was vomiting. She reportedly died on 4 January 2001.

57. **Chu Congrui** (f) was reportedly arrested in Tiananmen Square, Beijing on 1 December 2000. She reportedly died in the Haidian District Detention Centre around 13 December 2000. Her face and lips were reportedly swollen, her ears bloody and her nose was broken. Her body is believed to have been cremated in Changping County, Beijing on 18 December 2000.

58. **Tian Baozhen** (f) was reportedly arrested by officers of the Tiananmen police station in November 2000, when she went to Tiananmen Square. When she refused to reveal her name and address, she was reportedly sent to Xuanwu District Detention Centre in Beijing. She allegedly went on a hunger strike and was subsequently interrogated, beaten and force-fed. She was released and died several days later, on 11 December 2000.

59. **Tong Zhentian** was reportedly arrested and severely beaten by police in January 2001, when he went to Tiananmen Square in Beijing. He was taken to Shulan City police and then sentenced to one-year at Jilin Labour Camp, where he was allegedly subjected to further ill-treatment. He reportedly died on 4 July 2001 as a result of his injuries.

60. **Tan Yongjie** was reportedly arrested on 26 April 2001 for distributing flyers urging the Government of China to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. After being severely beaten by the local police, he was allegedly sent without trial to a labour camp in Boluo County, where he was reportedly held for over a month and repeatedly beaten, and hung from a cell window by a pair of handcuffs, with his feet barely touching the ground, for over five hours. On 2 June 2001, his legs were reportedly burnt 13 times with a heated iron.

61. **Li Changjun** was reportedly detained on 16 May 2001 in Wuhan, for printing materials that were believed to reveal human rights abuses against Falun Dafa practitioners in China. His family is alleged to have been notified of his death on 27 June 2001. His face and neck were bruised and distorted, most of his teeth were missing and his back was burnt.

62. **Zuo Zhigang** was reportedly arrested in his workplace, on 30 May 2001 by police from the Public Security Bureau of Shijiazhuang City and the so-called "610 office", taken to the Qiaoxi District police station in Shijiazhuang, where he was allegedly interrogated and beaten to death. His corpse reportedly bore many scars, there was a mark on his neck showing that a string had been pulled tightly around it, and two big square-shaped holes on the back of his torso.

63. **Liu Dongxue**, a peasant from Dalou village of Shenxing town, Hebei Province, was reportedly detained at the county detention centre, along with his wife, on Chinese New Year's Eve 2001. He allegedly resorted to a hunger strike for four months to protest his illegal detention and persecution, during which he was reportedly forced-fed and severely beaten. At the end of May 2001, he was reportedly covered with cuts and bruises and weighed less than 25 kilograms. It is reported that he was sent home, where he died on 31 May 2001.

64. **Wu Qingbin** reportedly died on 20 July 2001, after being forced to drink disinfectant at Huainan labour camp. He is alleged to have been in and out of re-education and labour camps since March 2000 and to have suffered repeated torture for his refusal to renounce his faith.

65. By letter dated 30 September 2001 sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information on the following individual cases.

66. Between March 1997 and June 1998, the director and deputy director of Qinjia Township police station, Xinhua County, Hunan Province, had illegally detained 42 young women who worked in other provinces, handcuffing, kicking, beating, humiliating and threatening them in order to extract confessions that they had engaged in prostitution. In September 1999, they were reportedly sentenced to one year and to six months in prison respectively for detaining the women. Both sentences were allegedly suspended for one year.

67. On 17 May 1999, the head of the Public Security Bureau Communication Department of Xinmi City, Henan Province, a police colleague and a security guard reportedly apprehended a young woman, detained her at their office, demanded that she admit to prostitution, beat her with police batons, gave her electric shocks to her breasts and thigh, sexually assaulted her, kicked and beat her. They reportedly forced her to sign a guarantee, threatening to send her to a labour camp. They reportedly told her they had been lenient to her and that, with women from other towns, they would apply electric shocks to their vaginas until they confessed.

68. By letter dated 31 August 2001 sent jointly with the Special Representative on human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information on the following individual cases.

69. **Wang Wanxing**, a human rights activist, was reportedly forcibly taken to Ankang Psychiatric Hospital in Beijing on 23 November 1999, and then to Ankang Public Security Hospital, managed by the Beijing Public Security Bureau, on 3 June 1992 after trying to unfurl a banner in Tiananmen Square. His wife was allegedly told he was suffering from a condition called "political monomania". On 19 August 1999, Wang Wanxing was reportedly released for a three-month period on condition that he not contact the media and dissidents. On 18 November 1999, he reportedly asked the

authorities if he could hold a press conference on expiry of the period. In response, he was forcibly returned to the hospital on 23 November.

70. **Li Lanying, Chen Shihuan, Liu Jinling and Chi Yunling**, four Falun Gong practitioners from Zhaoyuan County in Shandong Province, were reportedly detained in November 1999 for disclosing details of the death as a result of ill-treatment of Zhao Jinhua (f). In December 1999, Li Lanying and Chen Shihuan were reportedly sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" in a labour camp in Zibo County, Shandong Province. Liu Jinling and Chi Yunling were reportedly still in custody in January 2000.

71. By letter dated 11 September 2001, the Special Rapporteur reminded the Government of a number of cases transmitted in 1998 regarding which no reply had been received.

### **Urgent appeals**

72. On 7 February 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of **Tang Xi Tao** (f), arrested on 6 July 2000. She had allegedly been charged with disrupting public order in relation with her participation in Falun Gong exercises and sentenced to two years' imprisonment after an allegedly unfair trial. According to medical reports, she has serious health problems, such as renal calculus and cardiac troubles. She is reportedly being detained at Cha Tou Penitentiary, Canton, Guangdong Province, where she has allegedly been subjected to ill-treatment, including being handcuffed and isolated for several days, forced to sleep on the ground with other detainees, verbally threatened, intimidated and obliged to perform forced labour.

73. By letter dated 17 May 2001, the Government responded that she had repeatedly engaged in attacks on government organs, severely disrupting public order. In June 2000, she was assigned by the Guangzhou Re-education through Labour Committee to two years' re-education (from June 2000 to June 2002) in the Chatou re-education facility in Guanzhou. In view of her age, she has been repeatedly taken for physical check-ups and timely medical attention. The Government indicated that accounts of her suffering ill-treatment during re-education were purely fictitious.

74. On 22 February 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of **Rebiya Kadeer** (f) and **Kahriman Abdukirim**, her secretary, detained at Prison No. 2, in Baijiahu, Urumqi, and at Umriqui Prison No. 3, respectively. Both were believed to be in a poor state of health due to the alleged bad conditions of their detention, including inadequate food. Rebiya Kadeer was transferred from Liudaowan to Prison No. 2 after her appeal against her eight-year sentence was rejected by the Xinjiang High People's Court on 28 November 2000. Kahriman Abdukirim is said to have been removed from the Wulabai Re-education through Labour School in Urumqi to Umriqui Prison No. 3 on 27 May 2000 and he is reportedly currently serving a three-year term of "re-education through labour" for his association with Rebiya Kadeer.

75. By letters dated 15 January and 12 June 2001, the Government affirmed that Rebiya Kadeer's right to proper treatment and physical and mental health were respected and that

her physical condition was normal. On 10 March 2001, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court had established that Rebiya Kadeer had, inter alia, long been collaborating with overseas elements engaging in ethnically divisive activities and had sent intelligence reports abroad endangering State security. The Court hence sentenced her to eight years' imprisonment for the criminal supply of State intelligence for parties abroad. Her appeal was rejected by the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region Higher People's Court. The Government indicated that Rabiya Kadeer was now serving her sentence at the Xinjiang Autonomous Region No.1 prison, where she was in good health with a steady morale. The Government also stated that Kahrیمان Abdukirim and Rebiya Kadeer's son had been assigned by the Urumqi Municipal Re-education through Labour Committee to 18 months and two years' re-education through labour respectively for disturbing public order, and for having repeatedly supplied separatist elements abroad with material designed to fan ethnic hatred and imperil State security. The Government indicated that their punishment was entirely due to their own conduct. Both are serving their term at the Urumqi facility. Both are in good health and have received family visits. The Government specified that re-education through labour was remedially oriented. It did not seek to attribute criminal responsibility to petty offenders or to treat them as criminals. Its aim is to educate and reform them, to help them through persuasion and to turn them by means of education, labour and instruction in productive skills into disciplined, law-abiding, moral, useful human resources with some culture and technical abilities.

76. On 7 May 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on the freedom of opinion and expression and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Gao Zhan**, a research fellow at the American University in Washington D.C., who has been detained incommunicado since she was arrested by officers of the Beijing State Security Bureau at Beijing Airport on 11 February 2001. She was believed to have been charged on 2 April 2001 with accepting "missions from overseas intelligence agencies" and taking "funds for spying activities in mainland China". She is said to be suffering from heart disease. Her place of detention was unknown.

77. By letter dated 2 August 2001, the Government responded that she had joined a Taiwanese spy organization in 1993 and entered China several times to engage in espionage. She had incited the defection of an official responsible for affairs concerning Taiwan, who stole a large quantity of confidential documents, which she sent to a Taiwanese espionage unit, endangering the security of China. Gao and her husband were interrogated and candidly confessed to their spying activities. On 24 July 2001, Gao Zhan was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the First Intermediate People's Court, but was released on parole on medical grounds. Her husband, who was an accomplice, supported the police investigation, as a result of which the Procuratorate decided on 8 March 2001 to allow him to leave for the United States with his son. During the examination of the case, their son Andrew was placed in a kindergarten in Beijing with their consent.

78. On 21 June 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Representative on human rights defenders on behalf of **Zhang Shanguang**, a labour activist who is facing a 10-year sentence at the Hunan No. 1 prison, an electrical machinery factory in Yuanjiang City, central Hunan Province. He was reportedly beaten by prison guards and put in solitary confinement after he allegedly circulated a petition, dated 15 March 2001, demanding an end to torture and long working hours. Other prisoners who signed the petition were reportedly also beaten. The above-mentioned petition was smuggled out of the prison in April 2001 and describes the conditions of detention in the penitentiary centre, as well as the corporal punishments to which prisoners who are unable to do the work required or who complain are allegedly subjected. Zhang Shanguang has reportedly contracted tuberculosis in the past and is currently suffering from a lung illness. He is allegedly denied medical treatment. He is said to be forced to do heavy work in shackles, and to be beaten when he tries to stop working.

79. On 3 July 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of **Han Yuejuan**, the widow of a United Nations observer and previous director of the Theory Office of the Propaganda Department of Dongshan district in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. After her husband's death in January 1993, she is said to have started to practise Falun Dafa. After several arrests, she was reportedly placed in a "reform through labour programme" under the surveillance of the Political and Public Security Departments. On 22 December 2000, her work unit was said to have been ordered to send her to a "transformation class" at a great distance from Guangzhou City, which the unit refused. Han Yuejuan reportedly escaped the surveillance and went to appeal in Beijing, where the police are said to have arrested her, to have bound her hands behind her back and to have beaten her severely. In June 2001, the police reportedly re-arrested Han Yuejuan at Yifangyuan in Xilang of Fangcun in Guangzhou and detained her in Tianpingjia Detention Centre in Dongshan district in Guangzhou.

80. On 25 October 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression on behalf of **Huang Guodong**, a resident of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang province, and his son, who had reportedly been arrested by two police officers at their home in February 2001 on the charge of having printed and distributed Falun Gong flyers. They were reportedly taken to the Nanshan police station of Tielinghe in Mudanjiang City, where the police are said to have tied them up and to have beaten them violently for a whole day and night. Huang Guodong was reportedly subsequently transferred to Mudanjiang Detention Centre, where he was said to be held in handcuffs and shackles. As a result of the treatment he was subjected to during the previous eight months, Huang Guodong is believed to have become incontinent and not to have been able to take in any food since 10 October 2001.

81. On 30 October 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression on behalf of **Zhang Maoxing** and his eldest daughter **Zhang Juan**, who had reportedly been arrested in Beijing while protesting in favour of Falun Gong and taken to the Jiujiang County Detention Centre in the Jiangxi Province, where Zhang Maoxing allegedly suffered severe beating and was

tortured to death on 25 January 2001. The police reportedly did not allow Zhang's wife to see her husband for the last time, simply because she is also a Falun Gong practitioner. To this date, Zhang Maoxing's daughter, Zhang Juan, has reportedly been detained in the Jiujiang Detention Centre, under the control of the Deputy Director of the Jiujiang Public Security Bureau, who is believed to be directly responsible for Zhang Maoxing's death. It was reported that she was near death after having endured brutal torture at the detention centre.

### **Follow-up to previously transmitted cases**

82. By letter dated 9 January 2001, the Government responded to an urgent appeal sent in May 2000 by the Special Rapporteur on behalf of Li Dexian (see E/CN.4/2001/66, para. 303). The latter had for many years spread Christian propaganda and on many occasions organized illegal meetings. Under the effects of his venomous pronouncements, some people had abandoned their jobs and students their studies, which had a deleterious effect on the social climate and had seriously disrupted people's usual production activities and life and their normal religious activities. The local authorities had repeatedly endeavoured to re-educate him, but he had refused to repent. In November 1999 and April 2000, the authorities twice sentenced him to a punishment of 15 days' detention for disturbing public order. No shackles were used against him. He was now at home and no coercive measures were used against him.

83. By letter dated 21 November 2000, the Government responded to an urgent appeal sent in July 2000 by the Special Rapporteur on behalf of Zhuo Xiaojun (see E/CN.4/2001/66, para. 306). On 26 December 1989, he had quarrelled with his neighbours over the erection of a wall, during which he picked up a knife stabbing them in the chest and abdomen and another man in the thigh. He was arrested on 30 December 1989 at the Jiangbin mansion in Fuzhou, Fujian Province and handed over to the armed police unit at the public security bureau in Changle. It was ascertained that no confession was extracted under torture. On 7 September 1990, he was found guilty of deliberate homicide and sentenced to death by the Fuzhou Intermediate People's Court. In January 1992, the Fujian Higher People's Court ruled that findings of fact of the lower court were not clear, set the decision aside and sent the case back for reconsideration. In the same year, the Fuzhou Intermediate People's Court sent the case back to the procuratorial authorities for further investigation. In August 1993, the Court began renewed hearings. In January 2000, the Fuzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court found him guilty of deliberate homicide, and rejected his argument that there was no third party witness to the act. The Government indicated that his appeal was currently before the Fujian Higher People's Court. He is detained in normal custody and in good health. Allegations of his being shackled and suffering from several illnesses are not true.



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

**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION  
OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to  
freedom of opinion and expression, Mr. Abid Hussain, submitted in accordance with  
Commission resolution 2001/47**

**Addendum**

**Country situations**

## China

### Communications sent

1. On 7 May 2001, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning the prolonged detention of Gao Zhan, a research fellow at the American University in Washington D.C. She had been held in incommunicado detention since her arrest by officers of the Beijing State Security Bureau at Beijing airport on 11 February 2001. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Minister issued a statement on 28 March 2001 that she had been charged with accepting “missions from overseas intelligence agencies” and taking “funds for spying activities in mainland China”. She was formally charged on 2 April 2001 with accepting money from a foreign intelligence agency and of participating in espionage activities in China. It was reported that the State Security Ministry had repeatedly denied Gao Zhan’s lawyer’s requests for meetings. Concerns were expressed for her health as Gao Zhan suffers from heart disease and other medical problems. Her place of detention was unknown. Gao Zhan, a United States resident, might have been arrested in connection to her research which focused primarily on women’s issues, on Chinese family and on China’s relations with Taiwan. Gao Zhan’s husband, Xue Donghua, and their son, Andrew Xue, were also arrested on 11 February 2001 at Beijing airport and kept in incommunicado detention for 26 days. Xue Donghua, also a United States resident, and Andrew Xue, a United States citizen, were released and reunited on 8 March 2001 and immediately returned to the United States.

2. On 17 May 2001, the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal concerning a series of alleged arrests and detentions targeting individuals who write on the Internet. Yang Zili, creator of an Internet web site *www.lib.126.com*, was arrested on 13 March 2001 as he was leaving his home in Beijing. His place of detention was unknown and he had not been formally charged. It was believed that his arrest was linked to articles he had published on Internet which denounced repression against Falun Gong followers and the economic problems of Chinese peasants. His wife, Lu Kun, was also arrested on 13 March 2001 and, after being interrogated by the police regarding the activities of her husband, she was released after 48 hours. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur referred to the detention of Lu Xinhua for “subversion” on the basis of the law on the content of information published on the Internet, and of Wang Jinbo, a member of the China Democracy Party, arrested by police on 9 May 2001 in Junan, Shandong province, and accused of having published on the Internet a text libelling the local police. Furthermore, Wang Sen, also a member of the China Democracy Party, was detained in Dachuan, Sichuan province, where he was arrested on 30 April 2001. He was accused of having denounced on the Internet local trafficking in medicines. In addition, the Special Rapporteur indicated that Guo Qinghai was sentenced by a court in Cangzhou on 26 April 2001 to four years in jail for subversion by virtue of the law on the content of news published on the Internet.

3. On 15 August 2001, the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal concerning a directive issued publicly on 8 August by the Chinese State Press and Publications Administration according to which publications could be summarily closed down for reporting on any one of the seven proscribed topics, including criticism of government policies or reporting that “harms the national interest”. This directive was the latest move in a crackdown on the mainland Chinese press that began intensifying in January. Since then, several publications have been shut down and a number of reporters and editors have been dismissed or demoted. Furthermore, hundreds of journalists have been brought to Beijing to meet with propaganda officials in order to “study publicity directions”.

4. On 3 September 2001, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal concerning the sending of Liu Haofeng, a free-lance writer and journalist, to a labour camp where he could stay for up to three years without formal charges or trial. Liu Haofeng was secretly arrested in March 2001 in Shanghai. Liu Haofeng was accused by the Shanghai Re-education through Labour Committee of “endangering national security” for having published under various pen names on the Internet a policy paper and an essay on the dissident China Democratic Party as well as on the current situation of China’s peasants. Liu Haofeng was also accused of trying to form an illegal organization, the “China Democracy Party Joint Headquarters, Second Front”.

5. On 25 October 2001, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal regarding the arrest of Huang Guodong, a 51-year-old resident of Mudanjiang city, Heilongjiang province, and his son in February 2001 on the charge of having printed and distributed Falun Gong flyers. They were taken to the Nanshan police station of Tielinghe in Mudanjiang city, where the police are said to have tied them up and to have beaten them violently for a whole day and night. Huang Guodong was subsequently transferred to Mudanjiang detention centre, where he was subjected to periodic torture by three police officers, whose names are known to the Special Rapporteurs. As a result of the torture, Huang Guodong became incontinent and has not been able to take in any food since 10 October 2001.

6. On 30 October 2001, the Special Rapporteur transmitted an urgent appeal, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, concerning the following allegations. On 25 December 2000, Zhang Maoxing and his eldest daughter, Zhang Juan, went to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of the Falun Gong. They were arrested together there and escorted back to the Jiujiang county detention centre in Jiangxi province. Zhang Maoxing had suffered severe beating in the detention centre and was tortured to death on 25 January 2001. Even after Mr. Zhang’s death, the police did not lessen its persecution against his family. Indeed, the police did not allow Mr. Zhang’s wife to see her husband for the last time. Likewise, Zhang Maoxing’s brother and his 10-year-old son were allowed to see his body, but only very briefly before it was hastily cremated. They saw that the body had dark bruises all over, and was still shackled to an iron bed when it was carried away from the hospital for cremation.

7. On 1 November 2001, the Special Rapporteur transmitted a communication regarding the sentencing on 11 September 2001 of Zhu Ruixiang, a former Chinese television editor who used a Hong Kong-based Internet site to e-mail political articles to his friends, to three years' imprisonment on charges of subversion. In the same communication, the Special Rapporteur referred to the detention of Lu Xinhua, arrested in mid-March 2001 in Wuhan, Hubei province. This arrest could be linked to articles written by Mr. Lu about rural unrest and official corruption which appeared on various overseas Internet news sites. On 20 April 2001, Mr. Lu was charged with subversion, a charge frequently used against journalists who write about politically sensitive subjects.

### **Communications received**

8. In a letter dated 15 January 2001, the Government of China replied to the concerns expressed in the communication dated 13 March 2000. The Government explained that Rebiya Kedeer was taken for questioning by the Urumqi Public Security Bureau on 11 August 1999 for attempting to supply intelligence to individuals abroad. On 13 August 1999 she was arrested on criminal charges. On 2 September 1999, the Urumqi Municipal People's Court authorized her detention and on 28 February 2000 the Urumqi Municipal Procurator's Office referred the case to the Intermediate People's Court for trial. The Government informed the Special Rapporteur that it was established that Rebiya Kedeer had long been collaborating with overseas elements engaging in ethnically divisive activities, had taken part in destructive separatist actions and had sent intelligence reports abroad. In accordance with articles 111 and 56.1 of the Penal Code, the Court sentenced her to eight years' imprisonment and stripped her of her political rights for two years. The Government further explained that all Rebiya Kedeer's rights were duly upheld and that she was serving her sentence at the Xinjiang Autonomous Region No. 1 prison, where her rights to proper treatment and to physical and mental health are respected. (See E/CN.4/2001/64, para. 117.)

9. In a letter dated 2 August 2001, the Government of China replied to the concerns expressed in the communication dated 7 May 2001. The Government informed the Special Rapporteur that in 1993, when studying in the United States, Gao Zhan had joined a Taiwanese spy organization, taking the name of "Wei". On instruction from the organization, she entered China several times to engage in espionage activities. The Chinese State Security authorities, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China and the Law on Criminal Proceedings, interrogated Ms. Gao and her husband, who confessed to their spying activities. On 24 July, the Beijing First Intermediate People's Court sentenced Gao Zhan to 10 years in prison. Taking account of her state of health, the Court agreed to release her on parole on medical grounds. On 8 March, the Procuratorate allowed Xue Donghua to leave for the United States with his son. Furthermore, the Government said that the competent Chinese authorities had dealt with the case in strict accordance with the law and that legal rights were fully guaranteed. The Government also specified that Gao Zhan was arrested not because of her academic research, but for her spying activities.

10. Replies from the Government to the communications dated 15 August 2001 and 3 September 2001 were received on 21 November 2001 and were in the process of being officially translated at the time of completion of this report.

## **Observations**

11. The Special Rapporteur thanks the Government of China for its replies and its willingness to cooperate with the mandate. However, he awaits further responses to his communications dated 17 May 2001, 25 and 30 October 2001 and 1 November 2001.

## **Visit**

The Special Rapporteur would like to reiterate his wish to undertake a visit to the country, as expressed in letters dated 17 June 1999 and 30 September 2001.



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Item 17 (b) of the provisional agenda

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS**

**Report submitted by Ms. Hina Jilani, Special Representative of  
Secretary-General on human rights defenders, pursuant to the  
Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/61**

## CHINA

### Communications sent

1. On 31 August 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture on the following cases.
2. Wang Wanxing, a human rights activist, was reportedly forcibly removed from his home by public security officers and taken to Ankang Psychiatric Hospital in Beijing on 23 November 1999. This followed Mr. Wanxing's request to the authorities to hold a press conference to discuss his confinement. He was allegedly first detained in Ankang Public Security Hospital on 3 June 1992 after trying to unfurl a banner in Tiananmen Square commemorating the events of 4 June 1989. On 19 August 1999, Wang Wanxing was reportedly released for a three-month trial period.
3. Li Lanying, Chen Shihuan, Liu Jinling and Chi Yunling, four Falun Gong practitioners from Zhaoyuan county in Shandong province, were reportedly detained in November 1999 for disclosing details of the death due to torture of Zhao Jinhua in October 1999. In December 1999, Li Lanying and Chen Shihuan were reportedly assigned to three years' "re-education through labour", to be served in a labour camp in Zibo county, Shandong province.
4. On 26 September 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding the following cases.
5. Mr. Lobsang Tenzin and Mr. Tenpa Wangdrak were reportedly caught, on 31 March 1991, while in Drapchi Prison, attempting to hand over a letter to the then United States Ambassador, James Lilley, who was visiting Drapchi Prison. According to the information received, the letter contained in detail treatment meted out to political prisoners and a list of prisoners who had reportedly been tortured. Mr. Lobsang Tenzin and Mr. Tenpa Wangdrak were reportedly beaten by officers of the Public Security Bureau (PSB), and moved to dark isolation cells.
6. Mrs. Li Yang was reportedly arrested on 15 March 2000 and sent for one month to Chaoyang District Detention Centre for appealing for the rights of Falun Gong practitioners at the Government Central Appeal Office in Beijing. She was reportedly held in very bad conditions.
7. Ms. Zhang Xueling was reportedly sentenced on 24 April 2000 to three years' imprisonment in the Wangcun Labour Camp in Shandong province for collaborating with the enemy. According to the information received, her arrest was connected with the appeal Ms. Zhang filed to seek justice for her mother, Ms. Chen Zixiu, who had allegedly been beaten to death on 21 February 2000, while in detention, and ask for a forensic

report. It has been further reported that, on 20 April 2000, Ms. Zhang gave details of her mother's death and of her quest for justice to the *Asian Wall Street Journal*.

8. On 27 September 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation to the Government of China regarding the following cases.

9. Jamphel Jangchup, Ngawang Phulchung, Ngawang Woesser and Ngawang Gyaltzen, Drepung monk members of the "Organization of Ten" were reportedly arrested by officers of the Public Security Bureau (PSB), on 16 April 1989, for forming a "counter-revolutionary organization, producing reactionary literature, which attacked the Chinese Government and slandered the People's Democratic dictatorship". In fact, the group reportedly published a Tibetan translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and had also given information about the human rights abuses reportedly perpetrated by the authorities. According to the information received, Mr. Jangchup and Mr. Phulchung were sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment and Mr. Woesser and Mr. Gyaltzen were sentenced to 17 years.

10. Mr. Chu O-ming, a Falun Gong practitioner based in Hong Kong, was reportedly arrested on 7 September 2000 in connection with the complaint he filed, on 29 August 2000, with the Supreme Procuratorate of China, against Jiang Zemin, the President, Zeng Qinghong, Minister of the Ministry of Human Resources and Personnel, and Luo Gan, Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the State Council, for alleged persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. To date, Mr. Chu's family has still not obtained any information about his whereabouts.

11. Ms. Teng Chunyan, a medical doctor and Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly charged with "prying into State intelligence for overseas organizations" and sentenced to three years in jail by Beijing Intermediate People's Court, on 23 November 2000. According to the information received, on 7 February 2000, Ms. Teng led foreign journalists to a village in the Fangshan district of Beijing, where they reportedly interviewed Falun Gong practitioners detained in a mental hospital. In March 2000, Ms. Teng returned to Fangshan and provided a digital camera for a man to take pictures of the detained Falun Gong members to document their detention and hunger strike. She later reportedly forwarded the pictures to foreign news organizations by e-mail.

12. On 8 and 12 March 2001, the local police reportedly arrested He Kechang, Ran Chongxin, Jiang Qingshan and Wen Dingchun, four farmers, who were planning to go to Beijing in early March 2001 to present a petition to the Government complaining that local officials had embezzled funds intended to pay for resettling them. According to the information received, the four farmers are among thousands of people whose homes will be flooded by the Three Gorges Dam, a giant reservoir that is reportedly planned to be operational in the centre of Gaoyang in 2003. All four of them were reportedly held in the Yunyang county police Detention Centre, charged with disturbing the social order, leaking State secrets and maintaining illicit relations with a foreign country.



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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 2000/49**

**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.

## China

8. By letter dated 30 September 2001 sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that she had received information on the following individual cases.

9. Between March 1997 and June 1998, the director and deputy director of Qinjia Township police station, Xinhua County, Hunan Province had illegally detained 42 young women who worked in other provinces, handcuffing, kicking, beating, humiliating and threatening them in order to extract confessions that they had engaged in prostitution. In September 1999, they were reportedly sentenced to one year and to six months in prison respectively for detaining the women. Both sentences were allegedly suspended for one year.

10. On 17 May 1999, the head of the Public Security Bureau Communication Department of Xinmi City, Henan Province, a police colleague and a security guard reportedly apprehended a young woman, detained her at their office, demanded that she admit to prostitution, beat her with police batons, gave her electric shocks to her breasts and thigh, sexually assaulted her and kicked her. They reportedly forced her to sign a guarantee, threatening to send her to a labour camp. They reportedly told her they had been lenient to her, that with women from other towns, they would apply electric shocks to their vaginas until they confessed.

### Follow-up to previously transmitted communications

11. By letter dated 15 January 2001, the Government of the People's Republic of China responded to the Special Rapporteur's communication dated 13 March 2000 concerning the case of **Rebiya Kedeer**. The Government indicated that Rebiya Kadeer was serving her sentence at the Xinjiang Autonomous Region No. 1 prison. She was convicted in accordance with articles 111 and 56.1 of the Penal Code for supplying State intelligence to parties abroad; the court sentenced her to eight years' imprisonment and stripped her of her political rights for two years. The Government stated that the verdict had nothing to do with freedom of speech or with her activities relating to women's issues as a member of a governmental delegation. The Government denied allegations that she was being badly treated and that her health had deteriorated as a result.

## Colombia

12. El 11 de junio de 2001, la Relatora Especial envió un llamamiento urgente conjuntamente con el Relator Especial sobre ejecuciones extrajudiciales, sumarias o arbitrarias y el Representante Especial del Secretario General sobre la situación de los defensores de los derechos humanos a favor de **Dany Rada Jiménez**, de 22 años, y otros activistas de la **Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)**. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 18 de mayo de 2001, paramilitares habrían informado a Dany Rada que era objetivo militar y, desde entonces, habría recibido reiteradas amenazas de muerte. Desde hace unas semanas estaría bajo constante vigilancia y hombres desconocidos la habrían seguido en distintas ocasiones por la calle. Ésta habría denunciado los hechos a la policía. El 3 de junio de 2001, un familiar suyo habría sido amenazado por un paramilitar que le habría dicho que Dany Rada se metía en sus problemas y que ya le habrían advertido que no denunciara. El paramilitar también habría afirmado que un



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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS 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 twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, held in November/December 2000, May 2001 and September 2001, 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 fifty-eighth session (E/CN.4/2002/77).

**OPINION No. 35/2000 (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)**

Communication addressed to the Government on 2 February 2000.

Concerning Yuhui Zhang

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

1. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was established by the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/42. The mandate of the Working Group was clarified and extended by resolution 1997/50, and reconfirmed by resolution 2000/36. Acting in accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group forwarded the above-mentioned communication to the Government.
2. The Working Group conveys its appreciation to the Government for having forwarded the requisite information in good time.
3. The Working Group regards deprivation of liberty as arbitrary in the following cases:
  - (i) When it manifestly cannot be justified on any legal basis (such as continued detention after the sentence has been served or despite an applicable amnesty act) (category I);
  - (ii) When the deprivation of liberty is the result of a judgement or sentence for the exercise of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and also, in respect of States parties, in articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (category II);
  - (iii) When the complete or partial non-observance of the relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned relating to the right to a fair trial is of such gravity as to confer on the deprivation of liberty, of whatever kind, an arbitrary character (category III).
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 and received its comments. The Working Group believes that it is in a position to render an opinion on the facts and circumstances of the case, in the context of the allegations made and the response of the Government thereto.

5. It would be appropriate to set forth succinctly the allegations which have been brought to the attention on the Working Group by the source.

- (i) Mr. Zhang Yuhui, a Chinese national aged 35 years, who has resided in Macao for over nine years and owns a cleaning business there, was arrested on 10 November 1999 in Kaiping City, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China. According to the source, it is unclear whether he was presented with an arrest warrant upon arrest, or whether he has been formally charged and, if so, on the basis of what legislation.
- (ii) In early November 1999, Mr. Zhang undertook a business trip to the People's Republic of China with his wife. He was arrested in Kainping City and detained on the ground that he was practising Falun Gong, a traditional spiritual practice with millions of followers in the People's Republic of China and throughout the world. Falun Gong, as an organization, was banned by the Chinese authorities in July 1999.
- (iii) The source notes that many Falun Gong practitioners have been detained since July 1999 and sent for re-education through labour without trial, because they refuse to denounce their belief. Other followers have been sentenced to prison terms.
- (iv) Yuhui was an active Falun Gong practitioner in Macao. Following the government crackdown on the movement, he wrote numerous articles on Internet web sites to guide readers to think about the Falun Gong issue rationally. His writings were popular among both practitioners and non-practitioners. Yuhui had also written to the Macao office of the Xinhua news agency, voicing opposition to the ban on the movement in July 1999. It is argued that all Yuhui did was lawful and transparent. He himself had told his friends several times that he was in fear of being arrested, as he had been warned by the Xinhua news agency for expressing his beliefs.
- (v) The source does not identify the facility in which Mr. Yuhui is currently detained. It notes, however, that the authorities have thus far refused permission to his family to visit him.

6. The nature of the Government's reply makes it difficult for the Working Group to appreciate the conclusions arrived at by the court when it ruled that the defendant had "posed a threat to national and state security". It is apparent from the file that the activities of Mr. Yuhui were peaceful and that he was in no way directly involved in any violent activity. The Working Group believes that article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been violated. It reiterates that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that the said right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media, regardless of frontiers. There is nothing to suggest

that Falun Gong uses other than peaceful means to spread what the organization believes in. The Government of the People's Republic of China in its response has stated that Mr. Zhang Yuhui is a native of Kaiping City in Guangdong Province. In 1986, after graduation from the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing, he was employed to work with the units of the customs houses in Guangzhou and Lianhuashan. He was thereafter transferred to Macao in January 1990. The Government accepts that he was arrested on 11 November 1999 by the Guangdong Province public security authorities because, since July 1999, he had been engaged in illegal activities and disrupted the social order. According to the Government, Zhang had confessed his error and displayed a willingness to correct it, pursuant to which his punishment was converted to house surveillance. The Government states that the public security authorities, in dealing with Zhang Yuhui, have acted in strict compliance with the People's Republic of China's relevant laws and regulations. The Government also informed the Working Group that Zhang Yuhui was released on 21 December 1999 and claims that Zhang was not arbitrarily detained.

7. Taking into account the response of the Government, the Working Group believes that the reasons for Zhang Yuhui's detention have not been denied. It is not denied by the Government that he wrote numerous articles on Internet web sites relating to Falun Gong. The Government also does not deny that his writings were popular both with practitioners and non-practitioners. Neither does the Government deny that Zhang Yuhui opposed the ban on the Falun Gong movement in July 1999. The reasons given for Zhang Yuhui's detention are propagation of his ideas and beliefs. That he expressed his beliefs and opinions peacefully is not in issue. The Government decision that these activities are illegal and disrupt the social order and therefore justify arrest by the public security authorities cannot be justified since his detention is in direct violation of article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8. The Working Group, consistent with its practice, would not have rendered an opinion with regard to Zhang Yuhui's detention, on account of his release on 21 December 1999. However, the Working Group believes that the fact that Zhang Yuhui was detained for propagating his ideas and beliefs peacefully is sufficient reason for the Working Group to render an opinion, despite Zhang Yuhui's release from detention.

9. In the circumstances, the Working Group is of the opinion that the detention of Zhang Yuhui from 11 November 1999 to 21 December 1999 was arbitrary and contrary to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and falls within category II of its methods of work.

10. Consequently, the Working Group requests the Government of the People's Republic of China to take all measures necessary to remedy the situation and, consistent with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, not detain people for the peaceful propagation of their opinions.

Adopted on 27 November 2000

**OPINION No. 36/2000 (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)**

Communication addressed to the Government on 1 February 2000

Concerning Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie

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

1. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/42. The mandate of the Working Group was clarified and extended by resolution 1997/50, and reconfirmed by resolution 2000/36. Acting in accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group forwarded the above-mentioned communication to the Government.
2. The Working Group regrets that the People's Republic of China has not provided its comments on the allegations made by the source.
3. The Working Group regards deprivation of liberty as arbitrary in the following cases:
  - (i) When it manifestly cannot be justified on any legal basis (such as continued detention after the sentence has been served or despite an applicable amnesty act) (category I);
  - (ii) When the deprivation of liberty is the result of a judgement or sentence for the exercise of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and also, in respect of States parties, in articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (category II);
  - (iii) When the complete or partial non-observance of the relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned relating to the right to a fair trial is of such gravity as to confer on the deprivation of liberty, of whatever kind, an arbitrary character (category III).
4. The Working Group would have welcomed the cooperation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. On 1 February 2000, the allegations from the source were communicated to the Government. In the absence of a response, the Working Group is left with no alternative except to deal with the allegations and render an opinion in the light thereof.

5. It is appropriate at this stage to refer to the allegations forwarded to the Working Group by the source. These allegations relate to four presumed leaders of the Falun Gong spiritual movement, Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie. They have allegedly been sentenced by the Beijing Intermediate Peoples Court to prison terms of between 7 and 18 years.

- (i) The court found them guilty of organizing and using a cult to undermine laws, causing deaths and illegally obtaining and disseminating State secrets. According to the Xinhua news agency, the judges ruled that the four defendants “organized and used the Falun Gong evil cult organization to spread superstition and heresies and deceive people, causing deaths”. The trial reportedly was the Government’s most significant prosecution since outlawing Falun Gong as a menace to the public and State interests in July 1999.
- (ii) The source alleges that for the trial, held on Sunday, 26 December 1999, the authorities cordoned off the courthouse to ensure that Falun Gong members did not stage peaceful protests such as had been held repeatedly in defiance of the Government’s ban. Although State media reported that the four defendants had lawyers and that family members attended the proceedings, one relative indicated that each defendant was only allowed one family member in the courtroom. As some of the charges related to theft and dissemination of State secrets, part of the proceedings were held behind closed doors.
- (iii) According to the source, in setting out its case through the media, the Government merely displayed its fears about Falun Gong’s ability to mobilize large numbers of followers, which was underlined by the fact that all the defendants were party members with good jobs in government and business. According to the Court, Li, Wang, Ji and Yao “set up 39 command posts, more than 1,900 training posts and 280,000 contact posts”. They were said to have “plotted and directed” 78 protests, and to have stolen 37 top secret or otherwise classified State secrets and disseminated them or included them in protest letters. Finally, the four were said to have organized “proselytizing sessions and printed group literature illegally netting hundreds of millions of yuans in profits”.
- (iv) The defendants contended that they had merely engaged in peaceful activities and protests, and defended the tenets of the group.

6. A response from the Government would have enabled the Working Group to appreciate the conclusions arrived at by the court when it ruled that the four defendants had “organized and used the Falun Gong evil cult organization to spread superstition and heresies and deceive people, causing deaths”. The alleged role of the defendants in causing deaths could have been better appreciated had evidence for such conduct been furnished to the Working Group. In the absence of hard evidence, it is difficult for the Working Group to accept the conclusions of the court in this regard. The manner in which the courthouse was cordoned off to obstruct peaceful

protests, the allegation that only one member of the family was allowed in the courtroom and the secret nature of the proceedings indicate that the Government dealt with these four defendants merely because they had the ability to mobilize a large number of followers. It is apparent that their activities and protest were peaceful and that they were in no way directly involved in any violent activity. The Working Group believes that article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been violated. The Working Group is of the opinion that everyone has a right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media, regardless of frontiers. There is nothing to suggest that Falun Gong uses other than peaceful means to spread what the organization believes in.

7. In the above circumstances, the Working Group is of the opinion that the detention of Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie is arbitrary, is a direct violation of article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and falls within category II of the Working Group's methods of work and that the situation requires to be remedied, since the deprivation of the liberty of Li Chang, Wang Zhiwen, Ji Liewu and Yao Jie is arbitrary and without reasonable cause.

8. Consequently, the Working Group requests the Government of the People's Republic of China to take measures necessary to remedy the situation and, in the light of the opinion of the Working Group, to act consistently with the principles enunciated in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Adopted on 27 November 2000

**UNHCR**

**Annual Reports 2003**

**The Falun Gong Cases**



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

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,  
Asma Jahangir, submitted pursuant to  
Commission resolution 2002/36**

**Addendum**

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

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

known whether the defendants have appealed their sentences. Zhuang Chucheng is reported to be the alleged ringleader of the gang which reportedly manufactured, in mainland China, at least 22 tonnes of liquid ice and three tonnes of solid ice which they had allegedly sold in mainland China as well as overseas. It has been brought to the Special Rapporteur's attention that these cases are causing controversy in Hong Kong, which does not have the death penalty.

55. On 8 February 2002, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an joint urgent appeal to the Government of China concerning members of a **family of Falun Gong practitioners** who have reportedly been subjected to harassment, arbitrary detention and torture since 22 July 1999, on the grounds of their practice of Falun Gong and their appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong members. **Chen Yunchuan**, the 63-year-old father, was reportedly serving a two-year sentence in Datangwan prison in Zhangjiakou city, Hebei Province; his 60-year-old wife **Wang Lianying** was said to have been missing since January 2001, and their 31-year-old daughter **Chen Hongni** was said to be detained without warrant in Gaoyang Labour Camp in Baoding city, Hebei Province. The 34-year-old son **Chen Aizhong** was reportedly sentenced on 12 September 2001 to three years of forced labour in the Tangshan No. 1 Labour Camp in Hebei Province. Eight days later, on the afternoon of 20 September 2001, he was said to have been tortured to death in the labour camp. His body was said to have been covered with wounds and bruises. **Chen Aili**, a 34-year-old son, was reportedly detained in Jidong prison, Tangshan city. On 26 December 2001, a police officer of the Changping police station reportedly took the section chief and team chief from Jidong prison to the home of **Chen Shulan**, his 35-year-old sister. The section chief is said to have told her that Chen Aili was in bad health and needed to go to the hospital for treatment. They reportedly requested her to sign a bond. When she asked when they would release him, they allegedly answered that they were still processing the paperwork. When she asked whether she could visit him, the section chief reportedly told her to wait until the following spring. She is said to have refused to sign the bond. On 8 January 2002, Chen Shulan went directly to Jidong prison, where another chief reportedly told her that Chen Aili had withdrawn into himself since 1 October 2001 and that his overall health had deteriorated. In view of the reported death as a result of torture of Chen Aizhong, and the alleged force-feeding of drugs to Chen Aili, fears were expressed that Chen Aili might be at risk of further torture or other forms of ill-treatment and at risk to his life. Fears were also expressed that the other members of the family might be at risk of torture or other forms of ill-treatment, in particular Wang Lianying, in view of the incommunicado nature of her detention in an unknown location and the fact that prolonged incommunicado detention can in itself constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

56. On 15 April 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal to the Government of China relating to **Hsu Tzu-Chiang**, who reportedly faces imminent execution following the Supreme Court's rejection on 21 March 2002 of his appeal against a death sentence for kidnapping and murder. Hsu Tzu-Chiang was reportedly sentenced to death by the Supreme Court on 27 April 2000 for a crime committed in 1995, although he has always

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62. According to the information received, on 26 January 2002, **Zhan Wei** died in custody at the Yingcheng City Number One Detention Centre, allegedly as a result of torture. According to the information received, on 20 January 2002 **Wu Jingxia** was allegedly tortured to death in police custody. She had reportedly been arrested on 6 January 2002 for having distributed flyers exposing alleged human rights abuses against Falun Gong practitioners in China. According to the information received, in August 2001, **Kelsang Gyatso** was arrested with groups of other Tibetan monks as they were trying to enter India via Nepal at the Chushui Bridge. It is reported that **Kelsang Gyatso**, a Tibetan monk, died in the Lhasa Detention Centre in December 2001 as a result of beatings and lack of medical attention. According to the information received, on 5 February 2001, **Ngawang Lochoa** died in the Lhasa Army Hospital as a result of continuous ill-treatment and deprivation of medical attention. Ngawang Lochoa, a Tibetan nun, had been imprisoned since 1993 for having taken part in a peaceful demonstration. According to the information received, in April 2000, **Sonam Richen**, a Tibetan farmer, died in Drapchi prison allegedly as a result of ill-treatment and torture. He had reportedly been in prison since 1992 for shouting pro-independence slogans. According to the information received, in August 2000, **Tsering Wangdrag** died in Krazde prison allegedly as a result of torture and ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 22 August 2001, **Gao Mei** died as a result of torture in Yishui Detention Centre. She had allegedly been arrested for practising Falun Gong. According to the information received, on 21 September 2001, **Wang Yongdong**, a Falun Gong practitioner, died after having been thrown out of the window of his home by police officers. It is alleged that his body displayed marks consistent with reports that he had been severely beaten before being pushed from the window. According to the information received, on 14 September 2001, **Yu Xiuling**, a Falun Gong practitioner, died after having been thrown out of the window on the fourth floor by police officers. It is alleged that she had been severely beaten under interrogation.

#### Communications received

63. The Government of China responded to an urgent appeal sent on 10 August 2001 by the Special Rapporteur relating to the death sentence against **Li Li** and his wife **Chen Lijuan**. The Government reported that it had conducted diligent inquiries into the matters raised therein. On 25 April 2001, the Shatou City Intermediate People's Court found Li Li guilty of falsely issuing VAT receipts, sentenced him to death, stripped him of his political rights for the remainder of his life and confiscated all his personal property. Li Li appealed. The Guangdong Province Higher People's Court rejected his appeal on 31 May 2001 and upheld the original decision which it referred to the Supreme People's Court for ratification. The Supreme People's Court found that the facts as established in the original trial and the appeal were clear, the evidence was reliable and ample, the offence had been correctly identified, the punishment ordered was not disproportionate and the hearing had been legally conducted.

64. In connection with the Special Rapporteur's urgent appeal sent on 1 October 2001 regarding the death penalty facing **Lu Jijin** and **Sao Changhe**, the Government explained

commit extremely serious offences” and “the death sentence may not be imposed on persons who, at the time of committing the crime, have not attained the age of 18 or on women who are pregnant at the time of the legal proceedings”.

67. By letter dated 28 June 2002, the Government replied to the urgent appeal sent by the Special Rapporteur on 15 April 2002 relating to **Hsu Tsu-Chiang**, who reportedly had been sentenced to death. The Government reported that the details provided in the communication were insufficient to check the case.

68. On 3 September 2002, the Government of China provided information relating to **Chen Yunchuan**. According to the Government, on 28 November 2000, Chen Yunchuan and his eldest son, **Chen Aili**, used threats of violence to resist efforts by police officers to enforce the law and rendered the latter unable to proceed with the performance of their duties. On 9 January 2001, Chen Yunchuan was sentenced, in accordance with the law, to two years' imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence in the Shijiazhuang prison where his state of mind is stable. His wife, **Wang Lainrong**, was detained for disturbing public order. In early January 2001, following her release, she left home for an unknown destination and her current whereabouts are still unknown. With regard to her son, Chen Aili was arrested together with his father for the same reason. He served his sentence in Zhulon county jail in P. He resisted his sentence by acts of self-mutilation and hunger strike. He was transferred to hospital for treatment and eventually recovered. **Chen Aizhong**, Chen Yunchuan's second son, was sentenced to three years' re-education through labour for disturbing public order. He was sent to Tangshan city labour re-education facility to serve his sentence. He went on hunger strike but reportedly died in hospital as a result of the collapse of his respiratory and circulatory systems and acute renal failure. **Chen Hongping**, Chen Yunchuan's daughter, was sentenced, in accordance with the law, to three years' re-education through labour. In the labour re-education facility, her living conditions were respected and she was at no time subjected to corporal punishment or any ill-treatment. The Government reminded the Special Rapporteurs that it was among the first States to become party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The handing down of criminal sentences and labour re-education sentences on Chen Yunchuan and his family members was conducted in accordance with the law and entirely within the bounds of the Chinese Criminal Code and the Chinese Labour Re-education Ordinance and did not entail the infringement of any human rights.

69. The Government of China replied to an urgent appeal sent on 26 July 2002 by the Special Rapporteur jointly with Special Rapporteur on torture. The Government is of the opinion that the circumstances alleged in the communication have nothing to do with the responsibilities assigned to the two Special Rapporteurs. Notwithstanding this view, the Government still gave careful consideration to the communications and submitted the following reply. China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are friendly neighbours and there are frequent contacts between officials of the two countries. In recent years, however, there has been an increasing incidence of Koreans unlawfully entering Chinese territory. China is of the opinion that these Koreans have unlawfully entered Chinese territory for economic reasons and that some of them have crossed back and forth

between the two countries as many as 12 or more times. They are illegal immigrants; they are not “refugees”. For this reason, China consistently follows the appropriate procedures, acting in strict accordance with international law, with the domestic law of China and with humanitarian principles. As far as the person referred to by the Special Rapporteur is concerned, a careful inquiry ascertained that Mr. Won had already left China for a third country. The Chinese authorities are not in possession of any information about their circumstances of the others mentioned in the communication.

## Colombia

### Llamamientos urgentes

70. El 11 de diciembre de 2001, la Relatora Especial, junto con la Representante Especial del Secretario General sobre los defensores de derechos humanos, mandó un llamamiento urgente relativo a la situación de amenazas y de vigilancia que siguen sufriendo los **miembros de la organización de derechos humanos Corporación Sembrar en Bogotá**, situación ya llevada a la atención del Gobierno de Colombia en un llamamiento urgente de la Representante Especial del Secretario General sobre los defensores de los derechos humanos el 6 de agosto de 2001. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 6 de diciembre de 2001, la Corporación Sembrar en Bogotá habría recibido una carta con una lista de personas amenazadas de muerte, entre las cuales figuraban sus activistas **Nelson Urrego, Blanca Valencia, Ludivia Giraldo, Sandra Herrera y Diana Herrera**, acusados de haber colaborado supuestamente con la guerrilla. Se informa de que la carta también se referiría a la defensora de los derechos humanos Yolanda Cerón, ex directora de la organización católica Pastoral Social, quien fue asesinada el 19 de septiembre en Tumaco, en el departamento de Nariño. Asimismo la carta mencionaría al grupo de oposición armado Ejército de Liberación Nacional. Se teme más particularmente por la vida de Diana Herrera, quien, el 3 de diciembre de 2001, habría sido vigilada todo el día por un individuo desconocido.

71. El 13 de diciembre de 2001, la Relatora especial mandó un llamamiento urgente al Gobierno de Colombia relativo a las amenazas contra las **poblaciones desplazadas que volvieron recientemente a la región de Cuenca del Cacarica** (departamento de Chocó) así como contra **la comunidad de Paz de San José de Apartado** (departamento de Antioquia). Según las informaciones recibidas, el 28 de noviembre de 2001, un grupo de 100 hombres armados, quienes presuntamente serían paramilitares apoyados por el ejército, habrían ido a la Villa Hermosa, La Raya, en la comunidad de Cuenca del Cacarica y habrían disparado con ametralladoras M-60 contra algunas casas. Se informó de que los campesinos se habrían escondido en los campos mientras los paramilitares saqueaban e incendiaban algunas casas. Los paramilitares habrían incendiado también 16.000 kilos de arroz pertenecientes a los campesinos (una reserva que les habría permitido vivir durante seis meses), habrían confiscado los documentos de identidad y de trabajo de los miembros de la comunidad, y habrían robado 900.000 pesos. Los informes agregan que los paramilitares habrían dejado un mensaje en cada casa en el que se ordenaba a los campesinos que lucharan a su lado. Estas incursiones de los paramilitares coinciden con amenazas realizadas por el ejército contra la comunidad de Paz de San José de Apartadó, en el departamento de Antioquia. De acuerdo con las informaciones recibidas, el ejército

Temuco, no existiendo en la causa ningún funcionario de Carabineros inculpado o procesado. Finalmente, el Gobierno añadió que en el ámbito institucional se dispuso la investigación correspondiente, negándose los afectados a declarar o proporcionar información que permitiera aclarar los hechos denunciados y esclarecer eventuales responsabilidades.

288. En relación con **Úrsula Rojas Villacura** (ibid., párr.286) indicando que aún no ha recibido la información respectiva. El Gobierno señaló que hará llegar la respuesta correspondiente una vez concluida la investigación.

### **Observaciones**

289. The Special Rapporteur acknowledges the response of the Government (E/CN.4/2000/9/Add.1, paras 2 to 19) to the recommendations formulated in his predecessor's mission report (E/CN.4/1996/35/Add.2) and he would appreciate continuing to receive information on measures taken to implement the recommendations included in this report.

### **China**

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

291. **Li Wangyang**, a veteran labour activist in Shaoyang, Hunan province, was reportedly sentenced on 20 September 2001 to ten years' imprisonment on charges of "incitement to subvert State power", after he allegedly went on hunger strike, demanding compensation for ill-treatment to which he had allegedly been subjected in the past. It was believed that he was seriously ill with heart problems and goitre.

292. **Xu Jian**, a lawyer from Baotou City, Inner Mongolia, was reportedly arrested in December 1999 and sentenced to four years' imprisonment by Baotou City Intermediate People's Court on 18 July 2000 for "incitement to overthrow State power". He was allegedly held in Area Two of Chifeng Prison, Inner Mongolia, and that he was believed to suffer from hepatitis. His condition was said to have deteriorated to a critical level.

293. By the same letter, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had continued to receive information on the following individual cases of Falun Gong practitioners.

294. **Hélène Petit**, a French woman, was reportedly assaulted by police officers on 20 November 2001 in Tienanmen Square, Beijing, where she was alleged to have gathered with other foreigners to peacefully protest the alleged persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Reportedly, she was grabbed by the arms by two police officers and taken away in a police van. It was reported that she was forcibly put into the van and that her legs hit the door many times as a result of which she allegedly sustained bruises on her legs. In the police van a police officer reportedly squeezed her neck against the hedge of the seat and cut it with the strap of her handbag, strangling her and preventing her from moving. At the police station she was reportedly pushed

down the stairs and a policeman is thought to have tried to force his hands into her genitals.

295. **He Zhihong** (f) was reportedly arrested on 3 July 2001 by the Sa District Police, Daqing City, and taken to the Fuqiang Police Station, Daqing City, where she was allegedly beaten and kicked by police officers. As a result, she reportedly sustained bruises on her face and arms. On 4 July 2001 she was reportedly transferred to the Daqing Detention Centre, where it was alleged that she was chained to an iron chair and prevented from sleeping for six consecutive days by officers from Daqing Police Station and the Sa District Police Station. As she reportedly went on hunger strike to protest this treatment, she was allegedly force-fed. Despite her poor condition, she was reportedly sent to perform forced labour in the Harbin City Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. In October 2001 she reportedly went again on hunger strike and was allegedly forced-fed.

296. **Tang Zengye** (f) was reportedly arrested on 3 July 2001 for practising Falun Gong and transferred to Daqing Detention Centre, where she was alleged to have been beaten and kicked. She was reported to have been handcuffed and hung up for one day and later handcuffed to an iron chair for four consecutive days. It was also reported that she went on hunger strike to protest this treatment and that she was eventually force-fed. On 10 July 2001 a doctor allegedly inserted a force-feeding tube into her nose approximately 20 times and on 12 July 2001 she was reportedly force-fed and dragged on the floor. An unknown substance was reportedly injected into her by force and as a result she is believed to have become extremely weak. Instead of being transferred to a hospital, she was reportedly sent to the provincial drug rehabilitation centre in Harbin City.

297. **Chen Yutao** was reportedly taken to Huanxiling Labour Camp on 25 September 2001, after having been detained for nine months in both the Detention Centres No. 3 and No. 1 in Jilin City and sentenced to two years of forced labour. Reportedly, upon his arrival at the labour camp, he was beaten with electric batons for three hours by guards led by a policeman. Other inmates are believed to have been instigated to beat him and to deprive him of food.

298. **Wang Zhaohui**, a Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly arrested, detained and beaten on 8 August 2001 at the Chuanying Branch of the Jilin City Police Bureau and sent to Yongji County Detention Centre two days later. It was reported that he was beaten again in the Detention Centre and that he went on hunger strike to protest both the detention and the treatment to which he was subjected. On 24 August 2001 he was reportedly sentenced to three years of forced labour and sent to Huanxiling Labour Camp, where he was allegedly handcuffed and beaten by the guards. A policeman was said to have stepped on his shoulder for a long time. As a result, he was allegedly unable to lift his arms for a fortnight. He was reported to have been kept in Unit No. 3 where the other inmates were allegedly instigated by the guards to attack him.

299. **Chen Aizhong**, a Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly sentenced to three years of forced labour on 12 September 2001 and sent to Tanghsan No. 1 Labour Camp in Hebei Province, where he reportedly died on 20 September 2001. It was alleged that when her sister saw her body in the mortuary, she observed bruises all

over the corpse. Their younger brother **Chan Aili**, a Falun Gong practitioner as well, was reportedly detained in Tangshan City Jidong Prison. On 8 January 2002 he was said to have been seen by somebody who indicated that his weight had considerably gone down and that he showed several signs of dementia.

300. **Ming Zhao**, a Falun Gong practitioner studying in Ireland, was reportedly arrested on 1 May 2000 in Beijing and sent to Turn He Labour Camp, Beijing. He was believed to have been kept in custody for 22 months without having been charged. It was reported that in the labour camp he went on a hunger strike but was violently force-fed. During his first month of detention at the labour camp, he was reportedly beaten, in particular on the head, and kicked on the legs while he was tied to a chair. He was believed to have been deprived of sleep and to have been forced to remain in uncomfortable postures known as the “military squatting” and the “driving plane” (sticking the back and arms to the wall with the face towards the ground). Two weeks before being released, he was allegedly tightly tied on a wood bed board by five policemen and subjected to electric shocks. He was reportedly released on 12 March 2002.

301. Thousands of Falun Gong practitioners are reportedly detained in Wanjia Labour Camp, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province. They are allegedly forced to work long hours, violently force-fed when on hunger strike to protest against their detention or the conditions of their detention, or not given enough food, injected with debilitating drugs and subjected to sleep deprivation or forced to sleep on wet weed mats or on the ground. Despite the fact that winter temperatures are said to range between -10° C and -20° C at night, detainees were reported to wear thin clothing and guards allegedly left the doors and windows open. It was reported that virtually all the practitioners have scabies all over their bodies and some have developed cankers. They were said to be often held in solitary confinement in approximately two square metres cells for long periods, during which they were allegedly beaten and not allowed to have visits, to talk, to take baths or to wash their clothes. The Special Rapporteur had also received information according to which some detainees had been tied to an iron chair for extended periods, raped, subjected to electric shocks and beaten.

302. In particular, the Special Rapporteur had received information on the following individual cases.

303. **Zhang Yulan** (f) was reportedly sent to the Wanjia Labour Camp in October 1999, where she was alleged to have died on 15 June 2001. Her family was reportedly not allowed to see her corpse until 23 June 2001. It was reported that her body sustained deep rope marks on her neck.

304. **Li Xiuqin** (f), detained at Wanjia Labour Camp since 26 December 1999, started a hunger strike on 2 April 2001 to protest the treatment to which she was allegedly subjected in the camp. She was believed to have been force-fed 16 times during her 25 days of strike and to have been given rotten milk. It was reported that she was grabbed by the hair, slapped and kicked on several occasions by the chief of the Wanjia Labour Camp Hospital. Reportedly, on 18 June 2001 she was isolated into a small cell where her hands were cuffed behind her back and pulled up until her toes were off the ground by a guard. While in this posture, she was allegedly beaten. She

was reported to have died after about 40 consecutive hours of hanging. Her body was believed to have been cremated by the police before notifying her relatives of her death. The family was allegedly sent an urn containing her ashes.

305. **Shao Ying** (f) was reportedly sent to Wanjia Labour Camp in 2000. On 3 April 2001 she allegedly went on hunger strike to protest her detention, which she claimed to be illegal, and the treatment to which she was believed to have been subjected while in custody. It was reported that she was beaten, in particular on the head and chest, and kicked by the Chief of the Wanjia Labour Camp Hospital. Another doctor reportedly inserted a tube into her stomach and then pulled it out four consecutive times. She is believed to have died on 20 June 2001 after a guard allegedly hung her in the air for approximately 40 hours.

306. **He Miao** (f) and **Deng Weiguo** were reportedly arrested in July 2001 by officers from Harbin City Police Department. Deng Weiguo reportedly died after having been thrown out of a window from the 12<sup>th</sup> floor of the Police Department building. He Miao was allegedly transferred to Wanjia Labour Camp where she was believed to have gone on hunger strike to protest her detention. She was allegedly beaten by guards and subsequently taken into solitary confinement. She was believed to have been force-fed with tubes by a doctor helped by some guards on 29 October 2001. She was reportedly grabbed by the hair, and repeatedly punched, slapped and kicked. She was said to have been force-fed and beaten again on 1 November 2001. It was alleged that on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of her hunger strike, on 20 November 2001, she was dragged into a guard's office, handcuffed to a heater pipe, punched, kicked and slapped by a guard and another detainee.

307. **Gao Shuyan** (f), a detainee at Wanjia Labour Camp, was reportedly put in solitary confinement on 2 April 2001 and beaten by a guard. As a result, the following day she allegedly went on hunger strike in protest. On 6 April 2001 she was reportedly force-fed. It was reported that on 16 April 2001 she was sent to the camp hospital where she was allegedly forcibly given an injection.

308. **Guo Minxia** (f) had reportedly gone on hunger strike several times to protest her detention, which she claimed was illegal. It was reported that she was beaten by the guards and other prisoners. On 24 October 2001 she was allegedly slapped twice by the chief of the Wanjia Labour Camp Hospital. She was reported to have been forcibly given an injection and taken into solitary confinement. On 7 November 2001 doctors from the camp allegedly pulled out her hair. She was believed to have been force-fed for over 50 days and to have vomited blood on the fortieth day. On 6 December 2001 she was sent again to the Wanjia Labour Camp Hospital along with four other Falun Gong practitioners on hunger strike, **Hao Xiuzhi**, **Ding Yanhong**, **He Miao**, and **Shang Yuxia**. It was reported that they were all force-fed, hit and kicked by the medical staff.

309. **Guo Hongyu** (f) was reportedly confined to an iron chair on 4 May 2001. Several guards, the Chief of the Wanjia Labour Camp Hospital, and the leader of team No.12 were reported to have forced a tube into her nose. As a result, her nasal cavity and oesophagus were damaged and she started bleeding. She was then reportedly kept restrained to an iron chair.

310. **Tan Guizhen** (f) was reportedly sent to a small cell and tied to an iron chair on 1 May 2001. She was reported to have gone on hunger strike to protest the treatment to which she was subjected. On 4 May 2001 she was reportedly force-fed by a guard who allegedly pulled up and down the force-feeding tube allegedly with a view to hurting her.

311. **Hao Xiuzhi** (f) reportedly went on hunger strike in October 2001 to protest her detention, which she claimed was illegal. She was alleged to have been force-fed and forcibly injected on her ninth day of strike. She was believed to have been grabbed by the hair, pinched and beaten by the guards and nurses.

312. **Shang Yuqiu** (f) reportedly went on hunger strike on 20 October 2001 to protest her detention, which she claimed was illegal. On 20 November 2001 she was reportedly grabbed by the hair and her head was hit against a wall by a doctor after she refused to be force-fed. She was believed to have been beaten by two male doctors until her face was bleeding.

313. **Wu Jiyang** (f) reportedly went on hunger strike on 24 January 2001 to protest her detention and the treatment to which she was subjected. As a result, she was reported to have been tied to the top of a cell door and hung by her wrists. It was alleged that she had difficulty breathing and that she fainted. On her sixth day of hunger strike, she was reportedly force-fed and tied to an iron chair.

314. **Liu, Li Pan, Liu Fengzhen, Xie Jinxian, Yang Huiling, Song Yusu, Wu Shulian, Cao Liandi, Wu Xinru and X Shurong**, and approximately 60 other female detainees were reportedly taken to male units on 24 May 2001 by order of the director of the labour camp. The women were allegedly hung up, beaten, subjected to electric shocks, forced to stand 24 hours a day or to remain in uncomfortable postures for extended periods, deprived of sleep and not allowed to take showers or change clothes. Several women were believed to have been raped by inmates and guards. Reportedly, Song Yusu was put into a water tank; Wu Shulian was drenched and subjected to electric shocks; Cao Liandi was hung up until she lost consciousness; Xie Jinxian, Wu Xinru and X Shurong were hung up, beaten with batons and subjected to electric shocks; Yang Huiling was hung up and her arm was dislocated; and Liu Fengzhen and Xie Jinxian were sent back to the female units where they were tied up and hung for five to six days, and beaten by the head of the female unit No.12.

315. **Liu Dongyun** (f) was reportedly grabbed by the hair by a chief, pushed to the ground, beaten and kicked on 24 January 2001. It was alleged that she was subsequently grabbed by the hair and dragged into a solitary cell. She reportedly went on hunger strike for 30 days to protest this treatment. She was reportedly released on 10 May 2001.

316. **Lei Chuanqing** (f) was reportedly beaten by male police guards allegedly for refusing to stop practising Falun Gong. She was believed to have sustained bruises all over her body and to have had difficulty moving for one month. On 18 June 2001 she was reportedly beaten approximately 40 times by two section chiefs and forced to take off her pants in front of them.

317. **Wang Guihua** (f) was reportedly sentenced to one year of forced labour in Wanjia Labour Camp on 21 January 2001, after she allegedly went to Beijing in December 2001 to appeal to the Government to stop the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. It is reported that in Wanjia Labour Camp she was beaten after she allegedly practiced Falun Gong with other detainees.
318. **Li Lan** (f) was reportedly isolated in a cell for over seven months and tied to an iron chair. She allegedly went on hunger strike to protest. On 16 November 2001, two guards reportedly sealed her mouth with tape and beat her. **Lu Shiping** (f), another detainee, was reportedly subjected to the same treatment. On the following day, Li Tan was allegedly slapped in the face and gagged with dirty socks.
319. **Ding Yanhong** (f) was reportedly beaten by two guards on 2 November 2001 because she had allegedly been talking with her cellmate. It was reported that on the following day she was beaten again by two other guards. She was believed to have been beaten again with a broom on 6 November 2001.
320. **Pan Xuanhua** (f) was reportedly beaten by six policemen on 26 April 2000 and forced to sit on an iron chair for three days. She allegedly went on hunger strike for 17 days to protest this treatment and was forced to sit again on an iron chair for seven days and later taken to a solitary cell for approximately 45 days. On 10 August 2000 she was sent again, along with other Falun Gong practitioners, **Zhang Hong, Li Yanhong, Zuo Xiuyun** and **Wang Fang**, to an isolation cell where she was kept for five months. While in solitary confinement she was reportedly handcuffed and forced to listen to loudly played recordings that allegedly slandered Falun Gong. On 24 January 2001 she was reportedly knocked to the ground, grabbed by the hair and arms and taken again to an isolation cell where she was allegedly beaten and kicked. Subsequently she was reportedly forced to sit on an iron chair. The guard reportedly beat her with his fists and with electric batons.
321. **Sam Guo** was reportedly arrested in March 2000, and sent to the Feng Tia Detention Centre. He was reportedly interrogated and beaten by the police. It was reported that he was forced into a cell containing 25 prisoners. It was believed that he was punched in the chest and kicked by other inmates, who then stripped him naked and proceeded to slowly pour icy water on him starting from the head down. It is said that the water was so cold that his head turned numb.
322. Many Falun Gong practitioners are reportedly detained in Shijiazhuang Labour Camp, Hebei Province, where it was alleged that in 2001 the Labour Camp authorities resorted to violence against them, including subjecting detainees to beatings with clubs, electric batons and ropes, hanging them handcuffed on iron pipes for extended periods during which only the tips of their toes could touch the ground, inserting needles into their fingers, smashing their fingers with hammers, depriving them of sleep, forcing them to stay in uncomfortable postures for long periods and brainwashing them. Such assaults are reported to have been intensified in the second fortnight of June 2001. Several Falun Gong practitioners, including **Tao Hongsheng, Liu Xiurong, Liu Shusong, Zhao Fengnian** and **Ding Gangzi**, reportedly died as a result of such treatment.

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.

324. In particular, the Special Rapporteur transmitted information on the following individual cases.

325. **Jiang Yuqing** (f) was reportedly taken to a separate room on 2 August 2000 and beaten until she allegedly vomited blood. It was reported that afterwards she could not eat and that she could barely walk. She was believed to have sustained cuts and bruises all over her body, to have suffered from pain in her internal organs and to have passed blood in her stool for over one month. She was also alleged to have lost consciousness.

326. **Yu Suzhen** (f) was reportedly assaulted along with seven other Falun Gong practitioners of Cell No. 2 on 7 August 2000. It was reported that her hair was pulled and that she was slapped in the face. On 13 September 2000 she was reportedly subjected to electric shocks.

327. **Qi Zhenrong** (f) had allegedly been stripped naked and hit with electric batons several times. It is alleged that as a result she sustained blisters and bumps. In September 2001 she reportedly took part in a hunger strike staged by 130 Falun Gong practitioners, who were protesting their detention. She allegedly fasted for more than 40 days and was eventually transferred to Masanjia Labour Camp Hospital.

328. By the same letter dated 2 September 2002, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received follow-up information concerning **Geshe Sonam Phuntsok** on behalf of whom the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on 9 November 1999 (E/CN.4/2000/9, para. 236) to which the Government replied on 16 May 2000 (E/CN.4/2001/66, para. 310), indicating that inquiries revealed that there were no such lamas as Geshe Sonam Phuntsok in Karze county. According to the new information received, he was reported to have been sentenced in 2001.

329. By letter dated 10 October 2002, the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Special Representative on human rights defenders, advised the Government that he had received information according to which **Li Qun**, who allegedly wrote a letter on 13 March 2000 to the Office of Appeal of Nanjing City government calling on the Government to respect the rights of Falun Gong practitioners allegedly being confined and forcibly given harmful drugs in the Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital, was reportedly taken herself to the psychiatric hospital, where she was allegedly force-fed and forced to take psychotropic drugs, with apparent damage to her brain.

330. By letter dated 17 October 2002, the Special Rapporteur reminded the Government of a number of cases sent in 1998, 1999 and 2001 regarding which no

reply had been received. By letter dated 11 November 2002, the Government informed the Special Rapporteur that an investigation into the cases included in the letter was under way. The Government indicated that a response will be provided in the future.

### **Urgent appeals**

331. On 24 January 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women, and on the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Connie Chipkar**, a Canadian Falun Gong practitioner, who had reportedly been arrested in Tienanmen Square, Beijing, on 23 January 2002. It is alleged that she wore a sash that read "Falun Gong" and "SOS" and began to practise Falun Gong.

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.

333. By letter dated 24 May 2002, the Government responded that Wei Yanjiang had twice been taken into administrative detention for disrupting public order and has spent a year in re-education through labour. Following her release, she showed no willingness to reform and continued to take part in activities that disrupted social order. On 8 January 2002, the Huludao City law enforcement authorities assigned her to three years' re-education through labour. The re-education facility treated her sympathetically. She was found to be suffering from a heart disease and was given prompt treatment. She was not ill-treated.

334. On 6 February 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Xu Fuming, Hu Yong, Gong Bangkun, Gong Shengliang and Li Tongjin** (also known as "Immanuel"), who were reportedly sentenced to death on 29 December 2001 in Hubei Province in connection with their membership of an unofficial Christian organization, the Hunan (South China) Church. Fears had been expressed that their confessions may have been extracted under duress. They also intervened on behalf of three women, **Zhang Hongjuan, Li Tongjin and Yang Tongni**, who had reportedly been detained on separate occasions between August and October 2001, and were said to have been tortured during interrogation in an apparent attempt to make them confess to having had a sexual relationship with Gong Shengliang, who was reportedly sentenced to death on charges including rape. Police officers at the Public Security Bureau detention centre in Zhongxiang City, Hubei Province, reportedly shackled Zhang Hongjuan's and Li Tongjin's hands and feet, ripped open their shirt and beat them on the chest with an electric baton. Yang Tongni was reportedly kicked

and beaten, tied up with a rope, whipped with a leather belt, had her hands cuffed behind her back and had books wedged between the handcuffs and her back by police officers at Jingmen Police School and Jingmen No.1 Detention Centre. Yong Tongni and Li Tongjin were reported to be serving three-year terms at Shayang Labour Camp in Hubei Province. The whereabouts of Zhang Hongjuan were not known.

335. On 8 February 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Chen Yunchuan**, who was serving a two-year sentence in Datangwan Prison of Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. His wife, **Wang Lianying**, was said to be missing since January 2001, their daughter, **Chen Hongni**, was said to be detained without warrant in Gaoyang Labor Camp in Baoding City, Hebei Province, and their son, **Chen Aizhong**, was said to have been sentenced to three years of forced labor in the Tangshan No. 1 Labor Camp in Hebei Province. On 20 September 2001, eight days after having been sentenced, the latter was allegedly tortured to death. His body was said to have been covered with wounds and bruises. Furthermore, another son, **Chen Aili**, was reportedly detained in the Tangshan City Jidong Prison where he was believed to be suffering from serious depression and diagnosed as having a low immune function due to depression. It is alleged that he was forced to take drugs through force-feeding. They are all said to have been detained for practising Falun Gong.

336. By letter dated 3 September 2002, the Government informed the Special Rapporteur that the handing down of criminal sentences and labour re-education sentences on them was conducted in accordance with the law and did not entail the infringement of any human rights. Concerning Chen Yunchuan, the Government indicated that he was sentenced on 9 January 2001 to a term of two years' imprisonment for using threats of violence to obstruct public officials in the performance of their duties. He was serving his sentence in the north district prison in Shijiazhuang. While in prison he manifested good behaviour and his state of mind was stable. Concerning Wang Lianying (Wang Lianrong), the Government reported that that she was detained by the Hebei public security authorities for disrupting public order. She was released in early 2001 and her whereabouts were not known at the time of writing. Concerning Chen Aili, the Government noted that on 9 January 2001 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for using threats of violence to obstruct public officials in the performance of their duties and was first sent to Zhuoln county jail in Hebei Province. The Government indicated that while in prison he committed self-mutilations and went on hunger strike in protest against his sentence. In August 2001 he was transferred to Jidong Prison in Hebei, where he continued his hunger strike. He showed symptoms of severe mental depression and other psychological disorders and was consequently transferred to hospital for treatment. He eventually ended his hunger strike. According to the Government, his health condition improved after December 2001. Concerning Chen Aizhong, the Government noted that on 17 November 2000 he was sentenced to three years' re-education through labour for seriously disrupting public order and was sent to Tangshan City labour re-education facility on 12 September 2001. Before being admitted to the facility, he went on hunger strike and his health condition was poor. At the facility, he was provided with supplementary nutrition by intravenous and nasal feeding. He was transferred to Tangshan City people's hospital on 19 September 2001 after he started coughing and

vomiting. The Government confirmed that he died the day after as a result of the collapse of his respiratory and circulatory systems and acute renal failure. Concerning Chen Hongni (Chen Hongping), the Government informed the Special Rapporteur that on 17 November 2000 she was sentenced to three years' re-education through labour. The Government assured the Special Rapporteur that the labour re-education facility fully respected her human rights and that at no time was she subjected to corporal punishment or ill-treatment.

337. On 9 April 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 four workers' representatives, namely **Yao Fuxin, Xiao Yunliang, Pang Qingxiang** and **Wang Zhaoming**, who had been charged with "illegal assembly and demonstration" for their part in organizing protests in Liaoyang City, Lianing Province. It was reported that up to 30,000 workers in north-eastern China have been demonstrating since 11 March against lay-offs, alleged management corruption and insufficient severance pay. Yao Fuxin was reportedly detained on 17 March and has since been hospitalized for "heart problems" which may have been caused by his detention. Yao Fuxin was reportedly detained incommunicado until 31 March. At the time of writing, he was reportedly not allowed to receive visits, and the real state of his health was not known.

338. On 11 April 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 **Liang Zhenxing, Liu Chengjun, Zhou Runjun (f), Lei Ming, Zhao Jian, Yun Qinglin** and **Li Yanmei (f)**, who have reportedly been detained during a security crackdown in Changchun City and accused of having tapped, on 5 March 2002, into the signal of eight major television stations, in order to broadcast footage exposing the Chinese Government's alleged persecution campaign against Falun Gong practitioners. Local police officials are said to have indicated that 15 other people have been arrested in connection with the same broadcast. An official of the Changchun Re-education through Labour Bureau has reportedly indicated that between 100 and 200 people have been detained since the broadcast and would probably be sent to a labour camp.

339. By letter dated 28 June 2002, the Government responded that Liang Zhenxing, Liu Chengjun, Zhou Runjun, Lei Ming, Zhao Jian, Yun Qingbin, Chen Yanmei and other diehard adherents of Falun Gong had severed the local cable television transmission lines and had inserted Falun Gong audio and visual materials, seriously endangering public security. The suspects were subsequently arrested for breach of articles 124 and 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code, inter alia, for sabotage and using a heretical sect to disrupt the application of State law. The case is currently being heard. The allegation that between 100 and 200 people have been arrested in connection with this case and that they are likely to receive sentences in labour camps have no basis in fact. The Government stated further that Falun Gong was an evil cult. In order to protect human rights, it had banned the organization. In relation to the overwhelming majority of ordinary practitioners, the Government primarily adopts the method of persuasive education to help them break free from the sect. Torture is strictly prohibited in China.

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.

341. By the same urgent appeal, the Special Rapporteurs intervened on behalf of **Gu Baoshu**, an activist involved in demonstrations, who was allegedly severely beaten by the police on 16 April 2002. He was released after several hours of interrogation. He was reportedly covered in bruises, suffering from severe chest pains and had blood clots in his eyes. He was reportedly threatened and harassed by the police, following his demands for those responsible for his beatings to be investigated and his medical costs to be paid for by the Public Security Bureau.

342. On 24 June 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of **Won**, a North Korean asylum-seeker, who had reportedly sought refuge in the South Korean Consulate in Beijing on 13 June 2002. He was violently removed by police officers from the South Korean Consulate on that day. It was believed that South Korean diplomats, who attempted to protect him, were injured as a result. His son was believed to have also entered the South Korean Consulate during these events, and to be currently seeking asylum in South Korea, along with 17 other North Koreans currently inside the Consulate. It was feared that Won may forcibly be returned to North Korea, where he would be at risk of torture upon his return.

343. By letter dated 28 November 2002, the Government informed the Special Rapporteur that an inquiry has confirmed that he had already left China for another country. It did not have any information about the other individuals mentioned in the Special Rapporteur's communication.

344. On 9 July 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Wand Aihua**, a Falun Gong practitioner from Yubei District, Chongqing City, Sichuan Province. She was reportedly arrested on 6 March 2002 and taken to Lianglu Police Station where she was allegedly subjected to threats and other forms of ill-treatment. As a result, she could hardly lift her arm. On the same day, she was sent to Yubei Detention Centre where she was subjected to further acts of ill-treatment. Her whole body was allegedly swollen. On the following day, she was allegedly subjected to further ill-treatment.

on 24 August 2002, and held without being allowed to contact his family or friends. His detention was believed to be related to his alleged dissemination of information he had obtained from an AIDS research report on concerns about the collection of blood in Henan Province.

349. By letter dated 28 November 2002, the Government informed the Special Rapporteur that he had been detained by members of the Beijing State Security Bureau on suspicion of unlawfully transmitting State secrets abroad. Reportedly, the detainee requested in writing that his family should not be notified of his detention and voluntarily renounced his right to legal counsel. The Government further indicated that, in view of his positive attitude in acknowledging his guilt, he was granted a discharge on 20 September 2002. The Government gave assurances that he was not subjected to ill-treatment while in detention and that, at the time of writing, Wan Yanhai's health was entirely satisfactory.

350. On 2 December 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of **Luo Rong** (also known as Yoko Kaneko), a Chinese Falun Gong practitioner with permanent residence in Japan, and her sister, **Luo Zhen**. Luo Rong had reportedly been arrested as she was handing out Falun Gong leaflets on 24 May 2002 during a visit to Beijing and transferred to a labour camp. She was reportedly seriously ill and was hospitalized for high blood pressure. She was believed to have bruises around her wrists and to have lost weight. Luo Zhen had reportedly been arrested on 5 November 2002 by the Public Security Bureau in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province, following her involvement in publicizing her sister's case. She was allegedly held in incommunicado detention and her family was not informed of her whereabouts.

351. On 11 December 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of **Yang Jianli**, a Chinese citizen permanently residing in the United States of America, who has been active in the movement to promote democratization in China. He had reportedly been arrested on 26 April 2002 in Kunming, for reportedly entering China with false or incomplete identity documents. Since then, he had been held in incommunicado detention. Authorities informally acknowledged his detention after two months, when the Linyi City Public Security Bureau in Shandong Province informed Yang's brother by telephone of his detention.

#### **Follow-up to previously transmitted communications**

352. By letter dated 14 December 2001, the Government responded to an urgent appeal sent in July 2001 by the Special Rapporteur on behalf of **Han Yuejuan** (ibid., para. 365). On 21 July, Ms. Han and others plotted and mobilized nearly 1,000 Falun Gong practitioners to besiege the seat of the Guangdong provincial government. On 5 July 2001, she was arrested under a writ issued by the Guangzhou Municipal People's Prosecutor on a charge of mobilizing and using a sect to break the law. A competent public security organ is conducting a judicial investigation into the case. Ms. Han's mental and physical health is duly protected and she is not being subjected to torture.

353. By letter dated 31 January 2002, the Government responded to an urgent appeal sent in October 2001 by the Special Rapporteur on behalf of **Zhang Maoxing** and his eldest daughter, **Zhang Juan** (ibid., para. 367). The two were detained



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Fifty-ninth session  
Item 11 (b) of the provisional agenda

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

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

The present document contains the opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, held in November/December 2001, June 2002 and September 2002, 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 fifty-ninth session (E/CN.4/2003/8).

**OPINION No. 5/2002 (CHINA)**

Communication addressed to the Government on 3 September 2001

Concerning: Tang Xi Tao, Han Yuejuan, Zhao Ming and Yang Chanrong

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

1. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was established by resolution 1991/42 of the Commission on Human Rights. The mandate of the Working Group was clarified and extended by Commission resolution 1997/50, and reconfirmed by resolution 2000/36. Acting in accordance with its methods of work, the Working Group forwarded to the Government the above-mentioned communication.
2. The Working Group conveys its appreciation to the Government for having provided the requisite information in good time.
3. The Working Group regards deprivation of liberty as arbitrary in the following cases:
  - (i) When it manifestly cannot be justified on any legal basis (such as continued detention after the sentence has been served or despite an applicable amnesty act) (category I);
  - (ii) When the deprivation of liberty is the result of a judgement or sentence for the exercise of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and also, in respect of States parties, in articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (category II);
  - (iii) When the complete or partial non-observance of the international standards relating to a fair trial set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned is of such gravity as to confer on the deprivation of liberty, of whatever kind, an arbitrary character (category III).
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 has not provided it with its comments. The Working Group believes that it is in a position to render an opinion on the facts and circumstances of the case, in the context of the allegations made and the response of the Government thereto.
5. Because of their similar nature, the cases of the four following practitioners of Falun Gong are being dealt with in a single opinion:

(a) Mrs. Tan Xi Tao according to the information received, is a 64-year-old retiree who has studied and practised Falun Gong since 1996, which has helped her to overcome health problems. She has been detained several times, the latest being while she was on her way to Canton on holiday, and was sentenced to two years in a labour camp for disturbing public order and membership of an illegal organization. It is also alleged that her trial took place in camera and that her request for a lawyer was denied. She was reportedly subjected to ill-treatment, which led to heart trouble and psychological problems;

(b) Mrs. Han Yuejuan, 43-year-old widow of Liu Mingfang, a former United Nations military observer, graduated from Zhongshan University. She is a former Secretary-General of Dongshan District Literature and Arts Federation, a former Director of the Theory Education Section of the Propaganda Department of Dongshan District and a Falun Gong practitioner. She was first detained for 15 hours on 22 July 1999 and was pressed to give up her faith in Falun Gong. She was again arrested on 26 July 1999, in early June 2000, in July 2000 and in December 2000, when she was allegedly subjected to ill-treatment and even torture. In June 2000, she was dismissed from her post, and in October 2000, her application for a passport was refused. On 23 June 2001 she was arrested in Guangzhou by members of the police and was taken to an unknown destination where she was interrogated every two hours for three consecutive days. On 27 June 2001, Ms. Han was taken to Tianpingjia Detention Centre in Dongshan District in Guangzhou, where she is currently being detained;

(c) Mr. Zhao Ming, 30-year-old, a graduate of the Department of Computer Science of Tingshua University, a postgraduate student at the Computer Science Department of Trinity College in Dublin, a former network engineer with Tingshua Unisplendour Group and a practitioner of Falun Gong. He was arrested on 13 May 2000 in Beijing at the home of a fellow Falun Gong practitioner, after his passport was confiscated to force him to give up his faith, thus preventing him from returning to Ireland to continue his studies. On 7 July 2000, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a labour camp, and was allegedly tortured and subjected to ill-treatment. His sentence was extended for a further period of six months;

(d) Mr. Yang Chanrong, a Falun Gong practitioner, was arrested on 27 December 2000 at his home by members of the police who did not show an arrest warrant. His wife, Ms. Zhou Fengling, was also arrested. According to the source, she died in prison on 12 July 2001, allegedly as a result of torture. It was reported by the source that she was seen handcuffed to a torture device known as the "Forbidden Board" at Xilin Detention Centre. It was also reported that their five-year-old son had been missing since they were arrested. Mr. Yang was later sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a labour camp.

6. In its reply, the Government reported that it has carefully reviewed the circumstances and stated the following concerning the persons in question:

(a) Tang Xin Tao, a 64-year-old woman with an elementary education, lives in Guangzhou City. From March to May 2000, she repeatedly took part in activities directed against government institutions, seriously disrupting social order and the regular work of government departments. In June 2000 she was ordered by the Guangzhou Re-education through Labour Commission to undergo two years of re-education through labour until 17 June 2002 for disrupting social and administrative order. On 6 July 2000 she was sent

to the Chatou labour rehabilitation facility in Guangzhou. When she entered the facility, her relatively advanced years and difficult life were taken into account, and she was frequently taken to the clinic for check-ups and was given prompt treatment for her complaints;

(b) Han Yuejuan is a 43-year-old college graduate and native of Dongshan District in Guangzhou City. On 21 July 1999, Ms. Han, in collusion with others, plotted and organized nearly 1,000 Falun Gong practitioners to besiege the Guandong provincial government, and on numerous occasions thereafter organized and instigated activities aimed at undermining public security, seriously affecting social order and disrupting the work of the Government and the lives of the masses, to the disgust of the broad masses. On 5 July Ms. Han was detained on the order of the Guangzhou Municipal Security Department on suspicion of organizing and utilizing a heretical organization to break the law and commit crimes. The Guangzhou public security authorities are currently investigating her case in accordance with the law;

(c) Zhao Ming is a 30-year-old Han Chinese male and a native of Changchun City, Jilin Province, who graduated from Qinghua University in 1998 and went to Ireland in March 1999 to study at Trinity College, Dublin, at his own expense. In May 2000 Mr. Zhao was ordered by the Beijing Re-Education through Labour Commission to undergo one year of re-education through labour for having participated in the illegal activities of a heretical organization and for having disrupted the social order. While serving his term, Mr. Zhao violated re-education-through-labour disciplinary regulations on numerous occasions, and his period of re-education was consequently extended for 10 months, that is until 3 December 2002;

(d) Yang Chanrong is a 41-year-old male high school graduate from Changzhou City, and an employee of the Shuyan Industrial Raw Material Supply and Marketing Corporation. Since July 1999, he has repeatedly engaged in Falun Gong activities. On 3 November 2000, the Changzhou Re-education Labour Administration, acting in accordance with the relevant regulations, ordered Mr. Yang to undergo three years' re-education through labour. His wife, Zhou Fenglin, was also engaged in illegal Falun Gong activities and she was detained in accordance with criminal legislation for the offence of organizing and utilizing a heretical organization to break the law and commit crimes. While in prison she started refusing food because of her obsession with Falun Gong and desire to achieve a state of "completeness", fell ill and although the public security authorities and medical department organized a prompt rescue effort, they were unable to save her life. Her death, according to the medical examiner of the procurator's office, was caused by lobar pneumonia and electrolyte disturbance. The Government concluded by saying that the six-year-old son of Ms. Zhou and Mr. Yang has not disappeared and is currently being raised by Mr. Yang's elder brother.

7. The Government stated that the above-mentioned persons have been under investigation and are undergoing re-education through labour, their legal rights having always been fully protected, and that the allegations transmitted by the Office of the High Commissioner that these persons have been subjected to cruel punishment and ill-treatment are complete fabrications.

8. The Government stated that, like other organizations such as the Branch Davidians in the United States or the Aum Shinrikiyo in Japan, Falun Gong is quite simply a heresy. On the theoretical level, Falun Gong advocates doomsday and other extreme heretical ideas to create an atmosphere of terror; on the practical level, it legally amasses wealth and uses propaganda,

founder worship and other fallacies to control the minds of Falun Gong practitioners. A great many persons obsessed with Falun Gong go overboard in their infatuation and their minds become affected that they attempt suicide.

9. The Government also stated that, to date, more than 2,000 people have been injured or have died as a result of practising Falun Gong, and more than 650 have gone mad. In fact, Falun Gong has such extreme phenomena in China as collective immolations of obsessed persons and the derailing and overturning of trains; it is a very dangerous heretical organization. The Chinese Government has lawfully banned the Falun Gong organization precisely to protect the fundamental rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, including Falun Gong practitioners and their families, and in so doing has obtained the broad support and endorsement of all segments of society.

10. The Government repeatedly stated that in the process of banning the Falun Gong, it has acted in strict compliance with the law. In the case of the overwhelming majority of ordinary practitioners the measures taken have consisted mainly of persuasion and education aimed at helping those persons recover their former everyday lives. Only a very few law-breaking criminal elements have been punished under the law. The Government concluded its remarks by stating that its methods are identical to those used by any other country in combating heretical practices, and therefore are universally understood by the international community.

11. In the light of the foregoing, the following may be concluded:

(a) The Working Group notes that Mrs. Tan Xi Tao was arrested because of her practice and defence of Falun Gong, in which she did in a peaceful manner and in exercise of the rights to freedom of belief, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, and to freedom of opinion and expression, which are guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) In the case of Han Yuejan, the Working Group notes that she was detained several times, the latest for membership of Falun Gong, and that the Government also accuses her of organizing and directing a demonstration, but neither indicates that the demonstration was a violent one nor offer any details to that effect. Consequently, Ms. Han Yuejan was detained for the peaceful exercise of internationally protected rights, such as the right to assemble and to demonstrate, freedom of belief and freedom to express opinions, including those which run counter to the opinions of the broad masses, as the Government stated in its reply;

(c) In the case of Zhao Ming, no satisfactory explanation was provided as to why his passport was confiscated, which prevented him from continuing his studies, nor was any reason given for his detention other than the fact that he freely exercised his rights to freedom of belief and opinion in the manner to which he was entitled;

(d) In the case of Yang Chanrong (Canrong, according to the source), the Government acknowledged that he was sentenced to re-education through labour for involvement in Falun Gong activities, as was his wife, who died in prison. The Working Group considers that the right to freedom of opinion and belief signifies that the mere adherence to or practise of a discipline or belief cannot be invoked as the only ground for detention.

12. The Working Group considers that, according to the information provided concerning these cases, the activities and protests of these four Falun Gong activists were peaceful and devoid of all violence. In particular, in these cases the persons concerned were detained for having peacefully exercised their right to demonstrate their belief in Falun Gong, which the Government has not denied. The Working Group is of the opinion that article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular, has been violated, as everyone, according to this article, has the right to freedom of belief, conscience and religion and as this right includes the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief and the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to impart them, either alone or in community with others, in public or private and through any media.

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

14. In the light of the foregoing, the Working Group is of the opinion that the deprivation of liberty of Tang Xi Tao, Han Yuejuan, Zhao Ming and Yang Chanrong is arbitrary, as being contrary to articles 10, 11, 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and falls within category II of the principles applicable to the consideration of cases submitted to the Working Group.

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

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

**Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances**

**Report of the Working Group on Enforced  
or Involuntary Disappearances**

**Submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 2002/41**

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

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## China

67. During the period under review, two new cases of disappearance were transmitted by the Working Group to the Government of China, of which one occurred in 2002 and was sent under the urgent action procedure. At the same time, the Working Group clarified five cases on the basis of information provided by the Government that the persons concerned were either in detention or at liberty at the address provided, on which no observations were received from the source.

68. Most of the 106 cases of disappearance reported to the Working Group in the past are said to have occurred between 1988 and 1990, or between 1995 and 1996. The majority of these cases concern Tibetans, 19 of them monks who were allegedly arrested in Nepal and handed over to the Chinese authorities. Other cases concern persons who reportedly disappeared following celebrations to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Eleven cases concern Falun Gong practitioners who were allegedly arrested or abducted in 2000 and 2001 by police, security services or local administrative officials. One other case concerns an autistic boy who reportedly disappeared in 2000 after having been questioned by Hong Kong immigration officers.

69. The newly reported cases concern a woman who was allegedly arrested in 2001 for being a Falun Gong practitioner; and a Chinese citizen legally residing in the United States of America who was allegedly detained and held incommunicado by persons believed to belong to the Ministry of Public Security.

70. During the period under review, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases. In one case, the person concerned had, in accordance with the laws of the country, been assigned to 18 months of re-education through labour, and is regularly visited by her family. Information on her current whereabouts was provided. The Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to this case. In another case, the Government informed the Working Group that investigations have established that the person concerned, originally from China, formerly employed at Beijing Normal University, had left for the United States in 1986 and is currently resident in Boston. On 19 April 2002, travelling on a borrowed passport under the name "Rao Qing" (Passport No. TCHN147315384), he arrived on flight UA851 and illegally entered China from Beijing airport. He then proceeded to carry out activities in China using a forged identity document. His activities were in breach of the Chinese criminal code. On 21 June, following the issue of an arrest warrant by the second division of the Beijing city people's procurator's office, he was arrested by the Beijing public security authorities and, in accordance with legal procedure, his family was duly notified of his arrest and his case is currently being heard at first instance. The Chinese Government is of the opinion that the present case has nothing to do with the issue of "enforced or involuntary disappearances".

71. Of the 69 cases clarified by the Working Group, 60 were clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government and 9 on the basis of information provided by the source. In a majority of cases clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, the persons concerned were living at liberty at the address that was provided. In respect of 38 outstanding cases, the Working Group is unable to report on the fate and whereabouts of the persons concerned.

80. On 16 September 2002, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal together with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture regarding **Dr. Wan Yanhai**, the founder and coordinator of the AIZHI (AIDS) Action Project. Dr. Wan Yanhai was reportedly taken into detention to a secret place by State security authorities on 24 August 2002. According to the information received, Dr. Wan Yanhai's detention may be related to his activities in favour of human rights and to the alleged publication on the Internet of information on the spread of HIV/AIDS through unsanitary practices in the collection of blood in Henan province. Prior to his disappearance and reported detention by State authorities, Dr. Wan Yanhai was allegedly under surveillance by plainclothes police. The AIZHI Action Project was reportedly forced to move out of its offices when its partner institute was allegedly obliged by authorities to stop cooperating with the group. According to the information received, Dr. Wan Yanhai was not given the possibility of contacting his family and friends or to be represented by legal counsel of his choice.

81. On 9 October 2002, the Special Representative transmitted a communication regarding the following cases.

82. **Li Wangyang**, an advocate for many years of labour rights in China, has reportedly been arrested and imprisoned in the past because of his human rights work. During his imprisonment he is reported to have developed medical problems. Following his release Li Wangyang is reported to have petitioned the Government to cover his medical costs and to have publicized his predicament among human rights groups. It is allegedly for this reason that on 29 September 2001, he is reported to have been sentenced to a further 10 years of imprisonment by the People's Intermediate Court of Shaoyang. Officially, he was reportedly convicted of incitement to subvert State power.

83. **Zhang Shanguang**, an advocate of workers' rights, was reportedly arrested on 28 August 1998 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on 27 December 1998, allegedly after having given interviews to foreign organizations in which he reportedly related information about a kidnapping case in Xupu County. This information was allegedly described by authorities as "intelligence" information, even though it was reportedly widely known among inhabitants of the area. Zhang Shanguang is reportedly continuing to serve his sentence in the Hunan No.1 prison. In March 2001, he is reported to have signed a petition, along with other inmates, alleging serious human rights violations inside the prison. He was allegedly beaten as a result.

84. On 30 November 1998, **Qin Yongmin**, an activist and author, was allegedly accused of "incitement to subvert State power" after founding the China Human Rights Observer and for his role in establishing the China Democracy Party. It is alleged that he was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment after his trial on 17 December 1998.

85. On 24 May 2002, **Yoko Kaneko** was reportedly arrested after having distributed material allegedly disclosing human rights violations committed against

Falung Gong practitioners in Tiananmen Square. It is reported that Yoko Kaneko was taken to the Haidian District Public Security Branch and has been detained since then.

86. **Shan Lihua** was reportedly arrested and detained twice by the police during trips to Beijing to appeal to the Government to stop violating the human rights of Falung Gong practitioners. On 10 February 2000, she was reportedly arrested by police officers from the Weishui Town Police Station while she was doing Falung Gong exercises. In October 2002, she was reportedly sentenced to three years of imprisonment for having written letters about the human rights conditions of Falung Gong practitioners.

87. In September 1999, **Rebiya Kadeer**, a prominent advocate of women's rights and the rights of the Uighur ethnic group, was reportedly charged with "providing secret information to foreigners" after being arrested in August 1999 as she entered a hotel to discuss human rights with United States congressional staff visiting China. It is alleged that, in March 2000, Rebiya Kadeer was sentenced to eight years of imprisonment. In August 2002, grave concerns were expressed about her health.

88. In November 1999, **Jiang Qisheng**, an advocate of the rights of 4 June Tiananmen victims, was reportedly sentenced to four years' imprisonment and one year's deprivation of political rights for "incitement to subvert State power." On 15 April 1999, Jiang Qisheng reportedly circulated an open letter calling on the Chinese people to mark the tenth anniversary of the June massacre with peaceful acts, such as lighting candles inside houses. Further, on 17 May 1999, Jiang Qisheng reportedly issued a personal appeal on behalf of Cao Jiahe, the Dongfang magazine editor who was allegedly detained and tortured for collecting signatures to mark the 4 June anniversary.

89. **Li Hai**, a human rights activist, was reportedly jailed in 1995 for having made public a list of individuals sentenced to prison terms for their participation in the 1989 demonstrations in Beijing. Li Hai was allegedly convicted of "prying into and gathering the following information about people sentenced for criminal activities in 1989: name, age, family situation, crime, length of sentence, location of imprisonment, treatment while imprisoned." It is alleged that, according to the court's verdict, this information constituted "high-level State secrets". Li Hai's appeal was reportedly rejected by the Beijing No. 2 Intermediate Court on 13 March 1997. Li Hai's detention was judged to be arbitrary by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

90. **Ding Zilin (f)**, an activist whose son was reportedly executed in Tiananmen Square on 4 June 1989, has reportedly been under strict surveillance and has been detained on several occasions. Since 1989, Ding Zilin has been documenting the list of those wounded and killed during the Tiananmen Square events and distributing financial aid to victims' families. It is reported that in 2000, the group of so called "Tiananmen Mothers" to which Ding Zilin belongs issued a petition demanding the right to mourn peacefully in public, the right to accept humanitarian aid, the end to the persecution of the victims of the events of 4 June 1989 and a full public accounting of the events which took place on that date. It is reported that Ding Zilin's bank account has been frozen to prevent her from receiving funds to assist families of victims.

91. On 10 October 2002, the Special Representative together with the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, transmitted a communication regarding **Li Qun**. On 13 March 2000, Li Qun is alleged to have written a letter to the Office of Appeal of Nanjing City government calling on the Government to respect the rights of Falun Gong practitioners allegedly being confined and forcibly given harmful drugs in the Nanjing Psychiatric Hospital. According to the information received, in reaction to her letter, Li Qun was herself taken to the psychiatric hospital, where she was allegedly force-fed psychotropic drugs, with apparent damage to her brain. It is alleged that Li Qun's relatives have been refused access to her.

### **Communication received**

92. By letter dated 28 November 2002, the Government informed the Special Representative that Dr. Wan Yanhai was detained by members of the Beijing State Security Bureau on suspicion of unlawfully transmitting State secrets abroad. The Government clarified that the detainee had requested in writing that his family should not be notified of his detention and voluntarily renounced his rights to legal counsel. The Government further indicated that given the fact that he had acknowledged his guilt, he was granted a discharge on 20 September 2002. The Government assured the Special Representative that Dr. Wan Yanhai had not been subjected to ill-treatment while in detention and that he was currently in good health.

### **Observations**

93. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply. However, she remains concerned that the actions for which Dr. Wan Yanhai was accused are among those protected by the Declaration on human rights defenders. She is concerned, further, at the Government's information indicating that he did not wish his family to be notified of his detention and that he renounced his right to legal counsel. The Special Representative regrets that, at the time of completion of the present report she had not yet received responses to her other communications. She notes, however, that an additional response was received from the Government prior to publication of this report but that insufficient time was available for the Chinese text original to be translated and for the response to be incorporated here.

## **Colombia**

### **Comunicaciones enviadas**

#### **Llamamientos urgentes**

94. El 11 de diciembre de 2001, la Representante Especial envió un llamamiento urgente en relación con la situación de amenazas y la vigilancia que siguen sufriendo los miembros de la organización de derechos humanos Corporación Sembrar en Bogotá, situación ya llevada a la atención del Gobierno en un llamamiento urgente enviado el 6 de agosto de 2001. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 6 de diciembre de 2001, la Corporación Sembrar en Bogotá habría recibido una carta con una lista de personas amenazadas de muerte, entre las cuales figuraban sus activistas **Nelson Urrego, Blanca Valencia, Ludivia Giraldo, Sandra Herrera y Diana Herrera**, acusados de haber supuestamente colaborado con la guerrilla. Se informa de que la carta se referiría a la defensora de los derechos humanos Yolanda Cerón, ex directora de la organización



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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.

25. According to information received, Ms. Corhonen and Ms. Henderson wrote to Women's College Hospital in 2000 and again in April 2001 to reiterate their complaints about the abuse. The hospital reportedly claimed that there was no evidence of any abuse and that it was too late to carry out an investigation.

### China

26. On 24 January 2002, the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture, and on freedom of opinion and expression and to the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on arbitrary detention on behalf of **Connie Chipkar**, a Canadian Falun Gong practitioner, who had reportedly been arrested on Tiananmen Square, Beijing, on 23 January 2002.

27. On 22 July 2002 the Special Rapporteur sent a joint urgent appeal with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on behalf of female Falun Gong practitioners whose lives were reported to be in danger. In particular, the Special Rapporteur received information on the following individual cases.

28. **Zheng Donghui**, aged 30 of Changchun City, Jilin Province, is reportedly held at the Heizuizi Labour Camp in Changchun City. According to information received, she has been beaten, tortured with shocks from electric batons, and hung by her wrists in order to force her to give up Falun Gong. As a result of receiving shock treatment for an extended period of time, she allegedly suffers from heart problems and infections. Her health and life are reported to be in danger.

29. **Li Shujie**, resident of Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province, was reportedly arrested in early November 2001 after police broke into her home, and took her to the Anshunlu Police Station. According to reports, a group of police took turns beating her, then covered her head with a plastic bag, and, while suffocating her, pierced her face with needles until she fell unconscious. It is reported that Li Shujie's bones were broken, and her face and body were covered with bruises. Ms. Li was then reportedly taken to the Qiqihar First Detention Center, Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province. According to information received, a few days later Ms. Li was taken into a room for interrogation where she was again severely beaten. As a result, her internal organs were allegedly injured, and she was reportedly unable to eat and move for five days. The directors of the detention centre, reportedly rejected Ms. Li's request to be released for medical treatment and it is alleged that one month later she was suddenly moved to an unknown location.

30. **Liu Runling**, aged 38, resident of Hebei Province, was reportedly arrested on 28 September 2001 and detained at the No. 1 Detention Centre, where she remains. In January 2002, guards allegedly ordered several inmates to torture Ms. Liu because she refused to renounce Falun Gong. According to reports, they took her to a bathroom, where she was stripped naked and beaten. They reportedly inserted hair and used tissues into her vagina, and pierced her with needles for 40 minutes. It is reported that this left her covered with wounds and needle holes, and both her breasts allegedly turned black.

31. **Wei Tianchen**, aged 45, resident of Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, was reportedly arrested and sentenced to two years forced labour after going to Beijing in May 2000 to appeal to the Government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. She was reportedly released in November 2000 due to weakness, but was arrested again in July 2001 and sentenced to four years in the No. 1 Detention Centre, where she allegedly remains. During her detention, it is reported that she has often been stripped and beaten for refusing to give up Falun Gong. In January 2002, a police officer reportedly put shackles on Ms. Wei and ordered an inmate to pour icy water over her. It is also alleged that she was forced to sleep on the icy ground for one month.

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.

33. According to reports, **Wang Guizhen**, aged 52, resident of Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province, went to Beijing in December 2000 to appeal to the Government to stop persecuting Falun Gong. Three policemen reportedly shocked her with electric batons while in detention at the Huairou County Jail in Beijing. She allegedly went on a hunger strike to protest the detention, but reportedly almost died when a feeding tube was inserted into her trachea. It is reported that after being released a week later she was again arrested and detained at the Changchun Heizuizi Labour Camp. According to information received, she frequently received shocks with an electric baton and was also allegedly beaten on numerous occasions. In addition numerous cuts were allegedly found on her face and neck, and her treatment is reported to have caused her to vomit, cough up blood and be unable to eat. She was reportedly sent to a mental hospital, but her current whereabouts are said to be unknown.

### Colombia

34. El 21 de noviembre de 2002, la Relatora Especial envió un llamamiento urgente conjuntamente con el Presidente-Relator del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria y la Representante Especial sobre los defensores de los derechos humanos en relación con **María del Socorro Mosquera** y **Mery del Socorro Naranjo**, integrantes de la Asociación de Mujeres de las Independencias (AMI) y **Teresa Yarce**, Fiscal de la Junta de Acción Comunal del barrio Las Independencias III de la ciudad de Medellín (Antioquia). Las tres mujeres participarían también en las actividades en contra de la guerra organizadas por la Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres. Según la información recibida, las tres personas mencionadas estarían detenidas arbitrariamente desde el 12 de noviembre de 2002 en la cárcel de mujeres a disposición de la Fiscalía Especializada de Medellín.