

**TO: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)
c/o CSW Communication Procedure, Human Rights Section, U.N. Women, 220 East 42nd
Street, 17th Floor, New York City, N.Y. 10017 USA by email to cp-csw@unwomen.org**

COMMUNICATION/COMPLAINT

BY

**THE COALITION TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**

July 31, 2012

1. The below-listed non-governmental organizations (collectively the COALITION TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN) wish to make a formal complaint against The People's Republic of China, including without limitation its [National Population and Family Planning Commission](#) (NPFPC), for violating Women's Human Rights, Freedom, and Liberty, and women's right to choose to bring a child to birth.
2. There are numerous reports of pregnant women being tortured and forced into 'family planning clinics' to have their children forcibly killed by means of dismemberment, decapitation, poisoning or vacuuming the child out of their womb unwillingly.
3. China is known to have a rigid propaganda campaign including stiff financial penalties and other material consequences as punishment for giving birth to a child without a birth permit. These cruel practices, policies, and patterns are degrading and inhumane to women and children and families, cause great harm and injustice, and constitute crimes against humanity.
4. It is also widely reported that women are kidnapped from their homes and forced/coerced into having abortions and government-compelled sterilizations. All of these violations occurred in, and are occurring today in the People's Republic of China, pursuant to an official policy of the People's Republic of China, administered by the NPFPC, known as the One Child Policy
5. We condemn China's One Child Policy that effectively authorizes, condones and has otherwise caused millions of forced abortions, forced sterilizations and confiscatory fines and penalties for violation of this policy in grave violation of human rights that egregiously discriminates against women, and denies women the freedom of reproductive choice to let their children live, without persecution or government penalties, job loss or other repercussions.

The COALITION TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN currently consists of the following non-governmental organizations:

- ALL GIRLS ALLOWED
- CHINA AID
- WOMEN FOR LIFE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
- CANADA SILENT NO MORE
- ENDEAVOR FORUM, INC., with United Nations Consultative Status

- JUBILEE CAMPAIGN, with United Nations Consultative Status (NGO Org. No. 7703)

6. To illustrate the nature of the human rights violations about which the Coalition complains and hereby demands an investigation by the CSW, the names of some of the women victims, the dates and circumstances of the violations are summarized and described, as follows:

Case One – Forced Abortion and Sterilization¹

Victim: Zhang Wenfang

Date: May 23, 2008

Location: Honghu, Hubei



Image Courtesy of Ms. Zhang Wenfang

In 2008 Zhang Wenfang was nine months pregnant with her second husband’s baby. It would be the couple’s first child, but Zhang’s second. Her first marriage ended in divorce and she lost the child to the father’s family, but she was now happily remarried and a budding entrepreneur with her own trucking business.

One evening in late May, eleven family planning officials arrived at her home while her husband was away. The officials arrested and dragged a protesting Zhang to the hospital. Once there, Zhang received two injections into her stomach and was left alone in a guarded hospital room. Zhang soon went into labor and despite cries of pain received no medical help; she soon lost consciousness. When she awoke she was forced to sign a

¹ For additional information about Cases One through Sixteen, contact All Girls Allowed. Human Rights Abuses under China’s One-Child Policy, Forced Abortions or Sterilizations and Human Trafficking Cases, Source: All Girls Allowed, 101 Huntington Avenue, Ste. 2205, Boston, MA 02199 U.S.A. Contact: Kat Lewis, Director of Communications at All Girls Allowed +1-617-275-9176 | kat@allgirlsallowed.org.

form accepting that both her baby and her uterus were gone. Zhang eventually discovered doctors had removed her cervix, right ovary, and fallopian tubes as well.

The uterine removal surgeries caused severe health problems for Zhang, including swollen kidneys, kidney malfunction, loss of teeth and hair, and lymphedema. These complications have confined Zhang to a wheel chair, causing her to lose her trucking business. In the months following, Zhang and her husband petitioned for justice in vain. The response they received from Honghu's minister of family planning, Mr. Guo, was that he had cut out a thousand women's' uterus and no one had dared to say a word to him. They continued to protest only to receive beatings and humiliations from family planning officials, eventually driving her husband to leave her.

Today, four years later, Zhang lives with her mother, still petitioning for justice, unable to work or support herself, living in extreme poverty due to expensive hospital bills.

Case Two – Kidnapping and Forced Abortion

Victim: Feng Jianmei

Date: June 2, 2012

Location: Ankang, Shaanxi Province



Image Courtesy of Skynet Centre for Human Rights, China

Feng Jianmei and her husband Deng Jiyuan already had a six-year-old daughter when they found out they were pregnant with their second child. They are farmers in their province, so a second birth is allowed under the One-Child Policy. The couple prepared for the addition to their family without worry. Three months into Feng's pregnancy, family planning officials informed her that she needed to change her hukou (residency

permit) to the countryside. Unaware that the birth of her child depended on these forms, the hukou was never changed and suddenly Feng and her husband were facing threats that if they did not pay 40,000 RMB their child would be aborted.

The family scrambled to find the money (over US \$6,000), but as peasant farmers they were unable to raise that much in a few days. Feng was abducted from her home by family planning officials and brought into a hospital. They placed a pillowcase over her head and forcibly pressed her finger to an inkpad and then to the abortion consent form. Next Feng was restrained while doctors injected toxins through her stomach and into the head of her unborn child. On June 4, Feng gave birth to the lifeless fetus without anesthesia, the bloody body of her child was tossed carelessly on the bed next to her.

Seeking justice, Deng took photos of Feng and the deceased baby and shared their story on Chinese networking sites. The foreign media picked up the story, and people in China and throughout the world were outraged against the officials' action. Publicly, the government apologized to Deng and Feng, but the remorse may have been short-lived. Deng Jiyuan was cornered and beaten when trying to meet with a lawyer about their case. He fled town after being summoned to speak with officials. After days of his family not knowing his whereabouts, he surfaced in Beijing.

Feng, meanwhile, was held in the hospital. At the time she told reporters that she felt “under a lot of pressure”—no doubt because protestors supporting the Family Planning Commission had gathered outside the hospital denouncing her for sharing her story and attempting to violate the One-Child Policy. Some internet users, allegedly funded by the government to generate public opinion in their favor, also attacked the family for turning to the foreign media.

With attention to the case growing, the government offered a settlement of 70,600 RMB (approximately US \$11,000) to the couple. Wanting to be done with the ordeal and needing to focus on family issues, the Deng and Feng accepted the settlement.

Media Reports

- *The Economist*: <http://www.economist.com/node/21557369/>
- *The Guardian*: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jun/26/china-forced-abortion-woman-feng?newsfeed=true>
- *AFP*: http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gJXQNFrd6xVpxZPeOC_2RSCL0w?docId=CNG.d544a905ad5684dfac52c0851bff49b5.231
- *BBC*: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-18435126>, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-18453995>, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-18600107>, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-18605767>
- *Reuters*: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/27/us-china-abortion-idUSBRE85Q02P20120627>
- *The New York Times*: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/27/world/asia/chinese-family-in-forced-abortion-case-still-under-pressure.html>

Case Three – One Child Policy Fosters Human Trafficking of Women

Victims: Cao Family

Date: 1997, 2001, 2012

Location: Lingtai, Gansu and Beijing

Cao Xiaolong is the youngest of three children, the only son. When he was one year old his mother died of medical malpractice. Their father, Cao Fulin, was arrested for petitioning justice for their mother's death on the grounds of "disrupting order." The three children, Xiaolong and his two older sisters, Xiaofang and Ruixia, were forced to live on the streets and provide for themselves selling popsicles instead of going to school. Over the years their father was in and out of black prisons (illegal detention centers), with Ruixia eventually following suit after the oldest sister Xiaofang was abducted. During Xiaofang's abduction, she was raped and became pregnant. Lacking a birth permit, she gave birth to the illegal child in secrecy, but her rapist took the newborn and sold the child for 10,000 RMB, probably to human traffickers.

Ruixia petitioned fervently for retribution for her sister. The 14-year-old girl finally became so disgusted with the injustice that she attempted suicide. Ruixia was rescued from throwing herself off of a twelve-story building and detained in an illegal black jail. Currently Xiaolong works, providing for himself and older sister Xiaofang, who is very ill. His father Fulin and sister Ruixia are both detained in China's black prisons.

Case Four – Beatings and Forced Sterilization

Victim: Zhong Xuexiang

Date: 2012

Location: Jiayang, Guangdong Province



Family Planning Officials Detain Zhong Xuexiang on January 21st (Image: Zong Xuexiang)

Zhong Xuexiang, 39, and her husband live in a small mountain village with their seven children. The youngest is a five-year-old boy who has cerebral palsy. On January 21st, over a dozen family planning officials arrived at their home to take Zhong in for sterilization. When Zhong argued with officials, she and her husband were both beaten in front of their children.

Zhong was dragged to a local hospital to undergo a tubal ligation sterilization surgery. The hospital staff in her town was not well trained to perform sterilization surgeries, but Family Planning Officials insisted. As a result, the surgery went badly and Zhong's large intestine was cut. She was transferred to another hospital where they were unable to admit her. It was not until she was suffering severe abdominal swelling and vomiting blood that the hospital admitted her for surgery.

Over the past six months Zhong's condition has worsened. She is suffering from long-term pain, heart palpitations, and severe depression. She remains in the hospital receiving treatment on her large intestine and sigmoid colon. Due to her condition her husband must stay in the hospital with her. This leaves their children alone and uncared for in their mountain home. The children appealed to the government for help in feeding themselves; not only were they turned away, but also beaten.

Zhong and her husband have settled with the government to have their hospital bills covered, but have yet to receive any money as different departments deny responsibility for her case. Zhong and her husband are desperate to finish the matter so Zhong's health will improve and they can return to their children.

Case Five – Threatened Abortion, False Arrest, Forcible Injection with Dangerous Drug and Husband Beaten

Victim: Cao Ruyi

Date: June 2012

Location: Changsha, Hunan (Changsha County Maternal & Child Health Hospital: People's Hospital in Changsha County, No 53 Xiang Chun road, Changsha, Hunan)



Ms. Cao Ruyi in the hospital where she was held against her will (Image: NTDTV)

Cao Ruyi and her husband already had a six-year old daughter when they found out that they were pregnant again. Five-months into her pregnancy the family planning officials showed up, due to the pregnancy being in violation of the One Child Policy. In early June, county officials lied to Cao's husband in order to ensure he would be out of the house when officials arrived to take Cao to the hospital. More than twelve family planning officials arrived at her home and forced her into a van and to the hospital where she was detained in a small room. She had two guards outside her door and several in a van outside when she was restrained and given an anti-inflammatory shot (heavy doses of anti-inflammatory are dangerous for pregnant women). When Cao's husband showed up at the hospital and tried to free his wife he was severely beaten. The couple was told they had 36-48 hours to sign the abortion consent form otherwise the baby would be forcibly aborted.

When their story spread to human rights activists in both China and the West who called for Cao's release, the family planning committee folded under the pressure. Cao and her husband had to pay 10,000 RMB (about US \$1,500) as a deposit that they would return to have the baby aborted consensually. If they do not return and carry the baby to term they face "social burden fees" of 150,000 RMB (US \$25,000). Fortunately at this point, likely in wake of negative One Child Policy Press at home and abroad, the government has relaxed and is only demanding a fee of between 2,000 and 10,000 RMB (approximately US \$300 and \$1,600) for a birth certificate for the child.

Media Reports

- *AFP*: <http://www.news.com.au/world/five-month-pregnant-woman-cao-ruyi-faces-forced-abortion-in-hunan-china/story-e6frfkyi-1226392578132>

Case Six - Forced Sterilization Causing Permanent Adverse Medical Consequences

Victim: He Chunfen

Date: 1999

Location: Xuanwei, Yunan

In June of 1999, after giving birth to her fourth child, He Chunfeng was required by the government to be sterilized. Family planning officials escorted her to the hospital for a grade three tubal ligation, however the surgery was unsuccessful. As a result Chunfeng has suffered long term postoperative complications for which she has spent the past thirteen years petitioning for retribution.

In recent months her conditions have worsened, including complications such as cancer of her blood vessels, uterine congestion, and multiple tumors with fluid in her pelvic. These conditions have caused expensive hospital bills for Chunfeng and her family. Even though these bills are a product of a mistake on behalf of the hospital and government, Chunfeng hasn't received any compensation.

In fact, petitioning has resulted only in more hardship for her family. Both Chunfeng and her husband have been arrested on multiple occasions for "obstructing the peace" and

despite paying exorbitant fines, their out-of-quota children have been denied identification. Without identification these “illegal” children are unable to work, go to school, receive health care, etc. Due to her health situation her husband is often at home taking care of her and has to miss work. With few opportunities to make money, the family lives in extreme poverty and struggles to support themselves.

Case Seven – Forced Abortion and Extortion of Excessive Birth Control Fines

Victim: Pan Chunyan

Date: April 2012

Location: Xianyou, Fujian



Pan Chunyan (Image: USA TODAY)

In March of 2012, Family Planning Officials arrived at Wu Liangjie’s door and informed him that he would need to pay 30,000 RMB in three days or Pan Chunyan, his then seven-month pregnant wife, would need to report for an abortion. Wu and his father managed to borrow 20,000 RMB, which the village party secretary accepted.

Wu believed the situation was resolved until family planning officials arrived again in early April. Seven officials apprehended Pan while she was at the market and took her to Xianyou, Wu’s hometown. In Xianyou, officials locked Pan in a small room behind town hall with a few other pregnant women. Wu was furious; he had already paid the fine for an out-of-limit child, but his wife was still facing an abortion. After much protesting to the village secretary, Wu was returned his 20,000 RMB and told if he returned with 55,000 RMB, his wife would be released. Wu desperately collected the money and delivered it to the secretary, but they still kept Pan in prison.

Two days later, April 6, Pan became very ill; she was unable to eat anything and vomited. Instead of giving medical aid, those in the town hall demanded that she clean up her own vomit. Just as Pan was finishing cleaning, 60 officials arrived and transported her to the County Women’s and Children’s Hospital. Wu and other family members tried to come

to Pan's aid, but they were barred from even seeing her and were beaten when they protested. (Officials even beat up Pan's 75-year-old grandmother.)

At the hospital Pan was dragged into a small room and restrained by several officials while a doctor injected toxins through the womb and into the head of the fetus. On April 8, Pan went into labor. The family was not even allowed to see the body of the dead baby boy; it is still unknown how the corpse was disposed of. Pan made multiple attempts at suicide following the abortion.

Later, Wu was offered back the 55,000RMB, but when he arrived at the office was told he would only be returned the money after he was sterilized.

Media Reports

- *The New York Times*: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/23/world/asia/pressure-to-repeal-chinas-one-child-law-is-growing.html?_r=2&hp
- *USA TODAY*: <http://www.usatoday.com/news/story/2012-07-25/China-forced-abortions/56465974/1>
- *People's Daily* (Chinese Government News Portal): <http://english.people.com.cn/90882/7874433.html>
- *BBC*: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-18778597>

Case Eight – Forced Sterilization, Abortion and Illegal Ongoing Detention

Victim: Li Zhongying

Date: 1994-present

Location: Fengzhan, Yunan

In 1994, the government implemented stricter family planning regulations in the city of Fengzhan. Li Zhongying was one of countless women forced to go through a tubal ligation surgery. However, seven years later it became clear that her surgery had failed; in 2001 Li discovered she was pregnant.

Eight months into her pregnancy, 17 family planning officials arrived at Li's home and forced her into a van. Once in the hospital Li was tied down while doctors forcibly aborted her baby. Due to unhygienic conditions in the hospital, Li suffered medical trauma. What started as an infection ended with Li losing her ability to walk and a lifelong disability.

Since then, Li has repeatedly petitioned the government for justice and compensation, but has instead been imprisoned and beaten. Over the past 18 years, Zhongying has been sent to re-education camps in black prisons and guarded almost yearly during the "two sessions" period- when the China's National People's Congress and the People's Political Consultative Conference hold session- so that she is unable to disturb the peace during this highly political time.

Zhongying was last arrested in February of 2012 and sent to a black prison where she is still being detained.

Case Nine – Forced Abortion Kills a Pregnant Woman

Victim: Ma Jihong

Date: Oct 2011

Location: Lijin county, Dongying city, Shandong province



Ma Jihong as her family found her, lying in an empty hospital (Image: Ma's family)

In 2011, Ma Jihong lived with her husband, Gao Xuetao, their two children, and Gao's parents in Lijin County. Ma was seven-months pregnant with her third child on October 14 when a dozen family planning officials showed up at 9am to bring her in for an abortion. Ma tried to run, but was soon caught, dragged to a van, and driven to the hospital.

When she arrived at the hospital, Ma had multiple injuries and was given an oxygen mask that was soon removed by family planning officials in order to perform the abortion. Twelve hours after Ma was taken into custody, family planning officials returned to her home to inform the family that she had died on the operating table.

Case Ten - Two Coerced Abortions and Forced IUD Insertion

Victim: Ji YeQing

Date: 2003, 2006

Location: Jiading District, Shanghai

Ji Yeqing and her husband had their first daughter in 1997. After she gave birth, family planning officials told Ji that when she was done nursing the baby, she would need to return to the hospital for the insertion of an intrauterine device (IUD).

In China, once inserted, an IUD can only be removed with approval from a family planning official. Ji's in-laws were biased against girls and convinced Ji to not return for the IUD so that the couple could try again for a son. Folding to pressure, Ji did not return to the hospital and instead took birth control pills until the couple was ready for a second child.

In June 2003, Ji became pregnant for the second time. However, the clinic she went to for a checkup was in cooperation with the local family planning committee. They turned Ji in for her second pregnancy. Officials arrived the next day and informed Ji and her husband that if they did not receive an abortion they would be fined 200,000 RMB (approximately US \$31,300) and lose their jobs. The fine alone was more than three times the couple's annual salary, so reluctantly they consented to an abortion.

However, after the abortion, Ji still did not receive an IUD. Still insistent on having a grandson, Ji's in-laws told the couple that they would pay the fines and, in 2006, convinced the couple to get pregnant again.

As with the second pregnancy, family planning officials arrived at Ji's home soon after she discovered she was pregnant. Six officials questioned Ji as to why she had not received the IUD and decided to get pregnant again. Ji and her husband told officials that they wanted another child and were prepared to pay the fines, however the officials responded that a fine was not an option. They grabbed Ji and forced her into a van, while other officials beat her husband. At the hospital Ji was forcibly given sedatives and doctors performed an abortion while she was unconscious. When she awoke, Ji was charged for the abortion and the insertion of IUD.

Ji felt broken after the abortion, saying, "I felt empty, it was as if something had been scooped out of me." Besides the emotional heartbreak of the abortion, Ji has suffered intense pains because of the IUD, which the hospital refuses to remove.

Ji's in-laws were extremely disappointed with the situation, but instead of comforting the broken hearted couple, they persuaded their son to divorce Ji and try for a boy with another woman.

Following the divorce, Ji met her second husband and the two moved to the United States where she was finally able to have the IUD removed. Upon removal, American doctors told Ji that she had cervical erosion, likely caused by the poor conditions under which she had abortions.

Case Eleven – Five Forced Abortions and Forced IUD Insertion

Victim: Mei Shunping

Date: 1984-1990

Location: Tianjin

Mei Shunping was a factory worker in Tianjin. In 1983 she and her husband gave birth to a baby boy. In the years following, officials forced Mei to undergo five abortions and finally forcibly inserted an intrauterine device.

Mei worked in a factory after the One Child Policy was implemented. As her co-workers were mainly women of reproductive age, the Family Planning surveillance was especially strict. Every month during a woman's menstrual cycle she would be required to undress and be examined by a doctor. There was special incentive for co-workers to monitor each other, as the entire factory floor would be punished if one worker violated the One Child Policy. Additionally employees were not paid until it was proved that they were not pregnant.

Twice Mei was reported to family planning officials for being pregnant and the other three times was discovered when she could not pass pregnancy examinations. She was abducted and dragged to the hospital on five occasions: September 1984, December 1985, March 1986, May 1989, and December 1990. After Mei's first four abortions, she was excused from receiving an IUD due to kidney problems; however, she was taken to a different hospital for her fifth abortion. Doctors here did not know her condition and rather than listen to her pleas, knocked her to the ground, injuring her neck, and inserted an IUD. When her husband tried to defend her, he was beaten and detained for 15 days. The IUD caused Mei extreme pain with her kidney condition and due to the ordeal, both Mei and her husband were eventually fired. Mei harbored bitterness for her husband because he had not volunteered to be sterilized (which would have saved her from the pain of the IUD). Between that bitterness and their financial difficulties, the two finally divorced.

Eventually both Mei and her ex-husband escaped to the United States with their son. Freed from the suffering of the One Child Policy, Mei was able to remove her IUD. Her heart breaks for the women who still suffer in China, and she testified at a U.S. Congressional Hearing on May 15, 2012.

Case Twelve – Arrested for Being Pregnant

Victim: Nie Lina

Date: 2010-2011

Location: Beijing



*Nie Lina arrested for being pregnant
(Image: All Girls Allowed)*

In 2010, Nie Lina was protesting the illegal confiscation of her land without compensation when she was arrested for being four months pregnant without a birth permit. Two days later Nie was released because doctor's refused to sign their names to her abortion. Nie gave birth to a healthy baby girl five months later.

However, her plight was not over. Still protesting the confiscation of land, Nie, her three-month old daughter, and 70-year old mother were detained in a black jail this past December. They received so little food that Nie could not produce milk enough to nurse her baby. Activists again prayed for Ni. Despite being told she would be detained for six months, Nie and her family were released after two weeks. She immediately returned to the streets to petition because she has no place to go.

Case Thirteen – House Destroyed, Child Raped

Victim: Deng Lourong

Date: 1990-present

Location: Anhui Province

Deng Lourong is a second daughter, born to her parents in 1990. Because her birth violated the One-Child Policy, Deng's family's house was destroyed and their belongings stolen from them. Desperate for a son, Deng's parents had a third child. It was another girl. Two days after the illegal birth, Deng's mother disappeared. The girls' father suspected foul play and went on the run, leaving Deng and her two sisters in the care of their grandmother.

In hopes to flush out Deng's father, family planning officials arrested the grandmother, leaving the three girls without protection. That very night a man broke into their home and raped Deng, then 12-years old.

Three years later, still without a guardian, Deng was sold as a child bride to a man more than twice her age. Traffickers also abducted her sisters. Deng's "husband" has solicited Deng as a prostitute as a source of income. Because of the atrocities fueled by the One-Child Policy, Deng suffers severe psychological problems and has not been able to escape from her life of forced prostitution. (Her story came to light when her father gave an interview to a German reporter.)

Case Fourteen - Forced Abortion, Father-in-law Beaten

Victim: Wu Jian

Date: 2004

Location: Northern China

Wu Jian is from a small village in Northern China. In 2004 she and her husband became pregnant. While they desperately wanted a baby, Wu was fearful because they did not have a pregnancy or birth permit. Hoping to escape an abortion, Wu lived in a small remote shack on her own to avoid being found out.

Wu hid for two months when someone reported her pregnancy. Unable to find Wu, local Family Planning Officials took her father-in-law into custody. They beat him daily in an

effort to learn Wu's whereabouts. Wu was torn between her father-in-law's life and her child's. Before she could decide, family planning officials found her and dragged her to the hospital. As she begged for her child's life, nurses scoffed, claiming they had already administered 10,000 abortions. Wu was restrained while doctors injected toxins into her womb.

A day later the doctors realized the injection had failed. Wu was dragged to a small surgery room with bloody handprints on the wall. In this room doctors cut the fetus to pieces inside her womb and sucked it out with a machine. Before the body parts were tossed in the trash, a nurse held up a tiny bloody foot, complete with all five toes, for Wu to see.

Today Wu still suffers extreme mental distress, blaming herself for not being able to protect her baby.

Case Fifteen – Unsuccessful Forced Abortion, Job Lost

Victim: Mao Hengfeng

Date: 1989-present

Location: Shanghai

Mao Hengfeng and her husband had twin girls from their first pregnancy. Two years later when she got pregnant again, Mao insisted she wanted to keep the baby. She and her husband did their best to hide the pregnancy, but seven months in, Family Planning officials arrived and forced Mao to the hospital. Here, she was restrained while doctors injected toxins into her womb. To the doctor's surprise, when Mao went into labor, the baby girl was alive.

Unsure how to proceed, doctors and officials allowed Mao to take the baby home, rather than drowning it as is common in this situation.

Mao and her family consider themselves blessed that their child was allowed to live, but they have still faced many hardships. As punishment for breaking the One Child Policy, Mao lost her job. She has petitioned to have her job, pension, and benefits returned to her, but has only been met with jail time. She has been arrested three times: a year and a half in 2004, two and a half years in 2006, and a year and a half in 2010. During her time in jail Mao was beaten, mistreated, and starved. During her last sentence, Mao became very ill. She was released early only because the officials did not want her to die in the prison. Despite being released, the hospitals will not properly treat Mao because of her history with petitioning. She has considered going to foreign hospitals, but without a job she cannot afford the fees.

The other consequence her family has faced impacted her children. In 2000, because of her petitioning, Mao's children were no longer allowed to attend school. Mao continues to petition the government for justice for both her job and her children's education.

Case Sixteen (Male Impacted by the One-Child Policy; his daughter abducted and never seen again)

Victim: Liu Bingtong

Date: 1999, 2002, 2012

Location: Zhenzhou, Henan

Liu Bingtong and his wife have four children (a violation of the One-Child Policy) and were forced to move into a different city to make enough money to pay the fines. Those payments drove the family into extreme poverty. In order to make enough money, Liu bought a stand and began working as a concession vendor. In 1999, another group wanted Liu's concession location. He refused and as a result his goods were confiscated and his wife and seven-year-old daughter were abducted. Eventually his wife was freed, but his daughter never resurfaced.

Liu petitioned for the loss of his daughter and goods, but rather than receiving aid from the police, Liu's home was raided and he and his wife were severely beaten. In 2002 couple tried to take their case to the central government in Beijing, but were abducted by police before they arrived. Again the couple was beaten, this time to the point that Liu is now confined to a wheelchair. The local police threatened Liu with life imprisonment and "throw[ing] them in the Yellow River to feed the fish."

Undeterred, Liu returned to Beijing again in May 2012. He was detained in an illegal black jail until July 17. During this time his wheelchair (worth 4,000 RMB, or approximately US\$700) was stolen from him by the guards. He was beaten, tortured, and held without food; meanwhile in his hometown, his son went missing.

Finally, Liu's doors and windows were open and he was told he was free to go, but without his wheelchair, Liu had no way to leave. He waited for his wheel chair to be returned and a camera was set up in his room to monitor him. Sensing it was a trap, Liu did what he could to leave without his wheelchair. When it was caught on the monitor what he was doing, guards tried to stop him, but Liu made it to a taxi and escaped safely to the Beijing South Railway station where he was reunited with his family, including his lost son who was found.

Liu returned to Beijing in late July to petition the government for justice and search for his daughter. He was hoping to be compensated for the theft of his wheelchair and other great financial losses he has suffered at the hands of officials over the years. He disappeared after arriving in Beijing, and he is no longer answering his phone. As of July 26, his family does not know where he is.

Case Seventeen (Forced Abortion, Sterilization and Confiscatory Fines)²

Victim: Guo Yanling (DOB 7.15.63) & Du Yiliang, husband & wife

Date: 1995 (forced abortion); 1999 (forced sterilization); July 3, 2000 (following detention, forced execution of extra child birth penalty of 3000 yuan)

Location: Nanning City, Guangxi Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region



Guo Yanling and her husband Du Yiliang already had two daughters, Du Hao (DOB: 12.85) and Du Huan (DOB: 10.87) and were living at #16 Zheng Street, Yaotouling, Jiangnan District, in Nanning City when they found out they were pregnant with their third child. One day in 1995, at 7:00 a.m. while walking out to buy breakfast, Guo Yanling was stopped by an older woman who suspiciously asked if she had a “birth permit.” When she said, “no”, she was immediately stopped by two staff members from China’s National Population Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) who were waiting nearby. They asked her where she was from, where she lived and what her name was. When she gave no reply to these questions, tried to walk away and appealed for help from the crowds gathering around to watch, she

was detained by the NPFPC officials. When two vans arrived and the NPFPC officials urged her to get in, she refused and said, “I don’t know who you are, why you are asking me to get into your vehicle and where you are taking me?” They said, “You will know after you get in.” At this juncture, Guo Yanling called for help a second time, yelling: “Help! Somebody please help me now!” But still no one came to help. At this moment, a male NPFNC worker said, “It’s useless to yell anything. Whoever dares to rescue you will be taken as well.” Thus, with nobody daring to come to her aid, Guo Yanling was pushed forcibly into the van.

On the road, still in the custody of the NPFPC, in an attempt to save her baby who Guo Yanling believed “would soon be arriving in this world,” Guo Yanling reached her hand for the NPFPC’s van door. The NPFPC officials then grabbed her and held her down on the van floor, yanking her hair, limbs and body. When for a the third time she futilely screamed for help yelling “murder,” the NPFPC officials silenced her by forcibly stuffing her mouth using, in Guo Yanlings’ words, “a cloth for wiping cars.”

Guo Yanling had heard previously about pregnant women seized by the NPFPC for forced abortions and of babies delivered during such trips being thrown out of the vehicle into wild fields. After the van arrived at their destination, the NPFPC officials brought Guo Yanling to the second floor of a building. There she saw a number of female victims sitting on the benches in the corridor, their eyes filled with tears of anxiety, terror and sadness. In her panic to escape, Guo Yanling hurriedly started back down the same

² For additional information on Case 17, contact source: JUBILEE CAMPAIGN, Law of Life Project U.S.A., Samuel B. Casey, Managing Director & General Counsel, +1-202-587-5652 | sbcasey@lawoflifeproject.org.

stairs, but was blocked from doing so by guards at the bottom of the stairs. Then NPFPC workers grabbed her, found a woman dressed in white and wearing a surgical mask who told Guo Yanling to get on the delivery bed immediately. When Guo Yanling refused, they pinned her down on the bed by force. Then the person in white pressed her belly with her hands, felt for the position of Guo Yanling's unborn baby's head, and then stuck a big, long, fatal needle deep into Guo Yanling's abdomen (possibly where the baby's head was). Before leaving the person dressed in white ordered Guo Yanling: "Stop thrashing around!"

By then, realizing that her unborn baby had already been murdered, Guo Yanling lost heart. After a while, she began to feel her abdomen begin to bloat. In about an hour, half of her aborted baby's body emerged. Since Guo Yanling had always been in poor health, and not having had breakfast that morning, she was too weak to deliver the baby. At this point, the NPFPC worker guarding her went to fetch a person in white who pulled Guo Yanling's baby out and put her aborted child on a small table less than three feet away from her. Guo Yanling testified: "It was a baby boy, with no tears, no cries and no mother's cuddle." Guo Yanling's forcibly aborted son was just left lying there naked and all alone. A while later the person in white, with some effort, removed Guo Yanling's placenta which, together with the dead baby, was stuffed into a transparent plastic bag. The person in white left again, this time without a single word.

About a half hour later, seeing nobody at her bedside, Guo Yanling got up. She saw that by the neighboring bed was a small table with the dead body of yet another male newborn. I turned to the woman lying on the bed and said, "You delivered a baby boy." The woman said, "This baby would have been born in a day or two. I was abducted from my home in the countryside. I could have escaped if not for my mother-in-law who consulted a fortune-teller who said I was pregnant with a girl. She asked me more than once to abort my baby. When the people from NPFPC showed up, I hesitated, and so I was captured. Thinking about it now, I'm full of regret."

As Guo Yanling sat on the bench in the hallway after coming out of the delivery room, she longed to see the remains of her aborted child again before leaving. She noticed then a person in white going down the corridor carrying a bag. The person went around a corner, and then walked back. Guo Yanling waited a bit before going off to search for the remains of her forcibly aborted son. But what she saw totally broke her heart. It wasn't just a couple of dead babies but a big basket full of the dead bodies of newborns and trash. She couldn't tell which one was her child. Right there, Guo Yanling reports that her "heart filled with a need to avenge her son. So she walked back to seats in the hallway to identify those "people in white" who saw had aborted her son against her will. But, according to Guo Yanling these white uniformed people "all wore facemasks with only a pair of watchful eyes exposed. They moved around in a strange pattern, showing up suddenly only when needed to abort a child, never making a sound during the act, and leaving immediately after each pregnancy was terminated." This behavior indicated to Guo Yanling that they knew what they were doing! At this point, hungry, exhausted, sad and angry, Guo Yanling had no choice but to leave what she called "this butchering ground." Later she learned that this place was the Second People's Hospital of Nanning City, formerly known as "Dongfanghong [East is Red] People's Hospital."

In December 1997, Guo Yanling and her husband were blessed with the birth of their third child, Du Zhiquan. Despite their attempts to conceal the birth of their third child, it was ultimately reported by someone to the NPFPC who in May 1999 again detained Guo Yanling and forcibly sterilized her and then, in assessed a \$3000 “administrative payment” against Guo Yanling for “childbirths beyond quota.” According to the “Certificate of Household Registration and Grain and Oil for First Child in Nanning City, 2000” issued by the “Xincheng District Family Planning Bureau of Nanning Municipality” to Guo Yanling and her husband, Du Yiliang, on September 2, 2000, “Du Yiliang and his wife Guo Yanling have had an extra childbirth (1997), they are hereby punished for this. According to family planning policy, a birth control measure [sterilization] had been taken and the fine has been paid in full. Please process household registration and grain and oil procedure for them.”

In 2011, Guo Yanling, with her husband and children, fled China and are currently living in destitute circumstances in Bangkok, China seeking refugee status from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Media Reports

Asia One News, July 10, 2012, “Compensation sought in China forced abortion: activist”
<http://www.asiaone.com/News/AsiaOne%2BNews/Asia/Story/A1Story20120710-358223.html>

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION & REPORT

Therefore, based in part on the illustrative cases described above, we urge the United Nations and its Commission on the Status of Women Human Rights Division to take immediate action to investigate these atrocities against women and children in China, report on its findings and recommend whatever steps are needed to stop the Chinese Government from continuing its barbaric violence against pregnant women, their pre-born children, and their spouses, friends and others, including their attorneys, who try to help them.

The entire international political community in [The UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS](#) (UDHR) adopted on December 10, 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly acknowledges the need to protect the right to life in pertinent part, as follows (emphasis added):

*ARTICLE 1. All **human beings** are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, **without distinction of any kind**, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, **birth** or other status.... ARTICLE 3. Everyone has the **right to life**, liberty and security of person.”*

As adopted in 1976, in furtherance of the UDHR, [THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS](#), (ICCPR) begins with the foundational “recognition” that “*the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world*” and then more broadly provides for the “right to life” in its Preamble and Article 6, as follows (emphasis added):

“PREAMBLE

*The States Parties to the present Covenant, considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, recognizing that these rights derive from the **inherent dignity of the human person**, recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights, considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms, [and] realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant, agree upon the following articles:*

Article 6

- 1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.”*

On July 4, 2012, the European Parliament voted to pass a resolution “on the forced abortion scandal in China condemning forced abortion and gendercide in China. The European Parliament's resolution pointed to the one-child policy as a major factor in human rights abuses in China: "The European Parliament...condemns the practice of forced abortions and sterilizations globally, especially in the context of the one-child policy," said the final joint resolution. You can read the full resolution [here](#).

On July 5, the *Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) that a group of scholars and entrepreneurs in China have issued an open letter calling upon the government to change the One-Child Policy. Businessman James Liang said, "From an economic perspective, the one-child policy is irrational. From a human rights perspective, it's even less rational." Most significantly, the letter concluded:

“[T]he ‘Law of Population and Family Planning’ for the purpose of population control, along with individual place’s relevant provisions on “Population and Family Planning Regulations”, not only violates the principal and spirit of our Constitution and laws, but also dissatisfies the needs for the sustainable socio-economic development. We believe that, under the premise of full respects for citizens’ birth and family rights, and by focusing on citizens’ reproductive health right as a core, an interest-oriented reproductive mechanism shall be formulated to guide our citizens to freely and also responsibly carry out fertility. This should be the fundamental spirit to amend the existing “Law of Population and Family Planning”, which requires stressing the service functionality of the government, forbidding forced abortion, prohibiting any infringement of citizens’ rights and freedom in the name of family planning.”

We concur with the European Parliament, and the above-quoted Chinese scholars and entrepreneurs, that China's official policy of forced abortion, forced sterilization, confiscatory fines, excessive use of police force and overall violation against women and their children that derives from China's inhumane One Child Policy needs to be fully investigated and ultimately condemned by the CSW as violative of every human right for which the United Nations ought to stand. The women and children of China are neither safe nor secure so long as this heinous policy is permitted to exist.

Dated: July 31, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

Sam

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