



# A Nightmarish Year Under Xi Jinping's "Chinese Dream"

2013 Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in China



Promoting human rights and empowering grassroots activism in China

# **A Nightmarish Year Under Xi Jinping's "Chinese Dream"**

**2013 Annual Report on  
the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in China**

**Publisher**

Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD)

**website**

[www.chrdnet.com](http://www.chrdnet.com)

**email**

[contact@chrdnet.com](mailto:contact@chrdnet.com)

**Chinese Human Rights Defenders** is a network of Chinese and international activists dedicated to the promotion of human rights and strengthening of grassroots activism in China.

**CHRD** provides tools and technical support to grassroots Chinese human rights defenders, organizes training on international human rights standards and human rights work, supports a program of small grants for activists to implement projects, including research, and offers legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses.

**CHRD** investigates and monitors the human rights situation in China, providing timely information and in-depth research reports.

**CHRD** advocates working within the existing constitutional/legal system in China through peaceful and rational means, while pushing for reforms of the system to bring it into compliance with international human rights standards.

**CHRD** is an independent non-governmental organization.

This report has been produced with the financial assistance of the EU, NED, and other generous supporters. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of CHRD and should not be regarded as reflecting the position of any other party.

Date of publication: March 2014

Text and photos © All copyright, CHRD

Reprints permissible upon request, provided full credit is given

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: Defining Features of 2013	4
Crackdown on Liberties That Are Fundamental to Civil Society	11
Judicial Authorities Lend a Hand in Reining in Online Speech & Media	18
Bold Reprisals & Violence Against Human Rights Lawyers	24
Reprisals Against Activists Seeking Participation in UN Human Rights Reviews	28
New Leaders Follow Old Patterns	33
Recommendations	36
Notes	38
Appendix I: Individuals Criminally Detained, Arrested, or Disappeared in Crackdown on Peaceful Assembly, Association & Expression (as of March 1, 2014)	52
Appendix II: Prisoners of Conscience Profiles	57
Appendix III: Index of Chinese Human Rights Defenders Whose Cases CHRD Documented in 2013	65

Cover: Chinese citizens inspired by the “New Citizens’ Movement” (新公民运动) took to the streets in 2013 to rally for anti-corruption measures, calling on top government officials to disclose their personal wealth.

## INTRODUCTION: DEFINING FEATURES OF 2013

*“2013 saw the harshest suppression of civil society in over a decade...with human rights and rule of law basically going backwards. Still, the drive in Chinese civil society to keep fighting under difficult and dangerous conditions is the most important asset for promoting human rights and democratization in the country.”*

*- Teng Biao, Chinese human rights lawyer*

Human rights defenders in China experienced a tumultuous year of government suppression, yet they continued to demonstrate remarkable strength and extraordinary courage.<sup>1</sup> In interviews and discussions conducted by Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD), dozens of Chinese activists described 2013 as the worst year for human rights since at least 2008, which saw severe crackdowns on civil liberties around the Beijing Olympics and with the Charter 08 campaign for reform. Some of them pointed out that the number of activists detained on criminal charges in the 2013 crackdown surpassed that in any period of suppression since the late 1990s, when many organizers of the Democracy Party of China were jailed. They commented to CHRD that reprisals against human rights activists have gone hand-in-hand with growing civil society activism in recent years, observing that 2008 ended

with the detention of dissident **Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波)**, the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize laureate who is serving an 11-year prison sentence, while 2013 ended with the government having incarcerated hundreds of activists.

The Chinese government's assault on activists throughout the year indicates just how far authorities under the rule of President Xi Jinping are willing to go to suppress an increasingly active and emboldened civil society. By the time the current leadership took full control of top Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and government posts in March 2013, a sweeping crackdown was underway. Authorities gutted advocacy platforms forged by human rights defenders (HRDs) in both city streets and cyberspace, criminalizing peaceful acts of assembly, association, and expression en masse.

The government's tactics of repression in 2013 pointed to some detectable shifts from the past, as reflected in partial data collected by CHRD.<sup>2</sup> CHRD documented more than 220 criminal detentions of human rights defenders in 2013—nearly a three-fold increase from the previous year—including dozens who have been arrested and will face trial. In addition, many activists received short-term administrative detentions while others were locked up in “black jails” (illegal detention cells set up by Chinese security forces) or faced detention in “legal study classes” and psychiatric hospitals. While the perverse system of Re-education through Labor to detain activists and dissidents without due process was being phased out, CHRD observed in its place an increased use of criminal detention on trumped-up charges and detention in illegal facilities. Some detainees were held incommunicado for months without legal access to attorneys and family visits.

As seen through CHRD's data for 2013, there were also three times more recorded cases of “enforced disappearances” compared to the year prior. In fact, known “enforced disappearances” even exceeded the total from the widespread crackdown in 2011, when Chinese authorities reacted to online calls for “Jasmine rallies” inspired by political upheavals then taking place in North Africa and the Middle East.

The government's extraordinary measures in trampling human rights dispelled any hope that President Xi's new administration would be

*"The year saw a greater rise of civil society activism: more citizens took the risk to assemble, act in groups (like with the formation of the China Human Rights Lawyers Group), and express views in public. This doesn't contradict the fact that 2013 saw the worst crackdown in many years, since more citizens became aware of injustice and reacted by taking action. The unprecedented availability and use of new media contributed to the exposure and spread of news on individual cases and raised public awareness of repression."*

*- Chinese human rights lawyer*

tolerant of diverse voices in a more open society. Xi touted the “Chinese Dream” of economic growth under iron-fisted maintenance of political stability and introduction of draconian policies. In 2013, top CCP leaders unleashed a bellicose attack on “universal values” in internal documents and state-controlled media, asserting the new leaders’ contempt for the rule of law, constitutional democracy, and freedom of the press. A memo from senior leaders to government officials that surfaced in the summer, known as “Document No. 9,” urged an assault on “Western ideals,” including democracy and human rights.<sup>3</sup> Despite the Chinese government’s flagrant disregard of fundamental human rights principles, China was re-elected in November to a third term on the United Nations Human Rights Council in a politicized vote devoid of serious human rights considerations.<sup>4</sup>

In an ominous nod to methods of persecution used during the Cultural Revolution, authorities resorted to public humiliation to break down and discredit several detainees, using state television to broadcast videotaped “confessions” that were most likely coerced or even obtained through torture. Among those reportedly subjected to this treatment were **Wang Gongquan** (王功权), the benefactor of the “New Citizens’ Movement,” a loose grouping of activists who have peacefully advocated for democratic and rule-of-law reforms since 2011 (see page 5 for more on the movement); and the online opinion leader **Charles Xue** (薛蛮子), whose *weibo* (a Twitter-like social media tool) had millions of followers and who was accused of soliciting prostitutes.

In perhaps the most notable change in the government’s tools of repression, detentions in Re-education through Labor (RTL) camps slowed to a trickle in 2013. The drop was largely expected, following years of international pressure, especially vocal criticism of RTL by many in China’s intellectual establishment in 2012.<sup>5</sup> The start of 2013 saw subtle policy shifts in RTL, as officials hinted the system would undergo “reform,”<sup>6</sup> and the CCP eventually announced in November that RTL would be abolished.<sup>7</sup> However, its impending “dissolution” has been fraught with concern. For example, there are signs that “community correction centers,” another extrajudicial form of detention that resembles RTL, may be further developed to “replace” it. Additionally, there has been an increased use of “black jails” that are believed to be proliferating (despite the government’s attempts to deny their existence<sup>8</sup>). Those released from RTL still have no clear channel to seek



recourse over abuses suffered in the camps, as the government continues to rebuff past detainees who appeal for justice.<sup>9</sup> While welcoming the decision to get rid of RTL, Chinese lawyers have expressed concern about how the CCP will phase out the system,<sup>10</sup> as have human rights groups, with both wary of the government's reliance on abusive systems of extralegal detention.<sup>11</sup>

Even with the unrelenting attack on HRDs, 2013 will also be remembered as a year that saw encouraging developments in China's civil society. One unequivocal sign of growing and vibrant activism was precisely authorities' strong reaction to peaceful gatherings and public expressions of dissent. The strident nature of the crackdown testifies to how citizens' organized support for rule-of-law reforms and human rights protections reached a new height, unnerving the country's leaders who fear, above all, an increasingly assertive civil society that poses strong challenges to their legitimacy.

The government barely concealed its fear of losing its grip on "stability" as it reacted strongly to HRDs who publicly pushed for modest policy changes—such as more transparency of Party leaders' wealth or assuring the right of children to an education—by charging them with crimes like "gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place" and "unlawful assembly." The levying of such charges departed from some of the government's prevailing practices in persecuting HRDs.<sup>12</sup> In avoiding overtly political charges that have often been used to convict activists and dissidents, such as "inciting subversion against state power," "subversion against state power," or "leaking state secrets," authorities sought to play down the political motivations behind the crackdown. However, the scale of the 2013 crackdown revealed Chinese leaders' fears that their hold on power faced a serious enough challenge from civil society that they had to strike hard against its leading activists.<sup>13</sup>

Below, CHRD delineates several trends from 2013 and continuing concerns, including a major crackdown targeting peaceful assembly, association and expression; increased criminalization of speech in the media as well as online; physical violence against human rights lawyers; severe reprisals of activists demanding participation in UN human rights activities; and political persecution and suppression in ethnic minority regions. We urge the Chinese

*"In the past, detention in a labor camp was the biggest danger we faced. The government's announcement in November that the Re-education through Labor system would be abolished is good news for human rights defenders, but 'new risks' include widespread use of criminal detention, rampant abuses of power by police and courts, and a prison system accountable to no one."*

*- Chinese activist, former RTL detainee*

government to release human rights defenders who have been detained for exercising their constitutional rights, shut down illegal detention facilities, and end the use of arbitrary detention and torture, especially in ethnic minority regions. Such actions would demonstrate adherence to China's own pledges regarding protection of rights made to its own citizens and the international community (see page 36 for a full list of recommendations).

## CRACKDOWN ON LIBERTIES THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO CIVIL SOCIETY

Beginning in earnest from late March, authorities ruthlessly suppressed acts of peaceful assembly, association, and expression protected by international human rights conventions that the Chinese government has pledged to uphold, as well as being guaranteed in China's own constitution. By the end of 2013, CHRD had documented detentions of 68 HRDs in the crackdown—activists, lawyers, and others—and confirmed that about two-thirds had been formally arrested. About one-third of all those detained were later released on “bail awaiting trial.” While nearly half of the detainees are in Beijing, police also rounded up individuals in Anhui, Guangdong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Xinjiang, and Yunnan (see Appendix I).<sup>14</sup>

Early on in the crackdown, police in Beijing took into custody activists who had organized a campaign that called for, among other things, more than 200 high-ranking CCP officials, including President Xi and Premier Li Keqiang, to publicly disclose their personal wealth. The activists' anti-corruption campaign took off soon after Xi himself vowed to cleanse the CCP of rampant corruption. Among the first to be detained in the capital were **Hou Xin** (侯欣), **Ma Xinli** (马新立), **Yuan Dong** (袁冬), and **Zhang Baocheng** (张宝成). The detentions of the so-called “Xidan Four”—police took these activists into custody after they demonstrated in Beijing's Xidan shopping district—would inspire widespread appeals for justice. (Yuan and Zhang were tried in January 2014; Yuan was given an 18-month sentence but no verdict was issued for Zhang.)<sup>15</sup> Showing solidarity with these activists, dozens of petitioners were also swept up during the year after joining the anti-corruption drive or rallying for the detained HRDs' freedom.<sup>16</sup>

HRDs subsequently detained in the provinces displayed banners in the streets, clamored for the release of other activists and lawyers, and insisted the government ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which China signed in 1998. In May, five activists, most of them traveling from Guangdong—**Chen Jianxiong** (陈剑雄), **Huang Wenxun** (黄文勋), **Li Yinli** (李银莉), **Yuan Fengchu** (袁奉初, aka **Yuan Bing**, 袁兵), and **Yuan Xiaohua** (袁小华)—were taken into custody in Hubei during a cross-country “advocacy trip” that, in their words, was meant to “put into practice the bright Chinese Dream,” a play on the political slogan adopted by China’s president.<sup>17</sup>

In connection with the arrests of the activists in Hubei, police in Guangdong also detained a number of other HRDs, including **Liu Yuandong** (刘远东) in January and **Guo Feixiong** (郭飞雄, aka **Yang Maodong**, 杨茂东) in August. Police accused both of “gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place,” though it is believed that they are being punished for organizing rallies for press freedom in front of the *Southern Weekly* headquarters in January 2013, organizing a campaign calling on the government to ratify the ICCPR, and also leading an anti-corruption campaign.

In June, police in Jiangsu detained a dozen activists who, inspired by the government’s vow to close down illegal “black jails,” had located such a facility, freed individuals being held there, and reported its existence to authorities. Four of these HRDs were eventually arrested and remain in detention: **Ding Hongfen** (丁红芬), **Shen Guodong** (沈果东), **Yin Xijin** (殷锡金), and **Qu Fengsheng** (瞿峰盛).<sup>18</sup> And in Anhui, starting in July, several activists were detained, including **Zhang Lin** (张林), **Zhou Weilin** (周维林), **Yao Cheng** (姚诚), and **Li Huaping** (李化平), after they had joined a peaceful sit-in protesting an official decision to bar **Annie Zhang** (张安妮), **Zhang Lin**’s 10-year-old daughter, from attending a school in Hefei.

Many of the affected HRDs, particularly in Beijing, have been associated with (or inspired by) the New Citizens’ Movement, activists who have sought political, legal, and social reforms in recent years. The prominent legal advocate **Xu Zhiyong** (许志永) spearheaded the movement, which emerged after the Open Constitution Initiative, co-founded by Xu, was banned. Prior

*“One new method of harassment and intimidation is the use of mass media to tarnish the reputation of detained activists or online critics of the government by making them confess wrongdoings, with those videos later shown on China Central Television.”*

*- Chinese activist*

to being seized, some individuals openly identified themselves with the movement, in part by displaying a “Citizen” (公民) logo on their social media profiles.

Taken into custody in July, **Xu Zhiyong** was the first of those identified with the crackdown to be sent to prison. In January 2014, he received four years on a charge of “gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place”—both a singular punishment for a charismatic civic leader, law professor, and one-time elected local legislator, and a broad warning to those who had run afoul of the Party through like-minded advocacy for reforms. Not surprisingly, police prevented many of Xu’s supporters and others who wished to attend the proceedings from getting near the courthouse. Xu and his defense counsel largely kept silent in court to protest his and others’ arbitrary detentions and official violations of legal procedures.<sup>19</sup>

As dozens languished in detention centers—some for longer than legally permitted without going to trial—only a few of these HRDs had their cases heard in 2013. Jiangsu activist **Gu Yimin** (顾义民), whose alleged crime of “inciting subversion of state power” stemmed from posting photos of the 1989 Tiananmen Massacre and planning to hold an event to mark its anniversary, was tried in late September. An Anhui court heard the case in December against activist **Zhang Lin**, who had organized rallies to support his daughter’s right to education (see page 31 for more on Zhang’s case).<sup>20</sup>

Detainees have been subjected to torture, deprived of medical care, and threatened. In Beijing, lawyers for activist **Song Ze** (宋泽), aka **Song Guangqiang** (宋光强), filed a lawsuit against detention center officials for “inflicting intentional harm” and “abuse” after Song was shackled for days at a time, kept awake for round-the-clock interrogations, and not provided medical treatment for illnesses.<sup>21</sup> Seized in June, Shenzhen-based activist **Yang Mingyu** (杨明玉, aka **Yang Lin**, 杨林), was held incommunicado for more than a month, during which time national security officers reportedly warned him that he could disappear by being “put into a bag and thrown to the bottom of the South China Sea, or buried in a pit dug in the desert in the North.”<sup>22</sup> Hubei activist **Liu Jiakai** (刘家财), who has a heart condition, has dealt with declining health since being seized in August.<sup>23</sup> Beijing-based

activist **Cao Shunli** (曹顺利), who was detained in September in reprisal for her activism tied to the Universal Periodic Review of China's human rights record, has also suffered from extremely poor health due to a lack of proper medical care (see page 29 for more on Cao's case).<sup>24</sup>

In several instances, confessions have been obtained, very likely as a result of police torture or other types of coercion. In a video reportedly made in December, financier and philanthropist **Wang Gongquan**, who had been taken into custody two months earlier, admitted to the crime of "gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place" and promised to sever his ties to **Xu Zhiyong**, whom Wang had supported. Wang was subsequently released on "bail awaiting trial" in January, a possible sign that he had shown a willingness to cooperate with authorities and may eventually face a lighter punishment.<sup>25</sup>

It is believed that activists in Jiangxi, who perhaps have faced the most egregious rights violations, were also coerced to admit to crimes.<sup>26</sup> Activist **Liu Ping** (刘萍), tried in marred proceedings in early December, was tortured after being taken into custody in April. The court that heard her case, however, dismissed evidence of mistreatment and refused to call for an investigation into the allegations. Initially delayed in July, the trial for Liu and two other Jiangxi activists, **Li Sihua** (李思华) and **Wei Zhongping** (魏忠平), was suspended in October after their lawyers resigned over violations of the defendants' legal rights and court procedures.<sup>27</sup> (At the time of this report's release, the court had not yet issued a verdict in their case.)

Police regularly prevented lawyers from meeting with detained clients,<sup>28</sup> even resorting to physical assaults in order to intimidate them, and threw other roadblocks in the way when cases went to trial. As hearings sped up in January 2014, court authorities in Beijing employed tactics that have become routine in "politically sensitive" cases: they rejected defense lawyers' requests to have hearings open to the public, arranged to hold trials in small courtrooms with "limited space" for the public, turned down applications by hundreds of people to observe proceedings or serve as witnesses, and limited lawyers' access to case materials. Judicial authorities also refused to have all the Beijing activists detained in connection with the New Citizens' Movement



*While holding activist Yang Mingyu in detention incommunicado, national security officers reportedly threatened that he could disappear by being “put into a bag and thrown to the bottom of the South China Sea, or buried in a pit dug in the desert in the North.”*

tried as co-defendants in a single case, even though prosecutors had accused these HRDs of committing the same offense as a coordinated group. Such circumstances led to courtroom protests and suspended proceedings, as defense lawyers dropped cases and activists decided to give up their attorneys.<sup>29</sup>

2013 saw the forced closure or retreat of outspoken independent groups, including some that have been allowed to register as commercial firms due to restrictions for them to obtain NGO status. In general, groups working on issues of health and discrimination that had more space in previous years faced paralyzing scrutiny. The criminal detentions of **Xu Zhiyong** and others associated with the New Citizens' Movement were quite likely intended to prevent Xu from reviving the Open Constitution Initiative, which authorities shuttered in 2009. In July, officials from the Beijing Bureau of Civil Affairs, accompanied by police, searched the office of the Transition Institute on Social Economic Research, confiscated publications, and issued an order for the group to be shut down. The think tank had worked closely with the Open Constitution Initiative and was especially active in advocacy involving local elections, land rights, migrant labor, tax reform, and democratic transition.<sup>30</sup>

Grassroots leaders of specific causes faced direct harassment as well. In May, police in Guangxi detained, handcuffed, interrogated, and beat activist **Ye Haiyan** (叶海燕), who had been subjected to years of harassment for championing the rights of sex workers and persons infected with HIV/AIDS. Before being taken into custody, both a local chapter of the All-China Women's Federation and a homeowners association had reportedly pressured Ye's landlord to cancel her rental lease.<sup>31</sup> Hunan police issued a 12-day detention in May to **Yu Han** (俞韩), who had organized a parade to promote anti-discrimination on International Day Against Homophobia, which he had hoped would present a positive image of the homosexual community to greater Chinese society.<sup>32</sup>

## JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES LEND A HAND IN REINING IN ONLINE SPEECH & MEDIA

Throughout 2013, Chinese authorities continued to control the Internet and sought to counter activists' heavy reliance on online tools for organizing advocacy campaigns, expressing dissenting views, and disseminating information. Hundreds of online commentators and citizen journalists were detained, including some of China's most influential bloggers, for exposing corruption and discussing "sensitive" topics. The government closed down scores of blogs and *weibo* accounts. And in the name of "maintaining stability," police disrupted events organized online, seizing and questioning citizens in large numbers.<sup>33</sup>

Looking to quell signs of dissent online in 2013, authorities continued to stamp out expression that they perceived as politically or socially disruptive. **Cheng Wanyun** (程婉芸), a Sichuan netizen and accountant, was detained in February for the alleged crime of "inciting subversion of state power" over comments on her *weibo* account critical of President Xi, but she was freed within days after an uproar on social media.<sup>34</sup> In March, Shanghai government censors deleted *weibo* messages posted by poet **Pan Ting** (潘婷) and shut down her account when she urged people to "memorialize" the Huangpu River after corpses of thousands of pigs had been found floating downstream, an incident that spurred criticism of incompetent governance and an official cover-up of environmental hazards.<sup>35</sup> Beijing police in July detained singer and journalist **Wu Hongfei** (吴虹飞) for "creating a disturbance" after she posted language on her *weibo* account that authorities viewed as provocative.<sup>36</sup> In addition, Yunnan-based activist **Bian Min** (边民), who has helped investigate cases of rights violations, was detained in September on suspicion of "illegal business activity," among other alleged offenses, and his *weibo* account was blocked for a time.<sup>37</sup>

*"The interpretation by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate represents the trend of using law and regulations to suppress expressions of dissent."*

*- Chinese human rights lawyer*

In the ongoing “cat-and-mouse” guerrilla battles between increasingly tech-savvy activists and the government’s army of cyber-police, 2013 stood out because of a notorious “interpretation” by China’s highest judicial authorities that criminalizes certain online speech. In September, the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate lent support to the government’s aim to intimidate free online expression and further stifled cyber activism by specifying conditions under which online posts that allegedly “spread rumors” and involved “defamation” would be grounds for criminal punishment.<sup>38</sup> Outlining arbitrary criteria open to abuse, the interpretation dictates that any post, if it has been clicked on or viewed at least 5,000 times, or re-posted at least 500 times, would be considered a “serious offense,” and its author would face imprisonment for up to three years (Article 246 (1) of the Criminal Law).<sup>39</sup>

The interpretation specifies seven situations where online activities that would “severely harm social order and national interests,” including activities “causing negative international influence,” “harming the state’s image and severely endangering national interests,” “inciting ethnic and religious conflicts,” and “instigating mass incidents.” In such perceived cases, a procuratorate has the power to bring criminal charges against those whose Internet postings are considered “defamatory” by authorities; previously, a case could only be prosecuted at the request of an aggrieved party. In addition, the judicial interpretation provides that online activities that allegedly “disrupt social order” are punishable with up to five years in prison (Article 293 of the Criminal Law).

Days after this judicial interpretation took effect, two citizens in Gansu, including a high school student, became among the first known individuals detained under the new standards. Officers in Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County put under criminal detention 16-year-old **Yang Hui** (杨辉) on a charge of “creating a disturbance” after he disclosed doubts about how a local man died. Police had declared the death a suicide, while the man’s family believed that officers had beaten him to death. **Sha Xiaolong** (沙小龙), a migrant laborer, was later given a 10-day administrative detention for sharing information about the case. Besides these two detentions, five others were fined for being associated with posts about the “suicide.” A

public furor erupted over Yang's detention, and he was freed after being locked up for seven days.<sup>40</sup> In an unexpected turn, Yang's case triggered an event that became a textbook example of how Chinese citizens can leverage the Internet to help bring about justice: a Chinese netizen who railed against Yang's detention ended up uncovering documents that implicated the county police chief in a bribery scandal, leading to the chief's suspension.<sup>41</sup>

Less than a week after the detentions occurred in Gansu, police in Hunan detained **Duan Xiaowen** (段小文), a netizen known by the screen name "Uncle Anti-Corruption" (反腐大叔观音土), on the suspected crime of "creating a disturbance." Duan has used the Internet to disclose scandals involving local officials, including forced evictions and demolitions and also a case where a government post was secured through bribery.<sup>42</sup> Days later, Hunan police detained **Yin Weihe** (尹卫和) for going online to expose graft by officials, calling for commemoration of June Fourth victims, and demanding the government pay reparations to individuals detained in the crackdown on peaceful assembly and association (see page 11). Yin was arrested in October for "creating a disturbance" and remains in police custody.<sup>43</sup>

In a move apparently meant to create an atmosphere of intimidation, police went after some of China's most high-profile social media figures—bloggers often referred to as "Big V's," or "verified account users" whose commentaries attract enormous readership. Chinese-American investor **Charles Xue** was detained in August, allegedly for soliciting prostitutes, but more likely in retaliation for speaking out against injustice via his *weibo* account, which has over 12 million followers. Xue, who uses the screen name "Xue Manzi," gave what appeared to be a coerced video confession in September, saying that he had irresponsibly spread unverified information. (At the time of this report's release, Xue had not been brought up on formal criminal charges.)<sup>44</sup> In mid-October, police took into custody on suspicion of "creating a disturbance" the well-known cartoonist and political satirist **Wang Liming** (王立铭), who works under the alias "Rebel Pepper" (变态辣椒). Police interrogated him over online messages that he had sent out about unreported deaths of flood victims in Zhejiang. Authorities also shut down his *weibo* account, which had attracted about 300,000 followers.<sup>45</sup>

*“Defamation and libel are crimes covered by civil lawsuits. That is, only citizens or legal entities that feel they are victims of defamation or libel can bring suit in court. It is not the business of government authorities to bring charges against people who are writing on the Internet.”*

*- Chinese human rights lawyer*

Tightening censorship in cyberspace marched in lockstep with controlling mass media, as police took into custody journalists who sought to expose human rights abuses and official corruption. Photographer and documentary filmmaker **Du Bin** (杜斌), who has worked in the past for *The New York Times*, was held incommunicado after Beijing police seized him in May. His detention was in apparent retaliation for producing a documentary on abuses at the Masanjia Women's Re-education through Labor camp and for a book he authored on the Tiananmen Massacre. He faced charges of "disrupting order of a public place" and "illegal publishing"<sup>46</sup> but was released after being held for a short time. **Hou Zhihui** (侯志辉), a Beijing-based filmmaker, was detained on suspicion of "creating a disturbance" in June after filming petitioners in a black jail.<sup>47</sup> Two journalists with the Guangdong-based newspaper New Express also were detained: **Liu Hu** (刘虎), on suspicion of "libel" in September after he reported on abuses of power by Party cadres, and **Chen Yongzhou** (陈永州), detained weeks later on suspicion of "spreading fabrications that damage the reputation of a business" after he disclosed financial fraud at a manufacturing firm.<sup>48</sup> In addition, **Wang Hanfei** (王寒非), editor of the Hong Kong-based journal "China Special Report," continued serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence in Hunan after publishing articles that disclosed corruption by a local CCP secretary and praised **Liu Xiaobo**. Wang, whose retrial ended in April with no change in his punishment, was originally sentenced in December 2012 on trumped-up charges of "illegal business activity" and "fraud."<sup>49</sup>



## BOLD REPRISALS & VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS LAWYERS

The handful of lawyers willing to handle “politically sensitive” human rights cases over the years have become accustomed to taking risks and negotiating obstacles erected by law-enforcement and judicial authorities in order to defend their clients. In 2013, however, they found an even more hostile environment in which to work. Specifically, judicial authorities employed punitive administrative measures to harass lawyers and disrupt their work, such as threatening to block license renewal, refusing to allow lawyers to change law firms, and intimidating firms that might hire these lawyers. Police and hired thugs even resorted to physical violence to attack or provoke lawyers who sought to visit detained clients or raise objections to unlawful practices.

Far from deterring their efforts, however, these acts of reprisal galvanized China’s far-flung community of beleaguered attorneys. The year saw a surge of new or young lawyers join the ranks of the profession, with a noticeable increase in female lawyers. Responding to frequent threats and assaults, hundreds of defense attorneys banded together under the name “China Human Rights Lawyers Group”(中国人权律师团). They released joint open letters and statements calling for an end to rights violations victimizing defense lawyers, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and interrogations, torture and humiliation, disbarment, and illegal (but increasingly common) security inspections of attorneys at courthouse entrances.<sup>50</sup>

In retaliation against human rights lawyers, judicial authorities failed to renew licenses for dozens of lawyers and some law firms by the end of May, the deadline for annual renewal. Used in the past to obstruct only the most prominent

of rights defense attorneys, this tactic is now routinely used to punish and intimidate such lawyers, with officials rarely providing any explanation for delays. Among those who were unable to obtain renewed licenses by the official deadline in 2013 were **Chen Jihua** (陈继华), **Dong Qianrong** (董前勇), **Guo Haiyue** (郭海跃), **Lan Zhixue** (兰志学), **Liang Xiaojun** (梁小军), **Li Baiguang** (李柏光), **Li Dunrong** (李敦勇), **Li Xiongbing** (黎雄兵), **Lin Qilei** (蔺其磊), **Liu Peifu** (刘培福), **Wang Quanzhang** (王全章), **Wang Yajun** (王雅军), **Wu Hongwei** (邬宏威), **Xie Yanyi** (谢燕益), and **Zhang Quanli** (张全利).<sup>51</sup> Eventually, these lawyers were able to renew their licenses, but the annual threat of disbarment hangs over them.

Lawyers were also threatened with license revocation during the year, and authorities pressured law firms to fire or refuse to hire lawyers as a way of punishing the attorneys for taking on human rights cases. Guangzhou judicial authorities in November warned lawyer **Liu Zhengqing** (刘正清) that they might revoke his license if he continued to represent and appeal the sentence of imprisoned democracy activist **Wang Bingzhang** (王炳章), who is serving life in prison. Officials also accused the lawyer of falsifying his licensing documents.<sup>52</sup> Law professor and lawyer **Zhang Xuezhong** (张雪忠) was suspended in August from his teaching position at East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, apparently for taking on the cases of activists detained in the crackdown on free assembly and association, and for publishing articles about constitutionalism and democracy.<sup>53</sup>

Human rights lawyers continue to face detention or criminal charges in apparent reprisal for their work on behalf of activists. In April, Beijing-based lawyer **Wang Quanzhang** (王全章) was taken into custody in a courtroom and issued a 10-day “judicial detention” in Jiangsu for allegedly being out of order for “speaking loudly during the hearing.” It was the first known instance of a Chinese lawyer being detained by police in a courtroom after presenting a criminal defense. Police detained Wang after he had defended an alleged Falun Gong practitioner and challenged what he considered to be the judges’ violations of procedural rights. The incident sparked concerns about Article 194 of the revised Criminal Procedure Law, which gives judges the power to detain any litigation participant or observer accused of violating courtroom order. Wang was released after three days, after many activists

went to Jiangsu to protest his detention and a deluge of online criticism denouncing the authorities' overreach of power.<sup>54</sup>

In June, judicial authorities in Henan pressured law firms not to hire a lawyer who had represented clients in various human rights cases. Government officials reportedly passed down a verbal order to pressure a firm to fire attorney **Ji Laisong** (姬来松) and then told other firms not to hire him. The sole reason given by officials in blocking Ji's employment was that he had taken part in "civic activities." This was in apparent reference to Ji's participation in a public call for reform of the Re-education through Labor system and for seeking a review of the "tomb-flattening" policy in Henan, where graveyards had been converted into farmland. Officials may have also been bothered by a case that Ji defended involving a victim of involuntary psychiatric commitment.<sup>55</sup>

During the year, violent attacks by police and security guards (and even hired thugs) against human rights lawyers were commonplace. In May, Shandong lawyer **Liu Jinbin** (刘金斌) was severely beaten by national security police after he submitted an application to meet his client **Wei Zhongping** (魏忠平) in Jiangxi.<sup>56</sup> Also in May, police in Sichuan detained eight lawyers, including **Jiang Tianyong** (江天勇), **Liang Xiaojun** (梁晓军), **Tang Jitian** (唐吉田), **Tang Tianhao** (唐天昊), and **Lin Qilei** (蔺其磊). While holding the lawyers on suspicion of "obstructing official business," police violently assaulted them, causing numerous injuries. The lawyers had gone to Sichuan to investigate a "black jail" where more than 200 people were being illegally detained.<sup>57</sup>

In September, Beijing-based attorney **Li Fangping** (李方平) was beaten by a police officer when trying to meet **Yang Hailong** (杨海龙), who was in custody in Shandong after protesting judicial injustice. A police officer refused to grant Li's request to meet Yang, and instead struck and injured Li.<sup>58</sup> In November, police beat lawyer **Cheng Hai** (程海) inside a detention center while Cheng was visiting his client **Ding Jiayi** (丁家喜) and then held the lawyer for several hours before releasing him. In December, unidentified men assaulted lawyer **Li Changqing** (李长青) at the entrance of a courthouse in Shandong. Police and security guards at the scene refused to assist Li, who was representing a client in a forced eviction case.<sup>59</sup>

On two consecutive days in December, thugs and police in Henan attacked lawyers trying to provide legal assistance to a Christian pastor and church staff members who had been detained for weeks without being allowed to see a lawyer. The pastor, **Zhang Shaojie** (张少杰), had been seized presumably for trying to help others seek accountability for rights abuses. The lawyers tried to lodge a protest of police harassment and denial of their clients' right to counsel. Among the lawyers who were assaulted, with some sustaining injuries, were **Liu Weiguo** (刘卫国) and **Yang Xingquan** (杨兴权). In a particularly violent episode, lawyers had to barricade themselves inside a procuratorate building in order to protect themselves. The lawyers called the emergency police number for help after each incident, but police did not dispatch assistance, reportedly saying that it was not their responsibility to find the perpetrators.<sup>60</sup>

## REPRISALS AGAINST ACTIVISTS SEEKING PARTICIPATION IN UN HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEWS

In 2013, one priority of the Chinese government appeared to be blocking civil society activists from participating in reviews of China by UN human rights bodies. China's human rights record was scrutinized by the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in October, and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) conducted a review in September of China's compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The government took these reviews seriously, as they presented opportunities for activists to expose its human rights abuses on an international stage. But the government also saw the opportunity for engineering public relations campaigns to paint itself as an actor faithfully "promoting and protecting" human rights. Under these circumstances, Chinese HRDs who sought to participate in the UPR and CRC reviews and in other UN human rights activities in 2013 became major targets of government harassment and persecution.

It is thus distressing that many UN Member States voted to elect China to a third term as a member of the Human Rights Council (HRC) in November. It was clear that these states had not truly taken into account standards that are required of HRC members, namely "the promotion and protection of human rights" and demonstration that China had "fully cooperated with the Council," including supporting civil society participation in UN human rights activities. Indeed, the government had rejected most recommendations made during the first UPR of China in 2009 while failing to implement "accepted" ones, and has not extended invitations for visits to most UN Special Rapporteurs and the High Commissioner for Human Rights.<sup>61</sup> By the HRC's own measures, the Chinese government has not lived up to its "voluntary pledges" about human rights protections that it made to the international community when it announced it would seek election to the Council.<sup>62</sup>

In the run-up to the UPR in October,<sup>63</sup> activists conducted peaceful demonstrations for months outside of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), demanding authorities respond to their repeated requests over previous years for a role for civil society in China's preparations for the review. (Some of the demonstrators had requested such a role in 2008, before the last UPR involving China. In retaliation, authorities jailed one of the activists **Peng Lanlan** (彭兰岚)<sup>64</sup> and sent others to Re-education through Labor camps, including **Cao Shunli**, one of the activists at the forefront of the most recent drive.) The MFA responded in November 2012 to Cao and her fellow activists' renewed request for public disclosure of the government's process in drafting its state report for the review. In an official document, the MFA asserted that preparing for the UPR is a "diplomatic action" involving "state secrets" that cannot be subjected to a lawsuit filed by citizens, and that the Ministry would not release information about the UPR preparation process to the public.<sup>65</sup> A Beijing court fortified the government's position in August 2013 when it tossed out a suit filed by activists against the MFA.<sup>66</sup>

Beijing police closely monitored the gatherings in front of the MFA between June and October, which attracted as many as 200 participants at one point. Acting on orders from "high level" officials, police forcibly cleared the area four times, and detained and interrogated demonstrators. Two weeks before the UPR, police were told to seize every protester who showed up in front of the MFA, and after the final demonstration was broken up, police swept up dozens of citizens, drew their blood (apparently to identify them), and collected fingerprints.<sup>67</sup>

In September, authorities blocked several activists from going to Geneva, Switzerland, to attend a training program on UN human rights mechanisms and the 24<sup>th</sup> session of the HRC. While preparing to board a plane to Geneva in September, **Cao Shunli** was taken into custody at Beijing Capital International Airport. Cao disappeared into police custody for weeks. Police only disclosed her whereabouts over one month later, and she was formally arrested in October on suspicion of "creating a disturbance."

Another activist **Chen Jianfang** (陈建芳), who is based in Shanghai and had also been involved in the UPR campaign, was detained in Guangzhou

*Despite the Chinese government's flagrant disregard of fundamental human rights principles, China was re-elected in November to a third term on the United Nations Human Rights Council in a politicized vote devoid of serious human rights considerations.*

when trying to board a flight to Geneva on the same day as Cao. After Chen returned to Shanghai, she was detained briefly by police for interrogation and then closely monitored. Chen eventually had to go into hiding for a period of time in November after police raided her mother's home looking for her and took away Chen's computer.<sup>68</sup> In addition, police in Beijing seized **Hu Daliao (胡大料)**, a Henan activist, when she tried to attend a trial in late September, around the time of the UPR on China. Detained on suspicion of "creating a disturbance," Hu had joined the sit-in protests in front of the MFA and engaged in other human rights activities.<sup>69</sup>

One other activist who was to go to Geneva to attend the same training program, **Zhou Weilin**, was detained in Anhui a week before the trip. He was formally arrested in October on a charge of "gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place." The charge cited as "evidence" his participation in rallies in support of the right to an education of **Annie Zhang**, the daughter of dissident **Zhang Lin**.<sup>70</sup> Annie had been taken out of a school in Hefei in February by authorities who cited that her household registration in another city disqualified her for attending the school. For a short time, Annie was detained without any guardian in violation of Chinese law and then placed under house arrest with her father. She was subjected to double discrimination in her right to an education—both on account of her place of birth and, as many supporters believe, because of her father's political beliefs and activities. In July, Anhui police detained **Zhang Lin** for his role in the sit-in and hunger strikes conducted in front of government buildings in support of his daughter, and he was charged with "gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place."<sup>71</sup>

After the review of China in September,<sup>72</sup> the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) expressed myriad concerns in its Concluding Observations, including over reprisals against activists who have advocated for children's rights. This committee also called attention to issues that have been flashpoints for HRDs for many years, such as forced abortions, child trafficking, discrimination in education against rural migrants' children, child labor,<sup>73</sup> and violations against Tibetan and Uyghur children and children of Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>74</sup> The detention in 2013 of several activists, including **Zhou Weilin** and **Zhang Lin** in Anhui, and **Xu Zhiyong** and other



Beijing activists in the New Citizens' Movement who have campaigned for equal education rights, represented a convergence of the two CRC concerns of reprisals against HRDs who oppose government policies and the negative effects of the discriminatory urban-rural *hukou* (or household registration) system that has sometimes been used to punish children for their parents' beliefs or activities.<sup>75</sup> These policies and practices have prevented children from enjoying equal rights to an education as well as health, housing, and other social benefits.

## NEW LEADERS FOLLOW OLD PATTERNS

In 2013, Chinese authorities under the leadership of President Xi Jinping maintained a familiar style of persecuting prominent HRDs by harassing their family members. In June, **Liu Hui** (刘晖) was given an 11-year sentence in Beijing on a concocted “fraud” charge.<sup>76</sup> Liu is the brother-in-law of imprisoned dissident and Nobel laureate **Liu Xiaobo**, who is serving an 11-year sentence for “inciting subversion of state power,” and the brother of **Liu Xia** (刘霞), herself suffering under oppressive house arrest since late 2010. It was reported at the end of the year that **Liu Xia** has been dealing with severe depression, but she has refused to seek medical help for fear that authorities might forcibly commit her to a psychiatric hospital. And in February 2014, Liu was hospitalized with a serious heart ailment.<sup>77</sup> In Shandong, police stepped up intimidation against the relatives of activist **Chen Guangcheng** (陈光诚), who is now living in the United States. Chen’s nephew **Chen Kegui** (陈克贵) continued serving a 39-month prison term for “intentional injury” in connection with his uncle’s escape from house arrest in April 2012.<sup>78</sup>

In a year that did not see as many long sentences handed down to HRDs compared to previous years, except in Tibetan areas and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, some activists were still sent to prison or struggled with poor health that deteriorated in detention. Two Shanghai-based activists **Wang Kouma** (王扣玛) and **Wei Qin** (魏勤) were sentenced in September for 30 and 27 months, respectively, on a charge of “creating a disturbance.” Both had been detained for a year before going to trial. Wang has tried to expose local officials’ criminal behavior that he believes led to his mother’s death in a “black jail.”<sup>79</sup> **Ni Yulan** (倪玉兰), a Beijing housing rights activist disabled years ago by torture at the hands of police, was released from prison in October after serving two-and-a-half years for “creating a disturbance,” and her husband, **Dong Jiqin** (董继勤), was freed in April after two years

of detention. Having been held since April 2011, Ni suffered from health problems that were inadequately treated in detention and is facing an extended period of recovery.<sup>80</sup> It also came to light in the spring of 2013 that two prisoners in poor health and serving lengthy sentences—Hangzhou dissident **Zhu Yufu** (朱虞夫) and Hunan activist **Xie Fulin** (谢福林)—were in need of urgent medical attention.<sup>81</sup>

Suppression of ethnic minorities, particularly Uyghurs and Tibetans, continued to intensify in 2013. Authorities tightened restrictions in Xinjiang by criminalizing forms of Internet use by Uyghurs and, as elsewhere in China, detained large numbers of people due to their online communications.<sup>82</sup> In an especially serious case, two Xinjiang courts in March sentenced 20 Uyghurs to prison on charges of “inciting splittism,” handing down four life sentences—to **Kadirjan Omer** (喀迪尔江·约麦尔), **Memtimin Bekri** (麦麦提敏·拜克热), **Rozi Barat** (肉孜·巴拉提), and **Abdukerim Abliz** (阿布都克热木·阿布力孜)—and 16 other sentences ranging from five to 15 years. The courts found that the defendants had “used the Internet, cell phones, and electronic storage media to organize, lead, and participate in a terrorist organization.” It is believed, however, that the convicted Uyghurs had only listened to foreign radio broadcasts and gone online to discuss issues involving religious and cultural freedom.<sup>83</sup>

Implementing a policy adopted in December 2012, authorities in Tibetan areas criminalized activities tied to self-immolation protests against Chinese rule,<sup>84</sup> particularly religious rites and ceremonies held for those who died after setting themselves on fire. In August, a court in Sichuan issued the first known death sentence tied to this form of protest to a Tibetan man whose wife self-immolated.<sup>85</sup> Ethnic Tibetans were also imprisoned for expressing views about self-immolations as well as Tibetan independence and culture. In Qinghai, a court sentenced **Gartse Jigme**, a writer and monk, to five years for authoring a book about “sensitive” topics.<sup>86</sup> Also in Qinghai, four Tibetans were convicted of “inciting splittism” for allegedly distributing materials with “separatist” content,<sup>87</sup> including photographs and information on self-immolations: **Choepa Gyal** (given a six-year sentence), **Namkha Jam** (six years), **Chagthar** (four years), and **Gonbey** (three years).

In addition, authorities in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) executed a “mass line” campaign ordered by the central government that aimed to elevate loyalty to the CCP, patriotic education, and mass surveillance. Beginning in September 2013, more than 60,000 Party cadres were sent to areas of the TAR, in part to propagate pledges of “love and gratitude” to the CCP and the country. In certain regions, it became mandatory to fly the Chinese national flag atop homes, a placement traditionally reserved for Tibetan prayer flags.<sup>88</sup> Such policies led to an especially severe backlash in the counties of Diru (Chinese: Biru) and Sog (Suo) in Nagchu (Naqu) Prefecture. Authorities responded by deploying armed police to quell public demonstrations, detaining large numbers of Tibetans, and imposing curfews, extra surveillance, and strict limitations on petitioning over personal grievances.<sup>89</sup>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

To guarantee the freedom of Chinese human rights defenders to carry out their work promoting human rights, the Chinese government should:

1. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respect the Chinese Constitution, implement the country's two National Human Rights Action Plans, and keep the promise made in China's "voluntary pledge" to the international community to "promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms";
2. Release human rights defenders who have been detained for exercising and advocating human rights, including the rights of peaceful assembly, association, and expression;
3. Revise the Law on Assembly, Procession and Demonstration, and end the practice of using crimes such as "unlawful assembly" and "gathering a crowd to disrupt public order" to punish participants in peaceful demonstrations;
4. Ensure civil society participation in United Nations human rights activities, including the drafting of National Human Rights Action Plans and other processes involving the Universal Periodic Review, end harassment and reprisals aimed at citizens demanding a role in such activities, and hold legally accountable those government agents who have subjected HRDs to retaliation for their efforts;
5. End harassment and violence against human rights lawyers, including the practice of using the annual evaluation of attorney performance and licensing renewal process as means of intimidation and retaliation, and take effective measures to ensure that lawyers can defend their clients independently and freely without fear of reprisals;

6. Immediately end all other forms of detention without judicial review, such as illegal detention in “black jails” and psychiatric hospitals, and guarantee that deprivations of liberty committed in Re-education through Labor camps are not simply replicated under a system with a new name;
7. Investigate reports of torture and other forms of mistreatment of detainees while in police custody, and hold authorities legally accountable for their actions, ending criminal impunity;
8. Ensure that all citizens of China, including ethnic minority groups and religious groups, can exercise freedom of religion, belief, and private worship.

## NOTES

1. “Human rights defender” is a term used to describe people who, individually or with others, act to promote or protect human rights, according to a definition from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). For more information on the work of human rights defenders, see: OHCHR, Fact Sheet No. 29, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet29en.pdf>.
2. Partial statistics for 2013 were compiled by examining the year’s issues of “China Rights Defense Development Brief ” (中国维权动态), which include reports gathered by the Rights Defense Network (维权网), as well as information provided by Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch (民生观察) and Human Rights Campaign in China (权利运动), among other organizations. For more information on the partial data, see: CHRD, Deprivation of Liberty and Torture/Other Mistreatment of Human Rights Defenders in China (Partial data, updated 12/31/2013), <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/deprivation-of-liberty-and-tortureother-mistreatment-of-human-rights-defenders-in-china-partial-data-updated-6302013/>. For more information on the state of human rights defense in China in 2012, see: CHRD, In the Name of “Stability”: 2012 Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in China, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/03/in-the-name-of-stability-2012-annual-report-on-the-situation-of-human-rights-defenders-in-china/>.
3. *Mingjing News*, “Mingjing Monthly Exclusive Full-Text Post of CPC’s Document No. 9” (《明鏡月刊》獨家全文刊發中共9號文件), August 19, 2013 (retrieved from [city.mirrorbooks.com](http://city.mirrorbooks.com) on January 9, 2014), <http://city.mirrorbooks.com/news/?action-viewnews-itemid-96736>.
4. For more background and information on the UN vote for HRC seats, see: Rights Defense Network, “Over 200 Shanghai Citizens Petition Against China to Become Member State of UN Human Rights Council” (两百余名上海公民联名反对中国成为联合国人权理事会成员国), October 22, 2013, [http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post\\_4701.html?spref=tw](http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post_4701.html?spref=tw); CHRD, “Chinese Government Lacks the Qualifications for Membership on UN Human Rights Council,” November 7, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/chinese-government-lacks-the-qualifications-for-membership-on-un-human-rights-council/>.

5. For background on popular and official criticism of RTL, see: *The New York Times*, "Opposition to Labor Camps Widens in China," December 14, 2012, [http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/15/world/asia/opposition-to-labor-camps-widens-in-china.html?\\_r=2&adxnnl=1&pagewanted=all&adxnnlx=1355925603-G9WvhleABoTBCEf6PNWI3Q&](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/15/world/asia/opposition-to-labor-camps-widens-in-china.html?_r=2&adxnnl=1&pagewanted=all&adxnnlx=1355925603-G9WvhleABoTBCEf6PNWI3Q&).
6. For indications of RTL reform, see: CHRD, "Early Releases of Prominent RTL Detainees May Be Sign of Reform," *China Human Rights Briefing February 8-15, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-uyghur-man-gets-11-years-for-inciting-splittism-disappeared-tibetan-scholar-may-be-serving-20-year-sentence-and-more-28-15-2013/>; and Beijing News, "Many Locations Nationwide Halt RTL Sentences" (全国多地停止劳教审批), July 16, 2013, <http://www.bjnews.com.cn/news/2013/07/16/273616.html>.
7. Xinhua.net, "China to abolish reeducation through labor," November 15, 2013, [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-11/15/c\\_132891921.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-11/15/c_132891921.htm); *Business Recorder*, "China bids halfhearted farewell to re-education camps," December 29, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/china-bids-halfhearted-farewell-to-re-education-camps/>.
8. "Response of the Chinese Government to Questions Concerning the Combined 3rd and 4th Periodic Reports on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child" (CRC/C/CHN/Q/3-4/Add.1), UN CRC -Session 64 (September 16, 2013 - October 4, 2013), [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fCHN%2fQ%2f3-4%2fAdd.1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fCHN%2fQ%2f3-4%2fAdd.1&Lang=en).
9. See examples and background: CHRD, "A Victim's Efforts to Seek Accountability for RTL Stone-Walled," *China Human Rights Briefing December 5-11, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-violence-rtl-victim-seeking-justice-stonewalled-125-1211-2013/>; and Epoch Times, "China Camp Closures Prompt Calls for Compensation," January 6, 2014, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/435329-china-camp-closures-prompt-calls-for-compensationrecompense/>.
10. CHRD, "Chinese Lawyers Concerned About Proposed Substitute for Re-education Through Labor," *China Human Rights Briefing November 14-20, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/chrb-lawyers-warn-against-other-forms-of-arbitrary-detention-to-replace-rtl-1114-1120-2013/>. See English translation of statement: Siweiluozi's Blog, "Statement on the Abolition of Re-education Through Labour (RTL) and Related Problems by Chinese Lawyers for the Protection of Human Rights," November 19, 2013, <http://www.siweiluozi.net/2013/11/statement-on-abolition-of-re-education.html>.
11. For example, see: Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), "Extrajudicial detention still a major issue despite RTL abolition," December 29, 2013, <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/12/extrajudicial-detention-still-a-major-issue-despite-rtl-abolition/>.



12. Since 2009, a significant number of HRDs have received sentences for “subversion” or “incitement” ranging from seven to 11 years. For information on such cases, see: CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Cao Haibo, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/01/prisoner-of-conscience-cao-haibo/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Chen Wei, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/01/prisoner-of-conscience-chen-wei/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Chen Xi, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/01/prisoner-of-conscience-chen-xi/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Li Tie, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/03/prisoner-of-conscience-li-tie/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Liu Xianbin, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/03/prisoner-of-conscience-liu-xianbin/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Liu Xiaobo, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/03/prisoner-of-conscience-liu-xiaobo/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – XieChangfa, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/06/prisoner-of-conscience-xie-changfa/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Zhu Yufu, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/08/prisoner-of-conscience-zhu-yufu/>.
13. For examples of relevant indictments, see: Beijing Municipal People’s Procuratorate, No. 1 Branch Indictment (XuZhiyong), 北京市人民检察院第一分院起诉书 (许志永), <https://docs.google.com/document/d/10hbvRdY-qZ99dZVTxoE-9SaxQ2UCL-RHijuP43MXPQw/pub>; Beijing Municipal Haidian District People’s Procuratorate Indictment (Ding Jiayi, Li Wei), 北京市海淀区人民检察院起诉书 (丁家喜, 李蔚), <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ykWbBiu-3160mKKADCWYIYGKycH0WoNCyJVe7otTnE/pub>; Guangdong Provincial Guangzhou Municipal Tianhe District People’s Procuratorate Indictment (Liu Yuandong), 广东省广州市天河区人民检察院起诉书 (刘远东) (Chinese only), <https://www.facebook.com/ginlian/posts/10152099224549169>.
14. For more information on individual cases, see: CHRD, “Individuals Detained in Crackdown on Peaceful Assembly, Association & Expression,” <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/individuals-detained-in-crackdown-on-assembly-and-association/>.
15. CHRD, “Activists Detained After Staging Protest Calling for Leaders to Disclose Wealth,” *China Human Rights Briefing March 28-April 3, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-activists-detained-for-seeking-public-disclosure-of-top-chinese-officials-wealth-328-43-2013/>; CHRD, “More Trials Held, Suspended in Beijing for New Citizens’ Movement Activists,” *China Human Rights Briefing January 17-30, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-show-trials-of-anti-corruption-activists-held-suspended-117-13014/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Ma Xinli, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/prisoner-of-conscience-ma-xinli/>.
16. See example: CHRD, “More Than 30 Petitioners Seized for Supporting Anti-Corruption Campaign,” *China Human Rights Briefing July 26-31, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-more-than-30-petitioners-detained-for-joining-anti-corruption-campaign-726-31-2013/>.
17. CHRD, “Five More Anti-Corruption Activists Criminally Detained,” *China*

*Human Rights Briefing June 13-20, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/06/more-anti-corruption-crusaders-detained/>.

18. CHRD, "Jiangsu Activists Formally Arrested After Uncovering 'Black Jail,'" *China Human Rights Briefing August 1-7, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-activist-now-detained-one-year-for-seeking-participation-in-upr-81-7-2013/>.
19. CHRD, "Activist Xu Zhiyong Given Four Years; Supporters Blocked From Court, Seized," *China Human Rights Briefing January 17-30, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-show-trials-of-anti-corruption-activists-held-suspended-117-13014/>; CHRD, "Travesty of Justice – Beijing's Show Trials of Civil Society Leaders Xu Zhiyong, Zhao Changqing, & Others," January 23, 2014, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/travesty-of-justice-beijings-show-trials-of-civil-society-leaders-xu-zhiyong-zhao-changqing-others/>.
20. CHRD, "Trial of Anhui Activist Ends without Verdict, Lawyers & Witnesses Harassed," *China Human Rights Briefing December 12 – 18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-violence-against-lawyers-representing-christians-in-henan-many-activists-indicted-1212-1218-2013/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Zhang Lin, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-zhang-lin/>.
21. CHRD, "Activist Tortured in Beijing Detention Center, Lawyers File Lawsuit," *China Human Rights Briefing December 19, 2013 - January 2, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-tibetan-received-6-years-over-self-immolation-cao-shunli-denied-treatment-in-detention-12192013-122014-2/>.
22. CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Yang Lin, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-yang-lin-%C2%9F/>.
23. CHRD, "Detained Hubei Activists Face Declining Health & Mistreatment," *China Human Rights Briefing October 10-16, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-detained-activists-face-worsening-health-mistreatment-denied-access-to-lawyers-and-more-1010-1016-2013/>.
24. CHRD, "Detained Activist Cao Shunli Deprived Treatment for Serious Illnesses," *China Human Rights Briefing December 19, 2013 - January 2, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-tibetan-received-6-years-over-self-immolation-cao-shunli-denied-treatment-in-detention-12192013-122014-2/>; CHRD, "Detained Activist Cao Shunli in Intensive Care After Authorities Repeatedly Deny Treatment," February 20, 2014, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2014/02/detained-activist-cao-shunli-in-intensive-care-after-authorities-repeatedly-deny-treatment/>.
25. *South China Morning Post*, "Rights advocate Wang Gongquan latest to give video confession," December 6, 2013, <http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1373529/rights-advocate-wang-gongquan-latest-give-video-confession>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Wang Gongquan, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-wang-gongquan/>.

26. Radio Free Asia, "Three Xinyu Activists Confess Under Torture, Lawyers Find Significant Procedural Irregularities" (新余三君子均遭刑讯逼供律师发现重大程序违规), December 5, 2013, <http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/sy-12052013095533.html>.
27. CHRD, "Arrested in Recent Crackdown, Activist Liu Ping Mistreated in Detention," *China Human Rights Briefing August 1-7, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-activist-now-detained-one-year-for-seeking-participation-in-upr-81-7-2013/>; CHRD, "Court Rejects Allegations of Torture in Jiangxi Trial of Activists," *China Human Rights Briefing December 5-11, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-violence-rtl-victim-seeking-justice-stonewalled-125-1211-2013/>; CHRD, "Plainclothes Police Disrupt Resumed Trial of 3 Jiangxi Activists, Harass Witnesses and Lawyers," *China Human Rights Briefing November 28-December 4, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-organizer-of-farmers-detained-for-subversion-of-state-power-harassment-violence-against-lawyers-and-more-1128-124-2013/>; CHRD, Submission to the UN on Liu Ping, Wei Zhongping, and Li Sihua – 29 December 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/submission-to-the-un-on-liu-ping-wei-zhongping-and-li-sihua-29-december-2013/>.
28. For examples of lawyers' being denied access to clients, see: CHRD, "Updates on Crackdown on Peaceful Assembly, Free Expression: Prominent Activist XuZhiyong Detained, More Taken Into Custody," *China Human Rights Briefing July 12-18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrd-police-seize-lawyer-after-blocking-visit-to-detained-activist-xu-zhiyong-712-18-2013/>; CHRD, "Detained Guangdong Activist Yang Mingyu Denied Access to Lawyer," *China Human Rights Briefing October 10-16, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-detained-activists-face-worsening-health-mistreatment-denied-access-to-lawyers-and-more-1010-1016-2013/>.
29. See example: CHRD, "More Trials Held, Suspended in Beijing for New Citizens' Movement Activists," *China Human Rights Briefing January 17-30, 2014*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-show-trials-of-anti-corruption-activists-held-suspended-117-13014/>.
30. CHRD, "Police Shut Down Transition Institute, Beijing-Based NGO Think Tank," *China Human Rights Briefing July 12-18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrd-police-seize-lawyer-after-blocking-visit-to-detained-activist-xu-zhiyong-712-18-2013/>.
31. CHRD, "Guangxi Police Detain, Reportedly Beat Sex Rights Activist," *China Human Rights Briefing May 24-30, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-police-restrict-movements-of-activists-as-tiananmen-anniversary-nears-524-30-2013/>.
32. CHRD, "Organizer of Anti-Discrimination Parade Detained in Hunan," *China Human Rights Briefing May 18-23, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-torture-other-mistreatment-by-police-518-23-2013/>.

33. For example, see: CHRD, "Police Sweep Up Guangzhou Netizens Planning Public Gathering to Mark New Year," *China Human Rights Briefing December 21, 2012-January 3, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/01/chrb-policeman-gets-14-year-prison-term-for-pro-democracy-activities-justice-ministry-bars-1989-student-leader-from-practicing-law-and-more-12212012-132013/>.
34. CHRD, "Sichuan Netizen Detained for 'Incitement,' Then Unexpectedly Released," *China Human Rights Briefing February 8-15, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-uyghur-man-gets-11-years-for-inciting-splittism-disappeared-tibetan-scholar-may-be-serving-20-year-sentence-and-more-28-15-2013/>.
35. CHRD, "Shanghai Poet Censored After Urging 'Memorial' for Huangpu River," *China Human Rights Briefing March 16-20, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/03/chrb-tibetans-imprisoned-for-splittism-poet-censored-for-urging-huangpu-river-memorial-316-20-2013/>.
36. CHRD, "Singer, Journalist Wu Hongfei Criminally Detained for Online Expression," *China Human Rights Briefing July 19 -25, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrb-activists-detained-disappeared-and-tortured-after-they-uncovered-illegal-black-jail/>. To view Wu Hongfei's weibo account, see: <http://weibo.com/wuhongfei>.
37. CHRD, "Yunnan Activist Criminally Detained Following Detention of Two Colleagues," *China Human Rights Briefing September 6-11, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-judicial-authorities-lend-support-to-government-crackdown-on-online-expression-96-11-2013/>; CHRD, "Police in Yunnan Detain Individuals Linked to Company Founded by Activist," *China Human Rights Briefing August 29-September 5, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-chinese-citizens-vs-the-government-over-participation-in-universal-periodic-review-829-95-2013/>.
38. For the text of the judicial interpretation in Chinese and English, see: <http://chinacopyrightandmedia.wordpress.com/2013/09/06/interpretation-concerning-some-questions-of-applicable-law-when-handling-uses-of-information-networks-to-commit-defamation-and-other-such-criminal-cases/>.
39. For more on the interpretation, see: Radio Free Asia, "China's SPC and SPP Make Laws Beyond Power? Re-posting 'Defamation' May Be Sentenced" (中国“两高”越权立法？转发“诽谤”信息可获刑), September 9, 2013, [http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/jz-09092013153851.html?utm\\_source=twitterfeed&utm\\_medium=twitter](http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/jz-09092013153851.html?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter); *People's Daily*, "Two Supreme Courts Publish Judicial Interpretation: With Over 500 Re-posts of Defamatory Information Will Be Punished" (两高公布司法解释：诽谤信息被转发达500次可判刑), September 9, 2013, <http://legal.people.com.cn/n/2013/0909/c188502-22860697.html>; Radio Free Asia, "China's Rumors Crackdown Heralding an 'Online Cultural Revolution,'" September 12, 2013, <http://www.rfa.org/english/commentaries/baotong/cultural-revolution-09122013103217.html>.

40. CHRD, "Two Detained for Online Expression as New Judicial Interpretation Takes Effect," *China Human Rights Briefing September 20-25, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-police-detain-online-whistleblowers-as-judicial-interpretation-takes-effect-920-25-2013/>.
41. *The Guardian*, "Chinese police chief suspended after online storm over teenager's detention," September 24, 2013, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/sep/24/chinese-police-chief-suspended-yang-hui-detention>.
42. CHRD, "Anti-Corruption Crusader Detained for Disclosing Officials' Scandals Online," *China Human Rights Briefing September 20-25, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-police-detain-online-whistleblowers-as-judicial-interpretation-takes-effect-920-25-2013/>.
43. CHRD, "Hunan Man Detained for Seeking Justice for June Fourth, Disclosing Corruption Online," *China Human Rights Briefing September 26-October 2, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-missing-activist-cao-shunli-reportedly-detained-on-order-of-ministry-of-foreign-affairs-926-102-2013/>; CHRD, "More Activists Arrested in Crackdown, Cao Shunli's Detention Confirmed," *China Human Rights Briefing October 17-23, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-cao-shunli-detention-confirmed-crackdown-expands-as-china-touts-achievements-at-un-review-1017-23-2013/>.
44. *The New York Times*, "Chinese-American Commentator and Investor Is Arrested in Beijing," August 25, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/26/world/asia/chinese-american-commentator-and-investor-is-arrested-in-beijing.html>; *The Economist*, "Charles Xue 'confession' highlights China's blogging backlash," October 1, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-24182336>; *South China Morning Post*, "Four months after prostitution arrest, influential investor Charles Xue remains uncharged," January 13, 2014, <http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1403009/four-months-after-prostitution-arrest-influential-investor>.
45. ifeng.com, "Cartoonist 'Rebel Pepper' Summoned, Trouble in Mind" (漫画家“变态辣椒”被传唤惹祸记), October 25, 2013, [http://news.ifeng.com/shendu/ndzk/detail\\_2013\\_10/25/30663225\\_0.shtml](http://news.ifeng.com/shendu/ndzk/detail_2013_10/25/30663225_0.shtml).
46. CHRD, "Du Bin Held Incommunicado After Documenting Forced Labor, Tiananmen Massacre," *China Human Rights Briefing June 7-12, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/photographer-documenting-forced-labor-tiananmen-massacre-secretly-detained-67-12-2013/>. For information on the abuses at the Masanjia Women's RTL camp, see: CHRD, "Diary Exposes Torture, Other Horrendous Abuses at Labor Camp for Women," *China Human Rights Briefing April 4-10, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-detainee-diary-reveals-horrendous-abuses-in-womens-labor-camp-44-10-2013/>; and Lens Magazine (视觉杂志), "Secrets of Masanjia Women's Re-education Through Labor Camp" (揭秘辽宁马三家女子劳教所), re-posted by China Digital Times, April 7, 2013, <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/chinese/2013/04/lens%E8%A7%86%E8%A7%89/>.

E6%9D%82%E5%BF%97-%E6%8F%AD%E7%A7%98%E8%BE%BD%E5%AE%81%E9%A9%AC%E4%B8%89%E5%AE%B6%E5%A5%B3%E5%AD%90%E5%8A%B3%E6%95%99%E6%89%80/. In May 2013, a documentary film on the experiences of abuse of Masanjia detainees, “Above the Ghosts’ Heads” (小鬼头上的女人), was released, and it is viewable here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTuk0I2JNiA>. To view a shorter version of the film edited by CHRD, see: <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/videoabove-the-ghosts-heads-the-women-of-masanjia-labor-camp/>. For an introduction to the film, see: <http://zengjinyan.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/short-introduction-of-juvenile-laborers-confined-in-dabao-and-above-ghosts-heads/>.

47. CHRD, “Filmmaker Detained For Recording Petitioners in Black Jail,” *China Human Rights Briefing June 21-27, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/activists-conduct-sit-in-in-beijing-demanding-participation-in-upr-621-27-2013/>.
48. CHRD, “Another Journalist Detained for Exposing Corruption,” *China Human Rights Briefing October 17-23, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-caoshunli-detention-confirmed-crackdown-expands-as-china-touts-achievements-at-un-review-1017-23-2013/>; CHRD, “Journalist Arrested for Exposing Violations by Officials,” *China Human Rights Briefing October 10-16, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-detained-activists-face-worsening-health-mistreatment-denied-access-to-lawyers-and-more-1010-1016-2013/>. For another related report, see: CHRD, “Citizen Journalist Criminally Detained in Beijing for Filming a Demonstration,” *China Human Rights Briefing December 19, 2013-January 2, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/01/chrb-tibetan-received-6-years-over-self-immolation-caoshunli-denied-treatment-in-detention-12192013-122014-2/>.
49. CHRD, “Journal Editor Sentenced for Disclosing Official Corruption,” *China Human Rights Briefing April 4-10, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-detainee-diary-reveals-horrendous-abuses-in-womens-labor-camp-44-10-2013/>.
50. Rights Defense Network, “Lawyers & Figures From Various Fields Release ‘Letter Calling for Reinstatement of Professional Rights for Lawyers of Conscience,’” (律师和各界人士发起“恢复良心律师执业权利呼吁书”), October 22, 2013, [http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post\\_9937.html?spref=tw](http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/10/blog-post_9937.html?spref=tw). The following individual cases of abuse partly inspired these statements but are not discussed in this report: CHRD, “Lawyer Tang Jitian Detained 5 Days for Trying to Assist Client,” *China Human Rights Briefing October 17-23, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-caoshunli-detention-confirmed-crackdown-expands-as-china-touts-achievements-at-un-review-1017-23-2013/>; Rights Defense Network, “Lawyer Zhang Jun Detained for Refusing Security Check, Many Rights Defense Lawyers Issue Statement in Protest” (张军律师因拒绝安检遭拘留, 众维权律师发声明抗议), November 28, 2013, [http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/11/blog-post\\_8154.html](http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/11/blog-post_8154.html).

51. CHRD, "Dozens of Human Rights Lawyers Face Hurdles in Getting Licenses Renewed," *China Human Rights Briefing May 31-June 6, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/chrb-authorities-delay-renewal-of-licenses-for-dozens-of-rights-lawyers-531-66-2013/>.
52. CHRD, "Lawyer Representing a Political Prisoner Threatened by Judicial Authorities," *China Human Rights Briefing November 21-27, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/chrb-new-allegations-of-torture-lawyer-for-a-political-prisoner-threatened-with-disbarment-1121-1127-2013/>; Rights Defense Network, "Lawyer Liu Shihui: License of Lawyer Liu Zhengqing in Jeopardy for Trying to Meet With Imprisoned Activist Wang Bingzhang" (刘士辉：因办理王炳章会见事宜，刘正清律师牌岌岌可危), [http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/11/blog-post\\_7192.html?spref=tw](http://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2013/11/blog-post_7192.html?spref=tw).
53. CHRD, "Law Professor Suspended for Political Expression & Defending Detained Activists," *China Human Rights Briefing August 22-28, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-law-professor-suspended-in-reprisal-for-representing-detained-activists-822-28-2013/>.
54. CHRD, "Lawyer Given 'Judicial Detention,' Released After Public Uproar," *China Human Rights Briefing April 4-10, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-detainee-diary-reveals-horrendous-abuses-in-womens-labor-camp-44-10-2013/>.
55. CHRD, "Henan Authorities Use New Form of Reprisal to Block Human Rights Lawyer From Practicing Law," *China Human Rights Briefing July 12-18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrd-police-seize-lawyer-after-blocking-visit-to-detained-activist-xu-zhiyong-712-18-2013/>.
56. CHRD, "Lawyer Assaulted by Police After Requesting Meeting With Detained Jiangxi Activist," *China Human Rights Briefing May 9-14, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/7768/>.
57. CHRD, "Sichuan Police Detain, Physically Assault Human Rights Lawyers," *China Human Rights Briefing May 9-14, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/7768/>.
58. CHRD, "Shandong Police Assault Human Rights Lawyer Who Tried to Visit Detained Client," *China Human Rights Briefing August 29-September 5, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-chinese-citizens-vs-the-government-over-participation-in-universal-periodic-review-829-95-2013/>.
59. CHRD, "New Incidents of Violence Against Human Rights Lawyers," *China Human Rights Briefing November 28-December 4, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-organizer-of-farmers-detained-for-subversion-of-state-power-harassment-violence-against-lawyers-and-more-1128-124-2013/>.
60. CHRD, "Henan Church Leader Seized, Supporters and Family Members Beaten," *China Human Rights Briefing November 14-20, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/11/chrb-church-leader-seized-supporters-and-family-members-beaten-1114-20-2013/>.

com/2013/11/chrb-lawyers-warn-against-other-forms-of-arbitrary-detention-to-replace-rtl-1114-1120-2013/; CHRD, "Henan Church Group Lawyers Attacked Trying to Meet Clients," *China Human Rights Briefing December 12-18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-violence-against-lawyers-representing-christians-in-henan-many-activists-indicted-1212-1218-2013/>.

61. For more information, see: CHRD, "Chinese Government Lacks the Qualifications for Membership on UN Human Rights Council," November 7, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/chinese-government-lacks-the-qualifications-for-membership-on-un-human-rights-council/>.
62. For more information on China's candidacy for the Human Rights Council and the government's voluntary pledges made as a Member State of the United Nations, see: "Note verbale dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly," [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/90](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/90).
63. Prior to UPR, CHRD submitted recommendations to the HRC for the Chinese government: "CHRD Suggestions for UPR Recommendations to China," October 15, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrd-suggestions-for-upr-recommendations-to-china-2/>.
64. CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Peng Lanlan, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/08/prisoner-of-conscience-peng-lanlan/>.
65. CHRD, "China Cites 'State Secrets' in Rejecting Civil Society Participation in Universal Periodic Review," April 2, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/china-cites-state-secrets-in-rejecting-civil-society-participation-in-universal-periodic-review/>.
66. CHRD, "Court Ruling Shields Official Refusal to Disclose Information on UPR," *China Human Rights Briefing August 29-September 5, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-chinese-citizens-vs-the-government-over-participation-in-universal-periodic-review-829-95-2013/>.
67. CHRD, "China Must Stop Excluding Civil Society From UN Human Rights Review," October 7, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/china-must-stop-excluding-civil-society-from-un-human-rights-review/>.
68. CHRD, "Chinese Authorities Block Two Activists From Attending Training on UN Human Rights Mechanisms, Disappear One," September 17, 2013, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chinese-authorities-block-two-activists-from-attending-training-on-un-human-rights-mechanisms-disappear-one/>; CHRD, Submission to UN on Chen Jianfang, September 19, 2013, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/submission-to-un-on-chen-jianfang-september-19-2013/>; CHRD, "More Activists Arrested in Crackdown, Cao Shunli's Detention Confirmed," *China Human Rights Briefing October 17-23, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-cao-shunlis-detention-confirmed-crackdown->



expands-as-china-touts-achievements-at-un-review-1017-23-2013/; CHRD, "Lawyer Met Cao Shunli, Confirmed Arrest and Serious Illness," *China Human Rights Briefing* October 24-31, 2013, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/11/chrb-arrest-of-cao-shunli-confirmed-mysterious-death-of-petitioner-in-custody-and-more-1024-31-2013/>; CHRD, "Activist Chen Jianfang Disappeared, Police Raided Residence – Chinese Authorities Intensify Reprisals Ahead of UN Human Rights Council Election," November 5, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/activist-chen-jianfang-disappeared-police-raided-residence-chinese-authorities-intensify-reprisals-ahead-of-un-human-rights-council-election/>.

69. CHRD, "Newest Detainee in Ongoing Crackdown: Hu Daliao," *China Human Rights Briefing* October 3-9, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-detained-activists-denied-access-to-lawyers-or-bail-request-latest-detention-103-109-2013/>.
70. CHRD, Zhou Weilin – Prisoner of Conscience, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2014/01/prisoner-of-conscience-zhou-weilin/>; CHRD, "Activist's Daughter Blocked From Attending School for Past 6 Weeks," *China Human Rights Briefing* April 4-10, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-detainee-diary-reveals-horrendous-abuses-in-womens-labor-camp-44-10-2013/>. Another activist involved in the UPR movement, Peng Lanlan, was finally freed in August 2013 after being detained for nearly a year on suspicion of "obstructing official business." See: CHRD, Peng Lanlan – Prisoner of Conscience, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/08/prisoner-of-conscience-peng-lanlan/>.
71. CHRD, "Trial of Anhui Activist Ends without Verdict, Lawyers & Witnesses Harassed," *China Human Rights Briefing* December 12-18, 2013, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-violence-against-lawyers-representing-christians-in-henan-many-activists-indicted-1212-1218-2013/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Zhang Lin, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-zhang-lin/>.
72. Prior to the review, CHRD submitted its own report to the CRC on the rights of Chinese children: "CHRD Releases Report on Rights of the Child in China: 'Flowers of the Country': Mistreated and Abused," September 3, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrd-releases-report-on-rights-of-the-child-in-china-flowers-of-the-country-mistreated-and-abused/>.
73. CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4, para. 32, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fCHN%2fCO%2f3-4&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fCHN%2fCO%2f3-4&Lang=en).
74. CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4, paras. 24, 26, 28.
75. CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4, paras. 11, 20.
76. CHRD, "Liu Xiaobo's Brother-in-law Sentenced to 11 Years in Prison,"

*China Human Rights Briefing June 7-12, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/photographer-documenting-forced-labor-tiananmen-massacre-secretly-detained-67-12-2013/>.

77. Reuters, "Wife of China's jailed Nobel Laureate suspected of suffering severe depression," December 2, 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/02/us-china-dissident-wife-idUSBRE9B108V20131202>; CHRD, "Liu Xia Hospitalized With Heart Ailment," *China Human Rights Briefing February 21-27, 2014*, <http://chrdnet.com/2014/02/chrb-214-272014-police-beat-former-masanjia-labor-camp-detainees-uyghur-scholar-arrested/>.
78. CHRD, "One Year After Chen Guangcheng's Escape: Authorities Intimidate & Intensify Harassment Against Relatives," *China Human Rights Briefing April 26-May 1, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-police-torture-activists-involved-in-anti-corruption-campaign-426-51-2013/>.
79. CHRD, "Two Shanghai Activists Sent to Prison for Rights Activism," *China Human Rights Briefing September 12-19, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-two-activists-sentenced-after-one-year-in-detention-912-19-2013/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Wang Kouma, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-wang-kouma/>; CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Wei Qin, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/12/prisoner-of-conscience-wei-qin/>.
80. CHRD, Prisoner of Conscience – Ni Yulan, <http://chrdnet.com/2011/04/prisoner-of-conscience-ni-yulan/>.
81. CHRD, "Worsening Health of Ailing Political Prisoners Zhu Yufu, Xie Fulin," *China Human Rights Briefing May 15-17, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-political-prisoners-zhu-yufu-and-xie-fulin-critically-ill-515-17-2013/>.
82. Uyghur Human Rights Project, "New Internet measures indicate increased curbs on Uyghur freedom of speech," October 8, 2013, <https://uhrp.org/press-release/new-internet-measures-indicate-increased-curbs-uyghur-freedom-speech.html>.
83. CHRD, "20 Uyghurs Harshly Sentenced for 'Inciting Splittism,'" *China Human Rights Briefing March 21-27, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/03/chrb-uyghurs-harshly-punished-on-political-charges-321-27-2013/>. For more details about the convicted Uyghurs, see: The Uyghur American Association, "Uyghur American Association condemns sentences handed down to 20 Uyghurs," March 27, 2013, <https://uyghuramerican.org/article/uyghur-american-association-condemns-sentences-handed-down-20-uyghurs.html>. In February 2013, a website focusing on news about Uyghurs reported on the previously unknown case of Mirhemitjan Muzepper (米尔哈米提江·木扎派尔), who has been serving an 11-year sentence for "inciting splittism," allegedly for translating Chinese-language news about Kashgar City while working as a translator for Phoenix TV News. For more information on this case, see: CHRD, "Uyghur Man Serving Previously Unreported 11-Year Sentence for

'Inciting Splittism,'" *China Human Rights Briefing February 8-15, 2013*, <http://www.chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-uyghur-man-gets-11-years-for-inciting-splittism-disappeared-tibetan-scholar-may-be-serving-20-year-sentence-and-more-28-15-2013/>.

84. The NGO Free Tibet recorded 25 self-immolations by Tibetans in 2013, down from more than 80 the previous year. According to the NGO, more than 120 Tibetans have self-immolated in protest against CCP rule since February 2009, with all but one of these incidents occurring since March 2011. For more information, see: <http://www.freetibet.org/news-media/na/full-list-self-immolations-tibet>.
85. CHRD, "Tibetan Man Gets Death Sentence for Wife's Self-Immolation," *China Human Rights Briefing August 15-21, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-activist-guo-feixiong-detained-in-crackdown-as-known-arrests-reach-25-815-21-2013/>.
86. CHRD, "Tibetan Writer Sentenced to 5 Years for Book on Self-Immolations, Other Charged Topics," *China Human Rights Briefing May 18-23, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-torture-other-mistreatment-by-police-518-23-2013/>.
87. CHRD, "Qinghai Courts Sentence 12 Tibetans for 'Inciting Splittism,' 'Illegal Demonstration,'" *China Human Rights Briefing April 11-18, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/04/chrb-courts-sentence-12-tibetans-on-trumped-up-charges-april-11-18-2013/>.
88. CHRD, "Government's 'Mass-Line' Policy in Tibet: Influx of CCP Cadres & Resistance by Tibetans," *China Human Rights Briefing October 3-9, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-detained-activists-denied-access-to-lawyers-or-bail-request-latest-detention-103-109-2013/>.
89. For more information on the human rights situation in Tibet in 2013, see: CHRD, "Crackdown on Foreign News in Tibetan Areas Aimed at Controlling Monasteries," *China Human Rights Briefing January 24-31, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-family-sees-chen-kegui-for-first-time-since-detention-last-april-chrb-calls-for-halt-to-execution-of-li-yan-and-more-january-24-31-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans Harshly Sentenced as Courts Enforce Criminalization of Self-Immolation Protests," *China Human Rights Briefing February 1-7, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-chinese-authorities-criminalize-tibetans-for-inciting-self-immolations-hebei-petitioner-may-be-permanently-disabled-after-rtl-term-february-1-7-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetan Scholar Disappeared After 2008 Protests in Lhasa, Possibly Serving 20-Year Sentence," *China Human Rights Briefing February 8-15, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-uyghur-man-gets-11-years-for-inciting-splittism-disappeared-tibetan-scholar-may-be-serving-20-year-sentence-and-more-28-15-2013/>; CHRD, "Self-Immolations in Tibetan Areas Surpass 100, More Burn Themselves to Death," *China Human Rights Briefing February 16-21, 2013*, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/02/chrb-self-immolation-of-tibetans-and-in-jiangxi-province-shanghai-activist-held->

incommunicado-for-5-months-and-more-february-16-21-2013/; CHRD, "Several Tibetan Monks, Singer Sentenced to Prison in Qinghai," *China Human Rights Briefing* March 9-15, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/03/chrd-several-tibetans-sent-to-prison-petitioners-detained-during-sensitive-period-and-more-39-315-2013/>; CHRD, "Three Tibetans Imprisoned for 'Inciting Splittism,'" *China Human Rights Briefing* March 16-21, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/03/chrb-tibetans-imprisoned-for-splittism-poet-censored-for-urging-huangpu-river-memorial-316-20-2013/>; CHRD, "Official Manual for Police in Tibetan Areas Addresses Trauma of 'Maintaining Stability,'" *China Human Rights Briefing* May 15-17, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/05/chrb-political-prisoners-zhu-yufu-and-xie-fulin-critically-ill-515-17-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans Sentenced for Holding Religious Rituals for Man Who Self-Immolated," *China Human Rights Briefing* June 7-12, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/photographer-documenting-forced-labor-tiananmen-massacre-secretly-detained-67-12-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetan Singers Secretly Sentenced for Album With Political, Religious Themes," *China Human Rights Briefing* June 13-20, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/06/more-anti-corruption-crusaders-detained/>; CHRD, "Tibetans Attacked, Injured While Celebrating Dalai Lama's Birthday, Government 'Policy Shift' on Religious Leader Open to Question," *China Human Rights Briefing* July 5-11, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrb-chinese-court-set-to-put-anti-corruption-activists-on-trial-75-11-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetan Monk Gets 10-Year Sentence on 'Intentional Homicide' Charge Tied to Self-Immolations," *China Human Rights Briefing* July 12-28, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/07/chrd-police-seize-lawyer-after-blocking-visit-to-detained-activist-xu-zhiyong-712-18-2013/>; CHRD, "Five Tibetans Sentenced for Alleged Participation in Secret Political Group" and "Tibetan Monks Given 30 Months in Prison for 'Harboring Criminals,'" *China Human Rights Briefing* August 1-7, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/08/chrb-activist-now-detained-one-year-for-seeking-participation-in-upr-81-7-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans Sentenced in Connection With 2012 Protests in Qinghai," *China Human Rights Briefing* August 29-September 5, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-chinese-citizens-vs-the-government-over-participation-in-universal-periodic-review-829-95-2013/>; CHRD, "Three Monks Sentenced to Prison in Sichuan," *China Human Rights Briefing* September 12-19, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/09/chrb-two-activists-sentenced-after-one-year-in-detention-912-19-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans Secretly Detained, Elderly Man Sentenced for Pro-Dalai Lama Slogans," "Government Intensifies Clampdown on Peaceful Protest & Expression in Tibetan County," *China Human Rights Briefing* October 17-23, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/10/chrb-cao-shunlis-detention-confirmed-crackdown-expands-as-china-touts-achievements-at-un-review-1017-23-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans in Biru County Continue to Face Crackdown," *China Human Rights Briefing* November 14-20, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/11/chrb-lawyers-warn-against-other-forms-of-arbitrary-detention-to-replace-rtl-1114-1120-2013/>; CHRD, "Tibetans in Diru County Sentenced Amidst Ongoing Crackdown," *China Human Rights Briefing* November 24-28, 2013, <http://chrdnet.com/2013/12/chrb-organizer-of-farmers-detained-for-subversion-of-state-power-harassment-violence-against-lawyers-and-more-1128-124-2013/>.

# APPENDIX I: INDIVIDUALS CRIMINALLY DETAINED, ARRESTED, OR DISAPPEARED IN CRACKDOWN ON PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY, ASSOCIATION & EXPRESSION (AS OF MARCH 1, 2014)

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY						
Name	Gender	Date Seized	Detention/Arrest	Case Status	Place of Detention	Criminal Charges
Ma Xinli (马新立)	M	March 31, 2013	Arrested May 7, 2013	Released on bail, February 21, 2014	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Yuan Dong (袁冬)	M	March 31, 2013	Arrested May 7, 2013	Tried January 24, 2014; sentenced 18 months	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Zhang Baocheng (张宝成)	M	March 31, 2013	Arrested May 7, 2013	Tried January 24, 2014	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Li Wei (李蔚)	M	April 10, 2013	Arrested May 17, 2014	Tried January 27, 2014	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Qi Yueying (齐月英)	F	April 18, 2013	Arrested April 28, 2013	Released on bail January 3, 2014	Chaoyang District Detention Center	Spreading false information
Ding Jiaxi (丁家喜)	M	April 17, 2013	Arrested May 24, 2013	Indicted December 13, 2013	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Zhao Changqing (赵常青)	M	April 18, 2013	Arrested May 24, 2013	Indicted December 13, 2013	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Xu Nailai (许乃来) of Tianjin	M	May 27, 2013	Criminally detained late June, 2013		Chaoyang District Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
He Bin (何斌) of Hubei	M	May 27, 2013	Criminally detained late June, 2013		Chaoyang District Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Zhao Zhenjia (赵振甲) of Liaoning	M	June 9, 2013	Arrested July 16, 2013		Haidian District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Zhang Fuying (张福英) of Liaoning	M	June 13, 2013	Arrested July 16, 2013		Haidian District Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Zhang Xiangzhong (张向忠) of Shandong	M	July 2, 2013	Arrested August 8, 2013		Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Credit card fraud
Li Gang (李刚)	M	July 12, 2013	Criminally detained August 16, 2013		Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Li Huanjun (李焕君)	F	July 12, 2013	Arrested August 16, 2013		Beijing No. 1 Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Xu Zhiyong (许志永)	M	July 16, 2013	Arrested August 22, 2013	Tried January 22, 2014; sentenced 4 years	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

Name	Gender	Date Seized	Detention/Arrest	Case Status	Place of Detention	Criminal Charges
Song Ze (宋泽, aka Song Guangqiang, 宋光强)	M	July 12, 2013	Arrested August 16, 2013	Released on bail January 16, 2014	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Wang Gongquan (王功权)	M	September 13, 2013	Arrested October 20, 2013	Released on bail January 22, 2014	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Cao Shunli (曹顺利)	F	September 14, 2013	Arrested October 21, 2013	Released on medical bail February 27, 2014	Chaoyang District Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Lin Zheng (林峥)	M	September 15, 2013	Criminally detained September 16, 2013		Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Hu Daliao (胡大料)	F	September 26, 2013	Criminally detained September 27, 2013		Fengtai District Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Hou Xin (侯欣)	F	March 31, 2013	Released on bail April 12, 2013	Tried January 23, 2014; no criminal sentence	Beijing No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Deng Zhibo (邓志波) of Jilin	M	May 18, 2013		Released on bail July 25, 2013	Xicheng District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt public order
Zhang Jixin (张继新)	F	May 18, 2013		Released on bail July 25, 2013	Xicheng District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt public order
Ying Jinxian (应金仙) of Zhejiang	F	May 18, 2013		Released on bail July 26, 2013	Xicheng District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Zhao Guangjun (赵广军) of Liaoning	M	May 18, 2013		Released on bail July 26, 2013	Fengtai District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt public order & creating a disturbance
Zhu Pingping (朱萍萍) of Shanghai	F	May 18, 2013		Released on bail July 26, 2013	Fengtai District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt public order & creating a disturbance
Wang Yonghong (王永红)	M	April 15, 2013	Released on bail November 20, 2013	Indicted mid-December, 2013	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Sun Hanhui (孙含会)	M	April 17, 2013		Released on bail November 20, 2013	Beijing No. 3 Detention Center	Unlawful assembly
Cheng Yulan (程玉兰)	F	June 3, 2013	Arrested August 16, 2013		Beijing No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

JIANGXI PROVINCE						
Name	Gender	Date Seized	Detention/Arrest	Case Status	Place of Detention	Criminal Charges
Liu Ping (刘萍)	F	April 28, 2013	Arrested June 4, 2013	Tried December 2, 2013	Xinyu City Detention Center	Unlawful assembly, Using a cult to undermine implementation of the law, and gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Wei Zhongping (魏忠平)	M	April 28, 2013	Arrested June 4, 2013	Tried December 2, 2013	Xinyu City Detention Center	Unlawful assembly, Using a cult to undermine implementation of the law, and gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Li Sihua (李思华)	M	April 28, 2013	Arrested June 4, 2013	Tried December 2, 2013	Fenyi County Detention Center	Unlawful assembly
Li Xuemei (李学梅)	F	April 27, 2013		Released in mid-May, 2013, under surveillance		
Zou Guiqin (邹桂琴)	F	April 27, 2013		Released in mid-May, 2013, under surveillance		
HUBEI PROVINCE						
Huang Wenxun (黄文勋) of Guangdong	M	May 25, 2013	Arrested July 13, 2013		Jiayu County Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
Yuan Fengchu (袁奉初, aka Yuan Bing, 袁兵) of Guangdong	M	May 25, 2013	Arrested July 13, 2013		Jiayu County Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
Yuan Xiaohua (袁小华) of Guangdong	M	May 25, 2013	Arrested July 13, 2013		Jiayu County Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
Liu Jiakai (刘家财)	M	August 3, 2013	Arrested September 18, 2013		Yichang City No.1 Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Li Yinli (李银莉)	F	May 25, 2013		Released on bail July 13, 2013	Chibi City Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
GUANGDONG PROVINCE						
Liu Yuandong (刘远东)	M	February 23, 2013	Arrested April 4, 2013	Tried January 24, 2014	Tianhe District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place, Fraudulent reporting of capital during incorporation of a company

Name	Gender	Date Seized	Detention/Arrest	Case Status	Place of Detention	Criminal Charges
Yang Lin (杨林, aka Yang Mingyu, 杨明玉)	M	June 12, 2013	Arrested July 19, 2013		Futian District Detention Center (missing)	Inciting subversion of state power
Yang Tingjian (杨霆剑, aka Yang Hui, 杨徽)	M	Late May 2013	Arrested, Disappeared			
Guo Feixiong (郭飞雄, aka Yang Maodong, 杨茂东)	M	August 8, 2013	Arrested September 11, 2013		Tianhe District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Sun Desheng (孙德胜)	M	August 13, 2013	Arrested October 16, 2013		Tianhe District Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
JIANGSU PROVINCE						
Gu Yimin (顾义民)	M	June 1, 2013	Arrested June 14, 2013	Tried September 29, 2013	Changshu City Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
Ding Hongfen (丁红芬)	F	June 22, 2013	Arrested August 6, 2013		Wuxi City No. 2 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Qu Fengsheng (瞿峰盛)	F	June 22, 2013	Arrested August 6, 2013		Wuxi City No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Shen Aibin (沈爱斌)	M	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained July 3, 2013		Wuxi City No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Shen Guodong (沈果冬)	M	July 5, 2013	Arrested August 6, 2013		Wuxi City No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Yin Xijin (殷锡金)	M	July 5, 2013	Arrested August 6, 2013		Wuxi City No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Wu Ping (吴萍)	M	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Xu Haifeng (许海凤)	F	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Shi Gaohong (施高洪)	M	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Hua Xiaoping (华晓平)	M	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Yin Baimei (殷白妹)	F	June 26, 2013	Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order
Zheng Bingyuan (郑炳元)			Criminally detained	Released early August, 2013		Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order



ANHUI PROVINCE						
Name	Gender	Date Seized	Detention/Arrest	Case Status	Place of Detention	Criminal Charges
Zhang Lin (张林)	M	July 19, 2013	Arrested August 22, 2013	Tried December 18, 2013	Bengbu City No. 1 Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Zhou Weilin (周维林)	M	September 6, 2013	Arrested October 14, 2013		Feixi County Detention Center	Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place
Yao Cheng (姚诚)	M	September 3, 2013	Criminally detained September 3, 2013	Indicted mid-December, 2013		
HUNAN PROVINCE						
Yin Weihe (尹卫和)	M	September 7, 2013	Arrested October 11, 2013		Xiangxiang City Detention Center	Creating a disturbance
Zhao Fengsheng (赵枫生)	M	November 28, 2013	Criminally detained November 28, 2013		Hengyang County Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power
Chen Yongzhou (陈永州)	M	October 18, 2013	Arrested October 30, 2013		Changsha City No. 1 Detention Center	Spreading fabrications that damage the reputation of a business
YUNNAN PROVINCE						
Bian Min (边民, aka Dong Rubin, 董如彬)	M	September 10, 2013	Arrested October 16, 2013		Wuhua District Detention Center	Falsely reporting company's registered capital, illegal business operations & creating a disturbance
XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION						
Zhao Haitong (赵海通)	M	Mid-August, 2013	Arrested September 12, 2013		Urumqi City Liudaowan Detention Center	Inciting subversion of state power

## APPENDIX II: PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE PROFILES

Selection of profiles by CHRD of activists detained in 2013

Ding Jiayi (丁家喜)  
Guo Feixiong (郭飞雄)  
Huang Wenxun (黄文勋)  
Liu Ping (刘萍)  
Xu Zhiyong (许志永)  
Zhang Lin (张林)  
Zhao Changqing (赵常青)

To view more profiles, please see:

<http://www.chrdnet.com/category/prisoners-of-conscience/>

## DING JIAXI · 丁家喜



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* N/A

*Trial Date:* N/A

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* April 17, 2013 (detained); May 24, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Beijing No. 3 Detention Center

### BACKGROUND

Ding Jiayi, a Beijing-based rights lawyer, was taken into custody in April 2013 after he was involved in an anti-corruption campaign calling for the disclosure of top Chinese officials' financial assets. Police had been closely monitoring his role in the "New Citizens Movement," a loose network of activists spearheaded by the professor and legal advocate Xu Zhiyong (许志永) that has promoted social justice and political and legal reforms.

Born in 1968, Ding Jiayi began his activism in 2010 by pushing for the right of migrant workers' children to take college entrance exams at the location of their current residence rather than needing to return to a place of origin. He also has offered legal assistance and provided support to petitioners in Beijing.

## GUO FEIXIONG · 郭飞雄



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* N/A

*Trial Date:* N/A

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* August 8, 2013 (detained); September 11, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Tianhe District Detention Center (Guangdong Province)

### BACKGROUND

Guo Feixiong (also known as Yang Maodong, 杨茂东) is a prominent human rights lawyer from Guangzhou. He was criminally detained in August 2013 and formally arrested a month later in a nationwide crackdown on freedom of assembly, association, and expression that began the previous March. Guo was not allowed access to a lawyer until mid-November, and the lawyer reported that the activist had staged a hunger strike for over 20 days to protest the criminal charge against him. Police in Guangzhou accused Guo of organizing rallies in front of the *Southern Weekly* headquarters in January 2013, organizing a campaign calling on the government to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and also leading an anti-corruption campaign.

Born in 1966, Guo Feixiong began his activism in 2003 by defending many cases of rights violations. In 2006, Guo was sentenced to five years in prison for “illegal business operations” for publishing a book criticizing government corruption. During his imprisonment, Guo was tortured and suffered other mistreatments such as being beaten when he staged a hunger strike. After his release in 2011, Guo continued to provide legal assistance to others and to push for democratic change in China. Guo has also been involved with the “New Citizens’ Movement,” a loose group of activists working towards social justice and political and legal reforms.

## HUANG WENXUN · 黄文勋



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Inciting subversion of state power

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* N/A

*Trial Date:* N/A

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* June 8, 2013 (detained); July 13, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Jiayu County Detention Center (Hubei Province)

### BACKGROUND

From Guangdong Province, Huang Wenxun was arrested in Hubei while on an “advocacy tour” called “Enlightening China,” which was intended to encourage citizen activism and spread ideas of democracy and rule of law. The tour, initiated by Huang, began in April 2013 and had stopped at nine cities before arriving at Chibi City, where Huang was detained along with other activists. Police initially put Huang under administrative detention for “unlawful assembly,” but then later criminally detained and arrested him on a different charge. Huang was reportedly tortured with electric shocks while in detention.

Born in 1990, Huang has studied at Zhongshan University in Guangdong, and began his activism in 2011, when he took to the streets to support prisoners of conscience and promote democracy. He was detained multiple times in 2013 for protesting, including calling for top Chinese leaders Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao to disclose their personal wealth.

## LIU PING · 刘萍



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Unlawful assembly, using a cult to undermine implementation of law, and gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* Yushui District People's Court (Jiangxi Province)

*Trial Date:* December 3, 2013

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* April 27, 2013 (detained); June 4, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Xinyu City Detention Center

### BACKGROUND

Liu Ping, a prominent Jiangxi-based activist, was detained in April 2013 as part of a nationwide crackdown on freedom of assembly, association, and expression that began the previous March. Liu was initially arrested for "inciting subversion of state power," but local authorities later charged her with three other crimes. During her prolonged pre-trial detention, Liu was reportedly physically assaulted and subjected to other forms of mistreatment.

Born in 1964, Liu began her activism in 2009 by fighting for labor rights. In 2011, she ran for a seat in the local People's Congress and was held for several days before and during the election. Liu has been a frequent victim of arbitrary detention, and her family has suffered from retaliatory actions by local authorities. Before her current detention, Liu joined an anti-corruption campaign and demanded the Chinese government ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. She is also part of the "New Citizens' Movement," a loose group of activists that promotes social justice and political and legal reforms.

## XU ZHIYONG · 许志永



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* Four years

*Court:* Beijing Municipal No. 1 Intermediate People's Court

*Trial Date:* January 26, 2014

*Sentencing Date:* January 29, 2014

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* July 16, 2013 (detained); August 22, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Beijing No. 3 Detention Center

*Verdict:* <http://chinalawtranslate.com/en/xu-zhiyong-opinion/>

### BACKGROUND

Xu Zhiyong, a prominent Beijing professor and rights activist, was taken away in July 2013 after police had subjected him to unlawful house arrest for over four months. Born in 1973, Xu founded the "Open Constitution Initiative" (Gongmeng, 公盟), a pro-democracy movement that later spawned the "New Citizen's Movement," a loose grouping of human rights defenders advocating for democratic and rule-of-law reforms, constitutionalism, human rights, and social justice. Many members of the movement and associates of Xu have been detained in the crackdown against free assembly, association, and expression that began in China in the spring of 2013. Since starting his rights activism in 2003, Xu has promoted non-violence, defended individuals unjustly sentenced to death, drafted legal reforms, advocated for education equality for children, and provided legal consultation and other forms of assistance to homeless petitioners. For his many efforts in rights defense, Xu has been beaten, threatened, and arbitrarily detained by authorities. In January 2014, he became the first individual swept up in the ongoing crackdown on civil society to be sentenced to prison.

## ZHANG LIN · 张林



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* Bengshan District People's Court (Anhui Province)

*Trial Date:* December 18, 2013

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* July 19, 2013 (detained); August 22, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Bengbu City No. 1 Detention Center

### BACKGROUND

Prominent activist Zhang Lin was arrested in the nationwide crackdown on freedom of assembly, association, and expression that began in the spring of 2013. Authorities seized Zhang in apparent retaliation for protests held in support of his 10-year-old daughter, Annie Zhang, who authorities had blocked from attending school in Hefei City. On February 27, 2013, Annie was removed from Hefei Hupo Elementary School and detained before she and her father were put under house arrest. In April, Zhang Lin as well as several activists and lawyers tried to help Annie return to her school by staging rallies and hunger strikes in front of government buildings, but with no success.

Born in 1963, Zhang Lin graduated from Tsinghua University in Beijing and began devoting himself to promoting democracy around China in 1986. He participated in the 1989 pro-democracy movement and was sentenced to two years in prison. After his release, he spent a total of six years in Re-education through Labor camps, and another four years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power" for his activism on labor rights, democracy, and justice. Zhang was one of the initial signatories of Charter 08, a manifesto on human rights and democracy in China. According to his daughters, Zhang has suffered numerous illnesses from past detentions and his health is in decline.



## ZHAO CHANGQING · 赵常青



### CURRENT DETENTION

*Crime:* Gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public place

*Length of Punishment:* N/A

*Court:* N/A

*Trial Date:* N/A

*Sentencing Date:* N/A

*Dates of Detention/Arrest:* April 18, 2013 (detained); May 24, 2013 (arrested)

*Place of Incarceration:* Beijing No. 3 Detention Center

### BACKGROUND

Activist Zhao Changqing, originally from Shaanxi Province, has been incarcerated and put under soft detention many times for his political activism. His current detention is part of a nationwide crackdown on civil society that started in late March 2013. Born in 1969, Zhao has been active in pro-democracy and human rights campaigns since he was a student leader in the 1989 Tiananmen protests, a role for which he was imprisoned. He was later jailed two more times for his democracy activities (in 1997 and 2002) on charges of “inciting subversion of state power,” for three and five years, respectively. Since his release in 2007, he has devoted himself to promoting civic activism, organizing citizen campaigns on diverse issues—from equal rights to education to anti-corruption efforts—and using the Internet as a platform of action, especially the eJournal and blog “Charter 08.”

# APPENDIX III: INDEX OF CHINESE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS WHOSE CASES CHRD DOCUMENTED IN 2013

Ai Weiwei (艾未未)	Chen Suying (陈素英)	Ding Yongjin (丁永金)	Gu Xianghong (辜湘红)	Hu Jia (胡佳)
Akhu Gyatak	Chen Tianmao (陈天茂)	Dong Guiping (董桂平)	Gu Yimin (顾义民)	Hu Shuyuan (胡淑媛)
Bai Yinhong (白银红)	Chen Wei (陈卫)	Dong Qianrong (董前勇)	Gu Yinying (顾银英)	Hu Suzhen (胡素珍)
Bao Runpu (鲍润浦)	Chen Xiaocun (陈孝存)	Dong Qinglou (董清楼)	Guan Guilan (关贵兰)	Hu Tengping (胡腾平)
Bao Tong (鲍彤)	Chen Xinhua (陈新华)	Dorje Dragtsel	Guan Weishuang (关维双)	Hu Tingrong (胡廷蓉)
Bian Min (边民) (aka Dong Rubin 董如彬)	Chen Xuemei (陈学梅)	Dorjee	Guo Feixiong (郭飞雄) (aka Yang Maodong 杨茂东)	Hu Wei (胡伟)
Bo Shuying (博淑英)	Chen Ya (陈芽)	Dorjee Wangchuk	Guo Haiyue (郭海跃)	Hu Yan (胡艳)
Cai Huiqin (蔡惠琴)	Chen Yanlin (陈艳琳)	Drolma Kyab	Guo Hong (郭红)	Hua Huiqing (华惠清)
Cao Haibo (曹海波)	Chen Ying (陈英)	Drubtse (竹泽)	Guo Hongxia (郭宏侠)	Hua Xiaoping (华晓平)
Cao Nan (曹楠)	Chen Yixiang (陈依香)	Drukpa Khar (珠巴卡)	Guo Qinghua (郭清华)	Huan Tiejun (浣铁军)
Cao Ruixia (曹瑞霞)	Chen Yongzhou (陈永州)	Du Bin (杜斌)	Guo Quan (郭泉)	Huang Bin (黄宾)
Cao Shunli (曹顺利)	Chen Yulan (程玉兰)	Du Daobin (杜导斌)	Guo Wenzhi (郭文志)	Huang Chengcheng (黄成城)
Cao Xingfen (曹杏芬)	Chen Yunfei (陈云飞)	Du Lanying (杜兰英)	Guo Xiaoling (郭小玲)	Huang Cuijuan (黄翠娟)
Cao Xiuqin (曹秀琴)	Chen Zaizong (陈载忠)	Duan Juying (段菊英)	Guo Xiuyun (郭秀云)	Huang Dinxiang (黄丁香)
Chagthar	Cheng Huaishan (成怀山)	Duan Qixian (端启宪)	Guo Yushan (郭玉闪)	Huang Guangsheng (黄光生)
Chai Baowen (柴宝文)	Cheng Hai (程海)	Duan Shulan (段淑兰)	Han Chunqiu (韩春秋)	Huang Hanqing (黄涵清)
Chakdor	Cheng Juying (成菊英)	Duan Xiaowen (段小文)	Han Jincheng (韩金城)	Huang Huimin (黄慧敏)
Chang Hongyan (常红艳)	Cheng Manchao (程满朝)	Dui Junyong (兑军勇)	Han Kuanming (韩宽明)	Huang Lanzhen (黄兰珍)
Chen Changchun (陈长春)	Cheng Wanyun (程婉芸)	Fan Bangmin (范帮敏)	Han Liang (韩良)	Huang Lei (黄磊)
Chen Aiqiong (陈爱琼)	Cheng Yongcheng (陈永成)	Fan Miaozhen (范妙珍)	Han Yuping (韩玉萍)	Huang Qi (黄琦)
Chen Baocheng (陈宝成)	Cheng Yulan (程玉兰)	Fan Mugen (范木根)	Han Zhiwen (韩志文)	Huang Wenxun (黄文勋)
Chen Chunhong (陈春红)	Choedar (确扎)	Fang Chungeng (方春耕)	Han Zhongwen (韩忠文)	Huang Xiaoping (黄小平)
Chen Fengqiang (陈凤强)	Choekyong Kyap	Fang Dikang (方第康)	Hao Shue (郝淑娥)	Huang Xiaowen (黄晓仪)
Chen Guangcheng (陈光诚)	Choepa Gyal	Feng Guowei (冯国伟)	He Bin (何斌)	Huang Yonghua (黄勇华)
Chen Guangfu (陈光福)	Chu Dongfang (初东方)	Feng Lanmei (冯兰美)	He Cunying (何存英)	Huang Yuxiang (黄玉香)
Chen Guangxiu (陈光秀)	Cu Dongfan (初东芳)	Feng Zhenghu (冯正虎)	He Depu (何德普)	Huang Yuzhang (黄雨章)
Chen Hedi (陈和悌)	Cui Weiping (崔卫平)	Fu Yonggang (付永刚)	He Dezhong (贺德忠)	Jampa
Chen Jianfang (陈建芳)	Dai Qing (戴晴)	Gan Junying (甘君英)	He Guanbiao (何观娇)	Jampa Lekshay
Chen Jianguo (陈建国)	Dai Yong (代勇)	Gangkye Drupa Kyab	He Huazhong (何华忠)	Jampa Tsering
Chen Jianxiong (陈剑雄)	Dai Yuequan (戴月权)	Gao Hongming (高洪明)	He Junhao (何俊灏)	Jamyang Tseten
Chen Jihua (陈继华)	Dan Mingqi (谈明其)	Gao Ping (高平)	He Qingmin (贺清敏)	Ji Laisong (姬来松)
Chen Kegui (陈克贵)	Dawa Lhundup	Gao Ruigan (高瑞干)	He Weifang (贺卫方)	Jia Pin (贾楫)
Chen Keyun (陈科云)	Deng Zhengjia (邓正加)	Gao Yuxiang (高玉香)	He Zhuhua (何祖华)	Jiang Bixiu (蒋碧秀)
Chen Maomei (陈茂妹)	Deng Zhibo (邓志波)	Gartse Jigme	Hong Meihua (洪美华)	Jiang Di (江迪)
Chen Meijia (陈美佳)	Dhondup Gyaltzen (顿珠江参)	Ge Zhihui (葛志慧)	Hou Peng (候鹏)	Jiang Hong (蒋红)
Chen Qi (陈气)	Ding Hongfen (丁红芬)	Gedun Gyatso	Hou Xin (候欣)	Jiang Jiawen (姜家文)
Chen Shuo (陈硕)	Ding Hongxiang (丁红祥)	Gedun Tsultrim	Hou Zhihui (候志辉)	Jiang Li (江莉)
Chen Shuqing (陈树庆)	Ding Jiayi (丁家喜)	Gonbey	Hu Daliao (胡大料)	Jiang Lijun (姜力钧)
Chen Shuwei (陈书伟)	Ding Xingzhong (丁兴中)	Gong Dengyu (龚登玉)	Hu Guang (胡光)	Jiang Ronghua (江荣花)

Jiang Shuxiang (蒋书香)	Li Guizhi (李桂芝)	Li Zhongfu (李中富)	Liu Jiakai (刘家财)	Lü Feiying (吕飞英)
Jiang Shuxiu (蒋书秀)	Li Heping (李和平)	Li Zhonghua (李忠花)	Liu Jiangang (刘建刚)	Lu Fengjuan (陆凤娟)
Jiang Tianyong (江天勇)	Li Hongwei (李红卫)	Li Zhongxiu (李忠秀)	Liu Jianxin (刘建新)	Lü Gengsong (吕耿松)
Jiang Xuehua (蒋雪华)	Li Huanjun (李焕君)	Liang Changrong (梁长荣)	Liu Jiaqing (刘嘉青)	Lü Yan (吕焰)
Jiang Yuanmin (蒋援民)	Li Huanxia (李焕霞)	Liang Maorong (梁茂荣)	Liu Jie (刘杰)	Lu Zhanggen (卢章根)
Jiang Zhian (江智安)	Li Huaping (李化平)	Liang Songji (梁颂基)	Liu Jinbin (刘金斌)	Luo Baoguo (罗保国)
Jiang Zhikui (江志奎)	Li Huaxian (李花仙)	Liang Xiaojun (梁小军)	Liu Jine (刘金娥)	Luo Hongmei (罗红梅)
Jiang Zhiping (蒋志平)	Li Huiyin (李辉银)	Liao Yinxu (廖银秀)	Liu Li (刘丽)	Luo Qian (罗茜)
Jigme Thabkey (久买谈克)	Li Jiafu (李加富)	Liao Guangrong (廖光容)	Liu Lianzhong (刘连中)	Luo Shengfang (罗胜芳)
Jin Huiling (金惠玲)	Li Jianjun (黎建军)	Liao Shuangyuan (廖双元)	Liu Peifu (刘培福)	Luo Weizhong (罗伟忠)
Jin Lianhua (金莲花)	Li Jianxia (李建霞)	Lin Baochai (林宝钗)	Liu Ping (刘萍)	Luo Xianying (罗先英)
Jin Riliang (金日亮)	Li Jun (李军)	Lin Bingxing (林炳兴)	Liu Qinfeng (刘勤凤)	Luo Yaling (罗亚玲)
Jiuxian Wangyun (九仙望云)	Li Mingcui (李明翠)	Lin Fushu (林福淑)	Liu Shaohua (刘少华)	Ma Jiaju (马家驹)
Kalsang Dhondup (尕藏当智)	Li Qiuwei (李秋伟)	Lin Guoying (林国英)	Liu Shihui (刘士辉)	Ma Lijun (马丽君)
Karma Tsewang (堪布尕玛才旺)	Li Quansheng (李全生)	Lin Longhua (林龙华)	Liu Tuanyuan (刘团元)	Ma Nianggang (马粮钢)
Ke Yanli (柯艳丽)	Li Ruizhen (李瑞珍)	Lin Meimei (林美美)	Liu Wei (刘巍)	Ma Shuyan (马素艳)
Ke Yuan (柯媛)	Li Shulan (李淑兰)	Lin Miaojie (林苗捷)	Liu Weiguo (刘卫国)	Ma Xiaoming (马晓明)
Kelnam Namgyal	Li Sihua (李思华)	Lin Qilei (蔺其磊)	Liu Xia (刘霞)	Ma Xinli (马新立)
Khenrap	Li Tinghui (李廷惠)	Lin Xiuli (林秀丽)	Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波)	Ma Xiuying (马秀英)
Kong Lingzhen (孔令珍)	Li Wangling (李旺玲)	Lin Xiuying (林秀英)	Liu Xiaodong (刘晓东)	Ma Yuzhen (马玉珍)
Kunchok Choephel	Li Wei (李蔚)	Lin Xuehui (林雪晖)	Liu Xiaoyuan (刘晓原)	Mao Hengfeng (毛恒凤)
Kunchok Nyima	Li Weiguo (李维国)	Lin Yimei (林依妹)	Liu Xiushao (刘修召)	Mao Lihong (毛礼红)
Kunsang Bum	Li Weijun (李伟军)	Lin Yingqiang (林应强)	Liu Xizhen (刘喜珍)	Mao Qingxiang (毛庆祥)
Lan Zhixue (兰志学)	Li Wenge (李文革)	Lin Youen (林有恩)	Liu Yanxia (刘彦霞)	Mao Xiaoli (毛晓丽)
Lhamo	Li Wensheng (李文生)	Lin Zhao (林昭)	Liu Yazhen (刘亚珍)	Mao Yushi (茅于軾)
Lhaten	Li Xiangyang (李向阳)	Lin Zheng (林峥)	Liu Yuandong (刘远东)	Min Xianguo (闵现国)
Li Fenghua (李风华)	Li Xiaocheng (李小成)	Ling Zhuochai (林灼钗)	Liu Yucai (刘玉钗)	Mirhemitjan Muzepper (米尔哈米提江·木扎派尔)
Li Baiguang (李柏光)	Li Xiaogai (李小改)	Liu Shouqin (刘守芹)	Liu Yujie (刘玉洁)	Mo Shaoping (莫少平)
Li Bifeng (李必丰)	Li Xiaoling (李小玲)	Liu Bin (刘兵)	Liu Zhengqing (刘正清)	Mutellip Imin (穆塔力浦·伊明)
Li Bingzhen (李炳珍)	Li Xiongbing (黎雄兵)	Liu Chuan (刘川)	Lobsang (洛桑)	Namkha Jam
Li Biyun (李碧云)	Li Xiuhua (李袖华)	Liu Daoxing (刘道星)	Lobsang Jinpa (洛桑金巴)	Namsay Sonam (朗色索朗)
Li Changqing (李长青)	Li Xuehong (李雪红)	Liu Fang (刘芳)	Lobsang Namgyal	Ni Yulan (倪玉兰)
Li Chengji (李成绩)	Li Xuehui (李学惠)	Liu Feiyue (刘飞跃)	Lodroe Rabsel (洛珠绕色)	Nie Guang (聂光)
Li Chunhua (李春华)	Li Xuemei (李学梅)	Liu Guimei (刘桂梅)	Lolo	Niu Jiayuan (牛家元)
Li Dongqing (李冬青)	Li Yan (李彦)	Liu Guohui (刘国慧)	Long Qiuli (龙秋丽)	Nyagdompo
Li Dunyong (李敦勇)	Li Yinli (李银莉)	Liu Haisheng (刘海生)	Long Yunxiang (龙运香)	Pan Lu (潘露)
Li Fangping (李方平)	Li Yuqin (李玉琴)	Liu Honggui (柳红贵)	Lou Baosheng (楼宝生)	Pan Qiaofeng (潘巧凤)
Li Gang (李刚)	Li Zhanglong (李章龙)	Liu Hu (刘虎)	Lu Dongcai (陆冬菜)	Pan Shuying (潘淑英)
Li Guisuo (李贵锁)	Li Zhangxu (李章旭)	Liu Hui (刘晖)	Lü Dongli (吕动力)	Pan Ting (潘婷)

Pan Zequan (潘泽全)	Shao Yunli (邵云黎)	Tang Xinbo (唐新波)	Wang Qingsen (王庆森)	Wu Fasheng (吴发胜)
Pang Chaogui (庞朝贵)	Shawo Tashi	Tang Xueqin (唐学勤)	Wang Quanzhang (王全章)	Wu Guie (吴桂娥)
Pang Feiguo (庞飞国)	Shen Aibin (沈爱斌)	Tang Ying (唐英)	Wang Qunfeng (王群凤)	Wu Guihua (吴桂华)
Pang Jun (庞军)	Shen Guodong (沈果东)	Tang Zhaoxing (唐兆星)	Wang Shuying (王树英)	Wu Guijun (吴贵军)
Pang Shixin (庞仕新)	Shen Jun (沈军)	Tao Guofen (陶国芬)	Wang Sue (王素娥)	Wu Hongfei (吴虹飞)
Pang Yudong (庞宇东)	Shen Yanqiu (沈艳秋)	Tao Mei (陶梅)	Wang Tanggui (王堂贵)	Wu Hongwei (邬宏威)
Pei Fugui (裴富贵)	Shen Yong (沈勇)	Teng Biao (滕彪)	Wang Tianpei (王天培)	Wu Jing (吴京)
Pema Trinley	Shen Yuqing (沈玉青)	Tenzin Rangdol	Wang Weizhu (王尾珠)	Wu Jinsheng (吴金圣)
Peng Chengzhong (彭承忠)	Shen Zhihua (沈志华)	Tian Yaoxing (田尧新)	Wang Wu (王五)	Wu Lijuan (伍立娟)
Peng Lanlan (彭岚岚)	Shi Gaohong (施高洪)	Tian Yuying (田玉英)	Wang Xianqing (王先清)	Wu Ping (吴萍)
Peng Qingguo (彭庆国)	Shi Linsong (施霖松)	Topden	Wang Xiaohua (王小华)	Wu Weisheng (吴维生)
Peng Wenjun (彭文军)	Shi Liqin (石立琴)	Tsering Gyaltzen	Wang Xiaoping (王晓萍)	Wu Xianglian (吴香连)
Peng Wenzhi (彭文志)	Shi Wenxuan (时文选)	Tsondue	Wang Xiaoyan (王晓燕)	Wu Xiuying (吴秀英)
Peng Xinzhong (彭新忠)	Shi Xinhong (石新红)	Tsultrim Gyaltzen	Wang Xiuhuan (王秀环)	Wu Zhongqin (吴忠琴)
Peng Yan (彭艳)	Sonam Choedar (索南确达)	Tsultrim Kalsang	Wang Xiuqiu (王修求)	Xia Jun (夏钧)
Peng Ying (彭英)	Sonam Gonpo (索朗贡布)	Tsundue Choedhen	Wang Xiuying (王秀英)	Xia Junfeng (夏俊峰)
Peng Zhonglin (彭忠林)	Sonam Sherab	Wan Daijuan (万黛娟)	Wang Yajun (王雅军)	Xia Peiqin (夏培勤)
Pu Fei (蒲飞)	Sonam Yignyen	Wan Shaohua (万少华)	Wang Yixiang (王翼翔)	Xia Shiyang (夏世阳)
Pu Zhiqiang (浦志强)	Song Baojiang (宋保江)	Wan Tiejun (浣铁军)	Wang Yongcheng (王永成)	Xia Xing (夏星)
Pu Zhiying (蒲志英)	Song Ze (宋泽) (aka Song Guangqiang 宋光强)	Wang Jing (汪静)	Wang Yonghong (王永红)	Xia Yeliang (夏业良)
Qi Jiayin (齐加英)	Su Lin (苏林)	Wang Huaxiang (王华香)	Wang Yongqi (王咏琪)	Xiang Li (向莉)
Qi Yueying (齐月英)	Su Shiqin (苏士芹)	Wang Ciniu (王次妞)	Wang Youhua (王有华)	Xiao Qingshan (肖青山)
Qian Chuigui (钱垂桂)	Sui Muqing (隋牧青)	Wang Cuicui (王翠翠)	Wang Yuping (汪裕平)	Xiao Yong (肖勇)
Qin Xiaohua (秦小华)	Sun Bin (孙彬)	Wang Defang (王德芳)	Wang Zaili (王再黎)	XiaoYulan (肖玉兰)
Qin Yuejie (秦跃杰)	Sun Bo (孙波)	Wang Delan (王德兰)	Wang Zhifeng (王志锋)	Xie Fulin (谢福林)
Qiu Hua (邱华)	Sun Desheng (孙德胜)	Wang Dengchao (王登朝)	Wangchen Norbu	Xie Yanyi (谢燕益)
Qiu Meie (裘美娥)	Sun Hanhui (孙含会)	Wang Fengyun (王风云)	Wangyal Tsering	Xie Yufen (谢玉芬)
Qu Fengseng (瞿峰盛)	Sun Lin (孙林)	Wang Gongquan (王功权)	Wei Honghua (韦红花)	Xie Yuhua (谢玉花)
Ran Yunfei (冉云飞)	Sun Wenguang (孙文广)	Wang Hanfei (王寒非)	Wei Qin (魏勤)	Xin Ying (辛颖)
Ren Henyi (任合一)	Sun Yujie (孙玉杰)	Wang Heying (王和英)	Wei Shuishan (魏水山)	Xing Shiku (邢世库)
Ren Zongju (任宗举)	Tan Kai (谭凯)	Wang Jiangxiang (王江香)	Wei Xianli (魏贤力)	Xing Yongcheng (邢勇成)
Ruan Jizhong (阮积忠)	Tan Minqi (谭敏奇)	Wang Jindi (王金娣)	Wei Zhongping (魏忠平)	Xing Zhaojun (邢肇均)
Ruan Kaixiang (阮开香)	Tan Shaohong (谭绍洪)	Wang Jiwei (王继卫)	Wen Haibo (温海波)	Xiong Fenglian (熊凤莲)
Sangye Bum	Tang Bao (唐宝)	Wang Keqin (王克勤)	Wen Xiujin (文秀金)	Xiong Youcheng (熊有成)
Sha Xiaolong (沙小龙)	Tang Jingling (唐荆陵)	Wang Kouma (王扣玛)	Wen Yuxiang (温玉香)	Xu Beilai (徐蓓莱)
Shang Yuqing (汤玉清)	Tang Jitian (唐吉田)	Wang Ling (王玲)	Wen Zhonghua (温中华)	Xu Caidi (须彩娣)
Shao Dafen (邵大芬)	Tang Liuye (汤柳叶)	Wang Lixiong (王力雄)	Wu Yuping (邬玉萍)	Xu Caihong (徐彩虹)
Shao Jiangjin (邵江金)	Tang Sufang (汤素芳)	Wang Peijian (王培剑)	Wu Bian (吴扑)	Xu Guang (徐光)
Shao Min (邵敏)	Tang Tianhao (唐天昊)	Wang Qin (王琴)	Wu Bin (吴斌) (aka Xiucai Jianghu 秀才江湖)	Xu Haifeng (徐海峰)

Xu Haifeng (许海凤)	Yao Jinlian (姚金莲)	Zha Jianguo (查建国)	Zhang Yanfen (张艳芬)	Zhou Li (周历)
Xu Lin (徐琳)	Yao Lifa (姚立法)	Zhang Lishuang (张丽双)	Zhang Youxian (张佑先)	Zhou Liang (周亮)
Xu Meiyang (许梅英)	Yao Meilian (姚美莲)	Zhan Xianfang (詹现方)	Zhang Yueyun (张岳云)	Zhou Miaoru (周妙如)
Xu Nailai (许乃来)	Yao Naxin (姚纳新)	Zhang Aimin (张爱民)	Zhang Yushu (张玉树)	Zhou Weilin (周维林)
Xu Wanying (许万英)	Yarphel	Zhang Aiping (张爱萍)	Zhang Zhengting (张正廷)	Zhou Wenming (周文明)
Xu Xiangrong (徐向荣)	Ye Du (野渡)	Zhang Aizhen (张爱珍)	Zhang Zhiwen (张志文)	Zhou Xingrong (周兴蓉)
Xu Yongchen (许永臣)	Ye Gongmo (叶恭默)	Zhang Anni (张安妮)	Zhang Zuhua (张祖桦)	Zhu Anwu (朱安武)
Xu Zhaojie (徐兆杰)	Ye Haiyan (叶海燕)	Zhang Baocheng (张宝成)	Zhao Baojun (赵宝君)	Zhu Baka (珠巴卡)
Xu Zhaolan (徐兆兰)	Ye Junhua (叶俊华)	Zhang Chunhua (张春花)	Zhao Baozhu (赵宝珠)	Zhu Chengzhi (朱承志)
Xu Zhiyong (许志永)	Ye Youhua (叶友华)	Zhang Cuijuan (张翠娟)	Zhao Changqing (赵常青)	Zhu Guiqin (朱桂芹)
Xu Zhongfu (徐钟富)	Yin Husheng (尹沪生)	Zhang Deli (张德利)	Zhao Fan (赵凡)	Zhu Pingping (朱萍萍)
Xue Jinying (薛进英)	Yin Baimei (殷白妹)	Zhang Fuying (张福英)	Zhao Fengsheng (赵枫生)	Zhu Xiangguang (朱祥光)
Yan Huixiong (严辉雄)	Yin Huimin (尹慧敏)	Zhang Guofeng (张国峰)	Zhao Guangjun (赵广军)	Zhu Xiaoding (朱孝顶)
Yang Changsheng (杨昌胜)	Yin Weihe (尹卫和)	Zhang Haiyan (张海彦)	Zhao Haitong (赵海通)	Zhu Xiaoming (朱晓明)
Yang Chengxiang (杨承香)	Yin Xijin (殷锡金)	Zhang Hongxiang (张洪祥)	Zhao Huigang (赵慧刚)	Zhu Yangqin (朱阳琴)
Yang Guilan (杨贵兰)	Yin Zhengan (尹正安)	Zhang Hui (张慧)	Zhao Jindong (赵金栋)	Zhu Yufu (朱虞夫)
Yang Guixiang (杨桂香)	Ying Jinxian (应金仙)	Zhang Jiankang (张鉴康)	Zhao Qingtong (赵青同)	Zhu Zhiming (朱志明)
Yang Guoqing (杨国英)	You Yuhong (游宇虹)	Zhang Jiansheng (张建生)	Zhao Sijing (赵嗣静)	Zhuo Daoming (卓道明)
Yang Hai (杨海)	Yu Qijin (余其金)	Zhang Jianzhong (张建中)	Zhao Yude (赵玉德)	Zou Guanghuan (邹光华)
Yang Hailong (杨海龙)	Yu Youyuan (俞有元)	Zhang Jixin (张继新)	Zhao Yulan (赵玉兰)	Zou Guilan (邹桂兰)
Yang Hui (杨辉)	Yu Fangqiang (于方强)	Zhang Jun (张军)	Zhao Yunxia (赵云侠)	Zou Guiqin (邹桂琴)
Yang Jiamei (杨家美)	Yu Fengqing (于凤青)	Zhang Lin (张林)	Zhao Zhenjia (赵振甲)	Zou Shaoping (邹邵平)
Yang Jianyan (杨剑艳)	Yu Gang (余刚)	Zhang Ling (张玲)	Zhao Zhongliang (赵中亮)	Zu Ze (竹泽)
Yang Lihong (杨立红)	Yu Han (俞韩)	Zhang Meiqin (张美琴)	Zhuang Lei (庄磊)	
Yang Lin (杨林) (aka Yang Mingyu 杨明玉)	Yu Hong (于洪)	Zhang Pingan (张平安)	Zheng Quanyu (郑全玉)	
Yang Qinheng (杨勤恒)	Yu Jianrong (于建嵘)	Zhang Qi (张起)	Zheng Qiuwu (郑酋午)	
Yang Qiuyu (杨秋雨)	Yu Lihua (于丽华)	Zhang Quanli (张全利)	Zheng Bingyuan (彭忠林)	
Yang Sheng (杨盛)	Yu Shengfang (喻胜芳)	Zhang Rongping (张荣平)	Zheng Bingyuan (郑炳元)	
Yang Suiquan (杨岁全)	Yu Yanhua (于艳华)	Zhang Shanguang (张善光)	Zheng Chunying (郑春英)	
Yang Tingjian (杨霆剑)	Yuan Dong (袁冬)	Zhang Shaojie (张少杰)	Zheng Hexian (郑和宪)	
Yang Tingjian (杨霆剑) (aka Yang Hui 杨徽)	Yuan Fengchu (袁奉初)	Zhang Shengyu (张圣雨)	Zheng Huan (郑幻)	
Yang Xingquan (杨兴权)	Yuan Fengchu (袁奉初) (aka Yuan Bing 袁兵)	Zhang Wanzhen (张婉珍)	Zheng Jianming (郑建明)	
Yang Xiuqiong (杨秀琼)	Yuan Guiying (袁贵英)	Zhang Wei (张维)	Zheng Qiuwu (郑酋午)	
Yang Yunbiao (杨云彪)	Yuan Peiwei (袁佩伟)	Zhang Xiangnan (张先干)	Zhou Daifan (周代繁)	
Yang Zhixiang (杨芝祥)	Yuan Wenhua (袁文华)	Zhang Xiangzhong (张向忠)	Zhou Dazhen (周大珍)	
Yang Zhiyan (杨志燕)	Yuan Xiaohua (袁小华)	Zhang Xiaowei (张小伟)	Zhou Decai (周德才)	
Yao Baohua (姚宝华)	Yugyal	Zhang Xichun (张喜春)	Zhou Jianping (周建平)	
Yao Cheng (姚诚)	Zeng Qun (曾群)	Zhang Xiuping (张秀屏)	Zhou Jingjuan (周静娟)	
Yao Cheng (姚城)	Zeng Shaomei (曾少梅)	Zhang Xuezhong (张雪忠)	Zhou Jingwen (周靖文)	

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was drafted and edited by Victor Clemens, research coordinator, and reviewed by Renee Xia, international director, with research assistance and comments from Frances Eve, Linda Wang, Zheng Wu, and Bai Lu. Production assistance was provided by Wendy Lin and Ji Ben.

CHRD wishes to express appreciation to human rights activists and lawyers in mainland China who conducted field investigation, documentation, interviews, and surveys that helped make this report possible. Due to security concerns, they wish their names not be mentioned.

---

## In Memoriam

### Human Rights Defender Cao Shunli

1961- 2014

**“We mourn the loss of a stalwart defender of human rights and a friend. The death of Cao Shunli is the saddest yet clearest example of the Chinese government’s unbridled and rampant persecution of civil society activists and human rights defenders that seek participation in UN human rights activities.”**

*- CHRD, March 14, 2014*



**Cao Shunli (曹顺利)** will be remembered by those in China and elsewhere for the sacrifices that she made in unflinchingly promoting human rights, especially her leading role in a campaign to demand the Chinese government allow genuine civil society participation when China underwent the Universal Periodic Review in 2009 and 2013. Cao Shunli passed away at the Beijing No. 309 Military Hospital on March 14, 2014, after months of denied medical treatment in detention.

Born in 1961, Cao graduated from Peking University Law School, and later became a civil servant. She was removed from her position in 2001 after exposing corruption among government officials. Cao Shunli had suffered harsh reprisals for her activism, including being sent to Re-education Through Labor camp twice.