










Congressional-Executive Commission on China



Examples of Detained or Imprisoned Journalists and Citizen Journalists


CECC Record No.	Main Name	Main Name (Chinese)	Status	Sent. (year)	Sent. (month)	Short Case Summary
2010-00238	 Gulmira Imin	古丽米拉	DET/life	Life		<p>According to Amnesty International, the Uyghur American Association, and Radio Free Asia, authorities in Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, detained Gulmira Imin, a Uyghur Web site administrator and government employee from Urumqi, on July 14, 2009. She had worked for the Web site Salkin, which reportedly posted an announcement calling Uyghurs to demonstrate in Urumqi on July 5, 2009, and authorities alleged she was involved in organizing the demonstration. The Urumqi Intermediate Court tried and sentenced Gulmira Imin on April 1, 2010, to life imprisonment for “splittism, leaking state secrets and organizing an illegal demonstration,” crimes under Articles 103, 111, and 296 of China’s Criminal Law. Five other defendants, whose names remain unknown, were tried and sentenced on the same day to terms between 15 years and life imprisonment. Gulmira Imin reportedly said at trial that authorities mistreated her in detention and coerced her into signing a document she had not read. Gulmira Imin is currently held in the Xinjiang Women’s Prison (Xinjiang No. 2 Prison) in Urumqi.</p>
2009-00315	 Ilham Tohti	伊力哈木·吐赫提	DET/life	Life		<p>According to Reuters (16 January 14), on January 15, 2014, security officials detained Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti at his home in Beijing municipality. On February 20, authorities formally arrested Tohti on the charge of "separatism" (CL, art. 103), detaining him at the Urumqi PSB Detention Center in Urumqi city, capital of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (CHRD, 25 February 14). During a June 26 meeting with his lawyers, Tohti stated officials had subjected him to abuse while in detention, including by shackling him and depriving him of food and water (RFA, 26 June 14). According to the Global Times (31 July 14) and People's Daily (30 July 14), authorities indicted Tohti on July 30 on the charge of separatism. On September 23, 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14) and transferred him to the Xinjiang No.1 Prison in Urumqi. Tohti is an economics professor in Beijing and founder of the Web site Uyghur Online. Prior to his detention, authorities restricted his movement and subjected him to harassment in connection to comments he made on ethnic minority policy in China.</p>



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2009-00448	 Gheyret Niyaz	海来特*尼亚孜	DET	15		According to AP (via Guardian, 1 November 09 , via Boston Herald, 23 July 10), RFA (22 July 10), and DH (Summer 2010), Gheyret Niyaz (Hailaiti Niyazi), a Uyghur journalist in Urumqi, Xinjiang, was taken from his home on October 1, 2009. His family was told on October 4 that he was under suspicion for endangering state security. He was formally arrested in November 2009. On July 23, 2010, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court sentenced him to 15 years' imprisonment for endangering state security (ESS). A letter in his support (via CHRD and AI, 31 July 10) listed the ESS crime as leaking state secrets (Criminal Law Art. 111). Sources close to Gheyret Niyaz connected his case to interviews he gave to overseas media surrounding protests and riots in Urumqi in July 2009. In court, officials cited online essays that were critical of government policy in Xinjiang. Until June 2009, Gheyret Niyaz worked as an editor and manager for the Web site Uyghur Online, which officials later accused of contributing to incitement of rioting in July 2009. He also had worked for two Xinjiang newspapers. A Dui Hua report (24 August 12), confirmed Niyaz to be imprisoned in the Xinjiang No. 3 Prison.
2014-00109	 Niyaz Kahar		DET	13		According to Radio Free Asia (5 February 14), in July 2009 security officials in Urumqi city, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, detained Niyaz Kahar (Qahar), a journalist and blogger from Urumqi. He created the Uyghur language website Golden Tarim, popular for its articles on Uyghur history and culture. After demonstrations and riots in Urumqi in July 2009, Niyaz Kahar was last seen on July 26, 2009. His family reported that authorities accused him of “publish[ing] illegal news and propagat[ing] ideas of ethnic separatism on his website,” and had charged him ““with the crime of splitting the nation””. His family reported that after a closed trial, authorities sentenced Kahar to 13 years' imprisonment. As of 2015, he was reportedly held in Wusu Prison in Wusu [Shikho] city, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. In September 2015, Niyaz Kahar's mother told RFA (14 September 15) that he was in poor health in prison.



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2007-00089	 Lu Gengsong	吕耿松	DET	11		<p>According to HRIC (8 July 14; 13 August 14) and RFA (9 July 14; 17 March 15), on July 7, 2014, security officials in Hangzhou municipality, Zhejiang province, detained China Democracy Party member Lu Gengsong on suspicion of "subversion of state power," holding him at the Hangzhou PSB Detention Center. Authorities reportedly searched Lu's home and confiscated a computer, cell phones, and other items. Lu's detention is reportedly related to his online essays criticizing the government and his democracy advocacy. On August 13, authorities arrested Lu on the subversion charge (CL, art. 105). On June 17, 2016, the Hangzhou Intermediate People's Court sentenced Lu to 11 years in prison (RDN, 17 June 16). On November 1, the Zhejiang High People's Court rejected Lu's appeal; Lu's lawyer did not find out until over a month later (ICPC, 8 December 16). Authorities previously sentenced Lu in February 2008 to 4 years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power," (CL, art. 105) related to articles he wrote online about corruption. State security officials reportedly threatened Lu's daughter after she revealed details of her father's mistreatment in detention (RDN, 30 December 16). Authorities have reportedly denied Lu medical attention for diabetes and high blood pressure.</p>
2013-00089	Mirhemitjan Muzepper	米尔哈米提江·木扎派尔	DET	11		<p>According to Uyghur Online (13 February 13; 14 February 13; 15 February 13); Radio Free Asia (13 February 13); (13 February 13); and Radio France Internationale (16 February 13), authorities detained Mirhemitjan Muzepper around April 2009, in Kashi [Kashgar] prefecture, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. At the time, Mirhemitjan reportedly was working as a temporary translator for Hong Kong-based Phoenix TV. The Kashi [Kashgar] Intermediate People's Court tried and sentenced Mirhemitjan, reportedly around late 2009, to 11 years imprisonment on charges of "inciting splittism" (CL, art.103). According to RFA, the court's sentencing document cited the "extremely bad impression" Mirhemitjan's translation for Phoenix had created once uploaded to the Internet. Based on reports, Mirhemitjan is presumed to have been tried and sentenced around late 2009. According to RFI, Mirhemitjan had provided translation for a story on the demolition of buildings in Kashgar's old city, which included comments by disaffected Uyghurs concerned with the demolition. Reports did not provide information on Mirhemitjan's subsequent prison location.</p>



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2015-00157	 Lobsang Jamyang	洛桑江央(音), 洛米(音)	DET	7	6	<p>Based on RFA (English, 20 April 15; Tibetan, 21 April 15) and VOA (22 April 15) reports, on April 17, 2015, public security officials detained monk Lobsang Jamyang (pen name Lomig, or "Lomik") from a class at Kirti Monastery, located in Aba (Ngaba) Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan province. According to May 9, 2016, TCHRD and RFA reports, the Wenchuan (Lunggu) County People's Court, in Aba T&QAP, sentenced him on May 9 to 7 years and 6 months in prison on charges of "leaking state secrets" and "engaging in separatist activities." (Charge or court information may be inaccurate: a county-level court cannot hear a case of "endangering state security" (CPL, Art. 20(1)). Intermediate courts try such cases. Aba T&QAP's intermediate court is located in Ma'erkang (Barkham) county.) VOA described Jamyang as a "prolific writer" and noted that he had organized discussions involving other writers, including Druglo (pen name "Shokjang), who hails from Aba prefecture but was detained in Huangnan (Malho) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai province, on March 19, 2015. An RFA source described Jamyang as "a monk focused on his study" who had written an article entitled "How Yellow Mist Swirls." (Maroon and yellow are the principal colors of Tibetan Buddhist monastic clothing.)</p>
2014-00104	 Wang Jing	王晶	DET	4	10	<p>According to 64 Tianwang (64tw, 8 March 14), on March 9, 2014, PSB officials in Jilin city, Jilin province, criminally detained Wang Jing, a citizen journalist with human rights website 64tw on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" in connection to a report she filed on an apparent self-immolation in Tiananmen Square in Beijing municipality. Authorities transferred Wang to the Jilin City PSB Detention Center (64tw, 10 March 14) and on April 4, 2014, released Wang on bail (64tw, 15 May 14). In December 2014, Beijing authorities again detained Wang for distributing information about petitioner rights, detained her at the Jiujingzhuang petitioners' center, and transferred her to Jilin (RDN, 10 June 15; 64tw, 10 February 16). On January 16, 2015, Jilin authorities formally arrested her on the charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" and refused her lawyer's bail application despite Wang's poor health. The Chuanying District Court in Jilin heard Wang's case at trial in July 2015 (RFA, 9 February 16). On April 20, 2016, officials sentenced Wang to 4 years and 10 months in prison (64TW, 24 April 16). RFA reported in February 2017 Wang's health has worsened due to brain cancer but authorities continued to refuse medical parole (21 February 17; 27 February 17).</p>


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2016-00177	 Lu Yuyu	卢昱宇	DET	4		<p>According to RDN (25 June 16; 26 June 16; 7 July 16; 7 July 16; 1 September 16; 3 August 17), HRCIC (22 July 16; 25 June 17), CPJ (28 June 16), CDT (30 March 17), RFA (3 August 17; 25 September 17), and CRLW (29 October 17), on June 15, 2016, police in Dali Bai AP, Yunnan province, detained citizen journalists and partners Lu Yuyu and Li Tingyu. On June 16, Dali authorities reportedly criminally detained them on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" (CL, art. 293), holding them at the Dali Bai AP PSB Detention Center in Dali city, Dali. On August 31, Lu told his lawyer that authorities had beaten him and subjected him to sleep deprivation. The Dali City People's Court tried Li on April 20, 2017 and Lu on June 23. On August 3, the court sentenced Lu to 4 years in prison. On September 18, the Dali Intermediate People's Court upheld Lu's sentence on appeal, and on October 13, authorities transferred him to Dali Prison. Authorities released Li on bail on an unknown date. Lu began documenting protests in 2013, managing with Li the Wickedonna blog and "Not the News" (@wickedonna) Twitter account, both of which tracked protests in China. Authorities in Shanghai municipality previously detained Lu after he publicly called on officials to disclose their assets.</p>
2013-00347	 Mutellip Imin	穆塔力浦·伊明	DET			<p>According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Mutellip Imin, Abduqeyum Ablimit, Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat, Atikem Rozi and Akbar Imin, as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei. The Global Times (9 December 14) reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students, convicting them of "separatism" (CL, art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. Reports do not specify Imin's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14). According to Mutellip Imin's blog (9 December 13), on July 14, 2013, authorities previously detained him at the Beijing Capital International Airport as he prepared to board a flight to Turkey. On July 15, 3 security officials escorted Imin to Urumqi, where they detained and interrogated him. In October 2013, authorities escorted Imin to Lop [Luopu] county, XUAR.</p>



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2014-00082	 Atikem Rozi	阿提克木·如孜	DET			<p>According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Atikem Rozi, Abduqeyum Ablimit, Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat, Mutellip Imin, and Akbar Imin, as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei. According to Foreign Policy (18 December 14), on November 25, 2014, a court tried Rozi and the other 6 students on the charge of "separatism" (CL, art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. The Global Times (9 December 14) reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students. Reports do not specify Rozi's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14). In a previous incident in February 2013, authorities detained and interrogated Rozi after she attempted to apply for a passport to study abroad (Uyghur Online, 7 February 13).</p>
2014-00134	Abduqeyum Ablimit	阿布杜凯尤木·阿卜力米提	DET			<p>According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Abduqeyum Ablimit, Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat, Mutellip Imin, Atikem Rozi, and Akbar Imin, as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei. On February 24, 2014, authorities reportedly notified the family members of Ablimit, Halmurat, and Nijat that they were being detained in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, and had all been formally arrested (RFA, 26 February 14). The Global Times (9 December 14) reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students, convicting them of "separatism" (CL, art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. Reports do not specify Ablimit's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti, who founded Uyghur Online, at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14).</p>



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2015-00009	 Shohret Nijat	肖克來提•尼加提	DET			According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat , Abduqeyum Ablimit , Mutellip Imin , Atikem Rozi , and Akbar Imin , as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei . The Global Times (9 December 14), reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students, convicting them of "separatism" (CL , art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. Reports do not specify Nijat's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti , who founded Uyghur Online, at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, Nijat, Halmurat, and Luo made statements critical of Tohti in a CCTV broadcast. One of Tohti's lawyers stated authorities had held Nijat in a solitary cell with his legs shackled (Reuters, 19 September 14). In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14).
2014-00100	 Perhat Halmurat	栢尔哈提.哈力木拉提	DET			According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Perhat Halmurat, Shohret Nijat , Abduqeyum Ablimit , Mutellip Imin , Atikem Rozi , and Akbar Imin , as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei . According to the Global Times (9 December 14), on November 25, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, tried Halmurat, together with Nijat and Luo, on the charge of "separatism" (CL , art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. The Global Times reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi court imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students. Reports do not specify Halmurat's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti , who founded Uyghur Online, at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14). RFA (30 September 13) reports authorities previously detained Halmurat in September 2013 at the Beijing Capital International Airport for "attempting to flee the country."

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2014-00115	 Akbar Imin	阿可拜尔.伊明	DET			<p>According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained Uyghur university students Akbar Imin, Abduqeyum Ablimit, Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat, Mutellip Imin, and Atikem Rozi, as well as ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei. According to public health NGO Aizhixing (reprinted in China Free Press, 7 March 14), on January 15, 2014, public security officials in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, criminally detained Imin, a health advocate and former Aizhixing employee, on a charge relating to "endangering state security." The Global Times (9 December 14) reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students, convicting them of "separatism" (CL, art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. Reports do not specify Imin's exact sentence or whereabouts. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti, who founded Uyghur Online, at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14).</p>
2016-00460	 Liu Feiyue	刘飞跃	DET			<p>According to CRLW (24 November 16), RFA (25 November 16), and the Associated Press (25 November 16), on November 17, 2016, authorities in Suizhou municipality, Hubei province, detained Liu Feiyue, editor of human rights website Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch (CRLW). On December 23, 2016, PSB officials arrested Liu Feiyue on the charge of "inciting subversion of state power" (RDN, 11 January 17). Lawyers Zhang Keke and Wen Donghai requested meetings with Liu but as of January 11, 2017, PSB authorities had not permitted them to do so. A CRLW volunteer told RFA that authorities alleged Liu received foreign funding to support CRLW. The website has covered a range of human rights violations in China, e.g., protests and demonstrations by petitioners and military veterans, and the forcible detention of individuals without mental illness to psychiatric facilities as retribution for critiques of the government (see 2014 and 2015 CRLW Reports on Forcible Psychiatric Commitment). Authorities detained Liu many times in connection to "stability maintenance" during political events (RFA, 6 December 10).</p>



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2004-04053	 Huang Qi	黄琦	DET			<p>According to RFA (29 November 16; 1 December 16; 5 December 16), on November 28, 2016, authorities from Mianyang and Neijiang cities and Chengdu municipality in Sichuan province detained Huang Qi, the founder of rights website 64 Tianwang (64TW). Authorities transferred Huang to the Mianyang PSB Detention Center (RFA, 8 December 16). RDN reported that on December 16, authorities approved his arrest on the charge of "illegally providing state secrets overseas" (20 December 16). On November 3, 2017, Huang showed his bruised legs to his lawyer, stating his cellmates beat him between October 24 and 26 at the instigation of a detention center official (RDN, 5 November 17). Although Huang suffers from acute kidney and heart disease, authorities have refused requests for medical parole (HRIC, 16 November 17). Authorities previously sentenced Huang to 3 years in prison on November 23, 2009, for "illegal possession of state secrets" in connection to his work following the 2008 Sichuan earthquake (WP, 24 November 09). In addition, Chinese authorities sentenced Huang to 5 years in prison in 2000 for "subversion" for advocacy on behalf of 1989 Tiananmen protest victims' families.</p>
2017-00360	 Zhen Jianghua	甄江华	DET			<p>According to Human Rights Campaign in China (HRCIC, 7 September 17; 29 September 17) and Canyu Net (9 October 17), on September 1, 2017, public security officials from Zhuhai municipality, Guangdong province, took Zhen Jianghua into custody from his home and thereafter searched his home, confiscating items such as a cell phone and computer. On September 2, authorities criminally detained Zhen on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power," holding him at the Zhuhai No. 1 PSB Detention Center. Authorities denied lawyer Ren Quanniu's request to meet with Zhen, saying that such meeting would obstruct the investigation or cause a disclosure of state secrets. Zhen is an executive director of HRCIC, which reports on cases involving rights advocacy and provides aid for people involved in or have reported on these cases. Zhen has served rights defenders for over a decade and previously worked for a non-profit organization in Macau and a company that provided firewall circumvention services. Beginning in June 2016, authorities detained other founders and editors of human rights monitoring websites, including Lu Yuyu, Liu Feiyue, Huang Qi, and Ding Lingjie.</p>


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2016-00464	 Yang Xiuqiong	杨秀琼	DET			<p>According to the human rights website 64 Tianwang (64TW, 13 May 16; 17 November 16), and reports from VoP (6 December 16), HRCIC (27 June 17), VOA (7 September 16), and RFA (13 January 17; 28 June 17), on April 6, 2016, state security authorities in Mianyang municipality, Sichuan province, detained petitioner and 64TW volunteer Yang Xiuqiong. On April 7, police criminally detained her on suspicion of "illegally providing state secrets overseas" and subsequently released her on bail on May 12. Officials detained Yang again in September 2016 in connection to her attempts to petition during the G20 Summit held in Hangzhou municipality, Zhejiang province. Authorities administratively detained Yang for 10 days on November 28, 2016, the same day they criminally detained Huang Qi, the founder of 64TW, on suspicion of "illegally providing state secrets overseas." During the November detention, authorities reportedly struck Yang's head and tore her clothing while interrogating her about interactions with Huang. On or about June 23, 2017, public security officers from Fucheng district, Mianyang, summoned Yang to the police station, arresting her on June 23 on the state secrets charge (CL, art. 111) and holding her at the Fucheng PSB Detention Center.</p>
2009-00384	Memetjan Abdulla	买买提·阿布都拉, 买买提江*阿布杜拉	DET/life			<p>According to Radio Free Asia (26 August 09, 2 September 09), public security officers in Beijing took Uyghur Web site administrator Memetjan (Muhemmetjan) Abdulla away in mid-July 2009, after which time his whereabouts were unknown. Memetjan Abdulla was a journalist at China National Radio and also an administrator for the Web sites Uyghur Online and Selkin. Based on information that Memetjan Abdulla's friends sent to Radio Free Asia (20 December 10, 21 December 10), the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court tried and sentenced him to life in prison on April 1, 2010, at the same closed trial as for Gulmira Imin. Precise charges against him are not known. He reportedly translated a World Uyghur Congress announcement calling Uyghurs abroad to protest official handling of attacks against Uyghurs in Shaoguan, Guangdong, in June 2009, which he had taken from a Chinese-language Web site and reposted in translation on Selkin. He also reportedly spoke to foreign reporters in Beijing about the Shaoguan incident, which preceded demonstrations and riots in Xinjiang in July 2009. Authorities reportedly charged that he helped incite the July events. His prison location is not known.</p>

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2016-00260	 Jiang Yefei	姜野飞	DET			<p>According to RDN (20 May 16), RFA (30 May 16), and NYT (19 November 15), on or about November 13, 2015, Thai government authorities handed over Jiang Yefei and Dong Guangping to Chinese authorities for repatriation to China. The UN granted refugee status to Jiang and Dong, both longtime Chinese rights activists, while they were in Thailand. On November 26, 2015, CCTV, China's state broadcaster, showed video footage of Jiang and Dong confessing to allegedly illegal activities. Jiang's family asserted that in the video, Jiang's left eye appeared to be bruised and his demeanor exhibited signs of stress. Rights groups have raised concerns that Jiang and Dong may be subject to torture. As of May 2016, authorities held Jiang and Dong in the Chongqing No. 2 PSB Detention Center. On May 13, Chongqing PSB authorities formally arrested Jiang on the charges of "subversion of state power" (CL, art. 105) and "organizing others to illegally cross the border" (CL, art. 318). Originally from Sichuan province, Jiang fled to Bangkok, Thailand, in 2008, to escape ongoing official persecution due to his democracy and rights advocacy work.</p>
2008-00617	 Sun Lin	孙林	DET			<p>According to RDN (21 November 16) and RFA (22 January 15, 17 November 16, 22 November 16), on November 16, 2016, police in Jiangning district, Nanjing municipality, Jiangsu province, beat and detained citizen journalist Sun Lin (also known as Jie Mu) and around 10 others who had gathered outside the Jiangning District People's Court in support of activist Wang Jian. Police released the others, but transferred Sun to Xuanwu district police, who criminally detained him on suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and held him at the Xuanwu District PSB Detention Center. Authorities apparently transferred Sun to the Nanjing PSB Detention Center, and on an unknown date, charged him with "inciting subversion of state power" (RFA, 8 February 18; RFA, 31 January 18; RFA, 17 July 17). At a pretrial hearing held before his scheduled February 9, 2018, trial, Sun stated that detention center authorities forcibly fed him blood pressure medicine. A former journalist for local Nanjing media, Sun began reporting on rights defense issues as a citizen journalist in 2006. In 2007, authorities accused Sun of "illegal" reporting, sentencing him in June 2008 to 4 years' imprisonment on charges of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" and "illegal possession of a firearm."</p>

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2017-00211	 Wei Wenyuan	危文元	DET			According to 64 Tianwang (16 November 16, reprinted in Friends of Conscience, 17 November 16), CPPC (28 January 16), and RFA (6 September 15), on August 10, 2015, police in Yubei district, Chongqing municipality, apprehended Wei Wenyuan, and later criminally detained her at the Chongqing Municipal No. 1 PSB Detention Center on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble." Authorities formally arrested Wei on the same charge on September 17. An unknown court believed to be in Chongqing reportedly tried Wei in June 2016 but had not issued a verdict as of November 16. Wei reportedly began petitioning in 2009, when the local government forcibly demolished her home without fair compensation. Wei is also a citizen journalist at 64 Tianwang, a human rights website founded by Huang Qi . In July 2015, Wei joined a protest in which she and over 30 other individuals, including fellow 64 Tianwang citizen journalist Xiao Jianfang , demanded a local newspaper provide evidence to verify its claim that a high percentage of petitioners' cases were resolved satisfactorily (RFA, 27 July 15). Huang said authorities detained Wei to prevent her from further investigating the matter.
2017-00239	 Liu Meiting	刘美廷	DET			According to VOP (4 May 17 , 6 May 17 , 17 May 17), on May 4, 2017, public security officials in Hejin city, Yuncheng municipality, Shanxi province, detained married couple Liu Meiting and Han Lifang at their Hejin home. Authorities criminally detained Liu on unknown charges and held him at the Hejin PSB Detention Center. Authorities initially ordered Han to serve 10 days' administrative detention at an administrative detention center in Hejin. On May 13, authorities criminally detained her on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" and transferred her to the Yuncheng PSB Detention Center. Authorities reportedly detained Liu and Han after they sent petitioning materials to the U.S. Embassy website. Liu and Han began petitioning Chinese authorities after an individual that reportedly killed Liu's parents and injured his brother, who had a relative that worked for the government, was released after only serving years of a 15-year sentence. The individual reportedly killed Liu's parents during a dispute over compensation for a traffic accident that injured another of Liu's brothers. After authorities detained Liu and Han, their 3 daughters went to police to seek their release, after which the daughters went missing.

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2018-00158	Zou Guangxiang	邹光祥	DET			According to CPJ (6 April 18), VOA (7 April 18), SCMP (8 April 18), Deep Blue Caijing (5 April 18 , via Anti-Empty Research Center), Caixin (5 April 18), and Beijing Youth Daily (30 March 18), public security officials from Hohhot municipality, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, criminally detained finance journalists Zou Guangxiang and Liu Chengkun in Beijing municipality on March 28 and April 2, 2018, respectively. Authorities claimed the two had "spread rumors" by alleging authorities had taken into custody Pan Gang, chair of China's largest dairy company Yili Group, upon his return to China after a 6-month stay in the U.S., and that Pan was cooperating with an official investigation. Reports did not specify where authorities were holding the 2 journalists. Hohhot police reportedly detained at least 6 or 7 suspects in connection to the spread of the information (Epoch Times, 8 April 18). Yili Group, however, stated that Pan was ill and receiving medical treatment.
2018-00159	Liu Chengkun	刘成昆	DET			According to CPJ (6 April 18), VOA (7 April 18), SCMP (8 April 18), Deep Blue Caijing (5 April 18 , via Anti-Empty Research Center), Caixin (5 April 18), and Beijing Youth Daily (30 March 18), public security officials from Hohhot municipality, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, criminally detained finance journalists Zou Guangxiang and Liu Chengkun in Beijing municipality on March 28 and April 2, 2018, respectively. Authorities claimed the two had "spread rumors" by alleging authorities had taken into custody Pan Gang, chair of China's largest dairy company Yili Group, upon his return to China after a 6-month stay in the U.S., and that Pan was cooperating with an official investigation. Reports did not specify where authorities were holding the 2 journalists. Hohhot police reportedly detained at least 6 or 7 suspects in connection to the spread of the information (Epoch Times, 8 April 18). Yili Group, however, stated that Pan was ill and receiving medical treatment.

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2016-00190	 Li Tingyu	李婷玉	DET/bail			<p>According to RDN (25 June 16; 26 June 16; 7 July 16; 7 July 16; 1 September 16; 3 August 17), HRCIC (22 July 16; 25 June 17), CPJ (28 June 16), CDT (30 March 17), and RFA (3 August 17) on June 15, 2016, police in Dali Bai AP, Yunnan province, detained citizen journalists and partners Lu Yuyu and Li Tingyu. On or around June 16, Dali authorities reportedly criminally detained the two on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," (CL, art. 293), holding them at the Dali Bai AP PSB Detention Center in Dali city, Dali. On August 31, Lu told his lawyer that authorities had beaten him and subjected him to sleep deprivation in detention. The Dali City People's Court tried Li on April 20, 2017 and Lu on June 23. On August 3, the court sentenced Lu to 4 years in prison. Authorities reportedly released Li on bail on an unknown date. Lu began documenting protests in 2013, and he managed with Li the Wickedonna blog and "Not the News" (@wickedonna) Twitter account, both of which track protests, including labor strikes, throughout China. The two have reportedly faced eviction and police intimidation due to their work documenting protests. Authorities in Shanghai municipality previously detained Lu after he publicly called on officials to disclose their assets.</p>
2015-00007	 Luo Yuwei	罗玉伟	DET?			<p>According to RFA (28 January 14) and the NYT (26 September 14), in or around January 2014, security officials in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Beijing municipality detained ethnic Yi Luo Yuwei and Uyghur university students Shohret Nijat, Perhat Halmurat, Abdugeyum Ablimit, Mutellip Imin, Atikem Rozi, and Akbar Imin. According to Foreign Policy (18 December 14), on November 25, 2014, a court tried Luo and the other 6 students of "separatism" (CL, art. 103) for alleged work on the Uyghur-language news website Uyghur Online. The Global Times (9 December 14) reported that on December 8, 2014, the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in Urumqi municipality, XUAR, imposed prison sentences of between 3 and 8 years on all 7 students. Reports do not specify Luo's exact sentence or whereabouts, but RFA (9 December 14) reported that his sentence was the lightest. The 7 had been students of Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti at Minzu University in Beijing. In September 2014, an Urumqi court sentenced Tohti to life in prison on the charge of "separatism" (Xinhua, 23 September 14). In September 2014, Luo was one of 3 students who made statements critical of Tohti on CCTV. Relatives of the 3 students stated authorities had barred them from seeing the students.</p>

CECC Record No.	Main Name	Main Name (Chinese)	Status	Sent. (year)	Sent. (month)	Short Case Summary
2004-05037	 Gao Yu	高瑜	DET/med	5		<p>According to the NYT (29 April 14), on April 24, 2014, veteran journalist Gao Yu went missing in Beijing municipality. On May 8, 2014, CCTV broadcast Gao "confessing" to the crime of "leaking state secrets," confirming that authorities had criminally detained her (WSJ, 8 May 14). Authorities reportedly held Gao at the Beijing No. 1 PSB Detention Center. Xinhua alleged in a May 8 report that Gao had provided a central government document to an overseas website in August 2013, which the SCMP (9 May 14) suggested referred to "a confidential party circular known as Document No. 9" that called on "government officials to tackle seven subversive influences on society..." Lawyer Mo Shaoping stated Gao told him her "confession" was made under duress (RFA, 28 October 14). In November 2014, the Beijing No. 3 Intermediate People's Court tried Gao (BBC, 18 November 14). Authorities postponed a verdict twice, before sentencing her to 7 years in prison on April 17, 2015 (People's Daily, 17 April 15). On November 26, 2015, the Beijing Municipal High People's Court reduced the length of Gao's sentence to 5 years and later that day, the Beijing No. 3 Intermediate People's Court granted Gao medical parole due to her serious medical condition (Xinhua, 26 November 15; NYT, 26 November 15).</p>