

## Imprisoned Labour Rights Activists in China


June 2010

This list includes those who have been detained and sentenced for their alleged involvement in labour unrest or labour organizing. It is not exhaustive. It does not include those many workers who may have been detained for a short period following a strike or labour unrest and then released without charge or trial; neither does it include those activists who are now released or presumed released except those released recently. The details of those many workers whose whereabouts are unknown are also not included.

Name	Chinese Name	Occupation/Industrial Sector	Province	Sentence	Probable release
Chen Wei	陈伟 (音译)	Ex-cement worker	Hainan	4 years	2008?
Feng Xinchun	冯新春	PLA, former soldier	Hubei Province	N/A	N/A
Hu Mingjun	[胡明军/胡明君]	Small enterprise owner	Sichuan	11 years	28 May, 2012
Wang Sen	王森	lawyer	Sichuan	11 years	2 May, 2011
huang Zhuyu (Female)		Guesthouse workers	Sichuan	Unknown	Unknown
Xu Haiyan (Female)		Guesthouse workers	Sichuan	Unknown	Unknown
Wang Jun (female)	[音译: 王君]	Guesthouse workers	Sichuan	Unknown	Unknown
Huang Yunmin	黄云敏	judge, retired (PLA, retired)	Xinjiang Uyghur Auto. Region	Unknown	Unknown
Jiang Cunde	蒋存德	Manual worker /machinery	Shanghai	20 years	1 August, 2024
Kong Youping	孔佑平	Former ACFTU Official	Liaoning	15 years	12 December, 2018
Ning Xianhua	宁先华	Construction worker	Liaoning	12 years	1 December, 2015
Li Jianfeng	李建峰	Judge	Fujian province	14.5 years	1 November, 2016
Lin Shunan	林顺安	Internet café owner		8 years	1 March, 2010
Li Wangyang	李旺阳	Manual worker	Hunan	10 years	5 May, 2011
Li Xintao	李信涛	Textile worker	Shandong	5 years	1 November, 2009
Liu Jian	刘健	Machinery / Manufacturing	Hunan	Life	N/A



Liu Jianjun	刘建军	Railway worker	Shanxi	Unknown	Unknown
Luo Xi	罗茜	teacher, primary	Hunan Province	2 years	1 January, 2012
Ning Wenzhong	宁文中	worker, unemployed	Henan Province	1 year	4 May, 2010
Ren Fengyu	任风玉	SOE worker	Jilin Province	18months	9 February, 2011
She Wanbao	余万宝	unknown	Sichuan	12 years	6 January, 2011
Yang Chunlin	杨春林	Ex-SOE worker	Heilongjiang	5 years	July 6, 2012
Yu Changwu	于长武	Farmer	Heilongjiang	2 years	2009?
Wang Miaogen	王妙根	Manual worker	Shanghai	Detained in mental institution	N/A
Xu Zexin	许泽新	teacher, middle	Hubei Province	N/A	N/A
Xue Mingkai	薛明凯	Factory security guard	Guangdon Province	18months	7 November, 2010
Yuan Xianchen	袁显臣	law firm, staff	Heilongjiang	unknown	N/A
You Jingyou	游精佑	railway, worker	Fujian Province	1 year	2010/07/04
Zhu Fangming	朱芳鸣	Factory worker (Flour production)	Hunan	life	N/A
Zhang Qizhong	张启忠	factory, worker (retired)	Sichuan Province	N/A	N/A
Zhao Dongmin	赵东民	labour activist	Shanxi Province	N/A	N/A
Zhao Wuhu	赵武虎	civil servant	Hebei Province	N/A	N/A


## Prisoner Details

Name	Chinese Name	Details
Feng Xinchun	冯新春	<p>'According to Radio Free Asia, officials in Xishui county, Huanggang municipality, Hubei province, detained Hubei rights defender and former volunteer soldier Feng Xinchun in late June 2009. More than 40 former volunteer soldiers, reportedly under Feng's leadership, had gone to Beijing to petition regarding problems with their wages and endowment insurance. Xishui officials detained Feng upon the group's return. According to Civil Rights &amp; Livelihood Watch, authorities announced that Feng would serve 10 days' administrative detention for "assembling and creating a disturbance at the entrance to a government building."</p>
<p>Hu Mingjun</p> 	[胡明军/ 胡明君	<p>Hu Mingjun and Wang Sen 王森, both leaders of the Sichuan provincial branch of the banned China Democratic Party (CDP), were detained by police in 2001 after they communicated with striking workers at the Dazhou Steel Mill. On 18 December 2000, about 1000 workers at the factory had organised a public demonstration demanding payment of overdue wages, and Hu and Wang subsequently made contact with the demonstrating workers. Wang, a resident of Dazhou, was arrested on 30 April 2001 and Hu, a resident of Chengdu, was arrested on 30 May. The two men were initially charged with "incitement to subvert state power" but the charges were subsequently increased to actual "subversion". On May 2002, at the Dazhou Intermediate People's Court, Hu was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment and Wang received a 10-year sentence. Hu Mingjun is due for release in or around May 2012 and Wang due for release on or around April 2011. An article appeared in the Epoch times in 2006 under the pen name of Hu Mingjun but it is not clear if this is the same person. There has been no evidence of Hu's release and according to the family of Wang Sen Hu is still detained in Chuanzhong Prison. On June 24, 2010, Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CRD) reported that, since 2006, Hu has entered the prison's hospital four times seeking medical help. CRD reported that Hu is suffering from high blood pressure and heart disease. Hu also reportedly told a close associate that he is not optimistic about his own future, and that he may not leave the prison alive, according to the same CRD report.</p>
Wang Sen	王森	<p>Wang Sen and Hu Mingjun, both leaders of the Sichuan provincial branch of the banned China Democratic Party (CDP), were detained by police in 2001 after they communicated with striking workers at the Dazhou Steel Mill. On 18 December 2000, about 1000 workers at the factory had organised a public demonstration demanding payment of overdue wages, and Hu and Wang subsequently made contact with the demonstrating workers. Wang, a resident of Dazhou, was arrested on 30 April 2001 and Hu, a resident of Chengdu, was arrested on 30 May. The two men were initially charged with "incitement to subvert state power" but the charges were subsequently increased to actual "subversion". On May 2002, at the Dazhou Intermediate People's Court, Hu was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment and Wang received a 10-year sentence. Wang was a lawyer in Dazhou who was active in supporting farmers and workers in their struggle for lower taxes labour rights. Wang suffers from diabetes and his eyesight deteriorates. His wife has applied for medical parole several times which has been denied. It is also reported that he has been denied family visits and letters and was beaten on at least five occasions by guards. Hu Shigen is due for release in or around May 2012 and Wang due for</p>

		release on or around May 2011.
Huang Zhuyu (Female)		Huang Zhuyu, a worker at a guesthouse in Sichuan was detained along with two other workers on 20 September 2006. Public security officials detained Huang Zhuyu, Wang Jun (f) and Xu Haiyan on September 20, 2006, after they joined 40 laid-off workers attempting to petition the Suining Municipal Party committee about unemployment benefits. The manager of their workplace, a guesthouse, sold the facility at a low price to a single bidder. The former manager then became deputy secretary general of the Suining municipal government. Public security officials beat two other female petitioners, Zhang Xiaohua and Liu Xiaohong, who were hospitalized. No other information about their place of detention or any charges against them is available. See also Wang Jun and Xu Haiyan below.
Xu Haiyan (Female)		On September 20 2006, more than 40 laid-off workers, including Xu, from Suining's Suizhou Guesthouse went to the office of the Suining Municipal Party committee after their Guesthouse went bankrupt and its assets were sold undervalued to the benefit of a single bidder. Several audits had reportedly found evidence of corruption by the general manager of the guesthouse, Xie Zhicheng, who had gone on to become the deputy secretary general of the Suining Municipal Government. Despite the peaceful nature of the protest, several dozen uniformed and plain-clothes police officers attempted to forcibly remove the petitioning workers. Police officers reportedly pushed two female workers, Zhang Xiaohua and Liu Xiaohong, to the ground, and Zhang was badly beaten. Sources say both women were subsequently taken to the local hospital, where Zhang was diagnosed with a cerebral concussion. The Party Committee head reportedly instructed the hospital not to treat the women, but they were admitted nevertheless. Police reportedly detained two other female petitioners, Wang Jun and Xu Haiyan, as they were returning home as well as a male worker, Huang Zhuyu, who was detained after he returned home that evening. No further information about their place of detention or any charges against them is available.
Wang Jun (female)	[音譯： 王君]	Wang Jun, a worker at a guesthouse in Sichuan was detained along with two other workers on 20 September 2006. Public security officials detained Huang Zhuyu (f), Wang Jun and Xu Haiyan on September 20, 2006, after they joined 40 laid-off workers attempting to petition the Suining Municipal Party committee about unemployment benefits. The manager of their workplace, a guesthouse, sold the facility at a low price to a single bidder. The former manager then became deputy secretary general of the Suining municipal government. Public security officials beat two other female petitioners, Zhang Xiaohua and Liu Xiaohong, who were hospitalized. No other information about their place of detention or any charges against them is available. See also Xu Haiyan and Huang Zhuyu.

<p>Huang Yunmin</p>	<p>黄云敏</p>	<p>According to a human rights group, police in Kashgar, Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) detained retired judge Huang Yunmin in February 2009 after he advocated on behalf of health benefits for army veterans. Huang was later charged under the criminal law but the exact charges remain unknown. Huang had served as a judge within the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and had earlier been in the army in Qinghai province. While in the army, Huang had been involved in nuclear testing. A 2007 government notice mandated that dismissed soldiers who were involved in such activity be given medical tests and benefits for resulting damage to their health. In 2008, Huang led 17 army veterans to the Bureau of Civil Affairs and complained that this notice had not been implemented locally. The bureau recognized that the notice was applicable to Huang's group, but they have so far received no testing or benefits. Huang is currently being held at Tumuxiuke Detention Center in Kashgar.</p>
<p>Jiang Cunde</p>	<p>蒋存德</p>	<p>Jiang Cunde, was a worker at the Dong Xin Tool Repair Works in Shanghai when, in 1985 and 1986, according to the authorities, he began to advocate "imitating the model of Poland's Solidarity Trade Union to overthrow the present political powers." He reportedly also planned to establish a "China Human Rights Committee." In May 1987, Jiang and two others were convicted on charges of planning to hijack an airplane, and he was sentenced to life in prison for counterrevolution. In January 1993, Jiang was released from Tilanqiao Prison in Shanghai on medical parole. In 1999 he was rearrested for having allegedly "joined a reactionary organization, written reactionary articles and sent them to news agencies, and used the occasion of the US bombing of China's embassy in Belgrade in 1999 to stir up trouble." Jiang was returned to Tilanqiao Prison in June 1999 to continue serving his life sentence. In August 2004, his sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, and he is currently due for release in August 2024. [NB: Although Jiang was originally convicted of an internationally recognized criminal offence (hijacking an airplane), he has been included on lists of non-violent detained worker activists because the grounds officially given for his re-imprisonment in 1999 related solely to his exercise of the right to freedom of association and expression, and because of his earlier espousal of independent trade unionism in China.</p>

Kong Youping	孔佑平	 <p>A former official trade union official in Liaoning Province, Kong Youping was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on 16 September 2004 by the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. Kong's colleague and co-defendant at the September 2004 trial, Ning Xianhua 宁先华, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Kong, 54 years old, originally worked as the union chairman at a state-owned enterprise in Liaoning, but his support for protests by laid-off workers and his sharp criticism of government corruption and suppression led to his dismissal from both the factory and the union. In the late 1990s, a group of dissidents, including Kong Youping, were working to establish a branch of the China Democracy Party (CDP) in Liaoning Province, and in 1999 Kong was detained and imprisoned for a year on charges of "incitement to subvert state power". Prior to his recent arrest and trial, Kong was reportedly involved in planning the establishment of an independent union and had posted articles on the Internet criticizing official corruption and calling for a reassessment of the violent suppression of the 1989 Democracy Movement by the army. The specific charges laid against Kong Youping and Ning Xianhua at their trial are currently unknown. Kong is due for release in 2018.</p>
Ning Xianhua	宁先华	 <p>Ning Xianhua was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on 16 September 2004 by the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. Ning's colleague and co-defendant at the trial, Kong Youping was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The specific charges laid against Kong Youping and Ning Xianhua at their trial are currently unknown.</p> <p>(未經證實的寧先華照片)</p>
Li Jianfeng	李建峰	<p>Li was a judge from Fujian Ningde Municipal Intermediate People's Court, Fujian Province and former member of the Ningde city intermediate people's court. Detained on 3 April, on 30 October 2003 he was sentenced to 16 years in prison by the Sanming Municipal Intermediate People's Court .Also sentenced in that case were Lin Shunan, Huang Xiangwei, Lin Shunhan, Zhan Gongzhen, Zheng Xiaohua, Lin Chan, and Lin Shuncheng. Authorities accused these eight defendants, including Li Jianfeng, of planning to set up an illegal organization in late 2000 attempting to register the organisation under the name "Labour and Employment Research Association". The registration was turned down. In 2001, they allegedly edited a book, "Labour Alliance/Labour Union" and established an organization under the same name. The indictment of Li Jianfeng also accused him of privately concealing an air pistol and a rifle, buying air pistol pellets in Jiangxi, buying raw materials for explosives in Fujian, and testing out the bullets and explosives. Li's family denied that he kept or used any weapons. The human rights group Dui Hua was told in June 2008 that Li Jianfeng had been granted a 17-month sentence reduction in December 2007 (making his expected release date November 2, 2016) Although Li Jianfeng was a judge, for a long time he had provided legal assistance to disadvantaged members of society whose civil rights were violated and had also</p>

		<p>directed people to use administrative review and litigation against the Ningde Public Security Bureau to revoke mistaken administrative decisions. One example was Li Jiangfeng's defence for Lin Shunan, an internet café owner who was believed to be forced to close down the cafe after refusing to give police protection money. (The fact according to Lin and Li was that the police came to Lin's café and downloaded pornography with Lin's computers and used it as an accuse to take away Lin's computers and make the accusation). The defence of Li for Lin could be one reason causing the retaliation of the police. Li Jianfeng was arrested on March 31, 2004. Reports have emerged of the torture and ill-treatment of Li while in detention. Besides, Li was forced to give heavy labour more intensive than other prisoners while serving his sentence in jail. Li was reported to have collapsed under serious illness. The family also found that the prison Hospital had been giving expired drugs to Li and rejected passing the medicines and supplies sent by the families for Li. All the eight defendents involved in the case had attempted a mass suicide by hanging themselves or going on hunger strike at the detention center after receiving poor treatment from the authority. See also cases of Huang Xiangwei and Lin Shunan.</p>
<p>Li Wangyang</p> 	<p>李旺阳</p>	<p>Li was first arrested in June 1989 and sentenced to 13 years imprisonment the following year on charges of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement” for founding the Shaoyang Workers' Autonomous Federation and leading workers' strikes during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was released in June 2000, but in February 2001, he staged a 22-day hunger strike in an attempt to obtain medical compensation for injuries to his back, heart and lungs that he had sustained while in prison, and which reportedly left him unable to walk unaided. For staging the hunger-strike protest, Li was again arrested by the police. On 5 September 2001, he was tried in secret by the People's Intermediate Court of Shaoyang on the charge of “incitement to subvert state power” and sentenced to a further 10 years' imprisonment.</p>
<p>Li Xintao</p>	<p>李信涛</p>	<p>Li Xintao, male, aged 53 and Kong Jun, female, aged 43, two labour rights activists from Shandong Province, were tried on May 11 2005 by the Mouping District Court in Yantai City, Shandong. They were found guilty of “disrupting government institutions” and “disturbing social order”. Kong and Li were sentenced to two and five years' imprisonment respectively. (Li was reportedly detained in November 2004; the date of Kong's detention is not known.) They had organised public protests against the bankruptcy of their factory, the Huamei Garment Company, and had sent official complaints to Shandong provincial officials. According to Li and Kong, managers at the company, which declared bankruptcy in August 2002, had failed to pay the workers' wages or social insurance benefits from March 2001 onwards. Both worker activists expressed the wish to appeal against their sentences but were reportedly unable to find lawyers willing to represent them. Kong is presumed released in 2006.</p>

Liu Jian	刘健	<p>Liu Jian, now in his early forties, and Liu Zhihua 刘智华, age unknown, were both workers at the Xiangtan Electrical Machinery Plant, Hunan Province, prior to June 1989 and participated in a demonstration by over 1,000 workers from the factory just after June 4 that year to protest the government’s violent suppression of the pro-democracy movement. After one of their fellow workers had his arm broken by the factory’s security guards, the demonstrators then allegedly ransacked the home of the security section chief. Arrested shortly afterwards, the two workers were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment in either August or October 1989 on charges of “hooliganism” and “intentional injury.” The government has not publicly produced any evidence linking either Liu Jian or Liu Zhihua to specific acts of violence or other genuine crime. Two other workers from the same factory, (Chen Gang 陈刚 and Peng Shi 彭实, also received life sentences for their involvement in the same protest action, but the sentences were later reduced and both men were reportedly released in 2004.) Liu Jian is apparently the only one of the four detained Xiangtan Electrical Machinery Plant workers who has still not had his life prison term reduced to a fixed-term sentence. In May 2009, Dui Hua noted that Liu was believed to be incarcerated but that he was no longer "imprisoned in Hunan Province." On June 1, 2009, Human Rights in China reported that Liu Jian is still in prison, but that his current detention location is unknown.</p>
Liu jianjun	刘建军	<p>On 28 June 2008 Beijing public security officers detained Liu Jianjun, a railroad worker and labour rights petitioner from Datong, Shanxi province. On 4 July Liu was returned to Datong and transferred to local police custody and then formally arrested Liu for “inciting subversion of state power,” a crime under Article 105 of the Criminal Law. Liu is currently detained at the Datong No. 1 Detention Centre. His sentence is unknown.</p>
Luo Xi	罗茜	<p>According to CLB, authorities in Beijing detained Luo Xi, a resident of Shaoyang city, Hunan province, in Beijing on January 8, 2010. Luo was reportedly held in criminal detention upon his return to Shaoyang for taking part in a December 2008 teachers’ strike in Hunan to demand wages and benefits comparable to those given to civil servants. In late January 2010, Hunan authorities sentenced him to 2 years’ reeducation through labor (RTL) for “disrupting social order.” While in detention, authorities reportedly forced Luo to work 16 hours per day and only allowed him to sleep 4 hours per night, according to a Boxun article. Tang Jingling, a rights lawyer who had spoken to Luo’s wife, told NTDTV that the RTL sentence was also related to his involvement with the case of Yang Kuansheng, the former deputy mayor of Wugang city in Hunan province. Before Luo’s arrest, he was assisting Yang’s family to seek justice in Beijing; Yang’s family had rejected the local authorities’ conclusion that he committed suicide by jumping out of a building in November 2009. Boxun reported that authorities transferred Luo to the Shaoyang city RTL detention center on March 6.</p>

Ning Wenzhong	宁文中	<p>According to Chinese Human Rights Defenders, on June 3, 2009, authorities in Zhengzhou city, Henan province, detained Ning Wenzhong after he posted an article on the Internet encouraging others to bring flowers to Tiananmen Square on the twentieth anniversary of the 1989 democracy protest and government crackdown. Authorities announced that he was in detention on June 4, 2009, but Ning's relatives did not receive written notice. On June 19, the Zhengzhou City Reeducation Through Labor Committee sentenced Ning to one year of RTL. According to Ning's brother, the decision did not list the reason for the RTL sentence, but police told him that Ning was sentenced for commemorating "June 4th." Ning was released one month early on May 4, 2010. It is unclear why authorities released him early. Ning said authorities allowed his family to visit him only four times.</p>
Ren Fengyu	任风玉	<p>On 9 September 2009, Ren Fengyu, a retired worker at the Tonghua Iron &amp; Steel Group Co., Ltd in Tonghua, Jilin Province was sentenced to 18 months' reeducation through labour for putting up a poster calling for the legalization of a Tonghua workers' rights organization and the formal election of its representatives. Ren's sentencing came after the death of steel company executive Chen Guojun at the hands of angry workers protesting the takeover of Tonghua Steel by Chen's company Jianlong Heavy Machinery on 24 July 2009. The sentencing of Ren was believed to be a means to control and punish Tonghua workers after the July protest. On 15 April 2010, Ji Yigang, an employee at the Tonghua Iron and Steel was found guilty of intentional wounding (故意伤害罪) of Chen and was sentenced to life in prison by the Tonghua Municipal Intermediate Court. (Original source: <a href="http://zggr.cn/?action-viewnews-itemid-2494">http://zggr.cn/?action-viewnews-itemid-2494</a>)</p>
She Wanbao	余万宝	<p>She, a 49-year-old Sichuan native, was reportedly a labour organiser and a member of the China Democratic Party (CDP). He was previously convicted of counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement by the Guangyuan Intermediate People's Court in Sichuan Province and was sentenced on 3 November 1989 to four years' imprisonment. He was released in July 1993, but was rearrested around five years later in connection with his CDP activities. On 25 October 1999, the Sichuan Higher People's Court upheld a conviction on "subversion" charges passed down by the Guangyuan Intermediate People's Court. He was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and has been held at the Chuanzhong Prison since 5 April 2000. On 9 September 2005, She's sentence was reduced by six months. He will be due for release on 6 January 2011.</p>

Wang Guilin	王桂林	<p>Wang Guilin and Yu Changwu were villagers' representatives from Fujin City, Heilongjiang Province. Villagers in Fujin claim that city officials had taken about 100,000 hectares of their land, which led to loss of livelihood for the villagers and farm workers. They participated in Yang Chunlin's "We Want Human Rights, not the Olympics" open letter action. Throughout the second half of 2007, Wang and Yu were often questioned, detained, and monitored. On January 28, 2008, Wang Guilin was assigned one and a half years of Re-education through Labour (RTL) for "disturbing social order". Another village representative, Yu Changwu, was also assigned a two year RTL sentence on January 17 2008. According to Yu's lawyer, their "crimes" included "violating state safety, disturbing social order, being interviewed by foreign media (especially Falungong media), releasing articles about China's land system on foreign websites, and saying 'we want our land, not the Olympics'" when speaking to reporters. [See also case of Yang Chunlin and Yu Changwu]. Wang is presumed to have been released after serving his sentence at the Jiamusi RTL Center.</p>
Xiao Qingshan	肖青山	<p>In 2010, the Yuexiu branch of the Guangzhou municipality PSB accused Xiao Qingshan, a labor activist based in Dongguan, Guangdong province of disturbing public order and detained him for seven days on March 30, reportedly for standing outside of the Nanfang News Group office educating people about environmental protection. Civil Rights &amp; Livelihood (CRL) reported that on May 14, 2009, Shenzhen domestic security protection officers detained Xiao for trying to commemorate 1989 Tiananmen protests. Earlier, the CRL reported on Xiao's disappearance on his way from Jiangxi to Beijing on March 1. Authorities reportedly attempted to block Xiao from travelling to Beijing to petition. On October 13, 2007, Boxun reported that the Dongguan PSB beat Xiao before detaining him for 10 days in the Dayou Detention Center in Dayou, Dongguan, for his efforts to collect wages on behalf of migrant workers. During Xiao's detention, he reported being forced to work and being denied access to a doctor.</p>
Yang Chunlin	杨春林	<p>Yang is an ex-SOE worker from Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province. Yang was detained on 6 July 2007 and arrested on suspicion of "subversion of state power" in August. Yang's arrest was apparently ordered by the Ministry of Public Security in Beijing. Yang is believed to have been arrested for collecting signatures to endorse an open letter entitled "We Want Human Rights, not the Olympics" in villages where he had been helping farmers dealing with land disputes in the first half of 2007. The letter had reportedly been signed by more than 10,000 people, mostly Heilongjiang farmers who have lost their land. Many farmers fighting forced eviction in Heilongjiang signed the petition because they sympathized with victims of land loss in cities where corrupt officials used the Olympics as a pretense to grab land/housing while providing inadequate compensation. .. Wang Guilin and Yu Changwu, were also sentenced in the same case. .Yang was sentenced to five years in prison on 24 March 2008. After the close of the Olympics, the Heilongjiang Higher People's Court reportedly rejected Yang's appeal. Yang was reportedly beaten with an electric rod on at least two occasions. Yang is due for release on July 6, 2012.</p>

Wang Miaogen	王妙根	<p>Wang, a manual worker in Shanghai at the time of the May 1989 pro-democracy movement, was a leading member of the Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation which was formed that month. Detained shortly after the June 4, 1989 government crackdown, Wang then spent two and a half years in police detention undergoing “re-education through labour” on account of his involvement in the banned workers’ group. In April 1993, after he committed an act of self-mutilation in front of a Shanghai police station in public protest against having recently been severely beaten up by the police, he was subsequently detained and then forcibly committed to the Shanghai Ankang Mental Hospital, a facility run by the Public Security Bureau to detain and treat mentally ill people. Wang has been held incommunicado at the Shanghai Ankang now for more than 12 years and in custody for more than 16 years and unlike the other individuals listed here, Wang has no fixed release date.</p>
Xu Zexin	许泽新	<p>On 2 June 2008, educational authorities in Douhe township, Xiantao city, Hubei province, detained Xu Zexin, a teacher’s representative at Douhe No. 2 Middle School. Xu is reportedly held in an unknown detention facility in Douhe. Since 2007, Xu had led local teachers in demanding higher wages. After he submitted a petition in March signed by 1,000 teachers, Xu reported being followed by school board officials. Between May and June, Xu represented the teachers in filing lawsuits against the local government, but the courts refused to accept the cases. Xu’s sentence is unknown.</p>
Xue Mingkai	薛明凯	<p>Xue Mingkai, a 20-year old Factory security guard. On 8 February 2010, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court sentenced Xue Mingkai to 18 months in prison on charges of "subversion of state power." Public security bureau personnel in Bao'an district, Shenzhen municipality, Guangdong province, detained Xue on May 9, 2009 and the procuratorate issued an arrest warrant on June 15. Authorities claimed Xue had joined the overseas China Democracy Party (CDP) in 2009 and had recruited other individuals to become members. In addition, authorities alleged that in the summer of 2006, Xue had planned to organize a "China Democratic Workers' Party" online. Xue reportedly did not carry out plans to organize the party. The first session of Xue's trial opened on September 10, 2009 and a second session took place on December 14. According to his mother, court authorities did not acknowledge medical records from 2006 showing that Xue had a mental illness. However, the court accepted two court-ordered psychological evaluations conducted after his detention alleging Xue had no mental illness during the period when the crime was committed. Xue expressed an intention to appeal the judgment, but information on the status of an appeal, if any, is unknown.</p>

Yuan Xianchen	袁显臣	<p>Public security officials in Jixi City, Heilongjiang province, detained Yuan Xianchen on 28 May 2008, and formally charged him in July with “subversion of state power”. It is believed that Yuan’s arrest may be linked to his work with land rights activist Yang Chunlin (see above) , In an article in March 2008, Yuan called for state-owned enterprises to respect labour rights and wrote critically of both the local government and the State Council. Yuan, 44, self-studied law and also worked as a legal advisor to workers at Didao Mine, Jixi City who have been seeking compensation from the local government and the mine management since the former state-owned business was re-structured and became a private enterprise. His wife, Zhang, was arrested at the same time, first on suspicion of “disturbing social order”, then “inciting subversion of state power”. Zhang was later released. Yuan was sentenced to four years in spring 2009 and is due for release on or around mid 2012.</p>
Zhu Fangming	朱芳鸣	<p>Zhu was a 28-year-old worker at the Hengyang City (Hunan Province) Flour Factory and vice-chairman of the Hengyang City Workers Autonomous Federation. He organised demonstrations and took part in sit-in in front of the municipal government offices. After the events of June 4, he allegedly led workers to the municipal Public Security Bureau to demand justice. He was sentenced in December 1989 by the Hengyang City Intermediate People’s Court to life imprisonment on a charge of “hooliganism”. In 1993, ICFTU received a reply from the Chinese government, indicating that Zhu was “released, acquitted of criminal responsibility”. However many groups continue to believe Zhu remains detained and is believed to be still held in Hengyang Prison (Hunan Provincial No.2 Prison). In October 2005, the Chinese government maintained that Zhu "was never punished" for his activities in 1989 and it stated that he is once again working at Hengyang's Xihu Flour Factory. This information is at total variance, however, with the original reporting of the case in the Hunan Daily.</p>
Zhang Qizhong	张启忠	<p>In a December 7, 2009, Clear Wisdom &lt;A HREF="http://big5.minghui.org/mh/articles/2009/12/7/213964.html"&gt;report&lt;/A&gt;, national security officers in Jiangyou city, Sichuan province, detained Falun Gong practitioners Zhang Qizhong, Zhou Wenyu (Zhang's wife), Wei Chaohai, Du Zhijun, Wang Lianying, and Wu Fenglei in September 2009. (The report notes that authorities released Zhou.) According to a September 2, 1010, Clear Wisdom &lt;A HREF="http://library.minghui.org/victim/i20819.htm"&gt;record&lt;/A&gt;, authorities have detained Zhang as part of crackdowns on Falun Gong. According to an August 24, 2010, Clear Wisdom &lt;A HREF="http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2010/8/24/228743.html"&gt;article&lt;/A&gt;, on August 2, 2010, the Jiangyou City People's Court in Mianyang prefecture, Sichuan province, sentenced Zhang to nine years' imprisonment, Wei Chaohai to eight years, Du Zhijun to three years, Wang Lianying to three years, and Wu Fenglei to three years and six months. A September 1, 2010, Clear Wisdom &lt;A HREF="http://clearwisdom.net/html/articles/2010/9/1/119749.html"&gt;article&lt;/A&gt; reported that lawyers defended their clients' right to practice Falun Gong. No information is available on specific criminal charges or on the prisoners' current detention locations.</p>

Zhao Dongmin	赵东民	Zhao Dongmin was arrested in August 2009 for “gathering a crowd to disrupt social order”. Zhao was an organizer of a labour rights’ group called Gongweihui (工维会). Gongweihui comprised about four hundred workers from twenty or more enterprises in Shaanxi province. In April 2009, Gongweihui applied to the Shaanxi provincial trade union and the Shaanxi provincial party for registration as a study group. Receiving no replies, they applied again to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in August right before Zhao was arrested. There has been no news of Zhao since he was arrested.
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**Releases and presumed releases of labour activists**

**Released in 2010/2009**

Chen Yuping	陈玉平	Chen Yuping, a retrenched oil worker from CNPC Jilin Petroleum, was an elected workers’ representative, who had been attempted to organize a “retrenched workers’ union” since 2004. Together with other workers, Chen applied to set up a union under Songyuan city ACFTU and CNPC Jilin Petroleum’s ACFTU branches but they were told their applications were “not approved”. On 10 April 2008, Chen was detained and sentenced on 6 May 2008 to 1.5 year of re-education through labour, for “disturbing social order”.Chen is due for release around November 2009
Wang Jun	王军/ 王俊 (音译)	Wang was an 18-year-old temporary worker in Xian’s Xincheng Factory in 1989. He participated in a “serious political disturbance” on 22 April 1989, throwing rocks, breaking street lamps and windows, setting fire to several vehicles. He was sentenced to death. The Supreme People’s Court recommended a verdict of death with two-year reprieve. Wang was released from Fuping Prison on May 11, 2009. His release followed a previously undisclosed sentence reduction granted in September 2008.

Wang Guilin	王桂林	<p>Wang Guilin and Yu Changwu were villagers' representatives from Fujin City, Heilongjiang Province. Villagers in Fujin claim that city officials had taken about 100,000 hectares of their land, which led to loss of livelihood for the villagers and farm workers. They participated in Yang Chunlin's "We Want Human Rights, not the Olympics" open letter action. Throughout the second half of 2007, Wang and Yu were often questioned, detained, and monitored. On January 28, 2008, Wang Guilin was assigned one and a half years of Re-education through Labour (RTL) for "disturbing social order". Another village representative, Yu Changwu, was also assigned a two year RTL sentence on January 17 2008. According to Yu's lawyer, their "crimes" included "violating state safety, disturbing social order, being interviewed by foreign media (especially Falungong media), releasing articles about China's land system on foreign websites, and saying 'we want our land, not the Olympics'" when speaking to reporters. [See also case of Yang Chunlin and Yu Changwu]. Wang is presumed to have been released after serving his sentence at the Jiamusi RTL Center.</p>
Xiao Qingshan	肖青山	<p>In 2010, the Yuexiu branch of the Guangzhou municipality PSB accused Xiao Qingshan, a labor activist based in Dongguan, Guangdong province of disturbing public order and detained him for seven days on March 30, reportedly for standing outside of the Nanfang News Group office educating people about environmental protection. Civil Rights &amp; Livelihood (CRL) reported that on May 14, 2009, Shenzhen domestic security protection officers detained Xiao for trying to commemorate 1989 Tiananmen protests. Earlier, the CRL reported on Xiao's disappearance on his way from Jiangxi to Beijing on March 1. Authorities reportedly attempted to block Xiao from travelling to Beijing to petition. On October 13, 2007, Boxun reported that the Dongguan PSB beat Xiao before detaining him for 10 days in the Dayou Detention Center in Dayou, Dongguan, for his efforts to collect wages on behalf of migrant workers. During Xiao's detention, he reported being forced to work and being denied access to a doctor.</p>

**Due for release but unconfirmed:**

Chen Wei	陈伟 (音译)	<p>Chen reportedly led a protest of workers laid-off from a state-owned cement factory after it failed to pay compensation and retirement benefits. Chen was convicted of "gathering a crowd to disrupt social order" by the Changjiang Li Minority Autonomous County People's Court and sentenced to four years' imprisonment on 8 April 2005. His appeal was later rejected by the Hainan Intermediate People's Court on June 29, 2005. He was due for release in May 2008 but there has been no confirmation.</p>
Yu Changwu	于长武	<p>Yu Changwu was assigned two years Re-Education through Labour on 17 January 2008. See case of Yang Chunlin and Wang Guilin (above). Yu was due for release in or around January 2010.</p>

Lin Shunan	林順安	Lin Shunan was a local internet café owner who sought legal advice from Li Jianfeng over the (believed) closing of his café by police after he (and his colleague Lin Sunhan) refused to pay them protection money (or let police take away their computers). He was charged in April 2003 with “subverting state power” for establishing a labour research organization. The organization was believed to be called the “Labour and employment research association”. Members included Lin Shun'an, Huang Xiangwei, Li Jianfeng, Lin Shuncheng, Lin Shunhan, Zhan Gongzhen, Zheng Xiaohua, and Lin Chan. They applied for a registration in 2000, but it was denied. In January 2001, they were accused of forming an illegal trade union and of downloading materials from the Internet and compiling them into a book entitled “Labour Association/Labour Union.” Some of the defendants were also accused of stockpiling firearms and training members to shoot out the windows of the office of the court's chief judge. But no evidence to substantiate the latter charges was made public. They were tried on 30 October 2003 by the Sanming Intermediate People’s Court. Lin Shun’an was sentenced to eight years in prison. He is due for release in March 2010 but there is no confirmation about his release. See also Li Jianfeng and Huang Xiangwei.
Luo Huiquan	駱惠全	a retired worker from the Tianyuan Chemical Factory, in Sichuan Province, led other factory workers to fight for compensation after the factory was privatized. On 22 March 2004, Luo was administratively detained for 10 days for blocking highways and obstructing traffic in the course of the protests. In July 2005, Luo, together with fellow retired workers Zhan Xianfu, Zhou Shaofen, Luo mingzhong, again led workers to block the factory’s main gates. The four workers were then arrested for “assembling to disturb social order” and convicted on the same charges. Luo Mingzhong and Luo Huiquan were each sentenced to two years’ imprisonment, while Zhan and Zhou were sentenced to one and a half years’ imprisonment, suspended for one and a half years. On the day of trial, the local trade union guarded the court room and refused admittance to workers. They were due for release in July 2007 but as of mid 2008, Luo Huiquan had still not been released.
Miao Jinhong and Ni Xiafei	苗金紅和倪顯飛	Miao Jinhong and Ni Xiafei were arrested on 1 October 2000, in Zhejiang province as a result of leading migrant workers protesting unpaid wages to block a railway and a police station. Miao was sentenced to an eight-year prison term and was due for release in 2008 but no confirmation has been given.
Liu Wanbin		Liu Wanbin was detained on 22 December 2001 in Yangcheng, Jiangsu. Liu was a journalist for the Textile Daily and had been investigating a strike at a textile factory in Jiangsu Province. The workers were protesting pay cuts and the privatization of the company. No public information is available regarding his status.

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