

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Wang Luanying	1/4/12	Unknown	Wang Luanying receives an email warning after posting on Tianya about a beating she suffered while at a China Mobile office. In her post, Wang describes the lack of action by local authorities. The email, which comes from the official email address of the mayor of Jiachuan City, warns her that she can not use public opinion to exert pressure on authorities and claims her appeal for assistance is "not realistic."	Tianya	N/A	N/A	"China Human Rights Briefing January 4-9, 2012", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Jan. 10, 2012, https://www.nchr.org/2012/01/china-human-rights-briefing-january-4-9-2012/ .
Hu Jia	1/11/12	AIDS and pro-democracy activist	Hu Jia's home is raided by the police after calling for family visitation rights for the jailed human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng on Twitter. His computers are confiscated and he is taken away for interrogation.	Twitter	Unknown	Interrogation	Peter Simpson, "Chinese police raid home of human rights activist Hu Jia", The Telegraph, Jan. 12, 2012, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/9009763/Chinese-police-raid-home-of-human-rights-activist-Hu-Jia.html .
Li Delin	3/19/12	Senior Editor at Capital Week Magazine	Li Delin is detained after noting on Weibo the presence of a high number of military vehicles in Beijing, a post which quickly becomes the basis of speculation over a possible coup.	Sina Weibo	Unknown	7-day detention.	"The anatomy of a coup rumour", The Economist, April 5, 2012, https://www.economist.com/blogs/analects/2012/04/online-whispers ; China Internet Crackdown Silences Another, The Wall Street Journal, April 25, 2012, https://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2012/04/25/china-internet-crackdown-silences-another/ .
Zhai Xiaobing (AKA: Stariver)	11/7/12	Investment Banker	Zhai Xiaobing is detained for making a comparison of the 18th Party Congress to the movie <i>Final Destination</i> on Twitter, which authorities consider "spreading false terrorist information."	Twitter	Spreading false terrorist information (Criminal Law Article 291).	33-day criminal detention before release on bail.	"Internet Dissidents in China", Great Fire, April 20, 2013, https://en.greatfire.org/blog/2013/apr/internet-dissidents-china ; "Venting Wrath? Twitter User Detained After Posting Joke", The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 21, 2012, https://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2012/11/21/venting-wrath-twitter-user-detained-after-posting-joke/?mod=WSJBlog .
Wu Yangwei (AKA: Ye Du)	1/8/13	Writer, deputy secretary-general and webmaster of Independent Chinese PEN Center	Wu Yangwei is taken by police, stripped and searched, and interrogated for broadcasting the 2013 Southern Weekly protest--a press freedom protest--on Weibo. He is held for seven hours on suspicion of "illegal assembly" before being released into soft detention, a form of house arrest.	Sina Weibo	Illegal assembly	Interrogation for seven hours, then soft detention at home	"Revised Law in Action: Activist Subjected to Enforced Disappearance", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Jan. 11, 2013, https://www.nchr.org/2013/01/chrb-revised-law-in-action-activist-subjected-to-enforced-disappearance-police-retaliate-against-freedom-of-press-supporters-and-more-14-11-2013/ .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Cheng Aihua (AKA: Cheng Wanyun)	2/6/13	Activist	Cheng Aihua is detained after making a disparaging remark about Xi Jinping on a Weibo fanblog.	Sina Weibo	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105), later revised to administrative detention (legal basis unknown).	Criminal detention, later revised to administrative detention, 6 days in total.	Patrick Boehler, "China: Dissident voice silenced as Xi calls for open criticism", Asian Correspondent, Feb. 11, 2013, https://asiancorrespondent.com/2013/02/china-dissident-voice-silenced-as-xi-calls-for-open-criticism .
Pan Ting	3/14/13	Poet	Pan Ting is interrogated after calling for a "mass walk" to protest the contaminated Huangpu River in a post on her Weibo account.	Sina Weibo	Unknown	Interrogation	Nicola Davison, "Rivers of blood: the dead pigs rotting in China's water supply", The Guardian, March 29, 2013, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/mar/29/dead-pigs-china-water-supply .
Gu Yimin	6/1/13	Activist	Gu Yimin is imprisoned for posting photos of the Tiananmen Square Massacre online and for applying to hold a protest on the anniversary of the massacre.	Unknown	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105).	18 months in prison.	"China jails man who planned Tiananmen Square anniversary protest", The Guardian, March 24, 2014, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/24/china-tiananmen-square-anniversary-protest-gu-yimin ; "Jiangsu Citizen Gu Yimin to be Tried for 'Inciting Subversion of State Power'", Human Rights in China, Sept. 27, 2013, http://www.hrichina.org/en/content/6940 ; "June 4 March Applicant Sentenced to 18 Months, Lawyers Beaten Outside Courthouse", Human Rights in China, Mar. 24, 2014, http://www.hrichina.org/en/press-work/case-update/june-4-march-applicant-sentenced-18-months-lawyers-beaten-outside-courthouse .
Over 250 individuals in Xinjiang	2013, between June 26 and August 31	Individuals in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region	110 individuals are detained and another 164 receive a warning for propagating religious extremism, inciting violence, and spreading rumors online. Sources say their posts aimed to expose the truth of China's crackdown in Xinjiang.	Sina Weibo, personal websites	Spreading religious extremism, instigating violence, instigating separatism, or spreading rumors	110 detained, 164 received a warning	"China arrests 110 in Xinjiang for spreading online rumours", BBC, Oct. 8, 2013, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-24444505 ; Paul Bischoff, "110 people detained in Xinjiang, China for spreading online rumors", Tech in Asia, Oct. 8, 2013, https://www.techinasia.com/110-people-detained-xinjiang-china-spreading-online-rumors ; Cathy Wong, "232 held for spread of terrorism in Xinjiang", Global Times, May 12, 2014, http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/859820.shtml .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Zhou Lubao	7/31/13	Whistleblower	Whistleblower Zhou Lubao, who helped expose the mayor of Lanzhou for corruption, disappears after being summoned by the police. The month before, Zhou had accused a monastery in Jiangsu in an online post of employing fake monks and defrauding believers. It is unclear if these accusations are related to his detention.	Sina Weibo	Extortion (Criminal Law Article 274).	5 years in prison and 30,000-yuan fine.	Patrick Boehler, "Whistleblower Zhou Lubao disappears after police questioning amid crackdown", South China Morning Post, Aug. 2, 2013, http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1293789/whistleblower-zhou-lubao-disappears-after-police-questioning-amid ; "China tightens the screw on the internet", The Telegraph, Aug. 25, 2013, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/10265338/China-tightens-the-screw-on-the-internet.html ; "China mayor watch scandal stirs online resentment", Dec. 6, 2012, http://www.spacedaily.com/reports/China_mayor_watch_scandal_stirs_online_resentment_999.html ; "网络'维权斗士'周禄宝因敲诈勒索被判刑5年" ("Online 'Rights Defender' Zhou Lubao Sentenced 5 Years for Extortion"), Xinhua, September 12, 2015, http://www.xinhuanet.com/legal/2015-09/12/c_1116543179.htm .
Qin Zhihui (AKA: Qin Huohuo)	8/1/13	Blogger and marketing employee of Yang Xiuru	Qin Zhihui is arrested after posting a series of allegedly inaccurate reports on Weibo that "spread rumors" about the government and about high-profile Chinese personalities. These posts included a story that the government had paid 200 million yuan (approx. \$30 million USD) to the family of a foreigner who had died in a train crash. Qin later pleads guilty.	Sina Weibo	Defamation (Criminal Law Article 246) and picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	3 years in prison	"Chinese blogger jailed under crackdown on 'internet rumours'", The Guardian, April 17, 2014, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/apr/17/chinese-blogger-jailed-crackdown-internet-rumours-qin-zhihui ; Dan Bloom, "Chinese blogger jailed for three years for rumour mongering in bid 'to turn himself into internet star'", Daily Mail, April 17, 2014, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2606913/Chinese-blogger-jailed-three-YEARS-rumour-mongering-authorities-claim-slandered-government-celebrities-turn-internet-star.html ; Patrick Boehler, "Accused social media scandal monger Yang Xiuyu jailed for four years by Beijing court", South China Morning Post, Nov. 18, 2014, http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1642952/guo-meimeis-spin-doctor-yang-xiuyu-jailed-four-years-beijing .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Yang Xiuyu (AKA: Li 'erchaisi)	August of 2013	Founder of Erma Interactive Marketing and Planning Company	Yang Xiuyu is jailed after his company allegedly posts a series of inaccurate reports on Weibo to generate profits.	Sina Weibo	Operating illegal business (Criminal Law Article 225).	4 years in prison and 150,000-yuan fine.	Patrick Boehler, "Accused social media scandal monger Yang Xiuyu jailed for four years by Beijing court", South China Morning Post, Nov. 18, 2014, http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1642952/guo-meimeis-spin-doctor-yang-xiuyu-jailed-four-years-beijing ; Tyler Roney, "China Arrests Weibo Users for Lying, The Diplomat", The Diplomat, Aug 24, 2013, https://thediplomat.com/2013/08/china-arrests-weibo-users-for-lying/ ; Xinhua, "Rumormonger gets four years", China Daily Asia, Nov. 18, 2014, https://www.chinadailyasia.com/nation/2014-11/18/content_15192293.html .
Liu Hu	August of 2013	Reporter for the Guangzhou-based newspaper New Express	Liu Hu is detained and later charged with libel for spreading a false rumor on his Weibo account accusing Ma Zhengqi, the deputy director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, of negligence and calling for an investigation into him.	Sina Weibo	Defamation (Criminal Law Article 246).	Detained in late August 2013, formally arrested on September 30, 2013, released on bail in August 2014	Patrick Boehler, "Journalist Liu Hu, accuser of Chinese government minister, is formally arrested for defamation", South China Morning Post, Oct. 10, 2013, http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1328603/journalist-liu-hu-formally-charged-defamation ; Sui-Lee Wee, "Liu Hu, Chinese Journalist, Arrested In Crackdown", Huff Post, Dec. 10, 2013, https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/10/liu-hu-chinese-journalist-arrested_n_4076329.html ; Lucy Hornby and Christian Shepherd, "China anti-corruption watchdog targets People's Daily", Financial Times, Oct. 19, 2015, https://www.ft.com/content/8bd0b772-7644-11e5-a95a-27d368e1ddf7
Yu Heyu	August of 2013	Unknown	Yu Heyu is detained for five days for "spreading rumors" after posting on Weibo that 16 people died in a car accident that had just taken place, when the actual death toll was actually ten.	Sina Weibo	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 25 (1)).	5-day administrative detention (abrogated later).	Gwynn Guilford, "In China, being retweeted 500 times can get you three years in prison", Quartz, Sept. 9, 2013, https://qz.com/122450/in-china-500-retweets-of-a-libelous-statement-can-get-you-three-years-in-prison/ .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Xue Biquan (AKA: Charles Xue and Xue Manzi)	8/23/13	Chinese-American venture capitalist and big V on Weibo	Xue Biquan is detained for soliciting sex workers. However, many suspect his arrest was set up and is related to the government's attempt to silence dissent. In a televised confession, Xue expresses regret for "irresponsible posts" he had made online.	Sina Weibo	Group licentiousness (Criminal Law Article 301).	Released on bail due to health issues after seven months in custody.	Amy Li, "Four months after prostitution arrest, influential investor Charles Xue remains uncharged, South China Morning Post", South China Morning Post, Jan. 11, 2014 http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1403009/four-months-after-prostitution-arrest-influential-investor ; "Chinese blogger Charles Xue gets bail after illness", BBC, April 17, 2014, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-27060939 ; James Areddy, "China Releases Online Commentator Charles Xue", The Wall Street Journal, April 17, 2014, https://www.wsj.com/articles/china-releases-online-commentator-charles-xue-1397712036?tesla=y .
Dong Liangjie	September of 2013	Co-founder of a water purifier company and environmental blogger	Dong Liangjie is detained after posting on Weibo a debunked claim that the major water supply systems of China contained contraceptive medicine.	Sina Weibo	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Detained and then gave Televised apology. Exempted from prosecution and released on June 6, 2014	Chris Luo, "'Environmental expert' arrested in anti-rumour campaign", South China Morning Post, Sept. 29, 2013, http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1320650/environmental-expert-arrested-anti-rumour-campaign ; "Dong Liangjie detained over water pollution rumor", CCTV English, Sept. 29, 2013, http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20130929/102125.shtml ; "Environmental rumormonger released", Global Times, June 9, 2014, http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/864540.shtml .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Yang Hui (AKA: Yang Zhong)	9/17/13	Junior middle school student	Yang Hui is arrested after his post on Weibo that publicly questioned investigators over the mysterious death of a karaoke club manager in China's northwest Gansu Province goes viral.	Sina Weibo	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293, legal basis for administrative detention unknown).	Criminal detention, later revised to 7-day administrative detention.	Andrew Jacobs, "China's Crackdown Prompts Outrage Over Boy's Arrest", N.Y Times, Sept. 23, 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/24/world/asia/crackdown-on-dissent-in-china-meets-online-backlash-after-boys-arrest.html ; "Is 16-Year-Old 'Rumor' Poster's Release a Hollow Victory?", China Digital Times, Sept. 2013, https://chinadigitaltimes.net/2013/09/16-year-old-rumor-posters-release-hollow-victory/ ; James Griffiths, "Boy expelled for Weibo 'rumour mongering' back in school", That's China, Nov. 20, 2013, http://www.thatsmags.com/china/post/2181/boy-expelled-for-weibo-rumour-mongering-back-in-school ; Police "Detain Online Whistleblowers as Judicial Interpretation Takes Effect", Chinese Human Rights Defender, Sept. 26, 2013, https://www.nchr.org/2013/09/chr-police-detain-online-whistleblowers-as-judicial-interpretation-takes-effect-920-25-2013/ .
Duan Xiaowen (AKA: Uncle Anti-Corruption)	9/22/13	Anti-corruption activist with over 300,000 followers on Weibo	Duan Xiaowen, who uses the internet to disclose corruption among officials in cases involving an appointment to a government post, evictions and demolitions, and other issues, is detained by police after having his home searched and computer confiscated.	Sina Weibo	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Two and a half years in prison	"Police Detain Online Whistleblowers as Judicial Interpretation Takes Effect", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Sept. 26, 2013, https://www.nchr.org/2013/09/chr-police-detain-online-whistleblowers-as-judicial-interpretation-takes-effect-920-25-2013/ ; Tan Hohua, "Chinese Regime Solicits Internet Users' Tips, Then Arrests Them", The Epoch Times, Oct. 16, 2013, https://www.theepochtimes.com/chinese-regime-solicits-internet-users-tips-then-arrests-them_319836.html ; 文字晴 (Wen Yuqing), "反腐斗士无悔牢狱之灾" ("Anti-corruption Activist Feels No Regret Imprisonment", Radio Free Asia, Mar. 12, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/cantonese/petitioners/petitioner-profile-03112016124221.html .
20 Khenpaluk monks	2/15/14	Tibetan monks	Twenty Khenpaluk monks are detained under suspicion of sharing photos of the Dalai Lama over WeChat and participating in 2008 protests in Tibet.	WeChat	Unknown	Detained for six days.	"Tibetan Man Kills Himself to Avoid Arrest in Statue Controversy", Radio Free Asia, Feb. 24, 2014, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/controversy-02242014143959.html

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Hu Jia	2/24/14	AIDS and pro-democracy activist	Hu Jia is interrogated after posting comments on Twitter suggesting a rally to commemorate the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre and calling on others to stand up against the government. During the interrogation, he is threatened with a lengthy jail sentence.	Twitter	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles	Interrogated for eight hours and released	"Verna Yu, Activist Hu Jia accepts he faces jail again after latest police questioning", South China Morning Post, Feb. 26, 2014, http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1435893/activist-hu-jia-accepts-he-faces-jail-again-after-latest-police
Wang Liming (AKA: Rebel Pepper)	Between May and October of 2014	Online cartoonist and satirist	During a trip to Japan in May, Wang Liming releases some caricatures about the courtesy of the Japanese people and other favourable impressions of the country. The Party-run <i>People's Daily</i> posts a column criticising Wang as a pro-Japan traitor on August 18. Wang Liming is ousted from social media networks, with his Weibo accounts deleted by Sina and Tencent in July, and receives a number of death threats from China. Wang gives up on returning to China in October. In the past, Wang received a number of warnings about his cartoons and was detained and subjected to a midnight raid by authorities after drawing cartoons on issues such as the territorial disputes between Japan and China, and the pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong.	Sina Weibo and Tencent Weibo	N/A	Received warnings, detained, and subjected to house raids in the past. Fled to Japan for safety	"China's Rebel Cartoonist", The Wall Street Journal, May 17, 2015, https://www.wsj.com/articles/chinas-rebel-cartoonist-1431901472 ; "Chinese cartoonist Wang Liming stays in Japan amid fears for safety", South China Morning Post, Nov. 6, 2014, http://www.scmp.com/news/asia/article/1633673/chinese-cartoonist-wang-liming-stays-japan-amid-fears-safety ; Isaac Stone Fish, "Rebel Without a Country", Foreign Policy, Aug 31, 2015, http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/08/31/chinas-most-infamous-political-cartoonist-dissident-tokyo-japan-exile-rebel-pepper/
Zhang Yi	5/30/14	Activist who took part in the 1989 Tiananmen demonstration	Zhang Yi is detained on the charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" after posting a message on QQ calling for ideas for a demonstration to commemorate the Tiananmen massacre.	Tencent QQ	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	17-day criminal detention before release on bail.	"Individuals Affected by Government Crackdown", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, May 29, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/05/individuals-affected-by-government-crackdown-around-25th-anniversary-of-tiananmen-massacre/
Zhang Qi	6/2/14	Activist	Zhang Qi is detained after interviewing activist Hu Jia, and for having a discussion on Twitter where he mentioned "returning to Tiananmen." Officials cut off his internet weeks before the anniversary.	Twitter	Unknown	10-day administrative detention.	"Individuals Affected by Government Crackdown", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, May 29, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/05/individuals-affected-by-government-crackdown-around-25th-anniversary-of-tiananmen-massacre/

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Zhao Huaxu	6/9/14	Student	Zhao Huaxu is detained after posting an article on Twitter titled "June 4 25th Anniversary, A Conceptual Plan for Fake Base Stations" on how to spread information regarding the Tiananmen Massacre and promoting the campaign "Return to Tiananmen on June 4, 2014."	Twitter	Teaching the methods for the commission of a crime (Criminal Law Article 295).	Detained on June 9, 2014. Released on bail pending further investigation on an unknown date	"Individuals Affected by Government Crackdown", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, May 29, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/05/individuals-affected-by-government-crackdown-around-25th-anniversary-of-tiananmen-massacre/
Dong Rubin (AKA: Bian Min)	7/23/14	Businessman, writer, and blogger with 50,000 online followers	Dong Rubin is sentenced to six-and-a-half years in prison and convicted of "illegal business operations" and "fabricating and spreading online rumors for economic gain." In his online posts, Dong criticizes officials in Yunnan for a wide range of issues including environmental safety and also denounces the national government's treatment of a man who died of severe brain injuries while in police custody.	Sina Weibo	Operating illegal business (Criminal Law Article 225). and picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Six and a half years in prison and 350,000-yuan fine.	"Dong Rubin", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Aug. 12, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/08/prisoner-of-conscience-dong-rubin/ ; Sui-Lee Wee, "China holds two bloggers as it expands crackdown on rumors", Reuters, Oct. 17, 2013, https://www.reuters.com/article/net-us-china-rumour/china-holds-two-bloggers-as-it-expands-crackdown-on-rumors-idUSBRE99G0C320131017 ; Tabatha Kinder, "China: 'Rumour-Mongering' Lands Dong Rubin in Jail for Six Years", International Business Times, July 23, 2014, http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/china-rumour-mongering-lands-dong-rubin-jail-six-years-1457965
Wang Long	9/29/14	Activist and freelance journalist	Wang Long is detained after reposting photos of the Hong Kong Umbrella Movement protests on his Weibo account from Facebook and Twitter .	Sina Weibo	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Criminally detained and later formally arrested. Exempted from prosecution after 7-month custody.	"Individuals Detained in Mainland China", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Oct. 19, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/10/individuals-detained-in-mainland-china-for-supporting-hong-kong-pro-democracy-protests/ ; "Shenzhen man detained after posting Occupy Central pictures", South China Morning Post, Oct. 1, 2014, http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1605553/shenzhen-man-arrested-after-posting-occupy-central-pictures

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Wang Zang	10/1/14	Poet and human rights activist. Part of the Songzhuang art colony at Beijing.	Wang Zang is arrested after expressing support for the Hong Kong Umbrella Movement protests on Twitter and posting an online photo of himself with symbols of the movement. Prior to being arrested, his home in Beijing is searched and property is confiscated using a blank search warrant.	Twitter	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Arrested on October 1, 2014 and released on bail on July 8, 2015. Wang continues to face harassment such as a series of forced evictions.	"Individuals Detained in Mainland China", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Oct. 19, 2014, https://www.nchrd.org/2014/10/individuals-detained-in-mainland-china-for-supporting-hong-kong-pro-democracy-protests/ ; "Wang Zang", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Jan. 30, 2015, https://www.nchrd.org/2015/01/prisoner-of-conscience-wang-zang/ ; Zoe Li, "Artists Arrested for Supporting Hong Kong Protests", artnetnews, Oct. 13, 2014, https://news.artnet.com/art-world/artists-arrested-for-supporting-hong-kong-protests-130893 .
Su Changlan	10/27/2014	Former teacher, women's rights activist	Su Changlan is detained and charged with "subversion" after posting articles and comments on WeChat supporting the Umbrella Movement protests in Hong Kong. These articles and comments are later used as evidence in court. Her trial does not begin until April 2016, and she is not convicted until March 2017.	WeChat	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	3 years in prison.	Catherine Lai, "An 'absurd verdict': Jail terms for China activists who voiced support for Hong Kong's pro-democracy Occupy protests", Hong Kong Free Press, March 31, 2017, https://www.hongkongfp.com/2017/03/31/absurd-verdict-jail-terms-china-activists-voiced-support-hong-kongs-pro-democracy-occupy-protests/ ; "China Must Release 5 Activists on Trial: Cases Marred by Abuses", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, April 21, 2016, https://www.nchrd.org/2016/04/chrh-china-must-release-5-activists-on-trial-cases-marred-by-abuses-413-212016/
Chen Qitang (AKA: Tian Li)	11/25/14	Internet commentator and freelance writer	Chen Qitang is imprisoned after uploading photos he took of the Umbrella Movement protests in Hong Kong on WeChat and voicing support for rights activist Su Changlan. He is convicted of "subversion" in March 2017.	WeChat	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	4 years and 6 months in prison	"China Must Release 5 Activists on Trial: Cases Marred by Abuses", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, April 21, 2016, https://www.nchrd.org/2016/04/chrh-china-must-release-5-activists-on-trial-cases-marred-by-abuses-413-212016/ ; "Court in China's Guangdong Tries Another Online Commentator For Subversion", Radio Free Asia, April 22, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/another-04222016112652.html/ ; Catherine Lai, "An 'absurd verdict': Jail terms for China activists who voiced support for Hong Kong's pro-democracy Occupy protests", Hong Kong Free Press, March 31, 2017, https://www.hongkongfp.com/2017/03/31/absurd-verdict-jail-terms-china-activists-voiced-support-hong-kongs-pro-democracy-occupy-protests/ .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Topgyal	12/26/14	Tibetan	Topgyal is detained for possession of banned photos of the Dalai Lama on his mobile phone and for forwarding politically sensitive writings to people outside of Tibet through social media services such as WeChat.	WeChat	unknown	Detained for nearly three weeks and banned from travelling or making contacts outside of his hometown.	"China detains Tibetan youth", Tibetan Review, Jan. 16, 2015, http://www.tibetanreview.net/china-detains-tibetan-youth-for-banned-mobile-photos-online-activities/
Zheng Jingxian (AKA: Huaxia Zhengdao / Right Road for China)	2/3/15	Practitioner of Falun Gong and blogger	Zheng Jingxian is arrested and then sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison. The arrest appears related to a set of pro-democracy posts and posts on the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners.	Sina Weibo	Using evil cult to undermine the implementation of the laws (Criminal Law Article 300).	Arrested on February 3, 2015, and sentenced to three and a half years in prison on December 30, 2016.	"Police in China's Guangdong Widen Crackdown on Activists", Radio Free Asia, April 10, 2015, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/guangdong-police-widen-crackdown-on-netizens-04102015112959.html ; "Popular Falun Gong Blogger Arrested in China", The Epoch Times, Feb. 11, 2015, https://www.theepochtimes.com/popular-falun-gong-blogger-arrested-in-china_1246642.html ; "Mr. Zheng Jingxian Sentenced for Blogging about Persecution of Falun Gong", Minghui, Jan. 12, 2017, http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2017/1/12/161110.html .
Liang Qinhui (AKA: Jindao/Dagger)	2/4/15	Deliveryman, internet writer	Liang Qinhui is detained and accused of posting comments critical of China's leaders and political system to the popular chat room site QQ. In his indictment, authorities claimed that the fact that Liang used software to circumvent the Great Firewall was evidence of "foreign influence."	Tencent QQ	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	Detained on February 4, 2015, and sentenced to one year and half imprisonment on April 8, 2016.	"195. LIANG QINHUI (released)", Independent Chinese PEN Center, Sept. 18, 2016, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/195-liang-qinhui#more-4750 ; "Two Activists Stand Trial For 'Subversion' in China's Guangdong", Radio Free Asia, Nov. 13, 2015, https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/two-activists-stand-trial-for-subversion-in-chinas-guangdong-11132015162247.html .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Chen Yunfei	3/25/15	Activist and artist	Chen Yunfei is detained with the initial stated reason being "incitement to subvert state power" and "picking quarrels and stirring up trouble." However, the former charge is later dropped. Mr. Chen's lawyer states that the prosecutor accused Mr. Chen of taking advantage of having tens of thousands of followers on Twitter to "start rumors about and libel against our country's political system on the internet many times."	Twitter	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Detained on March 25, 2015, and sentenced to four years imprisonment on March 31, 2017.	"China Formally Detains Sichuan Activist For 'Subversion' After Tiananmen Memorial Visit", Radio Free Asia, April 7, 2015, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/sichuan-activist-detained-for-subversion-04072015112254.html ; "China Jails Tiananmen Protest Veteran For Four Years After Grave Visit", Radio Free Asia, March 31, 2017, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/veteran-03312017101824.html ; Edward Wong, "Chinese Activist Chen Yunfei Is to Stand Trial", N.Y. Times, June 26, 2016, https://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/27/world/asia/political-activist-detained-in-china-is-to-stand-trial-lawyer-says.html
Liu Sifang	4/10/15	Activist and singer	Liu Sifang's home is searched and his computer confiscated after sharing a tweet regarding the detention of activist Ou Bo.	Twitter	Unknown	Detained on April 10, 2015, and released on the same day under continued surveillance	"Police in China's Guangdong Widen Crackdown on Activists", Radio Free Asia, April 10, 2015, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/guangdong-police-widen-crackdown-on-netizens-04102015112959.html

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Dai Jianyong	5/26/15	Artist	Dai Jianyong is detained after allegedly posting digitally altered images of Xi Jinping's face on Instagram.	Instagram	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Detained on May 26, 2015, and released on bail on June 25, 2016, but remained under surveillance.	"Artist Detained After Posting Photo of Xi Jinping", China Digital Times, May 29, 2015, https://chinadigitaltimes.net/2015/05/artist-detained-after-posting-humorous-photo-of-xi-jinping/ ; Jamie Fullerton, "Chinese artist who posted funny image of President Xi Jinping facing five years in prison", Independent, May 28, 2015, http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/chinese-artist-who-posted-funny-image-of-president-xi-jinping-facing-five-years-in-prison-as-10282630.html ; "Shanghai Police Hold Artist Who Posted Satirical Photo of China's President", Radio Free Asia, May 28, 2015; Henri Neuendorf, "Chinese Artist Arrested for Joke Images of President Xi Jinping", June 1, 2015, https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/artist-05282015103250.html ; https://news.artnet.com/art-world/china-artist-arrested-mocking-president-xi-jinping-303088 ; Edward Wong, "China Uses 'Picking Quarrels' Charge to Cast a Wider Net Online", New York Times, July 26, 2015, https://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/27/world/asia/china-uses-picking-quarrels-charge-to-cast-a-wider-net-online.html ; "“麻痹哥”戴建勇深夜获释", Radio Free Asia Mandarin, June 26, 2015, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/yf3-06262015102507.html .
Liu Shaoming	5/29/15	Labor activist	Liu Shaoming is detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking troubles" and later formally arrested on charges of "inciting subversion of state power." Pro-democracy and human rights articles and essays Liu had posted on WeChat, QQ, and Telegram are used as evidence by the prosecutor.	WeChat, Tencent QQ, and Telegram	Detained for picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293), and later tried on charges of inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	Criminally detained on May 29, 2015 for picking quarrels and provoking troubles. Sentenced to four and a half years imprisonment on July 6, 2017.	"China Must Release 5 Activists on Trial", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, April 21, 2016, https://www.nchrd.org/2016/04/chrb-china-must-release-5-activists-on-trial-cases-marred-by-abuses-413-212016/ ; "Liu Shaoming", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, July 6, 2016, https://www.nchrd.org/2017/07/liu-shaoming/ .
Samten Gyatso and Lobsant Tenzin	6/4/15, 6/5/15	Tibetan monks, Students at Choephel Shing Tashi Choekorling Monastery.	Samten Gyatso and Lobsant Tenzin are detained after sharing information about a self-immolation protest on social media services such as WeChat.	WeChat	unknown	Detained.	"Two more monks secretly detained following Tibetan mother's self-immolation", Tibetan Center for Human Rights and Democracy, Sept. 6, 2015, http://tchrd.org/two-more-monks-secretly-detained-following-tibetan-mothers-self-immolation/

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Tsering Dondrub	6/20/15	Unknown	Tsering Dondrub is detained after sharing a photo of the Dalai Lama and the banned Tibetan national flag on WeChat around the time of the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday.	WeChat	unknown	Detained on June 20	"Tibetan Netizen Detained Amid Dalai Lama Birthday Fanfare", Radio Free Asia, June 23, 2015, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/detention-06232015155348.html
Jiang Yefei	October of 2015	Political cartoonist	Jiang Yefei receives harassing phone calls after posting political cartoons on Facebook and Google+ while living in Thailand. His brother in China is also harassed by Chinese authorities as a result of his actions. Jiang had fled to Thailand in 2008 but was repatriated in November 13, 2015 after attempting to help another activist get to Thailand. Both men are approved for asylum in Canada.	Facebook and Google+	Assisting others to illegally cross the national border (Criminal Law Article 318) and inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	Harassed by phone calls in China and brother in China threatened by Chinese authorities.	"2016 prison census: 259 journalists jailed worldwide", Committee to Protect Journalists, Dec. 1, 2016, https://cpj.org/imprisoned/2016.php
Argya Gya (AKA: Akyakya)	11/18/15	Former Tibetan monk (Argya Gya) and Tibetan monk (Lodroe)	Argya Gya and Lodroe are detained after participating in a WeChat group celebrating the 80th birthday of the Dalai Lama.	WeChat	unknown	Detained on November 18, 2015 and remained detained as of July 2016.	"Another Ngaba Tibetan jailed for celebrating Dalai Lama's 80th birthday online", Tibetan Review, July 28, 2016, http://www.tibetanreview.net/another-ngaba-tibetan-jailed-for-celebrating-dalai-lamas-80th-birthday-online/ ; "Second Tibetan Jailed Over Dalai Lama WeChat Group", Radio Free Asia, July 26, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/second-07262016170418.html ; "Relatives locate disappeared Tibetan monk in Chinese prison", Tibetan Review, July 27, 2016, http://www.tibetanreview.net/relatives-locate-disappeared-tibetan-monk-in-chinese-prison/
Lobsang Khedup	December of 2015	Tibetan monk	Lobsang Khedup is detained after creating a WeChat group for Tibetans to offer prayers for the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday in 2015. He is later imprisoned.	WeChat	unknown	13 years in prison	"China gives long prison sentences to Ngaba Tibetans who marked Dalai Lama's 80th birthday", Tibetan Review, Dec. 9, 2016, http://www.tibetanreview.net/china-gives-long-prison-sentences-to-ngaba-tibetans-who-marked-dalai-lamas-80th-birthday/ ; "China jails Tibetans for celebrating Dalai Lama's birthday: Nine Tibetans get varying terms of 5 to 14 years", Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, July 12, 2016, http://tchrd.org/china-jails-tibetans-for-celebrating-dalai-lamas-birthday-ten-tibetans-get-varying-terms-of-6-to-14-years/ .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Zhang Haitao	January of 2016	Activist	Zhang Haitao is sentenced to 19 years in prison for communicating with overseas websites such as RFA, VOA, and Boxun, and for being critical of the Chinese government's actions in Xinjiang. His Twitter, WeChat, and other writings and interviews are used as evidence in court.	Twitter, WeChat	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)) and providing intelligence to those outside of the borders (Criminal Law Article 111).	19 years in prison	Catherine Lai, "Xinjiang court upholds 'extraordinarily harsh' 19-year sentence for outspoken writer Zhang Haitao", Hong Kong Free Press, Nov. 29, 2016, https://www.hongkongfp.com/2016/11/29/xinjiang-court-upholds-extraordinarily-harsh-19-year-sentence-for-outspoken-writer-zhang-haitao/
Burdee, Achilalt, Engkhbat, Odongerel, and Su	3/24/16	Mongolian herders	All five people are detained for discussing on WeChat recent protests and detentions of other herders protesting mining activity on traditional grazing lands.	WeChat	Inciting or plotting illegal gatherings, protests or demonstrations (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 55).	10-day administrative detention.	"WeChat Discussions Prompt Chinese Authorities to Detain Mongolian Herders", Radio Free Asia, March 24, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/weshat-discussions-prompt-chinese-authorities-to-detain-mongolian-herders-03242016134553.html
Samdrup, Rongsher, and Lhadon Namgyal	3/30/16	Samdrup is a village leader within Tibet. Rongsher and Lhadon Namgyal are villagers.	Samdrup, Rongsher, and Lhadon Namgyal are detained after discussing the election of the Tibetan government-in-exile in a private group chat, likely WeChat.	WeChat	unknown	Detained	"China Detains Three For Social Media Discussion of Tibetan Exile Election", Radio Free Asia, April 1, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/chinese-arrest-three-04012016171702.html
Ge Yongxi	4/15/16	Human rights lawyer	Ge Yongxi is detained after reposting a satirical image depicting three Chinese leaders, including Xi Jinping, in water labeled "The Panama Canal" on WeChat. The image was presumably a reference to the Panama Papers, which were heavily censored in China.	WeChat	Unknown	Held and questioned for at least 10 hours	"China Questions Rights Lawyer Who Retweeted Panama Papers Joke", Independent Chinese PEN Center, April 18, 2016, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/china-questions-rights-lawyer-who-retweeted-panama-papers-joke
Wang Jing	4/20/16	Citizen journalist and activist	Wang Jing is detained and later sentenced to prison for detailing and posting photos of a self-immolation at Tiananmen Square on Tencent, Weibo, and overseas websites.	Tencent Weibo	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	4 years and 10 months in prison	"China Jails Citizen Journalist Who Witnessed Tiananmen Immolation Protest", Independent Chinese PEN Center, April 28, 2016, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/china-jails-citizen-journalist-who-witnessed-tiananmen-immolation-protest

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Ma Qing	May of 2016	Poet	Ma Qing is detained after promoting limited edition liquor bottles commemorating the Tiananmen Massacre on WeChat.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Detained in May 2015, and released on June 21, 2015.	"China Detains Two Over '1989' Tiananmen Crackdown Labels on Spirits", Radio Free Asia, May 30, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/china-label-05302016212657.html ; Didi Kirsten Tatlow, "3 Others Detained in China Over Liquor Commemorating Tiananmen Killings", N.Y. Times, June 17, 2016, https://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/18/world/asia/china-tiananmen-liquor-bottle-label.html ; "URGENT ACTION : Five Activists released, six still detained", Amnesty International, June 30, 2016, www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/f2u13816.docx .
Lu Yuyu and Li Tingyu	6/16/16	Citizen journalists	Lu Yuyu and Li Tingyu are arrested after compiling lists of unreported protests in China using the handle @wickedonnaa on Google, Twitter, Weibo, and the blog wickedonna.blogspot.com.	Google, Twitter, Sina Weibo, Blogspot.	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Both are criminally detained on June 16, 2016. Li Tingyu is released on bail in June 2017. Lu Yiyu is sentenced to four years in prison on August 3, 2017.	"Chinese Citizen Journalist on Hunger Strike Over Beatings in Detention", Independent Chinese PEN Center, Sept. 4, 2016, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/chinese-citizen-journalist-on-hunger-strike-over-beatings-in-detention ; "Online Activist Denies Public Order Charges Despite Police Pressure", Radio Free Asia, July 27, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/online-activist-denies-public-order-charges-despite-police-pressure-07272016111139.html ; "Lu Yuyu and Li Tingyu, the activists who put non news in the news", China Labour Bulletin, Aug. 18, 2017, http://www.clb.org.hk/content/lu-yuyu-and-li-tingyu-activists-who-put-non-news-news ; "Li Tingyu", Chinese Human Rights Defenders, Feb. 20, 2017, https://www.nchr.org/2017/02/li-tingyu/ .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Shan, Hou, and Shi	July of 2016	Unknown	Shan is detained for sending out "false news" on WeChat after posting that "more than 700 people" had drowned in the Hebei flooding. Hou is detained for sending out "false news" on Baidu's Tieba in the aftermath of the Hebei flooding. Authorities say Hou's post was "false information that created panic." Shi is detained for sending out "false news" on Weibo in the aftermath of the Hebei flooding. Authorities claim Shi "deliberately exaggerated" the number of deaths in the disaster.	WeChat, Baidu Tieba, and Sina Weibo.	unknown	Shan was detained and her final punishment is unknown Hou was administratively detained for 5 days. Shi was warned.	"China Detains Three For Tweeting About Hebei Flooding Deaths", Radio Free Asia, July 27, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/china-floods-07272016123614.html
Huang Meijuan	9/14/16	Unknown	Huang Meijuan is detained after forwarding reports about the Wukan protests published by Voice of America on WeChat. A screenshot of Huang's post is printed out by the police and used as evidence.	WeChat	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 25 (1)).	10-day administrative detention.	"China Detains Woman for Posting News on Wukan Crackdown", Independent Chinese PEN Center, Sept. 19, 2016, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/china-detains-woman-for-posting-news-on-wukan-crackdown ; Zheping Huang, "Chinese citizens are being arrested for sharing news about the Wukan village rebellion online", QUARTZ, Sept. 16, 2016, https://qz.com/783026/china-censorship-chinese-citizens-are-being-arrested-for-sharing-news-about-the-wukan-village-rebellion-online/
Liu Yanli	9/26/16	Bank Clerk, blogger, activist	Liu Yanli is arrested for charges of defamation for copying posts that allegedly defame current and past Chinese leaders such as Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai, and President Xi Jinping and posting them on WeChat.	WeChat	Defamation (Criminal Law Article 246).	Criminally detained on September 26, 2016. Exempted from prosecution and released on May 27th, 2017.	"China: PEN International Renews Its Calls to Release All Writers, Journalists, and Publishers", PEN America, Dec. 9, 2016, https://pen.org/china-pen-international-renews-its-calls-to-release-all-writers-journalists-and-publishers/ ;"Liu Yanli (Released)" Independent Chinese PEN Center, May 27, 2017, http://www.chinesepen.org/english/227-liu-yanli .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Quan Ping/Kwon Pyong	10/1/16	Student	Quan Ping is detained after criticizing Xi on Facebook and Twitter and posting an image of himself wearing a shirt mocking Xi Jinping. About 70 posts he shared on Twitter and Facebook are used as evidence against him.	Facebook, Twitter	Inciting subversion of state power (Criminal Law Article 105(2)).	Detained on October 1, 2016, and court proceedings began on February 15, 2017.	Chris Buckley, "He Called China's President 'Xitler' on Twitter. Now He Faces Prison", N. Y. Times, Feb. 16, 2017, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/16/world/asia/china-xi-jinping-xitler-tshirt-kwon-pyong.html ;" Kwon Pyong On Trial For "Insulting State Authority and the Socialist System", Front Line Defenders, https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/kwon-pyong-trial-insulting-state-authority-and-socialist-system .
Hai Wenming	12/12/16	Businessman	Hai Wenming is detained after posting about a land dispute in his village on Weibo. He has previously spoken out against environmental degradation of Mongolian land.	Sina Weibo	Gathering to disturb public order (Criminal Law 291).	2 years in prison.	"China to Prosecute Ethnic Mongolian Over Tweet About Land Dispute", Radio Free Asia, Feb. 6, 2017, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/mongolia-arrests-02062017144225.html ; "Ethnic Mongolian Activist Detained After Tweet About Land Dispute", Radio Free Asia, Dec. 20, 2016, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/dispute-12202016105335.html
Lan (aka. Xinhai), Xu, Liu, and Guo	1/13/17	Citizens of Chengdu	Lan is detained after posting information warning about air pollution on multiple sites after local meteorological bureaus were prevented from issuing smog alerts. He also posts information detailing how local media were barred from independently gathering information and that planned protests were prohibited by the local government. Local authorities claim that all four people have "spread false information" about the air pollution.	Sina Weibo, WeChat, and Tencent QQ	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Public Order Administration Punishment Law Article 26(4)).	5-day administrative detention for Lan. 3-day administrative detainment for Xu. Warning for the other two.	Elson Tong, "Chengdu man detained after posting air pollution warning on social media", Hong Kong Free Press, Feb. 7, 2017, https://www.hongkongfp.com/2017/02/07/chengdu-man-detained-posting-air-pollution-warning-social-media/ . 颜雪 (Yan Xue), "网上编造传播雾霾虚假信息,被行政拘留5日" ("Fabricating and Spreading False Information about Fog, 5 Days' Administrative detention"), 成都商报 (Chengdu Commercial Daily), Feb. 3, 2017, http://e.chengdu.cn/html/2017-02/03/content_586789.htm .
Zhang	February of 2017	Unknown	Zhang is detained after hurling "abuse" at a policeman on WeChat.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Public Order Administration Punishment Law Article 26(4)).	10-day administrative detention.	"Chinese Police Detain Netizens For 'Insulting' Officers Online", Radio Free Asia, Feb. 1, 2017, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/chinese-police-detain-netizens-for-insulting-officers-online-02012017122417.html
Wang Jiangfeng	4/12/17	Unknown	Wang Jiangfeng is detained after using satirical nicknames for President Xi Jinping and Mao Zedong in private online chats with friends.	WeChat, Tencent QQ	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	2 years in prison.	"China Jails Social Media User For Two Years For Satire About President", Radio Free Asia, April 12, 2017, http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/sentencing-04122017111054.html

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Yeshat	2/20/17	Unknown	Yeshat, an ethnic Kazakh, is arrested for "spreading separatist and extremist information" on the WeChat public account he ran, according to the police. It is also reported that he had been sentenced to 10 years for posting information about the immigration policy of Kazakhstan.	WeChat	Advocating terrorism or extremism (Criminal Law, Article 120C).	10 years in prison.	"Chinese Police Detain at Least 10 Ethnic Kazakhs in Xinjiang For 'Ties With Uyghurs'", Radio Free Asia, June 19, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/kazakhs-06192017104938.html . "额敏一男子网上传播'民族分裂极端言论信息'被刑事拘留" (A Man in Emin Criminally Arrested for Spreading 'Separatist and Extremist Information' online), 喀什网警(Kashgar Cyber Police), February 26, 2017, https://www.toutiao.com/i6391287094219637250/ . "新疆伊犁一哈萨克男子网上发帖法院秘密判囚10年" ("A Kazakh Man Posting online Secretly Sentenced for 10 Years by Court in Ili, Xinjiang"), Radio Free Asia, June 15, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/shaoshuminzu/ql1-06152017100119.html .
Wang Mao	2/12/17 (Wang Mao), 2/23/17 (Menggu Lahu)	Unknown	Wang Mao and Menggu Lahu, Mongolian youths, are detained after commenting on WeChat about a labor dispute with the local government.	WeChat	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Administrative detention for 10 days (for both)	内蒙两蒙古族青年微信批评官员被拘, ("Inner Mongolia: Mongolian Youth, WeChat Critic of Officials Detained") " https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/shaoshuminzu/ql2-02272017102721.html ; 内蒙古苏尼特右旗政府为维稳"接力"抓人 ("Government of Inner Mongolia's Sunite Right Banner Arrests People in 'Stabilizing Relay'"), 维权网 ("Rights Net"), March 1, 2017, http://wqw2010.blogspot.hk/2017/03/blog-post_17.html
Yu Yunfeng	3/3/17	Activist	Yu Yunfeng is detained for 10 days for spreading the "rumor" that lawyer Xie Yang was tortured in more than 20 WeChat groups. After 10 days' detention, he is not released but detained for another 10 days for insulting Mao Zedong online.	WeChat	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Two administrative detentions of 10 days each.	"于云峰再被以诽谤毛泽东为由继续拘留" ("Yu Yunfeng's detention Extended for Insulting Mao Zedong"), Radio Free Asia, March 13, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/detention-03132017084809.html . "于云峰因转发有关谢阳受酷刑的文字, 被行政拘留十日" ("Yu Yunfeng is Administratively Detained for 10 Days for Reposting about Xie Yang's Torture"), 民生观察 (CRLW), March 14, 2017, http://www.msguancha.com/a/lanmu1/2017/0314/15595.html

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Li Qinghua	5/10/17	Civil servant	Li Qinghua's brother is fined by the local government for conducting "unlicensed business." Li Qinghua then posts an article calling the two bailiffs "dogs" and "gangsters" on two WeChat public accounts and on other websites, after which he is arrested.	WeChat	Insult and defamation (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 42 (2))	5-day administrative detention.	"蓝山县关于李庆华侮辱诽谤他人案的情况说明" ("Lanshan County's Statement on Li Qinghua's Case of Insult and Defamation"), 湖南省蓝山县人民政府 (People's Government of Lanshan County, Hunan Province), May 11, 2017, http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1683271
Shi Dacheng, aka Zhang Wenwu	5/14/17	Buddhist monk	Shi Dacheng is administratively detained for 10 days in May. After the detention, he is criminally detained in June and formally arrested in July. Both occurrences are believed to be the result of his reposting of messages by Guo Wengui, the controversial billionaire out of favor with the Chinese government.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293, legal basis for administrative detention unknown).	10-day administrative detention and criminal arrest.	"释大成" ("Shi Dacheng"), 中国政治犯关注 (China Political Prisoner Concern), July 25, 2017, http://cppc1989.blogspot.hk/2017/07/cppc00553.html . "释大成法师转发郭文贵爆料内容再被抓" ("Master Shi Dacheng Reposting Guo Wengui's Disclosure Gets Caught Again"), Radio Free Asia, June 21, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/arrest-06212017082148.html . "释大成转发郭文贵爆料消息遭正式逮捕" ("Shi Dacheng Reposting Guo Wengui's Disclosure is Formally Arrested"), Radio Free Asia, August 2, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/arrest-08022017080226.html . "释大成和尚微信发消息遭警方带走,后被证实遭行政拘留10天" ("Monk Shi Dacheng taken away by police for sending message on WeChat, 10-day administrative detention confirmed later"), 维权网 (Weiquanwang), May 15, 2017, http://wqw2010.blogspot.hk/2017/05/blog-post_62.html .
Zhang Kun	5/27/17	Activist	Zhang Kun is detained and then formally arrested. It is believed to be because he disclosed online the torture he suffered during his last detention.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Arrested and in criminal process.	"江苏张昆涉寻衅滋事正式逮捕" ("Zhang Kun from Jiangsu Formally Arrested on Suspicion Picking Quarrels and Stirring up Trouble"), Radio Free Asia, July 4, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/dissident-07042017081920.html . "张昆被以言入罪, 正式审查起诉" ("Zhang Kun's Case for his Speech is Formally in Process of Indictment Review"), Radio Free Asia, September 14, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/prosecution-09142017074513.html .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Li Qiuqing reposts a message from Guo Wengui, a billionaire who has vocally criticized the government and who is wanted on corruption charges	6/24/17	Unknown	Li Qiuqing reposts a message from Guo Wengui, a billionaire who has vocally criticized the government.	WeChat	Unknown	5-day administrative detention.	"再有公民因转发郭文贵爆料被行拘" ("Another Citizen Administratively Detained for Reposting Guo Wengui's Disclosure"), Radio Free Asia, June 26, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/zhengzhi/yf1-06262017100644.html .
Li	6/12/17	Unknown	Li is reportedly detained for claiming that 15 people were killed in a kindergarten bombing. The official death toll is 8.	Tencent QQ	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Administrative detention (length unknown).	"江苏邳州一网友散布丰县爆炸案谣言, 已被行政拘留" ("A Netizen from Pizhou, Jiangsu spreading rumors about Feng County Bombing is Administratively Detained"), 邳州公安 (Pizhou Police), June 17, 2017, http://news.ifeng.com/a/20170617/51268471_0.shtml .
Jing Yingjun, aka Jing Ying	7/6/17	Unknown	Jing Yingjun is detained for calling Xi Jinping "Xi the Bun"--a satirical reference--in a WeChat group.	WeChat	Insult and defamation (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 42 (2))	7-day administrative detention.	"微信发言遭行拘, 习包子自动对号入座" (Administrative detention for Speech on WeChat, Xi the Bun Accepts the Nickname), China Digital Times, July 6, 2017, https://chinadigitaltimes.net/chinese/2017/07/【立此存照】微信发言遭行拘-习包子自动对号入座/
Ma Lurong, aka Dugu Xiao	8/18/17	Unknown	Ma Lurong is detained for insulting the CCP, Mao Zedong, and Xi Jinping in two WeChat groups.	WeChat	Insult and defamation (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 42 (2))	5-day administrative detention.	"云南网民'诋毁国家领导人'被行拘; '知乎'成立党支部" ("Yunnan Netizen administratively Detained for 'Insulting State Leaders'; Zhihu Establishes CPC Branch"), Radio Free Asia, August 27, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/xl1-08272017105801.html . "网民发'习包子'被行拘引热议后, 官方删除相关新闻" (Authorities Delete News after Administrative detention for Netizen Posting 'Xi the Bun' Hotly Discussed"), China Digital Times, August 24, 2017, https://chinadigitaltimes.net/chinese/2017/08/【立此存照】网民发习包子被行拘引热议后-官/

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Yu Yonghe, aka Yu Yong	8/26/17	Accountant	Yu Yong posts an article concerning the disappearance of dissident Huang Xiaomin and is criminally detained for 36 days before being released on bail.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Criminal detention and release on bail.	"撰文关注黄晓敏，成都公民于庸河被刑拘" ("Writing Concerning Huang Xiaomin, Chengdu Citizen Yu Yonghe is Criminally Detained"), Radio Free Asia, August 27, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/arrest-08272017102010.html . "遭刑的四川成都公民于庸(于庸河)昨取保获释" ("Criminally Detained Sichuan Chengdu Citizen Yu Yong (Yu Yonghe) Released on Bail Yesterday"), 维权网 (Weiquanwang), October 1, 2017, http://wqw2010.blogspot.hk/2017/10/blog-post_82.html .
Yan Li	8/30/17	Laundry owner	内蒙两蒙古族青年微信批评官员被拘, ("Inner Mongolia: Mongolian Youth, WeChat Critic of Officials Detained"), Radio Free Asia, February 27, 2017, " https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/shaos-huminzu/ql2-02272017102721.html ;	WeChat	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	7-day administrative detention.	"陕西女网民涉微信'反动'言论，被处7天行拘" ("Shaanxi Female Netizen is Punished 7-day Administrative detention for 'Reactionary' Speech on WeChat"), Radio Free Asia, August 31, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/Xinwen/7-08312017161403.html . "陕西汉中市公民颜莉因言获罪被拘留" ("Shaanxi Hanzhong Citizen Yan Li Detained for her Speech"), 访民之声 (Fangminzhisheng), August 31, 2017, https://fangminzhisheng.blogspot.hk/2017/08/blog-post_20.html .
Zhang	August of 2017	Unknown	Zhang is detained for complaining about the high price and low quality of a local hospital canteen's food. He is later exonerated and receives an apology from authorities.	WeChat, Baidu Tieba, Sohu	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Administrative detention (abrogated later).	Zhang Yu, "Officer suspended over netizen's complaint about canteen", China Daily, August 22, 2017, http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-08/22/content_30944953.htm ; "网友差评医院餐厅被拘留 媒体:简直荒唐至极" (Netizen detained for negatively rating hospital canteen. Media: extremely ridiculous"), 北京青年报 (Beijing Youth Daily), August 21, 2017, http://news.sina.com.cn/c/nd/2017-08-21/doc-ifykcppx9809838.shtml .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Guo Xiaohua	August of 2017	Miner	In an online forum, Guo Xiaohua says more than ten people were killed by a landslide in the coal mine in which he worked in Heshun, Shanxi. The local government denies any casualties and detains him. The accident, which actually caused 8 deaths and one disappearance, is soon proven to be true and he is released.	Baidu Tieba	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Administrative detention (abrogated later).	Fan Liya, "Official Fired After Cover-Up of Fatal Mining Accident", Sixth Tone, August 15, 2017, http://www.sixthtone.com/news/1000690/official-fired-after-cover-up-of-fatal-mining-accident . 李一凡 (Li Yifan), "山西矿难被误拘'造谣者'获释回家, 拒绝透露更多信息" ("The 'Rumormonger' of Mine Disaster in Shanxi Caught by Mistake is Released and Gets Home, Refusing to Reveal More"), 北京时间 (Btime), August 16, 2017, https://xw.qq.com/cmsid/20170816A090X1 . "山西和顺矿难遭蓄意瞒报 已致八人死亡" ("Mine disaster in Shanxi Heshun deliberately concealed has causes 8 deaths"), 财新 (Caixin), August 20, 2017, http://china.caixin.com/2017-08-20/101132931.html .
Yang	9/4/17	Self-employed	Yang writes, "Are (the police) stupid enough to check drunk driving in the rain? These idiots are just that poor." in a WeChat group with 240 members he organized.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Public Order Administration Punishment Law Article 26(4)).	5-day administrative detention.	Zhao Yusha, "Police detain man for 5 days for offensive WeChat post", Global Times, September 7, 2017, http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1065263.shtml . "安徽界首男子微信群发辱警言论被拘: 申请复议后被暂缓拘留" ("Man in Anhui Jieshou detained for insulting Police in WeChat group: detention suspended after appeal"), 澎湃新闻 (The Paper), September 7, 2017. http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1787715 .
Liu Pengfei	9/6/17	Academic, PhD Candidate (technical physics and applied chemistry)	Liu administrates a chatgroup discussing current affairs on WeChat. 30 policemen detain him and confiscate his computer and phone from his home.	WeChat	Unknown	Unknown	"实施新制前环球实报微信群主刘鹏飞被抓及抄家" ("WeChat Group 'Huanqiu Shibao' Administrator Liu Pengfei is Caught and Home Searched before the New Regulation Comes into Force"), Radio Free Asia, September 10, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/arrest-09102017103704.html . Steven Lee Myers and Siu-lee Wee, "As U.S. Confronts Internet's Disruptions, China Feels Vindicated", New York Times, October 16, 2017, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/16/world/asia/china-internet-cyber-control.html .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Chen Shouli	9/19/17	Construction supervisor	In a WeChat group, Chen comments on an alleged relationship between singer Wang Fang and "Meng," which is believed to refer to high-level CPC leader Meng Jianzhu.	WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Public Order Administration Punishment Law Article 26(4)).	5-day administrative detention.	"网民闲聊孟建柱私生活被行政拘留" ("Netizen Gossiping Meng Jianzhu's Personal Life is Administratively Detained"), Radio Free Asia, September 25, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/detention-09252017091326.html . Oiwan Lam, "Don't call 'Xi the Bun': Chinese netizens are being jailed for chatroom jokes", Global Voices, December 27, 2017, https://globalvoices.org/2017/12/27/dont-call-xi-the-bun-chinese-netizens-are-being-jailed-for-chatroom-jokes/ . Eva Du, "Jailed for a Text: China's Censors Are Spying on Mobile Chat Groups," Wall Street Journal, December 8, 2017, https://www.wsj.com/articles/jailed-for-a-text-chinas-censors-are-spying-on-mobile-chat-groups-1512665007
Tian Yingjun	9/19/17	Unknown	In a WeChat group, Tian comments on an alleged relationship between singer Wang Fang and "Dreaming of a Pig," a homophone of Meng Jianzhu.	WeChat	Insult and defamation (Public Security Administration Punishment Law, Article 42 (2)).	7-day administrative detention.	萧雨 (Xiao Yu), "在中国, 你可以梦见阿猫阿狗, 但别说梦见猪" ("In China, You can Dream of a Kitty or a Doggy, But Don't Say Dreaming of a Pig"), VOA, September 30, 2017, https://www.voachinese.com/a/china-dream-of-pig-20170929/4050366.html .
Chen	9/25/17	Teacher	Chen is placed in administrative detention after criticizing the local government's anti-poverty campaign.	Sina Weibo	unknown	3-day administrative detention.	点点寒冰 (Diandian Hanbing), "贵州一老师发微博妄议当地扶贫工作被行政拘留" ("A Teacher in Guizhou is Administratively Detained for Improperly Discussing Local Anti-poverty Campaign"), China Digital Times, September 27, 2017, https://chinadigitaltimes.net/chinese/2017/09/点点寒冰:贵州一老师发微博妄议当地扶贫工作被/ .
Xu Lin and Liu Sifang	9/26/17	Xu is an architect and songwriter. Liu is an activist and singer.	Xu Lin and Liu Sifang are known for posting their songs online, including those mentioning "sensitive" issues such as the death of Liu Xiaobo or the work of Chinese human rights lawyers. Lin and Sifang are detained respectively on Sept 26 and 27, 2017. Sifang is released on bail and Lin is formally arrested.	YouTube	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Criminal Law Article 293).	Liu is released on bail and Xu is formally arrested.	"Urgent Action: Two Singer-Songwriter Activists Criminally Detained", Amnesty International, October 25, 2017, https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA1773362017ENGLISH.pdf . "创作维权歌曲脍炙人口, 徐琳和刘四仿相继被抓" ("Composing popular rights defending songs, Xu Lin and Liu Sifang detained successively"), RFA, September 27, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/gf2-09272017104813.html .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Zhang Guanghong	August of 2017	Webmaster, activist	Zhang Guanghong is detained and then formally arrested for sharing a post criticizing Xi Jinping in a WhatsApp group.	WhatsApp	Insult (Criminal Law, Article 246).	In criminal process.	"China Arrests WhatsApp Group Chat Moderator, Claiming 'Backdoor' Access", Radio Free Asia, December 8, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/china-arrests-whatsapp-group-chat-moderator-claiming-backdoor-access-12082017103850.html . "WhatsApp转帖批评习近平“拈花时评”创办人涉“侮辱罪”被批捕" ("Reposting criticism against Xi Jinping on WhatsApp, Nianhua Shipping founder arrested for insult"), December 8, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/meiti/gf2-12082017102629.html .
Liu, Jin and Dai	November of 2017	Unknown	After the exposure of a major child abuse scandal at Beijing RYB Kindergarten, the police criminally detain several people for allegedly spreading "fake news." Liu is alleged to have fabricated the rumor that a military regiment was involved in the scandal. Netizens Jin and Dai are also punished for claiming that the owner of the kindergarten is the son of a high-level state leader.	WeChat	Intentionally disturbing public order by spreading rumors (Public Security Administration Law, Article 25(1)).	Administrative detention for Liu (length unknown). Warning for Jin and Dai.	Tom Hancock, "China detains teacher over kindergarten abuse scandal", Financial Times, November 27, 2017, https://www.ft.com/content/6978f44c-d294-11e7-8c9a-d9c0a5c8d5c9 .
Wu Bin, aka Xiucai Jianghu	12/12/17	Online writer	Wu Bin is detained after reportedly making online parodies of the 19th National Congress of CPC.	Twitter, Facebook, WeChat	Picking quarrels and provoking troubles (Public Order Administration Punishment Law Article 26(4)).	10-day administrative detention.	"'闭幕'写'闭目', 网民'秀才江湖'被行拘10日" ("Turning 'Closing' into 'Closing Eyes', 10-Day Administrative detention for Netizen Xiucai Jianghu"), Radiou Free Asia, December 13, 2017, https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/yf2-12132017103500.html . "网友秀才江湖因言获罪, 今行拘期满获释" ("Netizen Xiucai Jianghu Released Today after Administrative detention for his Speech"), 民生观察 (CRLW), December 22, 2017, http://msguancha.com/a/lanmu1/2017/1222/16842.html .

PEN America Case Studies Appendix for "Forbidden Feeds"

Name	Date first detained/sentenced	Occupation/Role	Summary	Online platform	Official charges/reason for detention (or interrogation)	Sentence/Punishment	Sources
Hua Yong	12/15/17	Painter, artist	It is believed Hua was targeted for posting a series of short videos documenting the mass expulsion of migrant workers in Beijing.	Twitter and Facebook	Gathering to disturb traffic order (Criminal Law Article 292).	Arrested and then released on bail.	Austin Ramzy, "Artist Who Filmed Beijing Crackdown Is Reportedly Freed on Bail", New York Times, December 18, 2017, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/18/world/asia/china-artist-videos-migrants-arrest.html . "Hua Yong: Chinese artist freed in time for daughter's birthday", BBC, December 19, 2017, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-42407774 .