

## Pastor John Zhang's Testimony

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Hello, my name is Qianjin Zhang. I am currently serving as the pastor of the Bay Area Reformed Evangelical Church in San Francisco.

22 years ago, in 1989, I was a Language and Literature student at Beijing Language and Culture University. I actively participated in the 1989 Patriotic Democratic Movement in Beijing.

After the Tiananmen Square Incident, I organized a large memorial service to remember the people who were massacred at Tiananmen. I was arrested on June 15<sup>th</sup> on charges of "instigating counterrevolutionary propaganda" and sent to Beijing's Qincheng Prison for two years.

After being released, I was expelled from Beijing and went to Hainan, where I had to fend for myself.

In 2001, I was baptized as a Christian; it was not long after that that I became a leader in an underground house church. Every Sunday I would lead dozens of Christians in worship in hotels, restaurants or in followers' homes. Then, on the night before the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Incident, I was illegally detained for 10 days.

I came to the U.S. in 2006 to study Theology. Graduating in 2009 with a Masters in Biblical Studies, I found a position with a church in the San Francisco Bay Area.

While I was in Seminary, I would visit the Goddess of Democracy statue in San Francisco every year on the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Incident. I would also actively participate in sending Christmas and New Year's greeting cards to prisoners of conscience in China. This was a good reminder to all Chinese immigrants, currently living in this free country, not to forget the blood and sweat of those who sacrificed their lives by the millions fighting for democracy in China.

While I was in China, my entire family suffered under China's persecution and everyday we lived in fear and without freedom. When Zhao Ziyang passed away, the police placed my family under house arrest for a month. We would have a police car "escort" us everywhere we went. Even when my daughter went to her piano proficiency exam, the police drove a police car to send her to the testing site. After arriving in America, while I was enjoying prosperity and democracy, I would, think about all the dissidents being persecuted in China. I teamed up with colleagues in the Bay Area to participate in Chinese humanitarian relief efforts. We would raise funds annually to provide humanitarian support and aid to victims of unjust treatment in China due to social, political and/or religious reasons. We also call them often to comfort and encourage them. Starting in 2007 up until today, annually, we support over one hundred victims and their families.

In 2009 we helped Fang Zheng, a man whose legs were crushed by a tank during the Tiananmen Square Incident, and his family escape from China and relocate to the U.S. In

## Pastor John Zhang's Testimony

2010, we helped raise funds for Li Muzi, son of Guizhou Democracy Party member Li Yuanlong, to come to the U.S. and helped him gain legal residence so that he could graduate. Using Microsoft's Hotmail, Li Yuanlong wrote "Becoming American, in Ideology," plus three other articles under the pseudonym "Night Wolf" and posted them on foreign websites. For this he was charged with "inciting subversion of state power."

Liu Xianbin, a dissident from Sichuan, posted three articles online calling for the Communist Party to implement political change. For this Liu was sentenced on March 25, 2011 by the Sichuan Suining City's Intermediate Court to 10 years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power." This is Liu's third stint in prison. He is 43 years old and has celebrated 11 birthdays in the darkness of his prison cell. When his daughter, Chen Qiao, was only two years old, Liu was taken from her life. When she was eight or nine, during her winter vacations, she and her mother would take the train to Nanchong, and from there take the bus to Dazhu- a trek that would take up a whole day- to go visit her father in prison. Chen's interactions with her father were limited to letters and sketches sent out at intervals predetermined by the prison. Thus Chen's memory of her father is fuzzy and distant. When she was 11 years old in 2009, her father suddenly appeared at their home. He was like a stranger intruding into her calm life. Feeling guilty about his absence, Liu wanted to spend more time with his wife and daughter. However, on March 25, 2011, the Communist Party sentenced Liu to yet another stint in prison, where he will waste away for the next 10 years. Chen Qiao is now 14. She and her father have spent less than four years together. A girl's adolescent years are when she needs her father most. She will not have the opportunity to get spoiled by her father or horse around with him, nor can she receive her father's love, guidance or protection.

The American company Cisco has played a disgraceful role in Liu Xianbin's sad story. According to reports, Cisco knowingly helped China's Ministry of Public Security construct the "Golden Shield Project" as well as provided equipment, technology and training. The "Golden Shield Project" is a national surveillance network system that has a huge database and a sophisticated tracking network system. Thanks to network surveillance technologies provided by Cisco, the Ministry of Public Security can trace dissidents' IP addresses and then track, harass and arrest them. I saw this in four articles published on Cisco's Chinese website, clearly showing the cooperative relationship between Cisco and China's Ministry of Public Security. Without a doubt, Cisco is responsible for the deterioration of internet freedom in China. I hope that the Commission will enter these documents into the record.

Today, I want to remind everyone that freedom of speech is an inherent right given to man by God; it is an inalienable right. The U.S. was established on Christian values. The U.S. should defend and adhere to these universal human values and promote "non-evil" business practices. Each member of Congress has the responsibility to monitor American companies like Cisco, who are trying to maximize business interests in China. These companies should not ignore the most basic morals and principles of business ethics. In order to regulate the business practices of companies that violate American law, they should be subject to public criticism, condemnation, economic penalties and sanctions.

Thank you.

## Appendix A: Biography of Li Yuanlong

### Who is Li Yuanlong?

By Laogai Research Foundation

Li Yuanlong was a journalist at *Bijie Daily*, a newspaper in China's Guizhou province. In February 2005, he began to write articles online under the pseudonym Ye Lang (Night Wolf), criticizing living standards and advocating for democracy and free will. He also exposed the dark parts of Chinese society through interviews of the poor and uneducated. Local government officials disapproved and forced him to stop this kind of writing.

Li's troubles began after he published four articles on foreign websites. On September 9, 2005, local police detained him at his office on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power." On September 23<sup>rd</sup>, he was placed under house arrest and was formally arrested on the 29<sup>th</sup>. On July 13, 2006, he was tried, convicted, given a two-year prison sentence, and deprived of political rights for an additional two years.

In September 2007, he was released after serving his jail term. However, life has become harder for him and his family. His reporter status has been revoked and he is barred from working for state entities, including China's state media.

With LRF's help, his son, Li Muzi, was able to come to the U.S. to attend university in 2009. Li Muzi feels obligated to tell Congress about the grave human rights violations they have endured as a result of China's internet censorship.

### Li Yuanlong's Verdict

贵州省人民检察院毕节分院指控.....被告人李元龙利用“自由门”、“无界浏览”等电脑软件经常上网浏览境外网站。2005年5月至8月期间，李元龙署名“夜狼”或“yehaolang”.....在境外网站上，发表了《在思想上加入美国国籍》、《生的平凡死的可悲》、《不光是涮涮八十老母去世还要继续开会的书记》、《从百岁老朽入党说开去》等四篇文章，捏造、歪曲、夸大有关事实，煽动颠覆国家政权，推翻社会主义制度。（李元龙判决书）

According to the accusation by the Guizhou Provincial People's Procuratorate, Bijie Branch, Defendant Li Yuanlong ... often visits overseas websites by using "Free gate", "UltraSurf," and other such computer software. From May to August 2005, under the pseudonyms of "Ye Lang" (Night Wolf) or "yehaolang", Li Yuanlong published four articles on the overseas websites, namely, "Becoming American, in Ideology," "Ordinary Life, Deplorable Death," "On the Party Secretary Who Takes a Meeting More Seriously Than His Mother's Death," and "Becoming a Party Member, From the Perspective of an Old Senile Man." These articles fabricated, distorted, or exaggerated the facts, with the purpose of inciting subversion of state power and overthrowing the socialist system. (Li Yuanlong's Verdict)

## Appendix A: Biography of Li Yuanlong

本院认为，被告人李元龙在互联网上发表旨在以造谣、诽谤等方式攻击中国共产党的领导，煽动颠覆国家政权的文章，其行为已构成煽动颠覆国家政权罪。公诉机关指控的事实清楚，罪名成立，应予确认。据此，依照《中华人民共和国刑法》第一百零五条第二款、第五十五条及全国人民代表大会常务委员会《关于维护互联网安全的决定》第二条第（一）项之规定，判决如下：

被告人李元龙犯煽动颠覆国家政权罪，判处有期徒刑二年，剥夺政治权利二年。（李元龙判决书）

This Court finds that defendant Li Yuanlong published articles online to attack the CCP leadership and incite subversion of state power by means of slandering and spreading rumors, and what he has done has constituted the crime of inciting subversion of state power. This court also finds that the facts submitted by the public prosecutor are clear and he can be convicted of the crime. In accordance with the second item of Article 105 and Article 55 of the "Criminal Law," and the first item of the second paragraph of "The Decision on Safeguarding Internet Security" passed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Court determines the following sentence:

Defendant Li Yuanlong is sentenced to two years imprisonment, plus deprivation of political rights for two years, on charges of inciting subversion of state power. (Li Yuanlong's Verdict)

## Appendix B: Biography of Liu Xianbin

### Who is Liu Xianbin?

By. Laogai Research Foundation

A victim of China's oppressive authoritarian regime for most of his life, Liu Xianbin has repeatedly spoken out for human rights and democracy while sacrificing his own freedom. Liu and Chinese dissident writers Du Daobin and Zhou Yuanzhi are plaintiffs in a lawsuit against Cisco, Systems Inc., currently pending in Federal Court in Maryland. Over the past decade, Cisco has enabled the Chinese Ministry of Public Security to crack down on dissent through highly sophisticated internet surveillance technology, known as the "Golden Shield Project". Were it not for Cisco's help, the Chinese Communist Party may not have had the tools and technology to persecute, punish and torture Liu for his peaceful and non-violent internet activities.

Born in 1968 in Sichuan Province, Liu Xianbin was attending Renmin University in Beijing when the pro-democracy student movement swept China. He participated in the 1989 protests, including the blocking of military vehicles in Tiananmen Square. Having lost faith in Communist Party rule, Liu helped to organize an anti-communist group and began writing articles criticizing the repression and violent crackdown of the Tiananmen incident and pushing for the establishment of a democratic party. For these "crimes", he was arrested in 1991 and eventually sentenced to 2.5 years in prison on charges of "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement," yet this was only the beginning of Liu's activism.

Liu was not deterred by his time in prison and, after his release, he continued advocating for democracy. By 1996, Public Security officials were tracking Liu's activities and movements and brought him in for questioning. He constantly tried to avoid Public Security Bureau officials, but one day, a PSB department chief knocked on his door and took him away, while another officer searched his home. His wife managed to conceal his address book and brought herself to burn her diary, but recalls feeling stripped of her privacy and dignity. Later, when Liu was ill with tuberculosis, the police even came to pay him a visit in the hospital.

In 1998, Liu established the Sichuan branch of the Chinese Democratic Party. Around this time, a police car was stationed outside his home day and night, so Liu was not able to leave in order to print out his writings. Police also closely tracked his internet activity, including all of the articles he published and all of his correspondence. One day he gave his manuscript to his wife to print in a small shop. When the police discovered his writings were again being faxed and distributed, they became suspicious. The Public Security Bureau followed his wife and brought her in for interrogation, and proceeded to confiscate the shop owner's printer and copy machine.

In June of 1999, Liu and his family celebrated his daughter's second birthday. Little did they know this would be their one and only photograph taken together. A month later, the police came to their home and arrested Liu. He spent a month in a detention center before returning home to house arrest. In August, he was convicted of "subversion of

## Appendix B: Biography of Liu Xianbin

state power" and sentenced to 13 years in prison with three years' deprivation of political rights.

He was sent to Chuandong Prison in rural Sichuan; his wife and young daughter had to brave treacherous mountain roads in order to visit him. Even then, their visits were limited to half an hour and took place separated by bulletproof glass, always under the supervision of prison guards. Liu spent over nine years in the prison, a laogai forced labor camp, which is home to enterprises like Dazhu Laodong Factory and Automobile Repair Shop.

Around the time of the anniversary of the Tiananmen incident, Public Security Bureau officials brought Liu's wife in for questioning. Because of her unyielding support for her husband, they threatened to remove her from her teaching position in her hometown of Suining and send her to the countryside to teach. While he still remained in prison, the police again came to search his home and again brought his wife in for interrogation and held her in detention overnight. She began to distance herself from friends and family in order to protect them, as simply being affiliated with Liu was enough to get one in trouble with the Public Security Bureau.

Released early for good behavior in 2008, Liu did not give up on his beliefs. He became one of the first signatories to the now famous Charter 08, a petition that calls for democratic reforms, which was authored in part by the now imprisoned Nobel laureate Liu Xiaobo.

Liu continued to publish pro-democracy articles on a number of foreign-run websites, including the Laogai Research Foundation's [ObserveChina.net](http://www.observechina.net), for which he was arrested on June 28, 2010. On the same day he was detained, the police ransacked his home and confiscated his computer, books, magazines, and data storage devices. This time he was convicted of "inciting subversion of state power". After being held in detention for over eight months, Liu's harsh sentence was handed down- 10 years in prison and deprivation of political rights for two years and four months. The sham trial lasted only two hours; he was not even given the chance to defend himself. His unusually harsh sentence reveals just how afraid the Chinese Communist Party has become of peaceful political dissidents like Liu.

Now reportedly held in Sichuan's Chuanzhong prison, also known as Chengdu Machine Tool Factory, Liu is likely forced to labor alongside the prison's 3,000 inmates, many of whom are serious criminals with life sentences. According to his wife, he has been subjected to harsh treatment, including solitary confinement and torture, because of his refusal to confess his "guilt".

Who is Liu Xianbin? He is a husband and a father. He is a man whose family has been repeatedly torn apart by the Chinese Communist Party. He is a human being who spent 13 of the last 22 years behind bars, and who has spent a mere three years and seven months with his now 14-year-old daughter. He is a peaceful political activist who has,

## Appendix B: Biography of Liu Xianbin

time and time again, been forced to make tough decisions that he knew would put his family and his freedom at risk. He is a firm believer in freedom of speech who never gave up on his ideals, and who has made great sacrifices for the sake of the Chinese people, even despite overwhelming pressure to stay silent.

Let Cisco Systems know that their support of the Chinese Communist Party and its efforts to violate the human rights of peaceful political dissidents like Liu Xianbin will no longer be tolerated. To speak out, please contact your elected representatives and sign the Electronic Frontier Foundation's petition— Tell Cisco: Stop helping China abuse human rights!

### **Liu Xianbin's 2010 Verdict:**

From April 2009 to February 2010, Liu Xianbin wrote many articles including, "My Twenty Years in the China Democracy Movement -- The Arrest of Chen Wei, Part 1," "The Street Movement is an Important Part of the Democracy Movement," and "100 Days Out of Jail," and published them on a couple of overseas websites. In these articles, he slandered the Communist regime, saying that it "has been pursuing an oppressive reign of terror", so the Chinese citizens are living, "under the political police's reign of terror," "living like slaves or machines." Liu encouraged "the creation of a powerful opposition group," so that "once the time is right , [it could] quickly become an organization with a fighting spirit," and it could "exert increasingly greater pressure on the authorities, so that the foundation of the ruling class would collapse." All these statements are inciting others to subvert state power and overthrow China's socialist system.

In accordance with the second Item of Article 105, the first Item of Articles 55 and 56, and Articles 66, 71 and 46 of the PRC Criminal Law, as well as "How to Handle the Issues of New Crimes Committed While a Criminal is Serving the Additional Penalty or During the Deprivation of Political Rights" issued by the Supreme People's Court, the Court gives the following sentences:

1. Having committed the crime of inciting subversion of state power, Defendant Liu Xianbin is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for two years. In addition to this, he must serve the four months and eight days he had not completed before being detained. In total, he has to serve 10 years imprisonment and 2 years and four months' deprivation of political rights;
2. All objects belonging to Liu that was used as evidence in this case shall be confiscated.

## Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter

### My Father Liu Xianbin and I

----- By Chen Qiao



Mom and Dad were married in 1994.



I was born on June 13, 1997.



### Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter



My name is Qiao Chen, I'm 14 years old. My father was sent to jail when I was two years old. Therefore, we only have two pictures with the three of us in it. Both of these pictures were taken before I was three.

## Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter

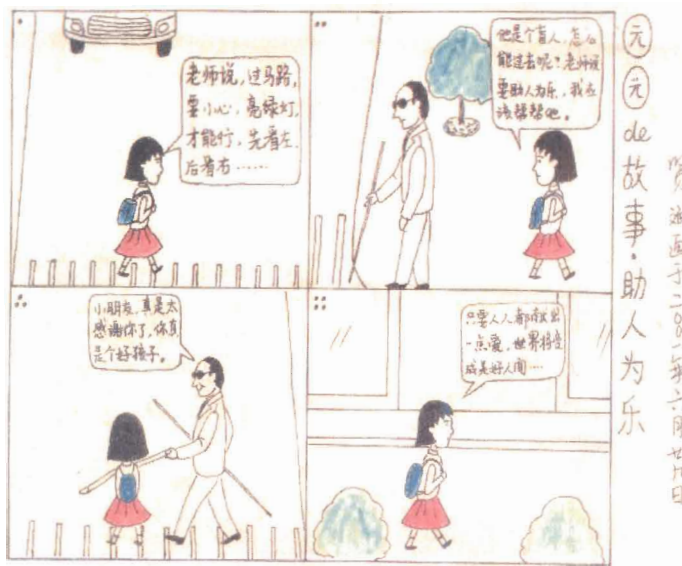


This picture was taken on June 20, 1999. Dad was sick on that day. He was taken away 17 days later, and was absent during my childhood.



November 6, 2008, Dad came back home. His daughter had become a beautiful teen girl.

## Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter



I cannot remember when I took my first trip to visit my dad in jail. Every summer and winter vacation, Mom took me on crowded trains to Nanchong, and from there we took a bus to Dazhu to see my father. We would travel for almost a full day to get there. During that period, Dad regularly wrote me letters. Sometimes, he sent me some comics and drawings that he had drawn. Since he had only a pen, these pictures usually had only one color. When I got them, I colored them in.

During major festivals, like the Spring Festival, Mom and I would write letters to Dad together. This is how the years that Dad had been absent from home slipped by. On December 6, 2008, Dad suddenly came to “my home,” but I was already a teenager. I didn’t know how to be close with my dad. Perhaps it was because Dad had been absent in my life for a long time, but I felt like a stranger had come into my home. At first, I

## Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter

wasn't used to having him at home. Fortunately, while we spent those two years together, we got closer and closer. Our relationship gradually returned and we felt more and more comfortable together.

Not long after my 13<sup>th</sup> birthday, a teacher came to my classroom and asked me to go to the school guardroom. When I got there, I saw two men were already there; they introduced themselves and said that they were police officers. After the head teacher arrived, we started talking. I remember, the head teacher was sitting on my right and the two men were facing us. One of them interrogated me and another took notes. The one who asked me questions was very serious. He ordered me to tell the truth and not lie. I was scared so I immediately agreed.

At first, he asked me some questions like: "What are your hobbies?" "What do you usually do?" and "How do you spend your leisure time?" I gave them the answers. I was confused as to why he brought up those unimportant questions. A moment later, he asked me: "How many computers do you have in your home?" At that time there were two: a desktop for my mom, and a laptop that I shared with Dad. I told the police this. Then he asked: "You two share a laptop? What do you use the laptop for?" At that time, I realized that the reason they came looking for me was related to my dad. I answered: "To surf the internet."

"Doing what?" He asked.

"Listening Music, chatting, watching movies, and reading," I answered.

"Do you write articles?" He asked.

"No, I sometimes write in my diary," I answered.

Then he asked: "What about your dad?"

"He surfs the internet, plays chess, and writes some essays." I said.

"Does he like writing articles?" he asked.

"Yes," I said.

"When does he use the computer?" he asked.

"Pretty much Monday through Friday, while I'm at class. It's mostly him who uses the computer," I said, telling them the truth.

"Are you sure you didn't write any articles on that computer?" he repeated.

"I've written some stories for fun and essays for school," I said.

"Do you know what kind of articles your father writes?" He asked.

"I don't really understand too much about his writings," I said, "I just know one is about the tainted *Sanlu* milk powder."

Then he told me to be more specific about the content of the article. I told him that I forgot, that it was probably an opinion piece.

When the discussion ended, the cops asked me to sign my name in the notebook to prove that these were my words.

When the interrogation was over, classed had already ended. Some of my classmates came to ask me why the cops wanted to see me. I said I didn't know either. At noon, Mom called me. I asked her what happened to Dad; I was worried and crying. Mom comforted me saying: "Don't cry, don't cry, everything is okay!" I believed her and then I felt relieved. I thought the cops were just asking some questions. In the afternoon, I saw

## Appendix C: Testimony of Liu Xianbin's Daughter

Mom was waiting for me at the entrance of my dorm (I lived in the dorm on campus). When she saw me she asked, "Are you alright?" I said I was okay, and then I went to school.

I went back home on Friday (I lived in the dorm on weekdays and went back home on weekends). Mom told me Dad was taken away again. Honestly, I did not feel too shaken. He was my dad, but I did not know much about him. Or, for the years in my memory, I did not want to actively get to know him. Moreover, I meant to avoid him sometimes. Before I came over to the US, Mom told me something more about my dad to help me better know and understand him.

Dad is a guest in my life; he comes and leaves in a hurry. His image in my childhood becomes dimmer and dimmer. When I turned 11 years old, he suddenly came back into my life. After living with us for two years, he left so quickly that none of us had time to say goodbye. Actually, I got used to living with just my mom and without my father by my side. So when he went away this time I was not that sad about his leaving. While Dad was gone, Mom raised me to be a healthily and happy teenager. However, when I look back, I feel something is missing in my life.

The life that I am supposed to have is disturbed by an intangible power; it surrounds and frustrates me. While my dad was with me in those two years, I was not willing to get close to him; I was shy and guarded like a hedgehog, not wanting to get too close to him. Now I am full of regret and guilt. I should not have avoided him during that time.

Memories of my dad are hard to recall, but some images come to mind: we played Gobang (*a type of Chinese chess*) together, he taught me *The Analects*, he asked me to practice fountain pen writing, and he brought me birthday cakes and so on. These moments were not a big deal when they were occurring, but they fill me with warmth now. Now I know memories of these ordinary routines are very dear to Dad and me. In the over 14 years of my life, I only have these two years of precious memories with him.

Not until I came to the US, did I know just how unfairly my dad was treated. Now that I have learned that American companies like Cisco Systems are helping the Chinese police monitor the internet and track down innocent people like my Dad, I do not know what to say. Anyway, I was happy with Mom, but I regret that I did not have Dad in my life. For the last 14 years, I have never said, "I love you" to Dad, but in my heart I know I need him; my mom and I both need him. If he had really done something criminal, then he should be sent to jail. But the truth is, he was sent to the jail by the Communist Party, merely for writing some articles to express his own ideas and opinions. This time, he was sentenced to more than ten years. When he is released, he will have become a 50-year-old man!

My dad is not a great man; he just did something that is right, which should be done by everyone who has a sense of compassion and responsibility. The more I get know my dad, the more I feel that he does not deserve to be sent to jail. Such a thing should not have happened. It has hurt a whole family, a group of people- those who care about my dad, and all those who have a conscience and who refuse to yield!

# Cisco & the Ministry of Public Security: China's Internet Crackdown

Chinese Documents and Translations

\*NOTE: Only highlighted portions are translated below

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中国新闻

## 新闻内容

中国

关于思科

思科新闻

中国新闻

2001年中国新闻

新闻内容

### 云南省建设全国第一个基于IP技术的“三网合一”公安系统广域网全面采用思科IP技术及服务

日前，由云南省公安厅建设的全省公安系统综合信息网建成并投入使用，为该省打击犯罪、维护社会治安、提高执法能力提供了保障。该网全面采用思科系统公司基于IP技术的“三网合一”架构及大量思科网络设备，将语音网络和数据网络融为一体，在促进该省公安系统信息高效的同时，极大的节省了长途话费开支，在全国公安系统“金盾工程”信息化建设中起到了良好的示范和带头作用，为实施、推广“电子政务”作出了表率作用。

思科系统（中国）网络技术有限公司副总裁林正刚先生对项目的建成表示祝贺，他指出，“电子政务”可以有效提高政府工作效率，进一步提升中国在国际上的形象与地位，实现科技兴国的伟大目标。思科一直致力于国内“电子政务”的建设工作，此次思科IP技术在国内公安系统的成功应用，也是思科为“电子政务”作出了自己的一点贡献。思科将用最好的服务确保网络的正常运行。

公安部有关负责人对云南省公安厅的做法大加赞赏，指出用IP技术建造信息网络不仅先进，为公安机关打击罪犯、维护社会治安、提高办公效率和执法能力，而且可为社会提供信息服务提供了强有力的支持，作出了“科技强警”的表率，云南省公安厅“三网合一”的做法在其他省公安系统中有很大的推广价值和借鉴经验。

云南省公安厅前期对相关厂商设备的高效性、可靠性、安全性及稳定性等方面进行了认真客观的测试，对竞标方的各种方案开展了广泛的考察和论证后一致认为，采用思科IP技术建造的网络具有统一寻址体系，可扩展性强，其独立服务模块化结构可支持多种不同应用，方便开展新业务，良好克服在传统ATM、帧中继技术中存在的诸如网络互操作性差、扩展性及可升级性差、管理维护麻烦等缺点。此外思科IP技术的一个明显优势就是组网速度快，可确保云南省公安综合信息网在最短的时间内建设完成。

思科一举中标的另一个原因是其产品性能高、通用性和稳定性强。作为国际互联网技术的领先厂商，思科拥有建造宽带IP城域网的丰富经验。思科为该项目提供了全套的SIS 98服务包，可提供7×24小时技术支持，实现设备的三年保修。思科充足的售后服务技术人员、高水平的技术支持和丰富经验为云南省公安厅带来极大的信心。

建成后的云南省公安综合信息网络支持多业务接入，不但可提供高性能的基本数据数据通信、加密传真等传输业务，还能提供具有一定服务质量保证的增值业务，如分组话音、会议电视系统等，而且可实现远程信息实时查询，开发各类公安业务应用。提供拨号用户的接入和支持拨号备份，增强了整个网络建设的灵活性、扩展性和可靠性，具有优秀的网管功能和多等级QoS、拥塞管理功能。

关于金盾工程：我国公安机关利用现代的信息通信技术，增强统一指挥、快速反应、协调作战、打击犯罪的能力，提高公安工作效率和侦察破案水平，以适应我国在现代经济和社会条件下实现动态管理和打击犯罪的需要，实现科技强警目标的重要举措，“金盾工程”实质上就是公安通信网络与计算机信息系统建设工程。

## **Yunnan Province Constructs China's First IP-Based "Three-in-One Network" The Public Security System's WAN Makes Comprehensive Use of Cisco's IP Technology and Services**

**July 4, 2001**

Yunnan's Public Security Department constructed and began using its province-wide Public Security system integrated information network. This network uses Cisco Systems, Inc.'s IP-based "three-in-one network" framework, as well as large amounts of Cisco networking equipment.

Cisco will provide its best service to guarantee the normal operation of the network.

For this project, Cisco is willing to provide 24/7 technical support.

About the Golden Shield Project: China's public security organs use modern information communication technology to improve its abilities to strengthen its unified command, decrease its response time, coordinate its operations, and fight crime. It will also increase the effectiveness of public security works and surveillance detection levels. In order to adapt to the conditions of China's modern economy and society, it will meet the demands of implementing a dynamic management system and combating criminals, thus reaching the important goal of improving police work through the use of technology. Essentially, the "Golden Shield Project" is a construction project of the public security's communication network and computer information system.





## 中国新闻 新闻内容

中国  
关于思科  
思科新闻  
中国新闻  
2002年中国新闻  
新闻内容

### 思科网络构筑“数字警务”--思科携公安系统网络解决方案亮相“中国大型机构信息化展览会”

在近日举行的首届“中国大型机构信息化展览会”上，思科系统（中国）网络技术有限公司展出了“交巡警、刑警移动警务解决方案、社区警务的IP语音解决方案、社会治安防控的视频监控系统、电子学习解决方案”。这是思科积极参与“金盾”工程建设、利用网络解决方案服务公安信息化建设的具体体现，显示出思科作为可信赖的公安系统网络解决方案提供商的卓越实力。思科还为本次展会现场提供了无线局域网平台，让所有参展商和展会观众可随时浏览展会现场情况。

公安人员如何在事故现场及时获得资料和信息支持、并在第一时间解决问题，是目前公安系统面临的重大需求。思科公司此次展出的移动警务解决方案，通过将思科无线方案与思科移动接入路由器的良好结合，配合摄像机、扫描仪等现代化设备，通过移动终端设备，如笔记本电脑和PDA，外出的公安人员就可实现与总部之间的信息共享，随时随地通过电信的无线网络接入到公安外网的数据系统，真正实现了将公安信息网直接延伸到公安干警工作的第一线。

为更好的响应“向素质要警力”的号召，满足各公安分局与省、市各公安局系统中人员培训的需求，思科推出的公安系统电子学习解决方案，其最大的特点是接受培训的人员可以针对自己的特点和需求选择培训内容，并且不受时间和地域的限制，降低成本，充分利用资源。不仅可为公安用户节省投资、管理与维护的费用，而且还可以提高公安系统人员的素质和技能。此次展会中，思科公司还展出了与合作伙伴共同开发的完全数字化监控系统，主要应用于省、市公安局的远程监控系统中。而思科IP语音解决方案可为公安/派出所节省投资的费用和管理、维护的开销。

思科中国副总裁兼政府企业事业部总经理张思华指出，作为电子政务建设的重要组成部分，公安系统信息化应用程度是有效地履行维护社会稳定、搞好治安工作的重要保障。思科此次参展出的量身定造的公安系列网络解决方案，可充分满足提高公安机关办公、办案效率的需求，节省开支，加速公安系统信息化进程，加快“数字警务”的进程。

目前，思科公司公安系统解决方案已经在国内公安系统得到广泛应用。其中采用思科全局集中式数据库管理模式建设的深圳市福田区“流动人口管理系统”，在派出所、责任区实现流动人口信息的适时录入、查询、变更，从而实现流动人口动态管理，全面提高了人口管理工作的效率。思科还利用IP语音技术帮助张家港市公安局建设了综合业务通信网络系统，通过IP语音（Voice Over IP）技术，实现了数据与语音的集成传输，提高了网络的整体利用效率，这也是国内公安系统中第一个采用数据、语音集成传输的一体化网络系统。此外，云南省公安局、北京市公安局也纷纷采用思科电子学习及IP语音解决方案进行了网络建设，完全满足了他们在工作中的实际需求。

关于思科系统公司

## **Cisco Network Builds "Digitalized Police Service System" -- With Cisco's Help, Public Security Unveil Its Networking Solutions at the "China Information Infrastructure Expo"**

**December 5, 2002**

At the first ever "China Information Infrastructure Expo", Cisco displayed its "patrolmen, mobile criminal police solution, district police Voice Over IP solution, crime prevention and control video surveillance system, and e-learning solution." This is Cisco's active participation in the construction of the "Golden Shield" project--using network solutions to construct concrete information technologies for the Public Security system. This shows that Cisco is a trustworthy company that provides superior networking solutions for the Public Security system.

Currently, the Public Security system is facing a very important problem. How can Public Security officers at the scene of an accident get timely information and information support and be able to solve the case on their first try? Cisco Systems, Inc. displayed its "mobile police solution", which utilized a fine combination of Cisco's wireless solutions and mobile access routers, paired with video cameras, scanners and other modern equipment that uses mobile terminal equipment- like laptops and PDAs. Dispatched Public Security officers can share information with their headquarters, and can, at any time and at any location, connect to the Public Security's external data system through the wireless telecommunication network. Thus, the Public Security information network will actually be directly connected to the Public Security officers on the front line.

Cisco has designed a Public Security system e-learning solution to fulfill the personnel training needs of each Public Security Bureau (PSB) and each provincial and municipal PSB System. Its greatest feature is that personnel can select training content specifically geared for their unique needs. It is not limited by time or location, it reduces costs and maximizes the use of all resources. Cisco also displayed a completely digitized monitoring system -- which it and its partners developed together -- that mainly uses the remote monitoring system of provincial and municipal PSBs. Moreover, Cisco's Voice Over IP solution can help the PSB and PSB stations reduce investment costs and management, and maintain overheads.

Vice-President and General Manager of Government and Enterprises Division for Cisco's China branch, Zhang Sihua, pointed out that the application of the Public Security system's information technology is an important part of constructing e-government and is effective in maintaining social stability and guaranteeing the improvement of policing. At this expo, Cisco displayed its tailor-made series of network solutions for the Public Security system. It is sufficiently able to improve Public Security organ operations, meet the need to increase the efficiency of solving cases, reduce expenditures, increase the speed at which Public Security system information can be spread, and speed up the construction of the "digitized police service system".

Currently, Cisco's security system solutions are already being widely used in Public Security systems. It has comprehensively improved the efficiency of population management. Cisco also used Voice Over IP technology to help the Zhangjiagang PSB construct an integrated business communications network system. Through its Voice Over IP technology, it was able to achieve the integration of data and voice transmission, and it improved overall network efficiency. This is also the first Public Security system to use the integrated data and voice transmission network system. Additionally, the Yunnan PSB and Beijing PSB are adopting Cisco's e-learning and Voice Over IP technology, one after the other, to construct a network, completely satisfying demands of PSB work.



中国新闻

## 新闻内容

中国

关于思科

思科新闻

中国新闻

2004年中国新闻

新闻内容

**筑就最优行业网 服务警务数字化  
思科创新技术力助公安部实现对金盾一级网的全面改造**

2004年02月24日

为了适应警务现代化建设和改革的需要，进一步推动信息化在警务建设、应用、管理、培训等方面的全面发展，实现科技强警，公安部进一步加大了对“金盾”工程的投资力度。日前，思科系统公司宣布，凭借成熟、先进的整体解决方案和完善的服务，将帮助公安部对金盾一级网设备及联网工程进行全面改造。建成后的网络将集先进性、多业务性、可扩展性及稳定性于一体，不仅可以满足公安系统在宽带网络上同时传输语音、视频和数据的需要，而且还可以支持VPN等业务，完全可以适应新时期公安系统对网络发展和应用的需求。

随着公安系统信息化和“金盾”工程建设的深入发展，以及新时期下新问题、新情况的不断出现，公安系统的网络数据流量和业务量急剧增加。同时，今年也是“金盾”工程建设的关键一年，其目标是建成覆盖全国的公安信息通信网络和涵盖所有公安业务的信息应用系统，并实现以各项公安业务应用为基础，以“数字化警务工作”为目标的信息共享和综合利用，这无疑对原有金盾一级网提出了巨大挑战。因此，必须进一步发展和完善现有的网络结构，提高网络带宽，以适应新形势下社会治安动态管理的需要。

结合“金盾”工程的实际情况和特点，并在充分考虑当前网络需求以及未来可扩展性的基础上，思科采用GSR12400系列、7609系列路由器及其他相关产品为金盾一级网的改造量身定制了完整的解决方案，在提高产品性能的同时，最大限度地利用了现有网络设备，保护了原有的投资。据了解，改造后的金盾一级网是迄今为止中国所有行业网中应用最为复杂和先进的网络。它改变了常规一级网由中心直接与省网节点连接的结构，而是建立了从中心到八大节点，再由八大节点与其对应二十多个接入节点之间进行连接的二级网结构。同时，它还大大提高了网络带宽，中心与八大节点、八大节点与各接入节点之间的带宽分别达到了622M和155M，可以满足公安系统二十多个业务局、几十种应用系统在该平台上运行。与其他行业网相比，该网络具有结构先进、层次分明、响应速度快等特点，而且其创新的智能网络服务还可以适应未来日益复杂的应用和不断增长的流量对网络的需求。

改造后的网络能否稳定、安全、高效地运行，事关整个社会的安定团结，其重要性不言而喻，因此公安部对合作伙伴的选择极为重视。在与思科公司的长期合作中，思科优质的产品、领先的技术及一流的服务，赢得了公安部的高度认可。此次公安部之所以选择思科，是思科长期以来把有效提高客户的生产效率、保护客户网络建设的投资、实现客户价值的最大化作为公司产品和解决方案的设计目标。此次网络改造项目的成功完成，不仅极大地提高了金盾网络平台的处理能力，方便网络的运行和维护，同时还提升了公安机关打击犯罪、维护社会稳定和公安系统行政管理的能力。

思科中国公司副总裁张思华表示：“很高兴与公安部在金盾一级网的建设上展开合作。基于丰富的全球警务网络建设经验和领先的网络解决方案，思科公司将继续为国内公安系统的信息化建设提供全力支持。”

## **Building on the Optimal Industry Network**

### **Cisco's Innovative Technology Force Helps Public Security Bureau to Realize Comprehensive Transformation of Golden Shield's First-Level Network**

February 24, 2004

As a means to adapt to the needs of a police force that is undergoing modernization, development, and reform, and to promote the spread of information by strengthening its technology in the areas of police development, application, management and training, the Ministry of Public Security is moving to expand its level of investment in the engineering of the "Golden Shield". Presently, Cisco Systems, Inc. announced that, with its extensive experience, advanced solutions, and high-quality service, it will help the Ministry of Public Security to carry out comprehensive reform of the Golden Shield's first-level network equipment and network engineering. When it is completed, the network will be advanced, multi-service, extensive, and stable. Not only will it be able to meet the Public Security system's needs to simultaneously transmit voice, video and numerical data via broadband networks, but will also be able to support services such as VPN. It can fully adapt to network development and application needs in this new era of Public Security systems.

Following the growth of information technology within the Public Security System, the profound development in the construction of the "Golden Shield" project, and the new problems that arise in this new era, new circumstances constantly emerge. Thus, the Public Security system's network data traffic and work volume have increased dramatically. At the same time, this year has also been a crucial year for the construction of the "Golden Shield" project- the goal of which is to establish a nationwide Public Security information system network that will cover the information application systems for all Public Security affairs. It will also build the foundation of all Public Security service applications and implement information sharing and integrated use with the goal of "digitizing police work". This will undoubtedly be an immense challenge for the original Golden Shield's first-level network. Thus, it is necessary to make progress on the development and improvement of the current network structure, increase the network's bandwidth, adapt to the need for dynamic management of social order in this new situation.

On the basis of combining the real circumstances and characteristics of the "Golden Shield" project and giving sufficient consideration to today's internet demands and future expansiveness, Cisco is using the GSR12400 and 7609 series routers and other related products to create a complete, tailor-made solution for the transformation of Golden Shield's first-level network. While improving the performance of its products, Cisco is maximizing the use of its existing network equipment to protect the original investment. It is understood that, following the

transformation of the Golden Shield's first-level network, it will become the most complex and advanced of all Chinese industry networks.

It changed the conventional first-level network by creating a structure that allows the central and provincial network nodes to connect directly to each other. It also established the framework for a second-level network where the core is connected to eight principal nodes, which are further connected to over twenty access points. At the same time, it is still enormously increasing the network bandwidth so that the bandwidth between the core and the eight principal nodes increases to 622 M, while the bandwidth between the eight nodes and the 20 access points increases to 155 M. This is sufficient to meet the demands of over 20 PSBs and enables multiple application systems to run properly on this platform.

Compared to other industry networks, this network has features such as a more advanced, layered structure with a fast response time. Moreover, its innovative, intelligent network service can also adapt to the network demands of increasingly complex applications and constantly increasing traffic.

Whether or not the network will be stable, secure, and highly efficient after its transformation- with regard to the matter of society's stability and unity- it goes without saying, is a matter of great importance. Thus, the Ministry of Public Security also placed great importance on choosing the right cooperative partner. Throughout Cisco System's long-term cooperation, the excellent quality of Cisco's products and its leading technology and first-rate service has won it the high regard of the Public Security Bureau. The reason that the Ministry of Public Security chose Cisco this time is that Cisco has long been efficiently increasing client productivity and protecting its clients' investment in network construction; Cisco's objective is to maximize customer value through its products and solutions.

The successful completion of this network transformation project will not only dramatically increase the processing capabilities of the Golden Shield platform and make operation and maintenance of the network more convenient, but at the same time it will also raise the administrative management capabilities of Public Security organs in taking down criminals and maintaining social stability, as well as the capabilities of the Public Security system.

Cisco Systems, China's Vice-Chairman, Zhang Sihua said, "We are very happy to be cooperating with the Public Security Bureau on the construction of Golden Shield's first-level network. Based on its extensive experience in building global police networks and being a leader in network solutions, Cisco will continue to provide full support for construction of the Ministry of Public Security's informational system.



## 中国新闻 新闻内容

中国  
关于思科  
思科新闻  
中国新闻  
2004年中国新闻  
新闻内容

### 激活二代身份证 思科助公安部架设数字身份高速信息网

2004年09月01日

前不久，公安部开始了对深圳、上海、浙江湖州等三个城市的二代身份证的换发工作，这三个城市是公安部选定的二代身份证的第一批试点城市，而数字身份高速信息网也随之启动。该高速信息网将对二代身份证系统提供有力的支撑和完善的保障，同时提升了公安部对人口身份信息的管理水平，提高了工作效率，拓展了应用。接下来，作为第二批试点城市的北京和天津的居民二代身份证的换发工作即将展开。到2004年年底，二代身份证将向全国范围的42个省、自治区和直辖市推广。

尽管为了提高防伪性能，第一代身份证在1995年采用了全息透视塑封套，在一定程度上增加了假冒身份证的仿制难度，但这种身份证仍然存在很多技术缺陷，例如身份证号码偶然性重号、防伪性能差、姓名中的生僻字打不出来、身份证照片陈旧等，而这些问题都将随着二代身份证发放系统的数字化而解决。更重要的是，第一代身份证的信息基本处于“静止”的状态，无法在全国范围内实施广泛的共享，因此在管理上也存在诸多不便，第二代身份证项目的实施将改变原来的“重发证，轻管理”的现象。为了使身份证信息的管理能够从“静态”管理变成“动态”管理，一个数字化的、安全稳定的高速支撑网的建设迫在眉睫。

通过与思科公司的全面合作，公安部的第一批、第二批试点城市的二代证制证中心迅速完成了各中心局域网的建设，其他省、直辖市、自治区制证中心的网络也在紧锣密鼓的建设中。这样，在各个基层派出所采集了身份证信息并完成汇总后，就可以通过网络传送到制证中心及人口管理处，以快速实现二代身份证的制作和进行有效的管理。

二代身份证作为公安系统网络中的一种应用，该应用的高速支撑网络的建设借鉴了公安系统骨干网的建设方案，事实上，在公安系统的骨干网中，已经大量采用了思科公司的网络设备。作为全球领先的互联网设备和解决方案供应商，思科公司的产品和技术不但获得了广泛的应用，并且在很多方面得到了有力的证明，比如在安全性方面，有不少用户反应，很多时候，一旦网络感染了病毒，思科的产品一般都不会受到影响，即便受到严重的攻击，也能够很快恢复，这就是它与很多公司产品最不同的地方。

考虑到公安系统网络所要求的安全性、稳定性和可靠性，该数据高速网络采用了思科4507、4506、3725、3550、2950等路由器和交换机产品。这些产品的高安全性和可靠性不仅体现在产品的自身性能上，还表现在能方便的构建整个网络的安全体系：网络级的安全管理功能，加上应用系统进行多级别数据安全功能，以及IOS的防火墙特性，提供了内部网络的安全保障，有效阻止非法入侵。同时，思科在这些网络设备的设计中采用了容错技术，保证了应用系统和网络的高可靠运行，并采用高可靠性和扩充性好的产品设计方案，保证了网络长期正常的工作。此外，二代身份证所采集信息的变化，如从黑白照片变成彩色照片，也要求在网络中部署能够支持大量数据交换的内容交换机和存储交换机，而在这方面，思科也提供了性能优良的产品来保证。

二代身份证高速信息网建成之后，身份信息将不像原来那样只在公安系统内部使用，而会扩散到社会的相关行业。按照二代身份证的发展目标，这些信息应该是“流动”的，例如买飞机票、登机、过安检；拿着医保卡去医院；去银行办贷款；去邮电局买手机卡等等，只要配有相应的读卡机器，任何一个联网的地方都可以共享身份信息并进行相应的核查。二代身份证的应用将会得到相当大的拓展。

二代身份证的换发是中国自20年前第一代居民身份证面世至以来，对身份证的首次大规模的升级换代工作，是一次里程碑式的事件。同时，也是一个全球最大规模的电子身份证项目。根据计划，将有超过8亿张身份证需要进行发放。该高速网的建设极大的改善了公安部对海量身份信息的管理手段，而且，思科端到端解决方案不仅满足了这个最大规模电子身份证项目当前的业务需要，也为二代身份证未来的应用提供了一个高可靠性、高安全性、高效率、高度集中、开放灵活、低成本、可管理性强的平台。

#### 背景资料

2003年6月28日，第十届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三次会议上通过了《中华人民共和国居民身份证法》，该法对居民身份证有了新的规定，也为第二代身份证的换发铺平了道路。第二代身份证的意义在于将实现以独立个人为单位进行身份管理，它是个人信息数据库化管理的开始。

#### 解决方案

政府与大企业  
中小企业  
精英系列  
电信运营商  
消费者

#### 行业 >

#### 优惠

融资渠道

#### 新闻与快讯

思科新闻  
博客  
RSS feeds

#### 本地培训与活动

网络技术学院  
Cisco Seminar Series

#### 社区

协作  
开发人员网络  
学习网络  
支持 (NetPro)

#### 当地资源

成功案例



## **Activating Second Generation ID Cards- Cisco Aids Public Security Ministry in Constructing Digital ID High-speed Information Network**

September 1, 2004

Through complete cooperation with Cisco, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) was able to rapidly construct local area networks (LAN) at second-generation ID card accreditation centers in the pilot cities of Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Huzhou, Zhejiang, as well as in Beijing and Tianjin. The network construction in accreditation centers in other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is in full swing. This way, each primary station that collects ID information and completes a summary can pass along this information to accreditation centers and population management offices through this network. This is a faster method of making second-generation ID cards and it improves management efficiency.

In actuality, the backbone of the Public Security system is predominately made up of Cisco networking equipment.

Taking into account the needs of the Public Security system network- namely security, stability and dependability- Cisco's 4507, 4506, 3725, 3550, 2950 routers and switches were chosen to construct this digitized high-speed network.

Cisco's end-to-end solution not only satisfies the current business needs of the largest electronic ID project, but has also provided a dependable, secure, efficient, centralized, open, flexible, low-cost, and highly manageable platform for the future use of the second-generation ID cards.