

**Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale**

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## CECC – Congressional-Executive Commission on China

### Five Years after 709 Crackdown, Lawyers Continue to Face Repression and Punishment

Beginning around July 9, 2015, Chinese authorities conducted a nationwide and coordinated crackdown (709 Crackdown) that affected over 300 human rights lawyers, legal professionals, and rights advocates.<sup>[i]</sup> At least fifteen individuals detained in the crackdown have been convicted on criminal charges.<sup>[ii]</sup> In a recent interview, one of the detained lawyers Sui Muqing recalled that suppression of rights lawyers began to intensify around 2014, after a long period when “lawyers were the only group willing to speak out” and were asked by grassroots activists “to take the lead [in rights defense movements].”<sup>[iii]</sup> Authorities consistently accused lawyers of committing crimes endangering state security, reflecting the view that lawyers presented a political threat to the state. The 709 Crackdown drew criticism from the international community,<sup>[iv]</sup> with a UN special rapporteur observing that “the crackdown on human rights lawyers . . . made it very difficult for lawyers to be other than governmental facilitators.”<sup>[v]</sup>

Five years after the 709 Crackdown, lawyers continue to face repression, intimidation and punishment for attempting to protect human rights in China. Beside imprisonment, the Chinese government use other administrative means, including disbarment, to target lawyers who express critical views or who advocate for clients whom the Chinese government tried to suppress, including petitioners, Christians, Tibetans, Uyghurs, and democracy and labor advocates. As of July 2020, three individuals are still serving lengthy sentences for “subversion of state power,” and many of those released are subject to surveillance, harassment, and economic restrictions. Lawyers who provided legal representation during the crackdown became targets of political persecution themselves. As rights lawyers continue to face criminal prosecution, authorities further institutionalize control over the legal profession by restricting speech and requiring loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party.

### Recent Developments

During the 2020 reporting year, Chinese authorities continued to suppress human rights lawyers and advocates by arbitrarily detaining them or by undermining their ability to render legal help. These individuals include the following:

- **Zhou Shifeng, Hu Shigen, and Wu Gan** continued to serve their sentences ranging from seven to eight years on state security charges.<sup>[vi]</sup> Chinese authorities detained them as part of the 709 Crackdown for defending people facing politically motivated prosecution.<sup>[vii]</sup>
- As of January 2020, 71 year-old **Li Yuhuan** remained in pretrial detention for over two years, as she continued to refuse to plead guilty.<sup>[viii]</sup> Prison officials tortured her by denying her medication and adequate food, and subjected her to degrading treatment through other inmates.<sup>[ix]</sup> Before her detention, Li represented Wang Yu, a lawyer detained in the 709 Crackdown and spoke to members of the UN Committee against Torture in November 2015 about the plight of human rights lawyers in China.<sup>[x]</sup>
- As of March 2020, **Yu Wensheng** continued to await sentencing after a court tried him for “inciting subversion” in a closed proceeding in May 2019.<sup>[xi]</sup> Authorities denied him family visits and access to counsel.<sup>[xii]</sup> Yu’s detention may be connected to his legal representation of Falun Gong practitioners and to his filing of a complaint alleging illegality of the 709 Crackdown.<sup>[xiii]</sup>
- After completing a sentence of 4 years and 6 months for “subversion,” rights lawyer **Wang Quanzhang** returned home in April 2020; however, he continued to be subject to the supplemental punishment of deprivation of political rights for five years, including the rights of speech, publication, and gathering.<sup>[xiv]</sup> In May, authorities from Shandong province told him that he already had broken the law by giving media interviews and advised him not to attend a private gathering, the invitation of which had never been publicized.<sup>[xv]</sup>

\* \* \*

Authorities likewise suppressed lawyers who were not directly connected to the 709 Crackdown:

- In December 2019, **Chen Jiahong** met with his lawyer for the first time in seven months since authorities took him into custody in April, reportedly for his speech calling for increased accountability of Party officials.<sup>[xvii]</sup> Chen's colleague **Qin Yongpei** advocated for his release, which possibly led to Qin's own detention in October 2019.<sup>[xvii]</sup> In February 2020, police interrogated Qin's two daughters about Qin's political speech.<sup>[xviii]</sup> Authorities held both Chen and Qin on state security grounds and deprived them of family and counsel visits.<sup>[xix]</sup> In October 2019, authorities suspended **Lu Siwei**'s law license for three months for representing Chen, citing a procedural irregularity.<sup>[xx]</sup>
- In July 2019, the Shandong Justice Department revoked **Li Jinxing**'s law license based on five social media posts in which he talked about rule of law issues.<sup>[xxi]</sup> Li previously represented wrongfully convicted individuals and rights advocates in criminal proceedings.<sup>[xxii]</sup>
- In December 2019, police summoned **Lu Tingge** on suspicion of “picking quarrels and provoking trouble,” and the local lawyer association started an investigation on him for “inappropriate speech.”<sup>[xxiii]</sup> Previously, Lu repeatedly demanded authorities to investigate a 2017 incident in which he was assaulted by court police when he was representing a criminal defendant in a religion-based prosecution; he also filed a complaint in 2019 alleging illegal conduct by the local justice bureau.<sup>[xxiv]</sup>

## Abuse and Torture

Several individuals suffered torture at the hands of government actors, including when they were detained under “residential surveillance at a designated location” (RSDL) a form of coercive measure prescribed in the PRC Criminal Law that “may amount to incommunicado detention in secret places, putting detainees at a high risk of torture or ill-treatment,” according to the UN Committee Against Torture.<sup>[xxv]</sup>

For example, the China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group reported in January 2017 that rights lawyers **Wang Quanzhang**<sup>[xxvi]</sup> and **Li Heping**<sup>[xxvii]</sup> had been tortured by electric shock to the point of fainting during the period they spent in RSDL.<sup>[xxviii]</sup> Li Heping's wife said that authorities had forcibly medicated Li for 22 months with a drug that caused “muscle pains, lethargy, and blurred vision” and shackled him for a month in such a way that he could not stand upright.<sup>[xxix]</sup>

Family members of rights lawyer **Li Chunfu**<sup>[xxx]</sup> reported that he returned home in January 2017 in a severely altered physical and mental state, exhibiting paranoia and schizophrenic behavior<sup>[xxxi]</sup> as well as having damage to his neck and spine.<sup>[xxxii]</sup> Li told his wife that authorities had drugged him daily for the first portion of his detention.<sup>[xxxiii]</sup> In June 2018, the wife of lawyer **Jiang Tianyong** likewise reported that authorities force-fed Jiang medication daily, and that his memory had deteriorated severely.<sup>[xxxiv]</sup>

Rights lawyer **Xie Yang** told his lawyers that during the portion of his detention spent under RSDL, <sup>[xxxv]</sup> authorities deprived him of sleep, interrogated him for periods of over 20 hours, forced him to sit on stacked stools, punched him, kicked him, and kneed him in his abdomen and lower extremities on multiple occasions.<sup>[xxxvi]</sup> Xie noted that officials carried out these actions directly under the camera in the room to avoid being recorded.<sup>[xxxvii]</sup> Xie also identified over 20 officials who participated in his abuse<sup>[xxxviii]</sup> and revealed that officials repeatedly pressured him to confess and to keep quiet about his torture.<sup>[xxxix]</sup> Xie said in a letter that he reported the torture to two procurators, but they did not make a record of it.<sup>[xl]</sup> Party- and state-run media claimed that another detained lawyer fabricated the accounts of Xie's torture,<sup>[xli]</sup> but Xie's lawyer affirmed their veracity.<sup>[xlii][xliii]</sup>

In addition, rights advocate **Wu Gan**<sup>[xliiv]</sup> and lawyer **Wang Yu**<sup>[xli]</sup> both reported that authorities tortured them with methods including sleep deprivation and shackling of their hands and feet.<sup>[xlii]</sup>

## Restrictions on Practice of Law

Beside criminal prosecution, authorities persecuted, harassed, and imposed restrictions on rights lawyers by means including revocation<sup>[xlvii]</sup> and suspension<sup>[xlviii]</sup> of licenses, delay in the annual license renewal process,<sup>[xlix]</sup> exclusion from courthouses,<sup>[l]</sup> restriction of movement,<sup>[li]</sup> restriction on speech,<sup>[lii]</sup> and physical assault.<sup>[liii]</sup> By law, a person who has been convicted of a non-negligent crime is ineligible for a law license.<sup>[liv]</sup> Legal scholar Teng Biao estimated that, since the 709 Crackdown, some 50 lawyers had their law licenses revoked or were unable to renew their licenses, putting them in financial difficulties.<sup>[lv]</sup> In September 2018, several rights lawyers who lost their law licenses after the 709 Crackdown formed a public interest group based in Nanning municipality, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to provide legal aid and consultation services.<sup>[lvi]</sup> In January 2019, authorities in Nanning banned the group, alleging that it operated in violation of the Regulations on the Registration and Management of Social Organizations.<sup>[lvii]</sup>

## Increasingly Restrictive Government Policies Require Political Loyalty

Amendments to two sets of regulations governing the licensing of lawyers and law firms took effect in 2016,<sup>[lviii]</sup> highlighting the government and Party's policy to further control and restrict the legal profession in ways that may violate the UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers.<sup>[lix]</sup> The amendments to the Measures on Managing Lawyers' Practice of Law and Measures on Managing Law Firms added language mandating lawyers to support the Party's leadership and prohibiting them from taking certain actions such as denying the government's "cult" designations, provoking dissatisfaction with the Party or the government, signing joint petitions or issuing open letters to undermine the judicial system, and organizing sit-in protests and other forms of demonstration outside judicial or other government agencies.<sup>[lx]</sup> The Measures on Managing Law Firms requires firms to establish internal Party groups that will participate in their policymaking and management.<sup>[lxi]</sup> The amendments prompted opposition from some in the legal community, including a petition signed by 168 lawyers who claimed that the regulations violated China's Constitution, domestic laws, and international standards.<sup>[lxii]</sup>

## Selected Cases

| Name                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Case Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PPD Record No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|  <a href="https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/Wu%20Gan.png">https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/Wu%20Gan.png</a> | <p><b>Date of Detention:</b><br/>May 19, 2015</p> <p><b>Place of Detention:</b><br/>Qingliu Prison,<br/>Sanming municipality,<br/>Fujian province</p> <p><b>Charge:</b> Subversion of<br/>state power</p> <p><b>Status:</b> Sentenced to<br/>8 years; detained as of<br/>July 2020</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Mr. Wu, a<br/>well-known human<br/>rights advocate, was<br/>first detained in May<br/>2015. He remains in<br/>prison since being<br/>sentenced to 8 years<br/>in April 2018.<br/>Currently held at<br/>Qingliu Prison in<br/>Fujian, Wu suffers<br/>from an untreated<br/>spinal cord injury<br/>sustained during pre-<br/>trial torture that limits<br/>the use of his arms<br/>and torso. The chronic<br/>pain from the injury<br/>often prevents him<br/>from sleeping, causing<br/>severe mental<br/>distress.</p> |
| <b>Wu Gan 吴淦</b><br><br>2010-00348                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

[IMG  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Hu%20Shigen.png]

**Hu Shigen** 胡石根

2004-02053

**Date of Detention:**

July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Tianjin Changtai  
Prison, Tianjin  
municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of  
state power

**Status:** Sentenced to  
7 years and 6 months;  
detained as of July  
2020

**Summary:**

Rights  
advocate and church  
leader Hu Shigen has  
been detained since  
July 10, 2015 and  
received a sentence of  
7 years and 6 months  
for "subversion of  
state power" on  
August 3, 2016. Before  
being detained, Hu  
had been hospitalized  
twice for coronary  
heart disease; his  
physical wellbeing has  
significantly  
deteriorated in prison.  
Hu's family repeatedly  
demanded Tianjin  
Changtai Prison  
officials to stop  
denying him medical  
care and to release  
him for medical  
reasons.

[IMG  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Zhou%20Shifeng.png]

**Zhou Shifeng** 周世锋

2015-00272

**Date of Detention:**

July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Tianjin Municipal  
Prison, Tianjin  
municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of  
state power

**Status:** Sentenced to  
7 years; detained as of  
July 2020

**SOURCE:**

**Summary:** Zhou  
Shifeng, the director  
of Beijing Fengrui Law  
Firm, was one of the  
principal targets of the  
709 Crackdown.  
Zhou's family and  
defense attorney have  
received scant access  
to him since his initial  
detention. In October  
2017, the UN Working  
Group on Arbitrary  
Detention called for  
his immediate release;  
the Chinese  
government has  
neglected to respond  
to this demand.

**Name**

**PPD Record No.**

**Case Information**

[IMG  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Wang%20Quanzhang.png]

**Wang Quanzhang 王全璋**

2015-00278

**Date of Detention:**

August 3, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Linyi Prison, Linyi  
municipality,  
Shandong province

**Charge:** Subversion of  
state power

**Status:** Sentenced to 4  
years and 6 months;  
released

**Summary:** Rights  
lawyer Wang

**SOURCE:** Quanzhang was  
sentenced to 4 years  
and 6 months in  
prison for “subversion  
of state power” in  
January 2019 after  
almost 4 years of pre-  
trial detention.  
Mistreatments  
suffered by Wang  
included forced  
consumption of drugs  
and denial of family  
visits. His wife  
reported that Wang  
appeared to be  
traumatized and his  
six-year-old son was  
forced out of school by  
authorities as  
punishment for  
Wang’s status.

[IMG | SOURCE: <https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Yin%20Xu%27an.png>]

**Yin Xu'an 尹旭安**

2015-00335

**Date of Detention:**

July 28, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Daye PSB Detention Center, Daye city, Huangshi municipality, Hubei province

**Charge:** Subversion of state power

**Status:** Sentenced to 3 years and 6 months; released

**Summary:** Yin Xu'an, a petitioner and human rights advocate from Hubei, was detained in

July 2015 after gathering to protest the detention of Wu Gan. Sentenced in May 2017 to a prison sentence of 3 years and 6 months, Yin was released on December 27, 2018. While in detention, Yin received inadequate care for his hypertension and heart disease. In February 2019, local authorities extralegally detained Yin, preventing him from seeking medical treatment in Beijing. Authorities criminally detained Yin in May, after he posted online a video clip that made reference to the 1989 Tiananmen protests.

**Date of Detention:**

June 15, 2015

**Place of Detention:**Tianjin No. 2 PSB  
Detention Center**Charge:** Subversion of  
state power**Status:** Sentenced to 3  
years, suspended

[IMG | SOURCE:  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Zhai%20Yanmin.png]

**Zhai Yanmin** 翟岩民

2016-00115

**Summary:** After being held in pre-trial detention for over a year on the charge of “subversion of state power,” Zhai Yanmin was convicted and later released on a suspended sentence in August 2016. The longtime pro-democracy and human rights advocate suffered a stroke in January 2018 that relatives blame on abuse while in detention, including forced consumption of medication.

**Name****PPD Record No.****Case****Information**

[IMG |  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/resize/images/709%20Gou%20Hongguo-150x171.png>]

**Gou Hongguo** 勾洪国

2015-00331

**Date of Detention:** July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:** Tianjin No. 1 PSB Detention Center, Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of state power

**Status:** Sentenced to 3 years, suspended; under house confinement

**Summary:** Beijing-based human rights advocate Gou Hongguo was apprehended in July 2015 and sentenced for “subversion of state power” on August 5, 2016. In detention, Gou faced long interrogations, solitary confinement, and forced consumption of medication. He received a suspended sentence but remains in house confinement in Hebei province, where he has been denied surgery to remove biliary duct stones.

[IMG |  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/resize/images/709%20Li%20Heping-150x170.png>]

**Li Heping 李和平**

2015-00284

**Date of Detention:** July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:** Tianjin No. 1 PSB Detention Center, Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of state power

**Status:** Sentenced to 3 years in prison, suspended

**Summary:** Li Heping, a Beijing defense lawyer, was first detained in July 2015. After almost two years of pre-trial detention, Li returned home after receiving a suspended sentence. During detention, officials subjected Li to electric shocks, shackled him for prolonged period of time, and forced him to take medication. In February 2019, authorities denied the passport application made by his son Li Zeyuan because of Li Heping's status as an ex-convict.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>Date of Detention:</b> July 28, 2015</p> <p><b>Place of Detention:</b> Wuhan No. 1 PSB Detention Center, Wuhan municipality, Hubei province</p> <p><b>Charge:</b> Picking quarrels and provoking trouble</p>                                                                        |
| <p>[IMG   SOURCE: <a href="https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Wang%20Fang.png">https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Wang%20Fang.png</a>]</p> | <p><b>Status:</b> Sentenced to 3 years in prison; released</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p><b>Wang Fang 王芳</b></p> <p>2014-00362</p>                                                                                                                                                                         | <p><b>Summary:</b> Hubei rights advocate Wang Fang was detained in July 2015 and sentenced to 3 years in prison for picking quarrels and provoking trouble. While suffering from cervical cancer, Wang was forced to work in prison. Hubei authorities released her on June 11, 2018.</p> |

Name

Case Information

PPD Record No.

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Li%20YanJun.png>]

**Li Yanjun 李燕军**

2016-00146

SOURCE:

**Date of Detention:**  
 June 15, 2015

**Place of Detention:**  
 Weifang PSB  
 Detention Center,  
 Weifang municipality,  
 Shandong province

**Charge:** Picking  
 quarrels and  
 provoking trouble

**Status:** Sentenced to 2  
 years and 5 months;  
 released

**Summary:** Li Yanjun, a  
 rights advocate from  
 Guangxi Zhuang  
 Autonomous Region,  
 was sentenced to 2  
 years 5 months in  
 prison in September  
 2017 for “picking  
 quarrels and  
 provoking trouble”  
 after more than two  
 years in pre-trial  
 detention. Li  
 completed his  
 sentence on October  
 6, 2017. Authorities  
 detained Li again  
 when Li yelled “Down  
 with the Chinese  
 Communist Party!” in  
 public in Nanning  
 municipality, Guangxi,  
 in July 2019. Days  
 later, authorities  
 transferred Li to a  
 hospital after he  
 initiated a hunger  
 strike to protest his  
 apprehension.

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Liu%20Xing.png>]

**Liu Xing** 刘星

2016-00214

**Date of Detention:**

June 15, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Tai'an Prison, Tai'an municipality, Shandong province

**Charge:** Picking quarrels and provoking trouble

**Status:** Sentenced to 2 years; released

**Summary:** Human rights advocate Liu Xing was detained on June 15, 2015, for showing support for a criminal defendant. Authorities sentenced him to 2 years in prison for “picking quarrels and provoking trouble” in December 2016, releasing him in May 2017. While in detention, Liu endured prolonged interrogations and was forced to consume unknown medication for three months, which Liu believed to have caused noticeable memory loss.

|                                                                                                         |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                         |         | <b>Date of Detention:</b><br>June 15, 2015                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                         |         | <b>Place of Detention:</b><br>Weifang PSB<br>Detention Center,<br>Weifang municipality,<br>Shandong province                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                         |         | <b>Charge:</b> Picking<br>quarrels and<br>provoking trouble                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| [IMG<br>https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%<br>20Yao%20Jianqing.png] | SOURCE: | <b>Status:</b> Sentenced to 2<br>years in prison;<br>released                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                         |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Yao Jianqing 姚建清</b>                                                                                 |         | <b>Summary:</b> Convicted<br>of “picking quarrels<br>and provoking<br>trouble,” rights<br>advocate Yao Jianqing<br>was detained for two<br>years before being<br>released on June 4,<br>2017. During<br>detention, authorities<br>subjected her to<br>prolonged<br>interrogations and<br>denied medical care<br>for her glaucoma. |
| 2016-00160                                                                                              |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Name</b>                                                                                             |         | <b>Case Information</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>PPD Record No.</b>                                                                                   |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Jiang%20Tianyong.png>]

**Jiang Tianyong** 江天勇

2011-00179

**Date of Detention:**

November 21, 2016

**Place of Detention:**

Henan No. 2 Prison,  
 Xinxiang municipality,  
 Henan province

**Charge:** Inciting  
 subversion of state  
 power

**Status:** Sentenced to 2  
 years in prison; house  
 confinement

**Summary:** Authorities took rights lawyer Jiang Tianyong into custody in November 2016 while he was boarding a Beijing-bound train after meeting with a family member of a 709 detainee. He was indicted for “inciting subversion of state power” and sentenced to 2 years in prison. While in prison, Jiang was forced to consume medication daily, including for cardiovascular diseases he did not suffer from. Upon his release on February 28, 2019, state security officers detained Jiang, his father, and his sister without disclosing their whereabouts for several days. His family's home in Henan province remains under constant surveillance and his family members are subjected to harassment. Jiang still suffers from a spinal cord injury sustained during detention, as well as memory loss and confusion.

**Date of Detention:**

June 15, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Weifang PSB Detention Center,  
Weifang municipality,  
Shandong province

**Charge:** Picking quarrels and provoking trouble

**Status:** Sentenced to 1 year and 8 months; released

**Summary:** Zhang Weihong, a human rights advocate, served a prison sentence of 1 year 8 months for “picking quarrels and provoking troubles.” After her release in January 2017, Zhang said she was diagnosed with emphysema during detention but did not receive any medical treatment. Zhang also was diagnosed with asthma and a bronchial disease, but she experienced difficulties in applying for medical insurance because of unspecified “remarks on her identification card.”

[IMG | SOURCE: <https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Zhang%20Weihong.png>]

**Zhang Weihong 张卫红**

2016-00116

[IMG | SOURCE:  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Xie%20Yang.png]

**Xie Yang** 谢阳

2015-00295

**Date of Detention:**

July 11, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Changsha No. 2 PSB  
Detention Center

**Charge:** Inciting  
subversion of state  
power

**Status:** Convicted; 667  
days of pre-trial  
detention; released

**Summary:** After his  
initial apprehension in  
July 2015, rights lawyer  
Xie Yang spent 6  
months in RSDL before  
being formally indicted  
for “inciting subversion  
of state power.” In  
meetings with lawyers,  
Xie revealed that he  
was deprived food and  
water, repeatedly  
beaten, tortured by  
guards and police  
officers. Xie was  
convicted for the crime  
charged but was  
exempted from  
punishment after  
expressing regrets for  
his actions. Since his  
release, authorities  
prevented him from  
traveling to the United  
States to visit his wife  
and daughter, citing  
concerns for state  
security.

**Name**

**PPD Record No.**

**Case Information**

[IMG  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Xie%20Yanyi.png]

**Xie Yanyi** 谢燕益

2015-00308

**Date of Detention:**

July 12, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Tianjin No. 2 PSB  
Detention Center,  
Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Inciting  
subversion of state  
power

**Status:** 543 days of  
pre-trial detention;  
released

**Summary:** Xie Yanyi, a  
Beijing human rights  
attorney, was held for  
545 days on suspicion  
of “inciting subversion  
of state power.” After  
being released on bail  
on January 5, 2017, he  
and his family endured  
constant surveillance  
by plainclothes police.  
In an interview in  
October 2017, Xie  
detailed the abuses he  
suffered while  
detained, including  
forced consumption of  
medication, daily  
interrogations,  
beatings, inhumane  
meals, and solitary  
confinement in a  
windowless cell. Since  
his release, Xie has  
been prevented from  
practicing law and his  
family members’ travel  
has been restricted.

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Li%20Chunfu.png>]

**Li Chunfu 李春富**

2015-00311

SOURCE:

**Date of Detention:**  
 August 1, 2015

**Place of Detention:**  
 Tianjin No. 2 PSB  
 Detention Center,  
 Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of  
 state power

**Status:** 530 days of  
 pre-trial detention;  
 released

**Summary:** Authorities detained Beijing lawyer Li Chunfu on August 1, 2015 on suspicion of “subversion of state power,” holding him until January 12, 2017, including several months in RSDL. Upon release, Li was physically emaciated and emotionally distressed. He has shown symptoms of a mental disorder that may be the result of forced consumption of medication while in detention.

**Date of Detention:**  
 July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:**  
 Tianjin No. 2 PSB  
 Detention Center,  
 Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of  
 state power

**Status:** ~480 days of  
 pre-trial detention;  
 released

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Liu%20Sixin.png>]

**Liu Sixin 刘四新**

2015-00276

SOURCE:

**Summary:** On July 10, 2015, authorities detained Liu Sixin, a Beijing legal assistant on suspicion of “subversion of state power” and later held him under RSDL. Authorities released Liu on bail in November 2016.

**Name****PPD Record No.****Case Information****Date of Detention:**

July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:**Tianjin No. 1 PSB  
Detention Center,  
Tianjin municipality**Charge:** Subversion of  
state power**Status:** ~390 days of  
pre-trial detention;  
released[IMG | SOURCE:  
[https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Liu%20Yongping.png](https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Liu%20Yongping.png)]**Liu Yongping** 刘永平

2015-00333

**Summary:** Beijing  
human rights  
advocate Liu Yongping  
was taken into custody  
on July 10, 2015 on  
suspicion of  
“subversion of state  
power.” After more  
than a year in  
detention, including  
under RSDL, Liu was  
released on bail in  
August 2016, but he  
remained under police  
control. He and his  
family's freedom of  
movement continues  
to be restricted and  
their communications  
monitored.

[IMG  
https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%  
20Bao%20Longjun.png]

**Bao Longjun** 包龙军

2015-00253

SOURCE:

**Date of Detention:**  
July 9, 2015

**Place of Detention:**  
Tianjin No. 2 PSB  
Detention Center,  
Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Inciting  
subversion of state  
power

**Status:** ~380 days of  
pre-trial detention

**Summary:** Lawyer  
Bao Longjun was  
detained on July 9,  
2015 and held in  
RSDL. Authorities  
reportedly released  
him from police  
custody in August  
2016. While Bao has  
performed some legal  
advocacy since his  
release, authorities  
have prevented him  
from practicing law  
without legal  
explanation. He and  
his wife Wang Yu have  
been unable to  
transfer funds to their  
son studying abroad in  
Australia.

[IMG | SOURCE:  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Wang%20Yu.png>]

**Wang Yu 王宇**

2015-00252

**Date of Detention:**

July 9, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Tianjin No. 1 PSB  
 Detention Center,  
 Tianjin municipality

**Charge:** Subversion of  
 state power

**Status:** ~360 days of  
 pre-trial detention;  
 released

**Summary:** Authorities  
 detained human rights  
 lawyer Wang Yu for  
 over a year on  
 suspicion of  
 “subverting state  
 power” and released  
 her on bail in July  
 2016. A year after her  
 release, Wang’s bail  
 conditions were  
 dropped, although she  
 and her family  
 continued to be  
 surveilled. Authorities  
 tortured Wang while  
 she was in RSDL  
 custody, including  
 deprivation of food  
 and water and filmed  
 strip-searches.

**Name**

**PPD Record No.**

**Case**

**Information**

[IMG |  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Zhao%20Wei.png>]

**Zhao Wei 赵威**

2015-00277

**Date of  
Detention:** July  
10, 2015

**Place of  
Detention:**  
Tianjin No. 1  
PSB Detention  
Center, Tianjin  
municipality

**Charge:**  
Subversion of  
state power

**Status:** 363  
days of pre-trial  
detention;  
released

**Summary:**  
Legal assistant  
of Li Heping,  
Zhao Wei was  
arrested on  
suspicion of  
“subversion of  
state power”  
after being  
detained on July  
10, 2015. After a  
year in custody,  
including in  
RSDL, she was  
released on bail  
but remained  
under police  
control until her  
bail conditions  
were lifted in  
July 2017. In  
addition to her  
personal items  
and online  
accounts being  
confiscated by  
the authorities,  
Zhao said that  
she was sexually  
assaulted while  
in detention.  
Her lawyer, Ren  
Quanniu, was  
detained after  
reporting on her  
sexual assault.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <br>[IMG  <br>https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/resize/images/709%<br>20Li%20Shuyun-150x171.png]<br><br><b>Li Shuyun 李殊云</b><br><br>2015-00283 | <b>Date of<br/>Detention:</b> July<br>10, 2015                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Place of<br/>Detention:</b><br>Tianjin No. 1<br>PSB Detention<br>Center, Tianjin<br>municipality                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Charge:</b><br>Subversion of<br>state power                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Status:</b> 273<br>days of pre-trial<br>detention;<br>released                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Summary:</b><br>Trainee lawyer<br>and Zhou<br>Shifeng's legal<br>assistant, Li<br>Shuyun was<br>taken into<br>custody in July<br>2015 on<br>SOURCE: suspicion of<br>"subversion of<br>state power."<br>Authorities<br>released Li and<br>eventually<br>dropped the<br>case in April<br>2017. Li suffered<br>torture<br>including<br>physical abuse,<br>forced<br>consumption of<br>unknown<br>medication, and<br>ordered to<br>assume stress<br>positions for<br>prolonged<br>periods of time.<br>After Li speaking<br>up about her<br>experience,<br>authorities<br>confiscated her<br>phone and<br>closed her<br>online accounts.<br>Li reportedly<br>became too<br>afraid to<br>continue her<br>legal training. |

|                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                         | <p><b>Date of Detention:</b><br/>August 25, 2015</p> <p><b>Place of Detention:</b><br/>Inner Mongolia</p> <p><b>Charge:</b><br/>Gathering a crowd to disrupt social order; stealing, spying, purchasing, and illegally providing state secrets and intelligence for overseas entities</p> <p><b>Status:</b> 211 days of pre-trial detention; released</p>                                                                                                                          |
| <p>[IMG  <br/>https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Zhang%20Kai.png]</p> <p><b>Zhang Kai 张凯</b></p> <p>2015-00318</p> | <p><b>SOURCE:</b> In August 2015, authorities took rights lawyer Zhang Kai into custody and held him in RSDL for about six months, releasing him on bail to his parents' home in Inner Mongolia in March 2016. In August, Zhang gave a TV interview in which he criticized other lawyers detained in the 709 Crackdown. Zhang later retracted his criticism, saying that authorities had pressured him, after which authorities extended his bail conditions for another year.</p> |
| <p><b>Name</b></p> <p><b>PPD Record No.</b></p>                                                                                                         | <p><b>Case Information</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

[IMG  
<https://www.cecc.gov/sites/chinacommission.house.gov/files/images/709%20Sui%20Muqing.png>]

**Sui Muqing 隋牧青**

2015-00281

**Date of Detention:**

July 10, 2015

**Place of Detention:**

Guangzhou  
 municipality,  
 Guangdong province

**Charge:** Inciting  
 subversion of state  
 power; picking  
 quarrels and  
 provoking trouble

**Status:** 180 days of  
 pre-trial detention;  
 released

**Summary:** After  
 detaining lawyer Sui  
 Muqing for “picking  
 quarrels and  
 provoking trouble,”  
 authorities added the  
 charge of “subversion  
 of state power” and  
 began to hold him at  
 an unknown location  
 under RSDL, releasing  
 him on bail in January  
 2016. Sui previously  
 worked on several  
 politically sensitive  
 cases, including those  
 of lawyer Ding Jiaxi,  
 and rights advocates  
 Guo Feixiong and Ye  
 Xiaozheng. In 2018,  
 the Guangdong Justice  
 Department revoked  
 Sui’s law license,  
 alleging disruptive  
 conduct at two  
 hearings in which he  
 defended rights  
 advocates.

SOURCE:

[i] China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, “‘709 Dazhuabu’ jinzhan tongbao” [“709 Crackdown” status report], July 24, 2019.

[ii] China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, “‘709 Dazhuabu’ jinzhan tongbao” [“709 Crackdown” status report], July 24, 2019.

[iii] China Change, “Interviewing Sui Muqing: As a Human Rights Lawyer, I’ve Sacrifice a Lot, but Gained Even More,” June 2, 2020.

[iv] See, e.g., Dominique Attias et al., “Letter From Legal Experts on Detained Chinese Lawyers,” reprinted in Human Rights Watch, January 18, 2016; “China’s Clampdown on Lawyers and Activists Draws Concern of UN Human Rights Chief,” UN News Centre, February 16, 2016.

[v] UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights on His Mission to China, Philip Alston, A/HRC/35/26/Add.2, 28 March 17, para. 72.

[vi] China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, “‘709 da zhuabu’ jinshan tongbao” [“709 Crackdown” progress report], July 24, 2019; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Wu Gan” [Wu Gan], March 11, 2016; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Hu Shigen” [Hu Shigen], January 22, 2016; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Zhou Shifeng” [Zhou Shifeng], January 22, 2016.

[vii] Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Wu Gan” [Wu Gan], March 11, 2016; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Hu Shigen” [Hu Shigen], January 22, 2016; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Zhou Shifeng” [Zhou Shifeng], January 22, 2016.

[viii] ChinaAid, “Li Yuhan lushi yi an reng bu shen bu pan, qi lushi shenqing zhijie shifang” [Still no trial and no sentencing in lawyer Li Yuhan’s case, her lawyer apply for direct release], January 9, 2020.

[ix] Rights Defense Network, “Li Yuhan lushi an jinshan tongbao: 2019 nian 4 yue 9 ri jiang kaiting shenli” [Lawyer Li Yuhan’s case progress report: trial scheduled for April 9, 2019], March 23, 2019.

[x] Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Li Yuhan” [Li Yuhan], December 6, 2017.

[xi] “Yu Wensheng ‘shan dian an’ sifa yandang qi qi shangshu jingguan yaoqiu lushi tanfang quan” [Yu Wensheng “inciting subversion case delayed, his wife writes to official in Beijing asking for lawyer meeting right], *Voice of America*, March 16, 2020.

[xii] “Yu Wensheng ‘shan dian an’ sifa yandang qi qi shangshu jingguan yaoqiu lushi tanfang quan” [Yu Wensheng “inciting subversion case delayed, his wife writes to official in Beijing asking for lawyer meeting right], *Voice of America*, March 16, 2020.

[xiii] “Yu Wensheng ‘shan dian an’ sifa yandang qi qi shangshu jingguan yaoqiu lushi tanfang quan” [Yu Wensheng “inciting subversion case delayed, his wife writes to official in Beijing asking for lawyer meeting right], *Voice of America*, March 16, 2020.

[xiv] William Yang, “Kuiwei wu nian yijia tuanyuan Wang Quanzhang: pan mibu duonianlai de kuiqian” [Family reunites after five years, Wang Quanzhang: hope to make up for what I owe them], *Deutsche Welle*, April 28, 2020.

[xv] Li Wenzu (Wang Quanzhang’s Wife) (@709liwenzu), “Thinking of May 13, domestic security officials from Jinan . . .”, Twitter, May 16, 2020, 9:34 a.m.

[xvi] “Guangxi renquan lushi Chen Jiahong Shandong dianfu guojia zhengquan an zuixin tongbao: Yulinshi jianchayuan yu 2020 nian 1 yue 9 hao shenqing yanqi shenli, fayuan yi tongyi yanqi,” [Latest circular on inciting subversion of state power case of Guangxi human rights lawyer Chen Jiahong: Yulin municipality procuratorate on January 9, 2020, applies to postpone trial, court already agrees to postpone], Independent Chinese PEN Center, January 15, 2020; “Chen Jiahong ‘Shan dian an’ mianlin qisu,” [Chen Jiahong’s incitement case is prosecuted], Radio Free Asia, October 18, 2020.

[xvii] “Qin Yongpei yi yin quefa zui zheng wufa ru zui gongan tu youdao jiashu zhizheng,” [Because there is no evidence to charge Qin Yongpei with a crime, police seek to elicit evidence from family members], Radio Free Asia, February 28, 2020.

[xviii] “Qin Yongpei yi yin quefa zui zheng wufa ru zui gongan tu youdao jiashu zhizheng,” [Because there is no evidence to charge Qin Yongpei with a crime, police seek to elicit evidence from family members], Radio Free Asia, February 28, 2020.

[xix] “Guangxi renquan lushi Chen Jiahong Shandong dianfu guojia zhengquan an zuixin tongbao: Yulinshi jianchayuan yu 2020 nian 1 yue 9 hao shenqing yanqi shenli, fayuan yi tongyi yanqi,” [Latest circular on inciting subversion of state power case of Guangxi human rights lawyer Chen Jiahong: Yulin municipality procuratorate on January 9, 2020, applies to postpone trial, court already agrees to postpone], Independent Chinese PEN Center, January 15, 2020; “Chen Jiahong ‘Shan dian an’ mianlin qisu,” [Chen Jiahong’s incitement case is prosecuted], Radio Free Asia, October 18, 2020; “Qin Yongpei yi yin quefa zui zheng wufa ru zui gongan tu youdao jiashu zhizheng,” [Because there is no evidence to charge Qin Yongpei with a crime, police seek to elicit evidence from family members], Radio Free Asia, February 28, 2020.

[xx] Rights Defense Network, “Lu Siwei lushi: jiu Chengdu luxie yi wo weigui jie’an wei you li’an diaocha, bu geiwo nian jian da san yue youyu, xian ni dui wo jinxing xunjie de jilu chufen de qingkuang tongbao” [Lawyer Lu Siwei: status report on Chengdu Lawyer Association’s investigation on my having taken cases in violation of the rules, refusal to pass my annual examination for over three months, and current proposal to reprimand and discipline me], October 15, 2019.

[xxi] Wen Shan, “‘Shenyuan lushi’ huo bei diaoxiao zhizhao” [“Justice seeking lawyer” may have license revoked], *Deutsche Welle*, July 20, 2019; Rights Defense Network, “Shandong zhuming renquan lushi Li Jinxing (Wu Lei) jiedao Shandong Sifating diaoxiao lushi zhiye zheng gaozhi shu” [Well-known Shandong human rights lawyer Li Jinxing (Wu Lei) receives notice revoking his law license from Shandong Justice Department], July 23, 2019.

[xxii] Wen Shan, “‘Shenyuan lushi’ huo bei diaoxiao zhizhao” [“Justice seeking lawyer” may have license revoked], *Deutsche Welle*, July 20, 2019; Rights Defense Network, “Shandong zhuming renquan lushi Li Jinxing (Wu Lei) jiedao Shandong Sifating diaoxiao lushi zhiye zheng gaozhi shu” [Well-known Shandong human rights lawyer Li Jinxing (Wu Lei) receives notice revoking his law license from Shandong Justice Department], July 23, 2019.

[xxiii] “Lu Tingge lushi bei yi shexian xunxin zishi zui chuanhuan bing bei luxie li’an diaocha” [Lawyer Lu Tingge summoned on suspicion of picking quarrels and provoking trouble and investigated by lawyer association], China Citizens Movement, December 15, 2019.

[xxiv] “Lu Tingge lushi bei yi shexian xunxin zishi zui chuanhuan bing bei luxie li’an diaocha” [Lawyer Lu Tingge summoned on suspicion of picking quarrels and provoking trouble and investigated by lawyer association], China Citizens Movement, December 15, 2019.

[xxv] UN Committee against Torture, Concluding Observations on the Fifth Periodic Report of China, adopted by the Committee at its 1391st and 1392nd Meetings (2–3 December 2015), CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, 3 February 16, paras. 14–15.

[xxvi] For more information on Wang Quanzhang, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2015-00278.

[xxvii] For more information on Li Heping, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2015-00284.

[xxviii] China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group (chrlcg), “Li Heping and Wang Quanzhang Tortured With Electric Shocks To Faint” Twitter post, 23 January 17, 1:17 a.m.; “Li Heping, Wang Quanzhang Rendered Unconscious From Electric Shock” [Li heping, wang quanzhang ceng zao dianji zhi hunjue], Radio Free Asia, 23 January 17.

[xxix] June Cheng, “Wives of Chinese Torture Victims Beg Congress for Help,” *World*, 19 May 17; “709 Crackdown: Lawyer Li Heping Released, Forced To Take Medicine While in Detention” [709 da zhuabu: li heping lushi huoshi zaiya qijian zao qiangpo fuyao], Radio Free Asia, 10 May 17.

[xxx] For more information on Li Chunfu, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2015-00311.

[xxxi] Chunfu’s Schizophrenia Suspected To Be Linked to Drug That Public Security Gave Him” [Li chunfu jingshen fenlie yi yu gongan gei ta yong yao youguan], Radio Free Asia, 16 January 17; Wang Qiaoling, “A Third Update on Lawyer Li Chunfu: He Was Drugged in Custody,” *China Change*, 15 January 17; Wang Qiaoling, “A Fourth Update on Lawyer Li Chunfu’s Situation: ‘What Are You Hiding From Me?’” *China Change*, 17 January 17; China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, “709 Crackdown\* Lawyers and Activists’ Case Update\* (2015.10.24–2015.10.30),” 30 October 15.

[xxxii] Wang Qiaoling, “A Third Update on Lawyer Li Chunfu: He Was Drugged in Custody,” *China Change*, 15 January 17.

[xxxiii] Wang Qiaoling, “A Fourth Update on Lawyer Li Chunfu’s Situation: ‘What Are You Hiding From Me?’” *China Change*, 17 January 17.

[xxxiv] “Jiang Tianyong Force-Fed Medication in Prison, Memory Deteriorated Severely” [Jiang tianyong yuzhong bei qiangpo wei yao jiyili yanzhong shuaitui], Radio Free Asia, 27 June 18.

[xxxv] Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, “Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang Placed Under Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location on Suspicion of Disturbing Court Order, Inciting Subversion of State Power” [Hunan xie yang lushi bei shexian raoluan fating zhixu, shandian zui zhiding jusuo jianshi juzhu], 15 July 15; Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “Individuals Affected by July 9 Crackdown on Rights Lawyers,” 13 July 15, updated 6 February 17; Rights Defense Network, “In 709 Crackdown, Arrest Approved for Lawyer Xie Yang, Lawyer Xie Yanyi, and Lawyer Li Heping’s Assistant Zhao Wei (Kao La)” [709 da zhuabu shijian zhong xie yang lushi, xie yanyi lushi, li heping lushi zhuli zhao wei (kao la) yi bei pizhun daibu], 11 January 16.

[\[xxxvii\]](#) Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (One)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (yi)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17. According to the meeting record, a domestic security officer told Xie that the amount of rest Xie would be allowed to have was undefined in the law and would be entirely at the authorities’ discretion, and could be as short as five minutes.

[\[xxxviii\]](#) Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (One)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (yi)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17.

[\[xxxviii\]](#) Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (One)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (yi)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17; Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (Two)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (er)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17; “Transcript of Interviews With Lawyer Xie Yang (1)—Arrest, Questions About Chinese Human Rights Lawyers Group,” China Change, last visited 8 August 17. Xie Yang identified the following officials who were involved in torturing and abusing him, directly or in complicity: 1) Captain Li Kewei of the Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Detachment; 2) Lieutenant Wang Dehua of the Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Detachment; 3) Captain Wang Tietuo of the Sixth Brigade of the Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Detachment; 4) Lieutenant Zhu Heng of the Sixth Brigade of the Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Detachment; 5) Instructor Ye Yun of the Sixth Brigade of the Changsha Municipal Domestic Security Detachment; 6) Li Feng of the Hunan Domestic Security Corps; 7) Captain Xie Leshi of the Dongkou County Domestic Security Corps; 8) public security officers Zhou Lang, 9) Yin Zhuo, 10) Qu Ke, 11) Li Yang, 12) Zhou Yi, and 13) Zhuang Xiaoliang; 14) Department Director Liu Xiaohong of the Hunan Provincial People's Procuratorate Second Public Prosecution Department; 15) procurators Duan Xiaolong, 16) Jiang Bin, 17) Li Zhiming, 18) Wang Zhiyong, 19) Fang Hui, 20) Hu Yongchao, 21) Li Weining, and 22) a deputy director surnamed Jin; and 22) Bailiff Yuan Jin. See also “China Human Rights Accountability Center Issues a Public Announcement To Collect Personal Information on Seven Human Rights Abusers Who Tortured 709 Lawyer Xie Yang” [“Zhongguo renquan wenze zhongxin” fabu gonggao, zhengji dui 709 lushi xie yang shi yi kuxing de qi wei renquan shihaizhe geren xinxi], Radio Free Asia, 31 January 17.

[\[xxxix\]](#) Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (One)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (yi)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17; Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (Two)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (er)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17.

[\[xl\]](#) “Xie Yang of the 709 Case Personally Wrote Letter Seeking Accountability From Changsha Procurators” [709 an xie yang qinbi xin wenze changsha jianchaguan], Radio Free Asia, 21 January 17.

[\[xli\]](#) “Investigation Reveals Fake ‘Torture Stories’ About Lawyer Xie Yang,” Xinhua, reprinted in Global Times, 2 March 17; “Truth of ‘Xie Yang Tortured’ Revealed: Fabricated To Cater to the West” [Jiemei “xie yang zao kuxing” zhenxiang: wei yinghe xifang pingkong niezao], Global Times, 1 March 17; Zhang Yan, “Story of Torture Is ‘Fake,’” China Daily, 2 March 17.

[\[xlii\]](#) Rights Defense Network, “Lawyer Chen Jian'gang: Before and After Meeting With Xie Yang” [Chen jian'gang lushi: huijian xie yang de qianhou], 3 March 17.

[\[xliii\]](#) Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (One)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (yi)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17; Chen Jian'gang, “Record of Meeting With Hunan Lawyer Xie Yang (Two)” [Hunan xie yang lushi huijian jilu (er)], reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 19 January 17.

[\[xliv\]](#) For more information on Wu Gan, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2010-00348.

[\[xlv\]](#) For more information on Wang Yu, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2015-00252.

[\[xlvi\]](#) Yan Xin, “Complaint by Lawyer Yan Xin Addressed to Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate” [Yan xin lushi zhi tianjin shi jianchayuan de konggao han], reprinted in Human Rights in China, 16 December 16; Shen Yu, “Lawyer of ‘Butcher’ Wu Gan Writes Letter to Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate, Saying Wu Tortured by Domestic Security Officials” [“Tufu” wu gan lushi zhi xin tianjin shi jianchayuan zhi qi zaoyu guobao jingcha kuxing], Radio France Internationale, 16 December 16; “Wang Yu Reveals Custodial Abuse for the First Time, 709 Supporters Protest at Courthouse in the Hague” [Wang yu shouci baoguang yuzhong shou kuxing 709 shengyuanzhe hai ya fating kangyi], Radio Free Asia, 10 July 17.

[\[xlvii\]](#) “Lawyer Zhu Shengwu's License Revoked, Law Firm Faces Closure” [Zhu shengwu lushi bei chupai lusuo mianlin guanbi], Radio Free Asia, 22 November 17; “Guangdong Justice Bureau Attacks Without Warning, Rights Lawyer Sui Muqing's License Revoked” [Guangdong sifating wu yujing tuxi weiquan lushi sui muqing zao diaozhao], Radio Free Asia, 23 January 18; China Human Rights

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**Austrian Red Cross**  
Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and  
Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD)

Wiedner Hauptstraße 32, 1041 Wien  
[T \(Telefon\)](tel:+43158900583) +43 1 589 00 583  
[F \(Fax\)](tel:+43158900589) +43 1 589 00 589  
[info@ecoi.net](mailto:info@ecoi.net)

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