

# **The 29 Principles' Mental Health Report:** A Framework for Understanding Political Violence and Mental Health Amongst Chinese Human Rights Lawyers



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# 1. Executive Summary

## Breaking the Silence: Addressing the Mental Health Impacts of Political Violence Against Human Rights Lawyers in China

Political violence against human rights lawyers in China is a complex issue that requires a nuanced understanding. Such violence is used as a tool to suppress dissent and silence those who advocate for human rights. It is a violation of the fundamental principles of human rights and the rule of law.

To understand political violence against human rights lawyers in China, it is important to consider the context in which it occurs. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has a long history of suppressing dissent and limiting freedom of expression. Human rights lawyers who challenge the government's actions are often seen as a threat and are targeted for this violence and harassment. This has a chilling effect on the ability of human rights lawyers, even those not directly targeted, to operate independently and effectively; leading to an undermining of the rule of law and erosion of public trust in the legal system.

In this report, we highlight human rights lawyers in China facing challenges and threats to their physical and psychological wellbeing. We see cases of lawyers subjected to harassment, intimidation, and violence, which can have long-lasting effects on their psychological construction. To support these oppressed human rights lawyers, and thus also the rule of law in China, it is important to take steps to promote their psychological wellbeing.

One way in which The 29 Principles seeks to support these Chinese human rights lawyers is to make them feel supported by their peers. This includes counselling, therapy, or other forms of psychological support. These services can help human rights lawyers cope with the stress and trauma of their experience, and provide them with the tools they need to maintain their resilience and mental health.

Another way we seek to support the mental health of human rights lawyers in China is by creating safe spaces for them to share their experiences and connect with others. This may include support groups, peer networks, or other forms of community support. These spaces can help human rights lawyers feel less isolated and provide them with a sense of solidarity and support.

However, it is also important to recognise the impact of systemic oppression on the health of human rights lawyers in China. The Chinese government's crackdown on human rights lawyers is a form of structural violence that can have a profound impact, which cannot be solved only by providing counselling and peer support. This merely helps the lawyers survive from one day to the next. It is imperative, therefore, that our work does not stop there. We must continue to address the overall system of violence, advocating for systemic change and working towards creating a more just and equitable society for all.

Chakra Ip, Executive Director of The 29 Principles

30th September 2023

## 2. Introduction and Recommendations

Chinese human rights lawyers are a central pillar to upholding the rule of law and combatting authoritarian tendencies. We join with them in solidarity to become part of a “community sharing the same values (Chen, 2023) . As well as financial aid and other support from the international community, we are aware of how these lawyers also need mental health support, being both physically and mentally harmed by continual suppression and political violence. Through our work in the past year, we have sought to understand their needs and situations, and offer a range of services to best support them.

This report provides a framework for understanding the trauma lawyers experience due to China’s political violence, from a mental health perspective. This framework informs The 29 Principles approach to mental health support, and this report examines the difficulties of providing mental health support, while hoping to offer a solution that is effective, suitable, and safe.

After covering the background and methodology, the report begins with a comprehensive summary of the common forms of political violence used by Chinese authorities against human rights lawyers in mainland China. This covers suppression experienced both inside and outside of detention, and specifically highlights the impact this has on the mental health of victims and their families. This is followed by an examination of barriers that lawyers face to accessing mental health services, including the CCP’s utilisation of mental health diagnoses to further suppression. The final part of this report offers a brief analysis of the incidents of torture suffered by human rights lawyers to examine the spread of how these methods have been utilised on the ground, before offering some conclusions for what this means for those offering mental health services.

To best offer supportive services to human right lawyers, we offer the following recommendations for the implementation of mental health services in China.

### 1. **Trauma-Informed Care**

Human rights lawyers suffer a variety of physical and psychological torture which can manifest a complex nexus of ongoing physical and mental traumas. In order to prevent human rights lawyers or family members from being re-traumatised when receiving services, it is imperative that services are conducted on the basis of “trauma-informed care”.

The US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration proposed four elements (4R’s) and six principles for “trauma-informed care”, which The 29 Principles recommends all organisations and individuals who support victims of political violence can learn from to prevent traumatised people from being re-victimised (Story Taler Hong Kong, 2023a, 2023b) . A full description can be found in the Appendix 1.

### 2. **Whole Community Approach**

China’s methods of torture focus not solely on the individual but hinge on the manipulation of family and community ties to isolate, guilt, and pressure lawyers into stopping their work. This social stigmatisation is further exacerbated when traumatised victims return to their families and social settings.

Mental health support services cannot focus solely on the individual victim, but must look to rebuild supporting communities, help those suffering from secondary or intergenerational trauma, and build community resilience and understanding.

### 3. **Battling Stigma**

Human rights lawyers in China face serious human rights violations from the authorities. Whilst the international community often raises awareness about the need for the authorities to stop these abuses and re-assert the rule of law in the region, further attention could be given to the epidemic of mental health issues this causes. Human rights lawyers battle stigma coming from themselves, the wider legal community and wider society when they seek support for their mental health. We recommend that legal communities both in China and internationally increase their awareness of mental health and pay attention to the mental health of Chinese human rights lawyers. We must reach a consensus on the importance of mental health and the acceptability of seeking help.

# 3. The 29 Principles' Mental Health Services

Our current mental health support services comprise two primary activities: **psychological counselling services;** and **peer support groups.**

## 3.1 Psychological Counselling Service

We provide psychological counselling services for human rights lawyers and their families, aiming to directly address the psychological needs of individual victims of suppression. Once paired with a therapist, the beneficiary receives an initial round of sixteen 1 hour sessions of talking therapy or cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), via a secure encrypted audio link. We also have psychologists who specialise in Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing, which is especially beneficial for those with severe PTSD.

In pre- and post-questionnaires, we assess clients according to the Burns Depression Scale, the scale of the Dance with Depression Association, and the Post-traumatic Stress Disorder scale, and have been approved by psychologists. Full questionnaires can be found in Appendices 2 and 3.

We began the development of our mental health services in November 2022, through consultation with psychologists and related organisations, so as to provide lawyers with suitable, safe and comfortable support. We have since taken on a series of pilot cases, to develop our understanding of the effectiveness of the services. When political violence occurs, healing is a test for both the psychologist and the client. It takes time to build trust and an open attitude towards mental health services, but we expect to gradually adjust and expand support services.

## 3.2 Peer support groups for family members and lawyers

In March 2023, we launched two peer support groups for lawyers and family members. In addition to training them how to support traumatised family members and friends, they learn to take care of themselves, feel supported, and build resilience so they can continue to work and live with hope. Group activities are sponsored by The 29 Principles and led by psychologists. Compared with one-on-one psychological counselling, support groups allow lawyers and family members to find a sense of connection, reduce isolation, meet people with similar experiences, and break damaging cycles of thought. As these group activities are new and ongoing, the group's effectiveness will be reviewed in subsequent reports.

## 3.3 Other

In order to promote our mental health support services, raise awareness of the importance of mental health and reduce stigma around mental health, we also conduct additional activities, such as articles and seminars.

## 3.4 Current Service Provision

Psychological counselling clients: 11  
Peer support group: 21 people  
Number of activities: 27  
Number of contacts: 1869

## 4. Methodology

This report includes both first-hand and second-hand information. We collected first-hand information from human rights lawyers, their family members and counsellors, while also using second-hand information from published materials, such as websites of Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch (<https://msguancha.com/>) and Wei Quan Wang (<https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/>), books and articles of human rights lawyers. To gather this data, we typed the simplified Chinese words of “lawyers” in the search engine of both websites and include all the relevant events.

At the time of writing, The 29 Principles’ mental health services are in the initial stages of implementation. Whilst we have encountered sufficient cases to get a good impression of the status of mental health amongst human rights lawyers, to rely solely on data collected from this programme would not be sufficient to draw statistically significant conclusions or to be able to discuss whilst maintaining the anonymity of clients well. Therefore, we have combined our data with data from the above sources.

## 5. Framework for Political Violence and It's Mental Health Consequences

Political dissidents have always experienced and witnessed various instances of political violence. The trauma this political violence inevitably causes not only affects themselves, but also can have a far-reaching impact on their partners, friends, children and collaborators. Through controlling education, judiciary, media, internet, business, and civil society, the Chinese government seek to construct a society in which to "love the CCP equals to love the nation". Moreover, government surveillance is ubiquitous, restricting freedom of speech and association. Once someone is suspected of "treason", they will be subjected to stricter monitoring and oppression. Below is a comprehensive overview of the common methods of political violence faced by lawyers in Mainland China. For convenience, they will be listed as separate methods, but it should be noted that these methods of violence often occur concurrently. Thus the subsequent harm caused to the victims can be complex and multi-layered.

### 5.1 Definition of Political Violence

According to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, "Torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions."(United Nations, 1996, p. 114). Whilst helpful, in the case of China we see that torture is just one part of political violence. For example, in China, the use of unjust law to punish lawyers is one kind of political violence but is excluded in the UN definition of torture as it is 'lawful'. In this way, torture is just one subset of political violence.

Therefore, in the below sections, we combine the UN's definition with the political violence definition of scholar and trauma healing practitioner, Peng Jen-Yu. Jen-Yu defines political violence as when "a group or individual who has actual political power and resource, with the purpose of consolidating the regime and maintaining its structural advantages, carries out different levels of suppression and even extermination towards vulnerable groups or individuals who are under its control, systematically and on a large scale, such as physical, psychological, economic, environmental, cultural/symbolic"(Wang, 2022, p. 25) The perpetrators need not be national governments, nor do they only use direct and bloody violence, but can be anyone in a position of power in an authoritarian system who persecutes their target group or individual through subtle or obvious, direct or indirect methods.

### 5.2 Physical Torture

Physical methods of torture are some of the most obvious and striking methods of political violence, causing pain both in the moment and for years afterwards from long lasting injuries. However, what is often overlooked is that the physical torture of not only brings physical harm, but also destroys their dignity as human beings. The combination of shame and physical pain make it difficult for the victim to tell others what happened - both at the time and afterwards. Such fragmented communication leads to an inability to have others understand their experience, which in turn often causes the breakdown of relationships.

Even after being released, torture leaves an indelible shadow on the victim – recalling those episodes repeatedly, fears of being tortured again, anxiety, loss of trust in other people, to name but a few. Lawyer Gao Zhisheng describes how "in the four years after that torture, no matter where I went or when I went to bed, as long as I turned off the lights, those torture images would definitely appear in my mind."(Gao, 2016, p. 50) These flashbacks are a common feature across the torture victims we have encountered.

## 5.2.1 Unimaginable pain

The key aspect of physical torture is the infliction of discomfort and pain on the victim. This can take a variety of methods from electric shocks and tiger benches to sleep deprivation.

The Chinese Government has been known to inflict unimaginable levels of physical pain on its victims. Lawyer Gao Zhisheng was subjected to electric shocks, leading to a pain from physical torture could neither be controlled nor describe clearly, stating that when shocked he "heard that kind of sound that you can't control, it is just a howl, you could hear it, but you can't control. I felt my muscles and bones were being broken, that physiological pain is really not something ordinary people can describe clearly with words."(Gao, 2016, p. 138-139)

Sleep deprivation is another common form of torture experienced by victims, especially in combination with prolonged stints of interrogation. Whilst this does not immediately sound as if it would be physically painful, Lawyer Sui Muqing described how over the course of four days and nights of continuous deprivation, this led to huge discomfort. He describes how his "whole body felt like burning pain, and at the same time, my body trembled like it was freezing. It was a painful feeling that I had never experienced before, the feeling of a baptism of ice and fire... everyplace of flesh and every joint felt burning pain, which lasted for about a week"(709 Lawyers, 2017).

*"In the four years after that torture, no matter where I went or when I went to bed, as long as I turned off the lights, those torture images would definitely appear in my mind."*

Gao Zhisheng

Another form of torture found to have been committed by the authorities is the forcing of victims to take medicine on the grounds of "not being healthy". For example, lawyer Li Heping took an unknown drug for two years, and said that after taking it, he went blind and experienced muscle pain. Lawyer Jiang Tianyong was also forced to take medicine, which caused a serious decline in his memory and he often experienced dizziness.

As lawyers, these victims are used to being able to express themselves eloquently and clearly, and yet even they find it difficult to describe the pain and suffering they face during physical torture. The failure to express oneself clearly increases the frustration of victims and prevents them from sharing their experiences with others upon release. This is further exacerbated by a lack of understanding in the communities they return to. These experiences are unimaginable to those who have not gone through them meaning communities find it hard to understand victims - even if they believe them or are well positioned to provide the support the victim needs (both of which are rarely guaranteed). The disconnect between victims and communities leads to mistrust amongst the social circles of victims upon their return, increasing barriers to the healing process.

## 5.2.2 Inhuman treatments

Torture strips the victim of dignity, leading to intense feelings of shame. Whether by being unable to control oneself, such as in the descriptions of electric shocks above, or through experiences of humiliation at the hands of the perpetrators.

Lawyer Wang Yu (2017) claimed that the "cruellest torture" was being stripped naked in front of the camera and taunted by policewomen. They would put a glass of water in front of her, and when she wanted to drink, they took away it and put it where she couldn't reach. When she was eating, they would deliberately snatch away her food when she had just taken a few mouthfuls (Wang & Bao, 2017). In this way, all control over oneself is taken away; not only their physical freedom taken away, but any form of bodily autonomy. Being at the whim of one's captors in this way is de-humanising and humiliating.

Lawyer Chen Taihe describes how even use of the toilet in the prison was controlled, saying: "defecation is not allowed unless approved. You must report and get permission...I defecated in public, in the yard. There is no shelter, and there are also women who come to work for the prison, and they can see me directly...The jailer scolded: 'Why did you m\*\*\*\* defecate for so long?... The squatting toilets in the detention centre don't have tap water for flushing, so you have to scoop up water yourself...it's hell on earth."



It is not just the personal behaviours of the officials, but the design of the entire prison cell affects prisoners both physically and psychologically. Lawyer Gao Zhisheng noted how the very structure of the prison in which he was held made his detention unbearable, saying it was "a completely closed basement...there will always be two [officers] staying there with you... in order to ensure that someone will 'accompany' you day and night. This kind of supervision design is dubbed by the armed police soldiers as a masterpiece of 'Devil Genius'... Moreover, the designers of this kind of detention have made full use of the harsh seasonal climate. The extreme heat and cold have become a new force to create suffering for the detainees. The summer in Beijing is extremely hot, and there is no air conditioning in the room... Years of sealing have caused severe hypoxia in the room, and the exaggerated vomiting of soldiers who first entered it to stand guard made it more disastrous. The air in the room was drastically polluted." (Gao, 2016, p. 161-162) Being kept in this kind of environment, even for a week, let alone the prolonged periods of detention that many lawyers face, is enough to cause severe illnesses and psychological trauma. As Lawyer Gao concluded of his time in this detention centre "There is a wasteland of human nature...Human beings, as a kind of existence, are not recognised as it should be, and human nature and human feelings are not recognised at all."(Gao, 2016, p. 65)

Being kept in these environments has long lasting impacts on the victims. Lawyer Li Chunfu suffered severe trauma upon release, being unable to adjust to life outside of detention. After he was granted bail, his wife described how he would repeat the same sentence 20 times within an hour and ask them to "walk inside the monitored area". He would avoid his wife's hand, push his relatives away, telling them to "go away, it's dangerous". He was perpetually afraid, not daring to go out and even accused his wife of leaking the news of his return to relatives and friends, saying that "the police would not allow it".

### **5.3 Relationship Manipulation and Stigmatisation**

The CCP keeps victims, their relatives and friends in a state of wider social isolation and helplessness through smear campaigns and stigmatisation. They can manipulate the intimate relationships of victims in an attempt to seed betrayal, despair and isolation. Moreover, after their release, the state continues to monitor victims, often perpetuating their feelings of insecurity and distrust.

#### **5.3.1 Family Manipulation**

Whilst family relationships and friendships are the spaces needed for healing from trauma, they are also often the most frequently used spaces for emotional manipulation. The CCP coaxes or intimidates the lawyers, their relatives or friends which sowing dissent or creates a sense of guilt for the lawyers for implicating their wider network.

First, the authorities use lawyers' family members to persuade them to plead guilty or stop defending their rights. The police asked Wang Quanzhang's brother-in-law and his parents to record a video "using their family relationship to persuade" Wang Quanzhang to plead guilty. After being taken to the police station, Wang Quanzhang's father said in the video, "It's been so long, you still haven't come out, Wang Yu's crime is more serious than yours, but she has already been released on bail. Is it because you are not cooperating with the officials?"

Second, family members are also closely monitored, have their mobility restricted or are even forcibly taken away. For example, the secretary of the township party committee asked Jiang Tianyong's father not to accept interviews from foreigners, accusing him of using lawyers to infiltrate China. Before the trial, Jiang Tianyong's father was forcibly taken away incommunicado, in an attempt to get Jiang Tianyong to cooperate with the trial and coerce him to plead guilty. Jiang Tianyong's younger brother's flat was raided, and the tenants (who were unrelated to the family or Jiang Tianyong) were taken away. On another occasion, Lawyer Li Heping's parents, classmates, and relatives were taken away and summoned. Lawyer Li Yuhan's family was also warned to keep a distance from her, or they will face consequences.

Third, once lawyers are in detention, police are able to use their separation from family members to sow confusion and mistrust. During Wang Quanzhang's detention, his wife Li Wenzu applied to the Public Security Bureau to get their bank card for living expenses, but the police said that Wang Quanzhang had not agreed to give the card to Li Wenzu, much to her confusion. In the case of Gao Zhisheng, his parents-in-law and elder sister were instructed to monitor him, with police saying that "Gao Zhisheng is a criminal who endangers national security, you must listen to the government and closely monitor him". They were asked to report Lawyer Gao's words and actions (Gao, 2016, p. 80).

Finally, police also directly threaten the livelihoods of family members and friends, with even lawyers' children being used to intimidate lawyers to stop their work. The police told Li Wenzu that as long as she "doesn't make trouble", her son will be given the best schooling, Beijing household registration (hukou), and Wang Quanzhang will have a reduced sentence and will be given probation. Using close family members in this way leads to intense feelings of guilt amongst lawyers - being forced to choose between their families and the ideals that they are fighting to defend. They become isolated from family members, which is made worse when those family members are used to try to persuade them to plead guilty or monitor them.

Thoughts of their family members facing these forms political violence can sometimes force lawyers to agree to the authorities' requests. When Gao Zhisheng was forcibly disappeared, he eventually agreed to write a statement about the police's good treatment of him and agreed to return to a "normal life" in society. He discovered that the police (while they were monitoring Lawyer Gao 24/7) "enthusiastically and sincerely" accompanied his father-in-law in his search for Lawyer Gao, and even staged a scene in front of his father-in-law and younger sister, pretending that they were looking for his dead body. The father-in-law thus had a breakdown thinking that his son-in-law, Lawyer Gao, was dead.

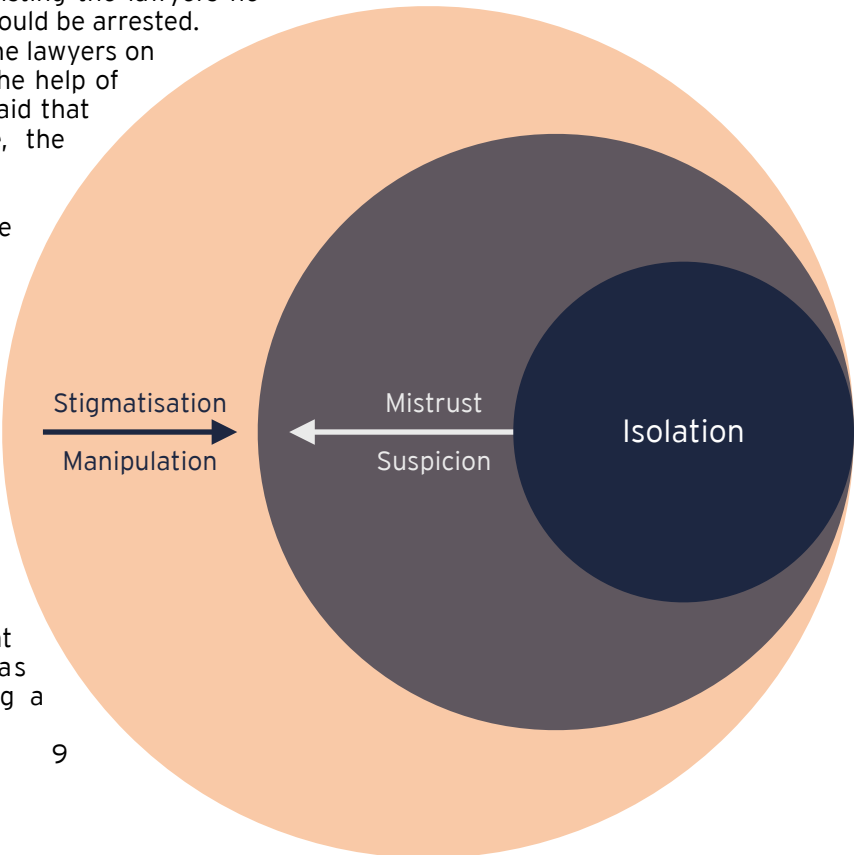
When recounting this experience in his book, Lawyer Gao said that when he thought of how an old man went to different mortuaries searching for his dead body for months, he was willing to sacrifice anything for his father-in-law. He claims he owes his relatives a lot, and they were in more pain than him during the whole process, but he cannot repay them, which has led to intense feelings of guilt (Gao, 2016, p. 100, 118).

**5.3.2 Community Manipulation**

Colleagues, litigants and other human right lawyers are also used to isolate or intimidate human rights lawyers. In one of the cases related to the 709 Crackdown, four of the defence lawyers were forcibly taken to the police station, where they were required to accuse the plaintiffs' family members of disturbing public order. During remand, lawyer Li Heping was asked to frame and testify against others. When the judgement was pronounced, the official asked Li Heping to persuade Wang Quanzhang but he refused. Through these actions, colleagues, litigants and other lawyers become potential betrayers. Any social connections and trust built could be destroyed at the precise moment when it is hardest for lawyers to build new social connections and trust, not knowing if the new relationships will betray them in the future.

In any trial proceedings, the role of defence lawyers is very important. The plaintiff and their family members hope to hire trusted lawyers, but in the case of human rights lawyers the authorities often do everything possible to stop them. In the case of Li Heping, the government sent a government-assigned lawyer to meet with him, rather than a lawyer of his own choosing. At the same time, the police told lawyer Li Heping that listing the lawyers he wished to hire was harmful to them as they would be arrested. The police also lied to Wang Yu, saying that the lawyers on the list had been arrested already. Without the help of trusted defence lawyers, as well as being afraid that hiring defence lawyers will create trouble, the arrested lawyers feel alone and isolated.

Even when not arrested or in detention, the authorities are able to utilise wider social relationships to intimidate human rights lawyers into stopping their work. For example, having a comfortable place to stay is key to building a person's sense of security. The authorities target this security by threatening the landlords of human rights lawyers. For example, The wife of lawyer Li Heping lived temporarily in Li Wenzu's house, so the State Security threatened the landlord, leading to the termination of her lease. Even after Li Wenzu found a new house, the State Security intervened making it impossible for her to rent the house. Lawyer Liang Xiaojun was summoned to the police station for renting a



relative's house to Wang Quanzhang's family, under the auspices that he was "harbouring a criminal", and threatened that they would find someone to teach him a lesson. Lawyer Xie Yanyi's wife Yuan Shanshan's landlord was similarly summoned to the police station and told that Yuan Shanshan had broken the law. This not only destroys the sense of security of the lawyers and their families, but also leads to constant exhausting relocations. They become so consumed by their own instability that they become unable to support those who are still detained.

### **5.3.3 Stigmatisation**

It has been well documented how the CPP uses the internet and social media to influence public opinion. The CCP has such a strong influence over outlets and strong censorship that people can be effectively living in parallel worlds, unable to communicate or understand each other. Specifically, we have seen that they operate smear campaigns on human rights lawyers and their families, creating a sense of isolation in society. Government ministries actively engage in this process, for example, the Ministry of Public Security posted lawyer Ran Quanni's "Letter of Repentance", accusing him of publishing false information, disturbing the order of the Internet, and mistakenly believing in the colour revolution. Other groups also participate, such as The Communist Youth League who released a video on Weibo referring to Jiang Tianyong as a "colour revolutionist" related to foreign forces, and claimed that his action in support of the family members of the 709 lawyers was a farce, a staged play and scripted. The "Chang'an" WeChat account supported this smear posted a message saying that the family's statement was forged. People Daily's Weibo published a cartoon of "Determined Lawyers", accusing human rights lawyers of "spreading rumours to stir up trouble and acting shamelessly".

Whether these are efforts are purposely coordinated or just correspond to one another, they create a pervasive environment in which human rights lawyers are routinely smeared. This leads to hostility and stigmatisation from communities, neighbours, strangers and even friends.

Alienation, fear and hostility from strangers make it difficult for human rights lawyers and their families to establish social relationships. Lawyer Wang Quanzhang's four-year-old son was unable to go to school due to intervention from the regime. The teacher even said that the school was very scared, with the children and teachers in the school being vulnerable. When Li Wenzu's aunt walked around with the child, a group of women called them "traitors" or "quisling", and told them to take the child back home. Without the support of their communities, human rights lawyers and their families are forced to go through government suppression, difficult legal cases and detention virtually alone, thus reducing their capacity for resilience and the ease with which they can recover from their experiences.

### **5.4 Sense of Insecurity**

Living under the context of political violence creates a sense of perpetual insecurity. The government is able to create arbitrary rules around behaviour, with actions which were previously considered normal becoming grounds for arrest or repression. For example, the use of candle emojis on social media is routinely blocked around the annual memorial of June 4th.

The routine changing and policing of social norms forces all members of society, especially those who face more severe scrutiny from the authorities, to live under state of mental precarity. They must live with an awareness that at any time their ordinary actions may be used to justify violence, depriving victims of a sense of trust and security. In the process, victims experience self-doubt and suspicion. After having lived under these conditions for prolonged periods of time, victims become unable to judge situations well and will be unable to understand, describe or even name what has happened to them.

**Without the support of their communities, human rights lawyers and their families are forced to go through government suppression, difficult legal cases and detention virtually alone.**

Lawyer Gao Zhisheng was shocked when he was kidnapped by the secret police for the first time, as he was legally performing the duties of a lawyer. However, even legally representing and defending a plaintiff can be treated as threatening the authorities in China, if the plaintiff is defined as a political dissident by the government. Rather than allowing the plaintiff the right to a fair trial, the government uses secret police to kidnap, torture and detain lawyers to deter them, despite their following the standard laws and procedures.

## 5.5 Intergenerational trauma

Intergenerational trauma refers to the affect on second or third generation family members of the victim, even if they are not the individual being directly targeted. For example, detention means separation of human rights lawyers from their children, so the children have to grow up with an absent parent and then re-build these relationships after the lawyer is released. When lawyer Zhang Kai was under surveillance, his three-year-old daughter only saw him for half an hour in the year and a half he was under the surveillance of state security (Zhang). This is made more difficult if the children of human rights lawyers flee to places outside of China, so they're unable to establish a normal parent-child relationship.

As noted above, the children of human rights lawyers can also become a focus, either directly or indirectly, of the suppression of their parents. Authorities often closely monitor the children, do not allow them to go abroad, put them under house arrest, prevent them from going to school, threaten them, or use them to coerce lawyers into submission when necessary. Lawyers are also often prevented from sending remittances to their children<sup>1</sup>. Growing up with this kind of instability can cause these second-generation victims to experience anxiety and fear, making it difficult to form trusting relationships with other people.

For example, children of human rights lawyers have all experienced the following:

- The children of Lawyer Liu Xiaoyuan<sup>2</sup>, lawyer Xie Yanyi<sup>3</sup>, lawyer Li Heping<sup>4</sup>, lawyers Bao Longjun and Wang Yu<sup>5</sup> have all been denied passports or restricted from leaving the country.
- The son of lawyers Bao Longjun and Wang Yu was placed under house arrest in his relatives' homes, and had to obtain the permission of the State Security before he could have visits. He was also "picked up" from school by the State Security.
- Lawyer Gao Zhisheng's children were followed closely and harassed in school.
- The children of lawyer Chen Jiangang<sup>6</sup>, lawyer Wang Quanzhang<sup>7</sup>, lawyer Li Heping<sup>8</sup>, and lawyer Gao Zhisheng<sup>9</sup> were all refused admission to school.
- Lawyer Li Chunfu's son was taken away during class.
- Lawyer Gao Zhisheng's daughter was beaten.
- The sons of lawyers Bao Longjun and Wang Yu were threatened not to hire lawyers for their parents.

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<sup>1</sup> Lawyer Xie Yang wanted to remit money to his daughter in the United States, but the bank manager said that the system did not allow it; Lawyer Wang Yu could not open mobile banking account, nor could she remit living expenses to her children overseas at the bank counter.

<sup>2</sup> He went to the immigration department to apply for a passport and was refused four times, saying that he has to wait for the restriction to be lifted.

<sup>3</sup> The authorities refused the passport application, saying that the three children, who aged 3 to 12, endangered national security.

<sup>4</sup> The children are restricted from leaving the country and have been prohibited from applying for passports many times. The National Immigration Administration said that Li Heping had committed the crime of "subversion of state power" and refused to apply.

<sup>5</sup> The passport of his son Bao Mengmeng was confiscated and cannot go abroad to study. Another son Bao Zhuoxuan was stopped by the customs, saying that he might endanger national security if he goes abroad, and two corners of his passport were cut off.

<sup>6</sup> Beijing police put pressure on schools to deny children admission.

<sup>7</sup> For years, the police prevented his son from attending kindergarten and put pressure on the school to keep him out of school.

<sup>8</sup> Not allowed to go to school for many years.

<sup>9</sup> The authorities do not allow her daughter to go to school. Apart from Beijing, lawyer Gao has contacted schools in northern Shaanxi, Hebei, and Shandong, but they all refused him.

# 6. Chinese Human Rights Lawyers and Mental Health Support: Barriers to Support

## 6.1 Ongoing Difficulties to Processing Trauma

Looking back on other famous examples of widespread, government instituted torture (such as WWII concentration camps, South African apartheid policy, the 228 Incident and the White Terror Era in Taiwan), we see that healing the trauma of political violence is a long and important journey. Since these eras Germany, South Africa and Taiwan have all transitioned from authoritarian/totalitarian rule to democracies, thus providing a space to begin that healing journey. However, China is still under authoritarian rule. Since Xi Jinping came to power, when political violence became more ubiquitous and also more nuanced, it has become more difficult for political dissidents to heal.

The CCP has used methods such as enforced disappearance, loss of contact, and denial of access to lawyers and family members to prevent the outside world from knowing the true situation of victims. Victims are unable to tell their stories and are forced to say that they are "doing well", and "have not been tortured". Those that are brave enough to describe their experiences, find their online accounts banned or otherwise experience retaliation. For example, many family members of the 709 lawyers have been outspoken in their support of victims but then found themselves abused, beaten, summoned, and accused of disturbing public order. They were summoned by the police, and asked not to express solidarity, publish online or communicate with foreign media or other organisations.

This silencing is not only detrimental for the wider human rights landscape in China, but prevents victims from processing their experiences. When unable to discuss what has happened to them, they cannot review their own trauma or those of their loved ones, further perpetuating the harm and preventing communities from recovering.

## 6.2 Using "Mental Health" to Maintain Stability (Weiwen)<sup>10</sup>

The CCP sees maintaining the psychology of its people as an aspect to maintaining the stability (weiwen) of the nation. Non-profit organisations that provide mental health support in China are largely staffed by government-assigned staff, on government paid salaries. The government can control, fire, or hire people in any of these organisations. Whilst impossible to know if this is the case, it is conceivable that once someone under political surveillance uses these services, their words and deeds will be recorded, especially if they were to use the service to mention dissatisfaction with the regime. For example, in 2016, Guangzhou human rights lawyer Sui Muqing was taken in by state security while on the way to a psychological counselling session (Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, 2016).

Not only are these services a potential area for surveillance, Chinese authorities have also used mental health treatment as a mechanism to surveil and harass political dissidents. For example, in 2017, Leung Wing Lai, a Hong Kong anti-Northeast New Territories appropriation demonstrator, was transferred to Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre for solitary confinement and forced psychiatric treatment in 2017 because he revealed his dissident ideas to a psychologist while in prison (Zhuang, 2017).

"Forced Psychiatric Treatment" is when those who do not necessarily have a mental illness (but may be expressing some anti-government sentiments) are falsely diagnosed as having a mental health issue and forced into psychiatric treatment services. The Chinese Classification of Mental Disorders (CCMD-3) has developed an especially broad definition of the symptoms of paranoid personality disorder to cover this, including characteristics such as "feeling oppressed, persecuted..., letter-

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<sup>10</sup> A political term by the CCP, meaning maintaining the stability of the country and society. The regime use it as the reason to prevent, control and suppress potential social movements.

writing and visiting<sup>11</sup>, and refusing to give up until the goal is achieved", "sensitive to setbacks", "resolute pursuit of personal rights", "intolerance, brooding"(Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, 2022). This broad classification is then used to target those who raise complaints against the state. Sun Dongdong, an expert member of the Ministry of Health and chairperson of the Judicial Authentication Office of the Peking University, also said that "at least 99% (of the letter-writers or visitors) have mental problems, all of which are paranoid mental disorders.", with the "2021 China Mental Health and Human Rights (Forced Psychiatric Treatment) Year-End Report" published by Civil Rights and Livelihood Watch, finding that 51.02% of letters and visits cases were diagnosed as personality disorders (Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, 2022).

These diagnoses are then combined with other articles to isolate or even detain dissidents. Article 28 of the Mental Health Law states that "When persons with a suspected mental disorder harm themselves, harm others, or endanger the safety of others, or when they are at risk of harming themselves or others, close family members, employers, or local police shall immediately intervene and subsequently take these individuals to a medical facility for a psychiatric assessment. Medical facilities cannot refuse to conduct diagnostic evaluations on persons sent to the facility with a suspected mental disorder." (Chen et al., 2012) This article empowers the public security to isolate political dissidents, who perhaps cannot be detained in detention centres due to insufficient evidence, in hospitals for "treatment" by means of "mental illness", thereby restricting their freedom and restricting visits by lawyers and family members. In 2021, Li Tiantian was forcibly detained in a mental hospital for "treatment" because of her support for dissidents. At the same time, human rights lawyer Xie Yang was arrested for "inciting subversion of state power" and "picking quarrels and provoking troubles" for supporting Li Tiantian.

Psychological counselling has also become one of the methods used by the CCP to control human rights lawyers when they are imprisoned. Wu Gan, who worked in the law firm, pointed out to his defence lawyer in 2017 that the government had sent two "psychologists" to give him "psychological counselling" and persuade him to plead guilty.

In China, it is not only difficult for human rights lawyers to obtain safe and reliable psychological support services, but "mental illness" has also been manipulated by the government as a tool to suppress and stigmatise dissidents. This makes human rights lawyers more resistant to mental health services or diagnoses that they are mentally ill, and are afraid to share their mental situation with others.

**Article 28 empowers the public security to isolate political dissidents, who perhaps cannot be detained in detention centres due to insufficient evidence, in hospitals for "treatment" by means of "mental illness".**

### **6.3 Mental Health Stigma**

In many societies, there is still stigma around seeking support for poor mental health. The 29 Principles has found that this can be exacerbated by the professional expectations and culture of the legal profession. As a profession, lawyers usually appear as "helping others to solve problems", and it can be difficult for them to be the one receiving help. Therefore, they can be reluctant to accept psychological treatment. This can especially be the case with those lawyers representing human rights cases, as they are fuelled by ideals of helping the disadvantaged gain justice.

If human rights lawyers do not succeed in winning these cases, this can aggravate their guilt, blaming themselves for not doing well enough and losing the case. Having the professional qualifications of a lawyer makes them think that they have the ability and responsibility to continue, not show vulnerability or "give up". This can again create a further barrier to accepting support.

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<sup>11</sup> According to Article 2 of the Regulations on Letters and Visits by the State Council of the PRC, the term "letters and visits" refers to "citizens, legal persons or other organizations give information, make comments or suggestions or lodge complaints to the people's governments at all levels and the relevant departments of the people's governments at or above the county level through correspondence, E-mails, faxes, phone calls, visits, and so on, which are dealt with by the relevant administrative departments according to law." For more details, you can refer to: <https://www.gjxfj.gov.cn/gjxfj/xxgk/fgwj/xftl/webinfo/2016/03/1460416222477305.htm>

# 7. Prevalence of Incidents of Political Violence Against Human Rights Lawyers

## 7.1 Incidents of Political Violence (2022-2023)

The full table of identified instances of political violence against lawyers from 1 January 2022 to 10 May 2023 can be found in Appendix 4. This is generated from data from the websites of Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch (<https://msguancha.com/>) and Wei Quan Wang (<https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/>).

The simplified Chinese words of “lawyers” were typed into the search engine of both websites and all the relevant events were recorded in the data set.

We classify the incidents identified into six categories, namely "physical and mental torture", "pressure on others", "loss of freedom (outside detention)", "loss of freedom (detention)", "prevention from conducting or access to legal rights" and "others", as summarised in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Instances of Political Violence Against Lawyers, 1 January 2022 - 10 May 2023.

Category	Details	Total
Physical and mental torture	Torture, physical suffering, Violent attack, Mental suffering, Delaying Medical Examination and Surgery, Delaying Treatment	23
Pressure on others	Pressure on Others, Threats to Others, Intergenerational trauma	14
Loss of freedom (Outside Detention)	Surveillance, Controlled Movement, Being followed, Forced travel, Threatened, Restricted Phone Functions, Disconnected from the Internet, Summoned by the Police	35
Loss of Freedom (Detention)	Detained, Illegally Detained, Extended Pre-Trial Detention, Secret Interrogation, Secret Trial, Long Sentences, House Arrest, Disappeared	26
Prevention from Conducting or Access to Legal Rights	Denied Access to Lawyers, Case Materials were Taken Away, Prohibited from Exercising the Rights of Lawyers, Disqualified from Defending, Fired	23
Others	Removal of property (including mobile phone), Illegally searched, Deliberately made late, Insulted, Cut Off Financial Resources, Prevented from Seeing Family	11

## 7.2 Analysis

The following analysis provides a baseline assessment, which can then be compared to prevalence and spread in subsequent years. Therefore, although we can generate some findings from the above dataset, these will be expanded upon in later reports.

It can be seen that loss of freedom, both inside and outside of detention, accounted for the most prevalent form of political violence, with 61 cases, followed by physical and mental torture (23), Prevented from Conducting or Access to Legal Rights (23), Pressure on others (14) and Other (11).

However, 46.8% of cases encountered two or more kinds of political violence, highlighting the multi-layered and complex nature of political violence.

It's also worth noting the high prevalence of attacks directly on legal rights or the ability to conduct legal duties. This emphasises the degree of threat that lawyers, in their role as lawyers, pose to the authorities, and the importance of a robust rule of law (as well as its current deterioration).

Whilst we can see that loss of freedom is the most prevalent form of political violence faced by victims, there does not seem to be a linear escalation in this violence. Of those who faced loss of freedom outside of detention only 2% of cases led to subsequent prolonged detention. However, once detained, detention was combined with other forms of political violence in 80% of cases, such as threats to family, physical torture, denial of access to lawyers. Although, it should be noted that this could be a reflection of biases within the data set. Sources may be more likely to report on severe instances of torture faced by an individual whilst skipping over the more mundane violence and surveillance faced prior to detention.

The lack of linearity in the escalation of political violence in combination with the severity of violence faced once detained adds to this sense of insecurity and precarity highlighted in Section 5.4. The lack of pattern within the spread of categories demonstrates the arbitrary nature in which violence is meted out on victims. There is limited understandable causal connection between the actions of the victim and the kind of political violence they subsequently receive. Victims become unable to predict which of their actions will lead to certain forms of political violence, whilst simultaneously being aware of the potential for very severe political violence under detention.

Those human rights lawyers who are not detained are therefore constantly living with a heightened level of risk (personal, professional and in their family lives), which may come to bear at a wholly unpredictable moment. This generates an intense feeling of insecurity and fear, which, as noted above, has severe psychological implications.

## 8. Conclusion

From the above information, we can see that political violence in China is still ubiquitous. Not only do victims often experience a range of methods of harassment both inside and outside of detention, the victims do not experience political violence as a discrete, historical incident.

After the democratisation of Taiwan, victims of white terror were able to discuss their experiences publicly and begin the healing process. However, human rights lawyers in China often experience violence repeatedly throughout the healing process, and live under a state of continual insecurity and precarity in the face of arbitrary violence.

This creates the difficult position in which the need for psychological support is immense; both to heal their previous trauma and in order to enable them to face new instances of political violence. However, at the same time, it is harder to build a trusted and safe space for this healing to take place.

It is foreseeable that the road ahead will continue to be full of difficulties. It will take a lot of time and effort to promote the concept of mental health in China alone, let alone knowing the trauma of political violence. But may we all not go forward alone, but connect with each other, find companions, and go on firmly.



# Appendix

## Appendix 1: US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Framework for Trauma Informed Care

### 4 Elements of Trauma-Informed Care (4 Rs)

#### Realize

All employees of an organisation should be aware of trauma and its impact on the victim and the group as a whole so as not to cause secondary harm when communicating with the victims and recognise that they have the means to survive traumatic circumstances .

#### Recognise

All employees of the organisation should be able to recognise traumatic reactions, symptoms, sources, etc. to respond appropriately and to walk with the victims with empathy.

#### Respond

All employees of the organisation should use trauma-related knowledge to respond to the victim's needs, tailoring appropriate policies to the rhythm of him/her and the needs. Organisations can also regularly publicise trauma-related knowledge to employees and care about their mental health to reduce the harm of vicarious trauma.

#### Resist Re-traumatisation

Organisations should try their best to avoid triggering the trauma response of service recipients in terms of arranging space, intervention methods, and collecting information to prevent re-injury.

### 6 Principles of Trauma-Informed Care

#### Safety

The organisation should give enough safety space, and focus on the safety and comfort of service users, and meet their needs after considering various factors that may affect their sense of security.

#### Trustworthiness and Transparency

During the interaction, the organisation should establish a trusting relationship with the victim and explain the details of the service in detail to increase the transparency of the service.

#### Peer support

Organise informal or formal events to encourage people with common experiences to share their experiences and feelings with each other in a safe space, and support each other.

#### Collaboration and Mutuality

Organisations and service users should be equals and cooperate with each other in the process of healing, rather than unilaterally determined by the organisation.

#### Empowerment, Voice and Choice

The organisation should value the victim's ability to heal oneself, listen to his/her ideas, support and respect his/her choices and goals.

#### Cultural, Historical and Gender issues

All employees in the organisation are expected to respect cultural diversity, understand different trauma issues, and ensure policies are inclusive.

## Appendix 2: Pre-service questionnaire

Client number (Fill in by staff) : \_\_\_\_\_

The purpose of collecting this questionnaire is to let us understand the physical and mental conditions of Chinese lawyers, so as to evaluate and adjust the service content. The collected information will be kept anonymously. If you have any questions about this questionnaire, please email us at [contact@29principles.uk](mailto:contact@29principles.uk). Do you agree to fill in?

Agree  Disagree

\*If you feel unsafe, have physical or psychological reactions when filling in, such as dyspnea, rapid heartbeat, uncontrollable crying, etc., please stop filling in and inform the staff\*

1. Do you think your human rights have been violated? If yes, which of the following types is included? (multiple choice)

None  Violence  Sexual Violence  Torture  Enforced Disappearance  Stalking  Forced Labour  
 Imprisonment  House Arrest  Secret Trial  Forced Psychiatric Treatment  Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  Do not want to disclose

2. How much damage have the above human rights violations caused to your body? (0-10 points, 0 is no harm, 10 is the most serious)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Continuing the above question, do you have sequelae in your body?

No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Please evaluate the impact of the above human rights violations on your daily life in three aspects below: (0-10 points, 0 means no impact, 10 means serious impact)

a. Interpersonal relationships (E.g. friends, partners, family members) : \_\_\_\_\_

b. Work (E.g. working condition, working opportunities, colleagues) : \_\_\_\_\_

c. Lifestyle (E.g. sleep, appetite) : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Please answer the following questions according to how you have felt in the past month, and put a ✓ in the appropriate box.

	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Always
Do you have recurring and disturbing dreams about that human rights violation incident?				
Feeling short of breath, blocked airway, as if suffocating?				
Crying for no reason?				
Thought that life is meaningless, or felt that you would rather die?				
Feeling emotionally numb or unable to feel loving towards someone in a close relationship?				
A sense of urgency, feeling like you're not doing enough?				
Simplify the severity of the problem?				
Addicted to something?				

6. How do you think your mental state has been over the past few days? (0-10 points, 0 is no relevant condition, 10 is serious)

\*The brackets are simplified descriptions, for reference only, you can fill in according to your own situation\*

- a. Depress (E.g. depression, loss of interest, insomnia) : \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Anxious (E.g. rapid heartbeat, excessive nervousness, irritability) : \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Hallucination (E.g. auditory hallucinations, hallucinations, paranoia, feeling that someone will hurt you) : \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Post-traumatic stress response (E.g. inability to stop thinking about the event, feelings of isolation, difficulty concentrating) : \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### Appendix 3: Post-service questionnaire

Client number (Fill in by staff) : \_\_\_\_\_

The purpose of collecting this questionnaire is to let us understand the physical and mental conditions of Chinese lawyers, so as to evaluate and adjust the service content. The collected information will be kept anonymously. If you have any questions about this questionnaire, please email us at [contact@29principles.uk](mailto:contact@29principles.uk). Do you agree to fill in?

Agree  Disagree

\*If you feel unsafe, have physical or psychological reactions when filling in, such as dyspnea, rapid heartbeat, uncontrollable crying, etc., please stop filling in and inform the staff\*

1. Do you think your human rights have been violated? If yes, which of the following types is included? (multiple choice)

- None  Violence  Sexual Violence  Torture  Enforced Disappearance  Stalking  Forced Labour
- Imprisonment  House Arrest  Secret Trial  Forced Psychiatric Treatment  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Do not want to disclose

2. How much damage have the above human rights violations caused to your body? (0-10 points, 0 is no harm, 10 is the most serious)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Continuing the above question, do you have sequelae in your body?

No  Yes: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Please evaluate the impact of the above human rights violations on your daily life in three aspects below: (0-10 points, 0 means no impact, 10 means serious impact)

- a. Interpersonal relationships (E.g. friends, partners, family members) : \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Work (E.g. working condition, working opportunities, colleagues) : \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Lifestyle (E.g. sleep, appetite) : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Please answer the following questions according to how you have felt in the past month, and put a ✓ in the appropriate box.

	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Always
Do you have recurring and disturbing dreams about that human rights violation incident?				
Feeling short of breath, blocked airway, as if suffocating?				
Crying for no reason?				
Thought that life is meaningless, or felt that you would rather die?				

	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Always
Feeling emotionally numb or unable to feel loving towards someone in a close relationship?				
A sense of urgency, feeling like you're not doing enough?				
Simplify the severity of the problem?				
Addicted to something?				

6. How do you think your mental state has been over the past few days? (0-10 points, 0 is no relevant condition, 10 is serious)

\*The brackets are simplified descriptions, for reference only, you can fill in according to your own situation\*

- Depress (E.g. depression, loss of interest, insomnia) : \_\_\_\_\_
- Anxious (E.g. rapid heartbeat, excessive nervousness, irritability) : \_\_\_\_\_
- Hallucination (E.g. auditory hallucinations, hallucinations, paranoia, feeling that someone will hurt you) : \_\_\_\_\_
- Post-traumatic stress response (E.g. inability to stop thinking about the event, feelings of isolation, difficulty concentrating) : \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Please put a ✓ in the appropriate box according to how you feel after receiving the counselling service.

	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Always
Feeling more motivated to tackle life or work?				
Found something you're interested in?				
Feel more energetic, sleep quality and time improved?				
Not afraid to bring up human rights abuses or other traumatic experiences?				
Willing to share your feelings with others?				

8. Please rate your satisfaction with the four aspects of counselling below: (0-5 points, 0 is very dissatisfied, 5 is very satisfied)

- Time arrangement (number of sessions, length) : \_\_\_\_\_
- Psychologist's counselling process: \_\_\_\_\_
- 29P's coordination: \_\_\_\_\_
- Overall: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Would you continue or recommend this counselling service to others if necessary?

Yes  No

10. Do you have any other comments/suggestions about this counselling service?

#### Appendix 4: Human rights violations on lawyers from January 1, 2022 to May 10, 2023

Related Lawyer/ Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Li Yuhan	Extended detention, delayed medical examination and surgery, physical suffer, torture, mental suffer, secret interrogation, denial of access to lawyers, imprisonment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Detained for five years beyond her term, and the court has been extending her detention period continuously.</li> <li>(2) Has been in court for more than a year but has not been sentenced nor released.</li> <li>(3) Suffered from multiple heart attacks in prison and needed treatment for macular degeneration, but the authorities delayed her medical examination and surgery. The court denied compassionate release three times, and prevented her from medical examinations</li> <li>(4) Suffered from various diseases, including coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, unstable angina pectoris, atrial fibrillation, hyperthyroidism, spondylolisthesis, intervertebral disc herniation, gastritis, gastric ulcer, and meniscus injury. However, no drugs for her, only analgesics and temporary drugs, and thus cannot be treated effectively.</li> <li>(5) The police hired the prison guard and the prisoners to torture her, did not give her warm water, only let her take bath in cold water, did not allow her to eat enough, provided less food than other prisoners. They put her food on the toilet floor, and did not allow her to eat, ask her to eat the food next day after they deliberately excreted on the food.</li> <li>(6) Secret interrogation.</li> <li>(7) No lawyers were allowed to visit her.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0324/22618.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0324/22618.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0315/22594.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0315/22594.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1125/22396.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1125/22396.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0416/22665.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0416/22665.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_49.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_49.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_88.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_88.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/53.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/53.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/10/blog-post_8.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/10/blog-post_8.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/1700.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/1700.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/09/blog-post_77.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/09/blog-post_77.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_18.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_18.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/5_14.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/5_14.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html</a></p>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Chang Weiping	Denial of access to lawyers, secret interrogation, pressure on wife and lawyers, intergenerational trauma, threats to lawyers, extended detention, implicated, imprisoned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The lawyer's request for a meeting was rejected many times; the family members called the detention center but failed to get through</li> <li>(2) The trial was held in secret on July 26, 2022</li> <li>(3) The pressure was put on his wife (see the column of Chen Zijuan for details)</li> <li>(4) Intergenerational trauma (see the column of Lawyer Chang Weiping's son for details)</li> <li>(5) The defense lawyer was required to sign a confidentiality agreement before reviewing the files, that the contents of the files were not to be disclosed, the family members were not allowed to be informed, and the files were not copied. During the whole process, someone was watching in the back row. The defense lawyer was threatened, and the Bureau of Justice received "instructions" from the Department of Justice, requiring the lawyer to handle the case in accordance with the law and not to hype up the case, putting pressure on the lawyers. Previously, five lawyers quit their defense work under pressure from the government. Within half an hour after submitting the representation procedures, they received a call from the Bureau of Justice requesting termination of representation. One of the lawyers was blocked at the entrance of the hotel and forcibly taken back to his place of residence. He was threatened that if he did not go back, his lawyer's license would be revoked.</li> <li>(6) Detained for extended periods.</li> <li>(7) Friend arrested while watching trial.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0312/22587.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0312/22587.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0120/22500.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0120/22500.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0512/21928.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0512/21928.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_6.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_6.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_66.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_66.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_20.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_20.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/3202347.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/3202347.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_26.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_26.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/2022726.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/2022726.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_96.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_96.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/2022.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/2022.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_9.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_9.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_29.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_29.html</a></p>
Chen Zijuan (Chang Weiping's wife)	Threats, controlling actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Deputy Chief of Public Security went to Chen Zijuan's company to threaten her.</li> <li>(2) The night before the trial, more than a dozen policemen stopped her from going to the court in the name of epidemic prevention, surrounded her in the car, threatened her not to take pictures, and did not regain her freedom until the trial finished.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0312/22587.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0312/22587.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_26.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_26.html</a></p>
Chang Weiping's son	Intergenerational trauma	The young son was surrounded before the trial and shouted angrily for his father in the car, "Acquitted, acquitted, acquitted", "Chang Weiping awesome", "My dad is awesome, my dad is awesome, my dad is awesome."	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0823/22186.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Wang Quanzhang	Monitored, prevent going out	(1) Monitoring in the garage in front of the house. Many people guarded downstairs. (2) The tires of the car were punctured many times. The door lock was blocked. The camera of the door of the house was blocked. Many people stood outside the door to prevent him from going out.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0308/22581.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0308/22581.html</a>
Li Wenzu (Wang Quanzhang's wife)	Monitored, prevent going out	(1) Monitoring in the garage in front of the house. Many people guarded downstairs. (2) The tires of the car were punctured many times. The door lock was blocked. The camera of the door of the house was blocked. Many people stood outside the door to prevent her from going out.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0308/22581.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0308/22581.html</a>
Ding Jiayi	Secret interrogation, long sentences, physical suffer, torture, extended detention, threats to lawyers, imprisonment	(1) Suspected of the crime of subverting state power. The trial was held in secret from June 22 to 24, 2022, and he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. (2) Due to long-term monotonous diet, he often suffered from physical discomfort (he has been detained since he was arrested in 2019). (3) The prison had no measures to prevent heatstroke and cool down, and he had red spots on his body. (4) He was always hungry, not having enough to eat. Need to take cold bath in winter, and hot as taking sauna in summer. The exercise time in prison is far below the legal standard. (5) Long-term sleep deprivation. (6) Extended detention. (7) Lawyers were threatened, and unable to communicate with family members. They are forced to keep the verdict confidential. (8) Not allowed to meet with lawyers. (9) Not allowed to communicate or meet with family members. (10) No paper, pens, books and newspapers. (11) When he was in prison, he learned that his wife was in poor health and shed tears.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0220/22550.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0220/22550.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0811/22152.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0811/22152.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/blog-post_50.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/blog-post_50.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_62.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_62.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_22.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_22.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_34.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_34.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/1412.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/1412.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_43.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_43.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/12.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Xu Zhiyong	Secret interrogation, long sentence, threats to lawyers, implicated, extended detention, physical suffer, denial of access to lawyers, imprisonment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Suspected of the crime of subverting state power, the trial was held in secret from June 22 to 24, 2022, and he was sentenced to 14 years in prison.</li> <li>(2) The lawyer was threatened and could not contact his family.</li> <li>(3) The attorney was forced to sign a non-disclosure agreement and was not allowed to copy the case file or appear in court, not allowed to bring computers and other electronic equipment, and forced to keep the verdict secret.</li> <li>(4) The police broke into his sister's room in the middle of the night and forced her to leave overnight.</li> <li>(5) Implicated his girlfriend Li Qiaochu (see the next column for details).</li> <li>(6) Extended detention.</li> <li>(7) Lack of food. Need to take cold bath in winter, and hot as taking sauna in summer. The exercise time in prison is far below the legal standard.</li> <li>(8) Long-term sleep deprivation.</li> <li>(9) Not allowed to meet with lawyers.</li> <li>(10) Family communication and visits are not allowed.</li> <li>(11) No paper, pens, books and newspapers.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0220/22550.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2023/0220/22550.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/0622/22042.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/0622/22042.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/12266.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/12266.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/2_13.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/2_13.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/blog-post_50.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/blog-post_50.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_62.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_62.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_22.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_22.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/2022622.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/2022622.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_34.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_34.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/1412.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/1412.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_29.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/14.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/14.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html</a></p>
Li Qiaochu (Xu Zhiyong's girlfriend)	Delaying treatment, denial of access to lawyers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Being arrested because of calling for the rescue of her boyfriend Xu Zhiyong. Evidence of crimes include "romantic relationship with Xu Zhiyong" and "building a personal blog for Xu Zhiyong".</li> <li>(2) Has severe depression, severe auditory hallucinations, and confusion of consciousness, Repeated applications for medical parole were rejected. Refused to arrange her going out to adjust medicines but stopped giving her treatment drugs.</li> <li>(3) Not allowed to meet with lawyers.</li> <li>(4) Communication and meeting with family members was not allowed.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_36.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_36.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_73.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_73.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_2.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_2.html</a></p>
Tao Bo	Fired	Fired by the law firm for paying attention to the Hu Xinyu case.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0218/22548.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0218/22548.html</a>



Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Lin Liguo	Arrested	Being arrested, the possible reason is that he published "Report Letter on Beijing Yixian Lawyer Huang Leping Obstructing Judicial Justice with False Litigation".	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0201/22510.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0201/22510.html</a>
Wang Shengsheng	Threaten, network disconnection, case information being taken away, harassment, controlled actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The police came to his home to harass and threaten him.</li> <li>(2) The Justice Bureau took away previous case files.</li> <li>(3) The Internet was blocked.</li> <li>(4) WeChat accounts were blocked.</li> <li>(5) The police repeatedly inquired about his personal information.</li> <li>(6) Due to epidemic prevention reasons, he was unable to leave the train station to handle the case and could not return.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0108/22479.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0108/22479.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1207/22424.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1207/22424.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0518/21945.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0518/21945.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_18.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_18.html</a>
Qin Yongpei	Denial of access to lawyers, pressure on lawyers, secret interrogation, long sentences, extended detention, imprisonment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The detention center refused him to meet the lawyer on the grounds of epidemic prevention.</li> <li>(2) The defense lawyer was summoned by the Public Security Bureau.</li> <li>(3) He was interrogated in secret and sentenced to five years.</li> <li>(4) Extended detention.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1214/22444.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1214/22444.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0908/22229.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0908/22229.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/0220/21685.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/0220/21685.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/33.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/33.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/3.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/3.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/3_9.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/3_9.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_46.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_46.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_83.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/blog-post_83.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/5_31.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/5_31.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_21.html</a>
Lu Siwei	Harassment, monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Unknown people called him many times to insult and question him.</li> <li>(2) The door of his home was installed with monitoring equipment.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1207/22424.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1207/22424.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_96.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_96.html</a>
Cheng Hai	Controlled actions	Forcibly quarantined for seven days on the grounds of epidemic prevention, he was taken to the hotel and forced to pay for the quarantine at his own expense.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1110/22356.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1110/22356.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/blog-post_44.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/blog-post_44.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Wang Yu	Controlled actions, stigmatization, threats, call the police but become the accused, attacked violently	<p>(1) She was unable to go to Beijing due to the prohibition of epidemic prevention software.</p> <p>(2) The dental hospital did not allow her to see a doctor on the grounds of epidemic prevention, and refused to refund the money. The security guards used violence against her. After calling the police, she was regarded as a criminal suspect. She was asked to take off her clothes, take a urine test, accuse her of being a fake lawyer and buying the lawyer's certificate, and insult her. She was not allowed to eat or go to the toilet, was locked in a small dark room for 8 hours, and was asked not to leave Chengdu for 24 hours. She was warned not to publish false information. Being accused of disturbing order in public places later.</p> <p>(3) Was violently attacked after the court session, dragged out of the court, and the police refused to let her watch the CCTV and make notes after calling the police.</p>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0720/22100.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0720/22100.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0719/22098.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0719/22098.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_89.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_89.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_84.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_84.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_85.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_85.html</a></p>
Bao Longjun	Controlled actions	Unable to go to Beijing due to the prohibition of epidemic prevention software.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html</a>
Ren Quanniu	Controlled actions	Unable to go to Beijing due to the prohibition of epidemic prevention software.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html</a>
Chen Jinxue	Controlled actions	Unable to go to Beijing due to the prohibition of epidemic prevention software.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu9/2022/1103/22346.html</a>
Chen Jiahong	Disappeared, implicated, detained	<p>(1) Because of writing anti-communist calligraphy, the national security came to his home and took him to the detention center to record. Later, it was suspected that he disappeared because he sent the pictures of the statement to netizens.</p> <p>(2) Several friends were summoned and warned by the police.</p> <p>(3) It was later confirmed that he was criminally detained and suspected of "picking quarrels and provoking troubles."</p>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1025/22316.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu13/2022/1025/22316.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/blog-post_16.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/11/blog-post_16.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/10/34.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/10/34.html</a></p>
Chen Shuwei	Controlled movement, house arrest, physical suffer	<p>(1) Taken away upon arrival in Beijing and placed under house arrest in a restaurant.</p> <p>(2) No food provided.</p>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1021/22312.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/1021/22312.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Tong Jitian	Forced disappeared , secretly detained, denied access to lawyers, physically suffer, mentally suffer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Enforced disappearance.</li> <li>(2) Secret detention.</li> <li>(3) Several entrusted lawyers and family members requested to meet him but were refused.</li> <li>(4) Secret detention in a windowless room, no sunlight, poor ventilation, unsuccessful request to change rooms but refused.</li> <li>(5) Bone deformation, pain, body swelling, fainted in the bathroom. Abnormal liver function, high blood pressure, recurrence of former foot problems, habitual diarrhea, loss of appetite, groggy all day, swollen and bleeding gums, blisters at the corners of the mouth, eye problems. Chest tuberculosis failed to have a follow-up consultation. Suddenly fell into a coma and fell. The fall caused coma, coughing up blood, mouth and nose bleeding, and a concussion.</li> <li>(6) His daughter was ill in Japan and her life was in danger, so he needed to find medical expenses and seek a treatment plan. As a father, he couldn't take care of her and couldn't seek help for her. Currently, only his ex-wife, who does not understand Japanese, takes care of his daughter and earns a living alone in Japan.</li> <li>(7) The Department of Public Security of JiLin Province and the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Security evade each other, saying that the other party did not allow the release of lawyer Tang.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0909/22233.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu50/2022/0909/22233.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0610/22014.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0610/22014.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/2022129.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/2022129.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/09/202299.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/09/202299.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/8202288.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/08/8202288.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/2022719.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/2022719.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/202112.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/202112.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_81.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_81.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_82.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_82.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_99.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_99.html</a></p>
Lawyer representing Xu Qin	Threaten	As Xu Qin's lawyer, he was threatened not to disclose information about Xu Qin's situation in prison to the outside world, otherwise he would be arrested.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0904/22213.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0904/22213.html</a>
Li Guisheng	Put pressure on the accused, slander	The Supervisory Commission investigated and recorded the witnesses of the case that he represented, asked them why the testimony was changed, asked the defendant three times about Li Guisheng's practice, and asked the defendant's relatives to go to the public security organ for questioning. It is suspected that the authority wanted to sue Li Guisheng for "defender perjury".	<p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0827/22195.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0827/22195.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0405/22643.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2023/0405/22643.html</a></p>
Two lawyers representing Linfen Covenant Home Church	Insulted, stigmatized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The police did not allow the lawyers to meet with the client, and told the lawyers to "fuck off", referring to them as "lawyers who can only struggle and strive".</li> <li>(2) Many policemen approached other clients of the lawyers and asked them to fire the lawyers, saying that legal aid is convenient and saves money.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0826/22194.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0826/22194.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Zhu Xiaoding	Insulted	During the trial, he was insulted by the bailiff: "Fuck you", "You bastard should be pulled out and shot", "You will be infected with Covid-19 and die immediately", "Dead back to Beijing".	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0809/22147.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0809/22147.html</a>
He Zhijuan	Prohibition of exercising rights of attorney	The court refused to allow him to read the file, and he was taken out of the court when he questioned.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0722/22104.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0722/22104.html</a>
Xie Yang	Forced disappeared, illegally detained, denied access to lawyers, threatening family members, implicating, monitoring, confiscating property	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) After being taken away by state security, he disappeared, and later arrested on "suspected of inciting subversion of state power".</li> <li>(2) Illegally detained.</li> <li>(3) Attorney's request to meet was rejected, saying that "meeting would hinder investigation and may leak state secrets".</li> <li>(4) Family members were warned not to accept media interviews, not to go to Changsha to look for Xie Yang.</li> <li>(5) Family member's mobile phones and cars were monitored.</li> <li>(6) Residence was confiscated and properties were lost, but there were no relevant legal documents.</li> <li>(7) The case had not yet reached the procuratorate, so the investigation period should be extended.</li> <li>(8) The family could not know the names of the officials responsible to the case.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0531/21991.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0531/21991.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0222/21691.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu3/2022/0222/21691.html</a> <a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0118/21613.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu2/2022/0118/21613.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_14.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_14.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_41.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_41.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/140.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/140.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/202246.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/202246.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_90.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_90.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_67.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_67.html</a>
Huang Simin	Was followed	Being followed by two or three cars all day.	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0325/21777.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0325/21777.html</a>
Jiang Tianyong	Surveillance, implication, threaten wife and parents, forced travel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Guards were set up at all intersections near his home under the pretext of epidemic prevention.</li> <li>(2) His friend Xing Wangli was threatened after visiting him, was arrested and prosecuted for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" after administrative detention. One of the crimes was "visiting human rights lawyer Jiang Tianyong". Xing's wife was warned by the authorities not to associate with Jiang Tianyong, saying that it would cause her troubles.</li> <li>(3) He was not allowed to go to Beijing or leave the country.</li> <li>(4) The authority met with Jiang Tianyong's parents, saying that Jiang Tianyong could be arranged to work locally, but he would continue to be monitored in a shed.</li> <li>(5) He was guarded or taken away by the police during the Winter Olympics and was forced to travel.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0301/21708.html">https://msguancha.com/a/lanmu4/2022/0301/21708.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_12.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/202247.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/202247.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/3_24.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/3_24.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_20.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/02/blog-post_20.html</a>

Related Lawyer/Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Wu Youshui	Controlled action	Centralized isolation on the grounds of epidemic prevention.	<a href="https://msquancha.com/a/m_s_r_d_/2022/0129/21642.html">https://msquancha.com/a/m_s_r_d_/2022/0129/21642.html</a>
Huang Hao	Taken away by the police, denied access to lawyers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) He was taken away by the police for holding a memorial ceremony for the victims of the Urumqi fire, and the place of detention is unknown.</li> <li>(2) Family members and lawyers were rejected to meet him.</li> <li>(3) Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble".</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/blog-post_22.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/blog-post_22.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_26.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_26.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_88.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/01/blog-post_88.html</a>
Lawyer Li (lawyer of Wang Xiaogang)	Illegal search, seizure, slander	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Public Security Bureau designed the "Hongmen Banquet", reprimanded him, demanded illegal search of his mobile phone, attempted to forcibly unlock his mobile phone, illegal supervision, and seizure.</li> <li>(2) Told the family of the client that the meeting was not arranged because the lawyer did not ask for it.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_20.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_20.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_24.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_24.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_15.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_15.html</a>
Liu Xiaoyuan	Controlled action, disappeared	He was stopped at the train station and was not allowed to go to Zhuhai, and then lost contact with the outside world.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_44.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post_44.html</a>
Yu Wensheng	Mental suffer, house arrest, surveillance, was followed, deprivation of financial resources, arrested, illegal search	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The prison authorities did not allow him to see his father one last time.</li> <li>(2) Relatives had to conceal the news of his father's death from him.</li> <li>(3) After he was released, he was placed under house arrest, monitored, followed, and cut off from his income.</li> <li>(4) He was detained by the police for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble".</li> <li>(5) Searching his residence without a search document.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/03/blog-post.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_68.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_68.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_11.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/blog-post_11.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_24.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_24.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_15.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_15.html</a>
Son of You Wensheng	Intergenerational trauma, house arrest	Because his parents were taken away, he was alone at home, and the home and the door were guarded by the police, the outside world could not know his situation.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_24.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/04/blog-post_24.html</a>
Gao Zhisheng	Forced disappeared	He has been forcibly disappeared since August 19, 2017.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/02/blog-post_12.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a>

Related Lawyer/ Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Lawyer who provides free legal advice to the missing	Threaten, restrictions on phone functionality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Requested to quit the service by the local judicial bureau and the police.</li> <li>(2) The WeChat group was closed.</li> <li>(3) The functions of the WeChat account were restricted.</li> <li>(4) Lawyers were prohibited from sending 'red envelopes' in the WeChat group.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/blog-post_5.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/12/blog-post_5.html</a>
Yuan Shanshan (wife of Xie Yanyi)	Restrictions on phone functionality , intergenerational trauma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The mobile phone was controlled, unable to answer the phone, and WeChat was blocked.</li> <li>(2) Her daughter was refused to enroll in school, saying that she could not go to school in the urban area.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_73.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_73.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/709709.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/709709.html</a>
Guo Feixiong (previous name Yang Maodong)	Arrested, disappeared , mental suffer, physical suffer, denial of access to lawyers, slander	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Arrested at the airport, lost contact, and was later formally arrested on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power".</li> <li>(2) His wife, who was suffering from terminal cancer, died of illness when he was arrested, and Guo was prohibited from attending his wife's funeral. He wrote poems in prison for her.</li> <li>(3) Hunger strike, was force-fed, and his health deteriorated.</li> <li>(4) Prevented lawyers from seeing him for six months.</li> <li>(5) The Ministry of Public Security is suspected of fabricating "criminal evidence" by means of intimidation and enforced disappearance.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_44.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/07/blog-post_44.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_99.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_99.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_94.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/06/blog-post_94.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_82.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/blog-post_82.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/2023511.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/2023511.html</a>
Zhang Zhan	Imprison	He has been imprisoned so far for reporting that government officials imprisoned independent journalists and harassed the family members of confirmed cases of COVID-19, and is serving a sentence.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/05/21.html</a>
Peng Yonghe	Detention	Detained by the police for publishing an "Open Letter to Shanghai Municipal Party Committee Secretary Li Qiang and Shanghai Mayor Gong Zheng for Unblocking and Due Diligence" regarding the closure of Shanghai	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_86.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_86.html</a>
Lu Tingge	Excluded, summoned, disqualified from defense	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Zheng Xiaoye, deputy secretary-general of the Shijiazhuang Lawyers Association, removed him from the WeChat group of the "Director of the Law Firm of the City Lawyers Association" without reason.</li> <li>(2) He was summoned and asked to withdraw his application because he was concerned about the "eight-child mother incident" and applied for information disclosure.</li> <li>(3) Before the trial, the court personnel pointed out that the audio and video function of the computer should be turned off, and the camera and speakers should be pasted with tape. After he refused, his was disqualified to defense and the client needed to hire another lawyer within 15 days.</li> </ol>	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/22022420.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/22022420.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_95.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_95.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/22022326.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/03/22022326.html</a> <a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/202215.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/01/202215.html</a>

Related Lawyer/ Family	Category	Details	Sources (in Chinese)
Attorney Peng (Xing Wangli's defender)	Deliberately make him late	Before going to court, he was deliberately scratched by a driver wearing police pants, causing him to be late.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_12.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2022/04/blog-post_12.html</a>
Wen Donghai	Snatched mobile phone, taken away by police	(1) When he went to visit the son of lawyer Yu Wensheng, he was intercepted and his mobile phone was taken away. (2) He was forcibly taken to the police station by the police.	<a href="https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html">https://wqw2010.blogspot.com/2023/05/blog-post_66.html</a>

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