

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments in the 709 Crackdown – a Summary of Cases

(9 July 2015 – 26 June 2017)



A. Torture in the 709 Crackdown

The Chinese government became a member of the United Nations in 1945, and it ratified in 1988 the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

Punishment. In 1998, China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The 709 Crackdown however has manifested that China has not been abide by the above conventions. It has obviously violated the international human rights standards and state obligations.

The 709 Crackdown refers to a massive suppression of human right lawyers and defenders that began on 9 July 2015. By far, 320 rights lawyers, rights defenders and their families have either been interviewed, banned from travelling out of the country, put under house arrest, residential surveillance, formally arrested or enforced disappeared. In the 709 Crackdown, the Chinese authorities, the public security organs in particular, have committed numerous acts of violations of law. They include the abusive usage of state-security-related crimes for arrests and detention, the arbitrary usage of “residential surveillance at designated location” to deprive detainees the rights to meet their families and their defence counsels and the use of media trial. Amongst all, the most outrageous violation has been the use of torture, inhuman or degrading treatments to extract confession.

This report documents the testimonies of victims of torture, inhuman or degrading treatments in the 709 Crackdown that have been received by the China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group (CHRLCG) and also information CHRLCG received from sources deemed credible. This included information of 14 human rights lawyers and rights defenders. Given the constraints in time and resources, CHRLCG has not been able to conduct a more extensive survey. The current findings may represent only tip of the iceberg regarding the issue. This report notes that at least 15 types of torture or inhuman or degrading treatments have been employed by the Chinese authorities against the lawyers or defenders held in the crackdown, of which 10 intended to inflict physical harm (including beating, forced wearing of metal chains/bars that confine victims at stress position for prolonged hours, extended period of

fixation of posture with even the slightest body movement forbidden, extended period of enforced sitting on stacked up stools with legs dangling, electronic shocks, cigarette smoke puffed into eyes and noses of non-smokers, fatigue interrogation, sleep deprivation, deprivation of medical treatment in need, enforced medication and prescription of unknown drugs and deprivation of daily necessities); and 5 working to create psychological and mental detriment (including solitary confinement, social isolation, intimidation, language abuses and enforced psychological counselling). For the current documentation, torture has been used 44 times. It is noted that the authorities have been using “enforced medication” more extensively in the 709 Crackdown when compared to what happened in the past.¹

Multiple government organs, including 6 local level detention centres, 5 local level public security bureaus, 1 local level prison and the “709 taskforce” with unclear background, are known to have applied torture on rights lawyers and rights defenders. Among the 14 victims surveyed in this report, over half confirmed themselves to be tortured during the “residential surveillance at designated location” (RSDL) when they were in a stage of enforced disappearance with a number of their basic rights deprived. The tortures commonly applied during the time of RSDL are: beating, fatigue interrogation, deprivation of sleep, forced medication, solitary confinement.

¹ At least 6 rights lawyers and rights defenders were instructed or forced to take unknown medication provided by the detention centres where they were or apparently by medical staff from neighboring hospital. According to our record, some individuals have developed negative symptoms or reactions, both physically and mentally, after taking the drug. (see details in charts here below)

In some of the cases, prescription was made without pre- examination of the health condition of the victims, in some others; victims were given the drugs allegedly for some disease/ illness that they knew they did not have. But In most of the cases, victims were forced to or instructed to take the drugs, without full knowledge about the drugs and how they would possibly affect their health condition. Situation hence has remained strongly dubious, and on which should warrant an independent inquiry.

Since the drugs provided to different people are reportedly different in shape, colour and dosage size, it is difficult for us to make simple and direct causal relations between the drugs taking and the symptoms noted; it remains difficult to conclude on the types of the drugs and the authorities’ purpose of prescribing them.

Currently, there is no clear provision in international human rights law to prohibit forced medication or to count the act as torture. However, we understand that for many governments, including the EU and in UK for instances, their health authorities do take it as part of the patient’s rights to accept or reject certain medical treatment. The Chinese government’s act of enforcing medication is apparently violating the detained lawyers and defenders’ rights to know and to consent/ decide for medication.

B. Definition of Torture and other Cruel , inhuman or degrading treatment

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the term "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.

C. Types of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatments

i. Statistics

Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman & Degrading Treatments		No. of Victims	Name
Physical harm	Beating	5	Jiang Tianyong (info from 3 rd party source)
			Li Heping
			Yin Xu'an
			Liu Xing (Lao Dao)
			Xie Yang
	Forced to wear metal bar and chain (cuffs and shackles) that restrained position of hands and feet at the same time	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)
			Li Heping
	Long term in stress position, or fixed posture (one case noted 15 hours per day for 2 months, sleep without movement)	2	Li Heping
			Li Shuyun
	Sit on stacked stools with victims legs dangling	1	Xie Yang
	Electric shocks (info from 3 rd party source)	2	Wang Quanzhang
			Li Heping
	Cigarette smoking	1	Xie Yang
Fatigue interrogation/ deprivation of sleep	7	Wu Gan (Tufu)	
		Li Heping	
		Yao Jianqing	
		Liu Xing (Lao Dao)	
		Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping)	
		Xie Yang	
Decline necessary medical treatment	2	Yin Xu'an	
		Zhang Weihong (Zhang Wanhe)	
Enforced medication/	6	Li Heping	

	prescription of unknown medicine)		Liu Xing (Lao Dao)
			Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping)
			Li Chunfu
			Ren Quanniu
			Li Shuyun
	Deprivation of basic daily necessities	4	Wu Gan (Tufu)
			Li Heping
			Yin Xu'an
Xie Yang			
Mental and psychological detriment	Solitary confinement	4	Wu Gan (Tufu)
			Li Heping
			Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping)
			Zhao Wei (Kaola)
	Social isolation	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)
			Xie Yang
	Intimidation	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)
			Xie Yang
	Abusive languages	3	Yin Xu'an
			Yao Jianqing
Xie Yang			
Enforced counselling	1	Wu Gan (Tufu)	
Number of victims in this survey		14	
Total counts of torture recorded in this survey ²		44	

Government organs/ institutions involved:

1. The 709 Taskforce, background unknown
2. Hubei Da'ye Detention Centre

² This refers to the accumulative acts of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment to all victims. For instances, if 3 victims respectively experienced solitary confinement and language abuse, then the counts will be 6. However, as a limitation to this survey, we have not counted if the same torture has been applied multiple times to a same individual.

3. Zhengzhou City #3 Detention Centre
4. Changsha City #2 Detention Centre
5. Tianjin #1 Detention Centre
6. Tianjin #2 Detention Centre
7. Weifang City Detention Centre, Shandong
8. Changsha City Public Security Bureau
9. Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau
10. Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau
11. Shangdong Weifang City Public Security Bureau
12. Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau
13. Ministry of Public Security
14. Shandong Tai'an Prison

ii. Physical harm

i. Beating

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit(s)	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Jiang Tianyong Lawyer Disbarred in 2009	Yes	Unknown	(Info from 3 rd party source deemed credible) He could not stand, and his leg was swollen, suspected to have been beaten. ¹
Li Heping Lawyer	Yes	709 Taskforce (including interrogators Xu Xiaoliang and Zhao)	Officials would slap his mouth if he refused to take the medication. He was slapped in 5-6 occasions. ²
Yin Xu'an HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Hubei Daye Detention Centre	Officials of the Hubei Daye Detention Centre	He was severely beaten up by the same cell inmate Peng Zijian. Yin pressed the emergency button 3 times before staff turned up. They however told him, "you are scum, and are deserved to be beaten." Because he has been punched quite often at his head, the left hand side of his head often aches. ³
Xie Yang Lawyer	No, it took place during his detention at the Changsha #2 Detention Centre	Officials of the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	The detention centre put Xie Yang together with the death rows. Xie got his head injured as they beat him with their chains. ⁴
	Yes	Changsha City Public Security Bureau (including Zhou Lang, Yin Zhuo, Zhuang Xiaoliang)	Xie was kicked, slapped and punched at his head as he refused to cooperate in writing a statement of self-incrimination. ⁵
	Yes	Changsha City Public Security	Xie was once sick. He shivered and sweated. His request for

		Bureau (Ye Yun who has been the team instructor of the 6 th bridget of the public security forces), and an unidentified individual.	medical attention was refused. Instead, Ye Yun ordered an unidentified individual not in uniform to press him against the wall in the cell and slapped him on both sides of his face. He collapsed and stayed half-conscious eventually. ⁶
	No, it took place during his detention at the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Yuan Jin, head of the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Before he was meant to meet his lawyer Zhang Zhongshi, Xie had some clashes with Yuan Jin. Yuan punched him on his head several times. Later Zhang checked that the beaten part of Xie was slightly swollen. ⁷
Liu Xing (Lao Dao) HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Shandong Weifang Detention Centre	Weifang Detention Centre	He was tied up tightly in his hands and legs in fixed posture and put onto a metal chair, by Sun Zaili, the deputy bridget leader in the detention centre, with the help of 7-8 officers plus 4-5 inmates. They pressed him tightly intending to cut his hair and beard. They pressed him so hard that Xie “felt his neck almost broken”. ⁸

ii. Wearing chained metal bars (cuffs and shackles) to fix limbs in stress position

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit(s)	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Wu Gan (Tufu)</p> <p>Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm</p>	No, it took place during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Wu was forced to wear cuffs and shackles fixed by metal bars and chained to confine both hands and legs in stress position; a treatment usually applied on death rows. ⁹
<p>Li Heping Lawyer</p>	No, it took place during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	As a result of his refusal to confess, he was given the captioned treatment on 24-hour basis, consecutively for over a month. ¹⁰

iii. Long term Fixed posture/ Stress position

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit(s)	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Li Heping Lawyer</p>	Yes	709 Taskforce	He was forced to sit on a tall chair which allows his feet to just touch on the ground. He was made to keep such semi-standing position without any movement for 15 hours. ¹¹
<p>Li Shuyun Lawyer, and assistant to lawyer Zhou Shigfeng</p>	No, it took place during her detention at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	Sun Xu of the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	She was punished with standing 16 hours a day, and restrained to a chair for 7 days without any movement allowed. ¹²

iv. Sitting on Stacked up stool with dangling legs

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Xie Yang Lawyer	Yes	Changsha Public Security Bureau (Yin Zhuo, Zhou Yi and Qu Ke)	During the interrogation, Xie was made to sit on stacked up stools with his legs dangling in the air, for 22 hours per day. His leg which was previously injured in a separate incident was seriously swollen as a result. ¹³

v. Electric Shocks (Information from 3rd party source)

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Wang Quanzhang Lawyer	Yes	Unknown	Electric shock that was strong enough to render the victim pass out. ¹⁴
Li Heping Lawyer	Yes	Unknown	Electric shock that was strong enough to render the victim pass out. ¹⁵

vi. Cigarette smoking to irritate the eyes and respiratory system

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Xie Yang Lawyer	Yes	Changsha Public Security Bureau	During the interrogation, 2 public security officers sat next to him on the right and left, each will be smoking 5 cigarettes and blew the fumes into his eyes until his eyes hurt and teared uncontrollably. ¹⁶

vii. Fatigue Interrogation/ Sleep Deprivation

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Wu Gan (Tufu)</p> <p>Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm</p>	<p>No, it took place during his solitary confinement in the detention centre</p>	<p>709 Taskforce (An Shaodong, officer from the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau)</p>	<p>For several consecutive days, An Shaodong forbade Wu Gan to sleep. When Wu was so tired that he could not open his eyes, An ordered the policemen in the detention centre to forcefully open his eyes to face interrogation. At one point Wu was so distraught that he knocked himself against the world.¹⁷</p> <p>An Shaodong drew a line on Wu's bed. If during his sleep, Wu has his blanket slipped outside the line, even for the slightest, the officers in the detention centre would wake him up. In summer, An would turn the air-conditioner to the maximum coldness so that Wu could not sleep.¹⁸</p>
<p>Li Heping Lawyer</p>	<p>Yes, and also in the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>709 Taskforce, and officers at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>Li was forced to be interrogated for long hours without being allowed to sleep.¹⁹</p>
<p>Yao Jianqing HRD</p>	<p>No, it took place during her detention in the Shandong Weifang Detention Centre</p>	<p>Weifang City Public Security Bureau in Shandong</p>	<p>Yao was taken to the interrogation room in the afternoon of 2 July 2015 and was sent back to her cell only on 5 July 2015. The officers took shift every 8 hours. They insulted her with abusive languages. Whenever she felt tired and</p>

			would like to sit back, or close her eyes for a rest, the officers would push her or bang on the table with loud noise to ensure that she could not fall asleep. ²⁰
Liu Xing (Lao Dao) HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Shandong Weifang City Detention Centre.	Officers at the Weifang Detention Centre, and the Weifang City Public Security Bureau, both in Shandong province.	He was interrogated every night at the Public Security Bureau without sleep. Whenever he closed his eyes, the officers at the Public Security Bureau would wake him up. The interrogation lasted till 6 in the morning and he would be taken back to the detention centre where he would be further interrogated by officers there. This has lasted for 14 days. ²¹ Later, he protested by hunger strike; but he was forced fed fluid food by tube. Liu claimed that the forced feeding caused him gastrointestinal hemorrhage. ²²
Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) HRD	Yes	1 officer from the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, 1 from the Hexi branch of the Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau; and 1 from the Public Security Bureau.	He went through similar type of fatigue interrogation. ²³
Xie Yang Lawyer	Yes	Changsha City Public Security Bureau	He was forced to confess for 7 consecutive days with daily interrogation for 22 hours, only 2 hours of rest were

			allowed during that period of time. ²⁴
Sui Muqing Lawyer	Yes	Public security officers from the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau	He was interrogated for 4 consecutive days and nights without allowing to close his eyes. ²⁵

viii. Denied access to medical treatment

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Yin Xu'an HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Hubei Daye Detention Centre	Officers at the Hubei Daye Detention Centre, the Prosecutors' office at the Daye Detention Centre	Yin asked the Daye Detention Centre, and the Prosecutors' Office therein multiple times for medical treatment for his problems including hypertension and heart-ach. But all his requests were denied. For 8 days, he launched a hunger strike to protest. ²⁶ He was taken to the hospital for examination once after being beaten up by the inmates. He was sent back to the detention centre afterwards and was provided with Intravenous injection for 2 days. ²⁷
Zhang Weihong (Zhang Wanhe) HRD	No, it took place during her detention at the Weifang Detention Centre	A medical doctor name Xue (薛) at the Detention Centre	She suffered bronchial asthma with difficulty breathing. Doctor Xue refused to prescribe medicine for her but told her that it was good enough just to drink some water.

ix. Enforced medication/ was provided with unknown medicine

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Li Heping Lawyer</p>	<p>Yes, and also during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>709 Taskforce, and also the officers at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>He was forced to take unknown medicine, and the only reason given was his health was not good. The medicine was in tablet form with amount ranging from 1 to 6 per day, and this continued for 20 months. If he refused to take them, the officers would slap him.²⁸ Li complained the medication rendered him problems of soreness in muscle and temporarily loss of sight.²⁹</p>
<p>Liu Xing (Lao Dao) HRD</p>	<p>No, it took place during his detention at the Taian Prison</p>	<p>Officers at the Taian Prison</p>	<p>He was forced to take 3 white pills per day for 3 months under the “supervision” of his same cell inmates. He knew that he had no history of hypertension, so he sometimes would just spat off the pills. But he complained losing his memory.³⁰</p>
<p>Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) HRD</p>	<p>Yes, and also during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau</p>	<p>He was forced to take medicine on the pretext that the medication would relax his hypertension, and clear his digestive system. He was prescribed 4 tables/ pills every morning (1 red and round in shape; 3 white (1 long, 1 round and 1 polygon); and 2 white and round ones every evening.³¹</p>
<p>Li Chunfu Lawyer</p>	<p>Yes, and also during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>709 Taskforce, Officers at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre</p>	<p>Li was noted having slow response and lost a lot of words and expressions since his release. His family strongly suspected that he was forced to take medication.³²</p>

Ren Qunniu Lawyer	No, it took place at the Chengzhou City #3 Detention Centre	Officers at the Chengzhou City #3 Detention Centre	He was prescribed medicine which was said to treat his hypertension, an illness that he knew he did not have. The authorities sent him the medicine on daily basis but he secretly dump them. ³³
Li Shuyun Lawyer, and assistant to lawyer Zhou Shigfeng	No, it took place at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	Officer Sun Xu at the Tianjin Municipal #1 Detention Centre	She was forced to take medication for 7 months, resulting in muscle soreness and depressive mood. ³⁴

x. Deprivation of basic daily necessities

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Wu Gan (Tufu) Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm	No, it took place during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	He was forbidden to receive money or basic daily necessities from families and was banned from buying his daily necessities in the detention centre. ³⁵
Li Heping Lawyer	Yes	709 Taskforce	He was only allowed some side dish plus two pieces of bun every day, each of the size of an egg. His weight dropped from 77.4 kg to 60.4 kg. ³⁶
Yin Xu'an HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Hubei Da'ye Detention	Hubei Da'ye Detention Centre	He was forbidden to use the RMB700 which his family deposited for his usage in the detention centre.

	Centre		
Xie Yang Lawyer	No, it took place during his detention at the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Officer Yuan Jin of the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Since around March and April 2016, Xie was forbidden to use money sent in for him to buy food. Soon after, he was completely banned from using the money got anything. He suffered constipation for over 2 months due to incomprehensive diet he was taking. ³⁷

Psychological and Mental Detriments

i. Solitary confinement

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Wu Gan (Tufu) Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm	No, it took place during his detention in the detention centre	709 Taskforce	He was made to stay in his cell most of the time, only once in a few months would he have the chance to walk outdoors. He once was kept indoors for over 200 days, without any exposure to sunlight. ³⁸
Li Heping Lawyer	Yes	709 Taskforce	He was put under solitary confinement during the first six months, made to stay in a cell with the strong smell of formaldehyde gas, without any exposure to sunlight. ³⁹
Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) HRD	Yes	Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau Hexi branch office (Officer Liu, and Officer	He was confined to a cell for 4 months without leaving it for one second. Guards were on shift and watched him round the clock. Any bid to protest could easily be twisted as an attempt to assault police. ⁴⁰

		Yan-閔)	
Zhao Wei (Kaola) Lawyer's assistant	Yes	Unknown	She recounted in writing: "(life of) no sound, no writings, no images, cannot speak and cannot walk in normal manner. Our hands, feet and postures were all strictly constrained. Consent would be required for any single move of our limbs. ⁴¹

ii. Language abuses and Insult

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Yin Xu'an HRD	No, it took place during his detention at the Hubei Da'ye Detention Centre	Officer at the Hubei Da'ye Detention Centre	Yin was beaten up by inmate Peng Zijian. He pressed the help button three times before the officer in charge turned up to say "you are scum and deserved to be beaten". ⁴²
Yao Jianqing HRD	No, it took place during her detention at the Weifang Detention Centre in Shandong	Shandong Weifang City Public Security Bureau	During the investigation, she requested the investigating officers to handle the case in accordance to the law and in a civilized manner. The police insulted her in abusive language. ⁴³
Xie Yang Lawyer	Yes	Changsha Public Security Bureau	During the interrogation, two policemen insulted him repeatedly in abusive languages that lasted for long hours; seemingly trying to destroy his will power. ⁴⁴

iii. Social Isolation

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Wu Gan (Tufu) Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm</p>	No, it took place during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Inmates in the same cell were forbidden to talk to him. ⁴⁵
<p>Xie Yang Lawyer</p>	No, it took place during his detention in the Changsha #2 Detention Centre	Officer Yuan Jin of the Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Yuan Jin set the rule that all inmates in the same cell should not speak to Xie Yang or to play cards with him. ⁴⁶

iv. Intimidation

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
<p>Wu Gan (Tufu) Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm</p>	No, it took place at the detention centre when Wu was held in solitary confinement	709 Taskforce (An Shaodong from the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau)	An Shaodong threatened Wu that he would drive his police car to Wu's daughter's school to harass her and to inflict collective punishment his own family so that they would hate him. Another officer said they could break his family and cause them dead. ⁴⁷
<p>Xie Yang Lawyer</p>	Yes	Changsha City Public Security Bureau (Officer Yin Zhuo)	The public security officer threatened Xie, "your wife and kid better watch out when they drive, there are many accidents in this society." Apart from Xie's family, the officer also mentioned Xie's friends. ⁴⁸

	No, it took place during his detention in Changsha #2 Detention Centre	Changsha City #2 Detention Centre	Xie underwent huge pressure when he was warned not to talk about his torture. ⁴⁹
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v. Enforced counselling

Victim	Take place during RSDL	Perpetrators & government unit	Torture & other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
Wu Gan (Tufu) Administrative staff at the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm	No, it took place during his detention at the Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	Tianjin Municipal #2 Detention Centre	He was arranged to be hospitalised, and was made to receive some “excessive and exaggerating” form of psychotherapy which caused him a lot of pressure. The authorities also arranged for two female therapists to “counsel” him, ultimately asking him to confess. ⁵⁰

D. Other Statistics

I. Figures on torture experienced by lawyers and rights defenders detained respectively under RSDL, at the Detention Centres and in Prisons - during the 709 Crackdown 709

Period when torture was administered	Types of torture experienced		No. of victims	Names
RSDL	Physical Harm	Beating	3	Jiang Tianyong
				Li Heping
				Xie Yang
		Long hours/ period fixed posture/ stress position	1	Li Heping
		Stacked	1	Xie Yang

		stools for dangling legs				
		Electric shocks	2	Wang Quanzhang Li Heping		
		Cigarette smoking	1	Xie Yang		
		Fatigue interrogation/ sleep deprivation	4	Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) Xie Yang Sui Muqing Li Heping		
		Forced medication/ unknown drugs	3	Li Heping Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) Li Chunfu		
		Deprivation of basic daily necessities	1	Li Heping		
	Mental & Psychological detriment	Solitary confinement	3	Li Heping Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping) Zhao Wei (Kaola)		
				Intimidation	1	Xie Yang
				Insults & language abuses	1	Xie Yang
Number of torture victims during RSDL (out of the 14 cases documented in this survey):			8			

During detention in detention centres/ prisons	Physical harm	beating	3	Yin Xu'an Liu Xing (Lao Dao) Xie Yang		
				Wearing cuffs and shackles with bars and chains to confine the position of arms and feet/ legs	2	Wu Gan (Tufu) Li Heping
						Long hours/ term in stress position
		Fatigue interrogation/ sleep deprivation	4	Wu Gan (Tufu) Li Heping Yao Jianqing Liu Xing (Lao Dao)		
				Decline	2	Yin Xu'an

		necessary medical treatment		Zhang Weihong (Zhnag Wanhe)
		Forced medication/ unknown drugs	6	Li Heping
				Liu Xing (Lao Dao)
				Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping)
				Li Chunfu
				Ren Quanniu
		Deprivation of basic daily necessities	3	Li Shuyun
				Wu Gan (Tufu)
				Yin Xu'an
	Psycho & mental detriments	Solitary confinement	1	Xie Yang
		Social isolation	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)
		intimidation	2	Xie Yang
				Wu Gan (Tufu)
		Insults & language abuses	2	Xie Yang
	Enforced counselling	1	Yin Xu'an	
				Yao Jianqing
				Wu Gan (Tufu)
Number of torture victims during detention in detention centres and prisons (out of the 14 cases documented in this survey):			11	

II. Perpetrators and government organs involved in the administration of torture to the 709 Crackdown

Perpetrators and government organs	Torture administered		Victims	Names
709 Taskforce (unclear background and identity of individuals)	Physical harm	Beating	1	Li Heping
		Long term / hours fixed posture/ stress position	1	Li Heping
	Fatigue interrogation/ deprivation of sleep	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)	
			Li Heping	
	Enforced medication/ unknown drugs	2	Li Heping	
			Li Heping	
Deprivation of	1	Li Heping		

		basic daily necessities			
	Psycho & mental detriments	Solitary confinement	2	Wu Gan (Tufu) Li Heping	
		Intimidation	1	Wu Gan (Tufu)	
Torture victims of the 709 Taskforce under the current documentation of 14 cases:			3		
Public Security officers (policemen, public security officers)	Physical harm	Beating	1	Xie Yang	
		Stacked stools	1	Xie Yang	
		Cigarette smoking	1	Xie Yang	
		Fatigue interrogation/ sleep deprivation	5	Yao Jianqing	
				Liu Xing (Lao Dao)	
				Gou Hongguo(Ge Ping)	
	Enforced medication/ unknown drugs	1	Xie Yang		
			Sui Muqing		
	Psycho & mental detriment	Solitary confinement	1	Gou Hongguo(Ge Ping)	
		Intimidation	1	Xie Yang	
Insults & language abuses		2	Yao Jianqing		
	Xie Yang				
Torture victims of the public security officers/ policemen under the current documentation of 14 cases:			5		
Individual staff at detention centre	Physical harm	Beating	3	Yin Xu'an	
				Liu Xing (Lao Dao)	
				Xie Yang	
	Wearing cuffs and shackles with bars and chains to confine the position of arms and feet/ legs	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)		
Li Heping					

		Long term / hours fixed posture/ stress position	1	Li Shuyun
		Fatigue interrogation/ sleep deprivation	2	Liu Xing (Lao Dao)
				Li Heping
		Decline necessary medical treatment	2	Yin Xu'an
				Zhang Weihong (Zhang Wanhe)
		Enforced medication/ unknown drugs	4	Li Heping
				Li Chunfu
				Ren Quanniu
				Li Shuyun
		Deprivation of basic daily necessities	3	Wu Gan (Tufu)
				Yin Xu'an
				Xie Yang
	Psycho & mental detriments	Social isolation	2	Wu Gan (Tufu)
				Xie Yang
		intimidation	1	Xie Yang
		Insults & language abuses	1	Yin Xu'an
		Enforced counselling	1	Wu Gan (Tufu)
Torture victims of individual staff at detention centres under the current documentation of 14 cases:			9	
Other perpetrators (staff at Taian Prison)	Physical harm	Enforced medication/ unknown drugs	1	Liu Xing (Lao Dao)
Torture victims of other government organs under the current documentation of 14 cases:			1	

¹ Info from Jin Bianling, wife of Jiang Tianyong 11 May 2017

² Info from Cheng Hai, Dong Qianrong, Li Jinlin, and Li Xiongbin after they visited Li Heping upon his release, 14 May 2017

³ Ling Qilei, defence counsel of Yin Xu'an after their first meeting, 10 May 2016

⁴ Defence counsel of Xie Yang after their meeting July 2016.

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- ⁵ Defence counsel Chen Jiangan, Transcription of Xie Yang’s testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ⁶ Defence counsel Chen Jiangan, Transcription of Xie Yang’s testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ⁷ Defence counsel Zhang Zongshi after meeting Xie Yang, 21 November 2016
- ⁸ Liu Xing “ Weifang case in the 709 Crackdown, the price for non cooperative” 22 June 2017
- ⁹ Defence counsel Yan Xin’s letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ¹⁰ Lawyer Li Fangpin “ Lawyer Li Heping was cuffed and shackled for over a month”, 11 May 2017
- ¹¹ Wang Qiaoling 16 May 2017
- ¹² Li Shuyun, 11 May 2017
- ¹³ Defence counsel Chen Jiangan, Transcription of Xie Yang’s testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ¹⁴ Credible source by China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group 23 January 2017
- ¹⁵ Credible source by China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group 23 January 2017
- ¹⁶ Defence counsel Chen Jiangan, Transcription of Xie Yang’s testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ¹⁷ Defence counsel Yan Xin’s letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ¹⁸ Defence counsel Yan Xin’s letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ¹⁹ Wang Qiaoling 16 May 2017
- ²⁰ Defence counsel Guo Haiyue after meeting Yao Jianqing for the first time 10 May 2016
- ²¹ Liu Xing “ Weifang case in the 709 Crackdown, the power of will” 22 June 2017
- ²² Liu Xing “ Weifang case in the 709 Crackdown, the power of will” 22 June 2017
- ²³ Fan Lili 14 May 2017
- ²⁴ Defence counsel Chen Jiangan, Transcription of Xie Yang’s testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ²⁵ Sui Muqing 16 May 2017
- ²⁶ Defence counsel Ling Qilei after meeting Yan Xu’an for first time 10 May 2016
- ²⁷ Defence counsel Ling Qilei after meeting Yan Xu’an for first time 10 May 2016
- ²⁸ Info from Cheng Hai, Dong Qianyong, Li Jinlin, and Li Xiongbin after they visited Li Heping upon his release, 14 May 2017
- ²⁹ Wang Qiaoling “ Enforced medication on Li Heping during his detention” 11 May 2017
- ³⁰ Zhang Wanhe, 26 May 2017
- ³¹ Gou Hongguo, “ Memory of enforced medication” 14 May 2017
- ³² Defence counsel Zhang Lei after visiting Li Chunfu 15 January 2017
- ³³ Ren Quanniu 15 January 2016
- ³⁴ Li Shuyun 11 May 2017
- ³⁵ Defence counsel Yan Xin’s letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ³⁶ Info from Cheng Hai, Dong Qianyong, Li Jinlin, and Li Xiongbin after they visited Li Heping upon his release, 14 May 2017
- ³⁷ Chen Guiqiu, wife of Xie Yang , 1 December 2016

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- ³⁸ Defence counsel Yan Xin's letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ³⁹ Wang Qiaoling 17 May 2017
- ⁴⁰ Fan Lili, wife of Gou Hongguo, 14 May 2017
- ⁴¹ Zhao Wei "To the 709 companions" 28 April 2017
- ⁴² Defence counsel Ling Qilei after meeting Yan Xu'an for first time 10 May 2016
- ⁴³ Defence counsel Guo Haiyue after meeting Yao Jianqing for the first time 10 May 2016
- ⁴⁴ Defence counsel Chen Jiangang, Transcription of Xie Yang's testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ⁴⁵ Defence counsel Yan Xin's letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ⁴⁶ Info from Xie Yang's wife 1 December 2016
- ⁴⁷ Defence counsel Yan Xin's letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016
- ⁴⁸ Defence counsel Chen Jiangang, Transcription of Xie Yang's testimonies, 18 January 2017
- ⁴⁹ Xie Yang's statement 13 January 2017
- ⁵⁰ Defence counsel Yan Xin's letter of complaint to the Tianjin Municipal Procuratorate 16 December 2016