



CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA

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709 Crackdown: China's Overt Rejection of the Universal Values

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CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA

About the Congressional-Executive Commission on China

The Congressional-Executive Commission on China was established by the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (Public Law No. 106–286) as China prepared to enter the World Trade Organization. The Commission is mandated to monitor human rights and the development of the rule of law in China.

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709 Crackdown: China's Overt Rejection of Universal Values

Introduction

Around July 9, 2015, PRC authorities launched a crackdown, commonly referred to as the “709 Crackdown,” interrogating and detaining over 300 lawyers and rights advocates, many of whom were later convicted on charges such as “subversion of state power.” While lawyers and rights advocates have been targeted by authorities on other occasions, the scale and coordinated nature of the 709 Crackdown indicate a decisive policy shift and regression of reform efforts in several areas, including the legal profession, the judicial system, and due process rights.

The present analysis shows that in the decades before the 709 Crackdown, developments in the legal system and the legal profession were closely tied to official economic policies. It outlines how apparent efforts at liberalization coincided with the official goal of accessing the global economy and how China overtly rejected universal values after it had gained a firm foothold therein. Not only does the 709 Crackdown mark the end of optimism for bottom-up reform efforts, it also illustrates a multitude of violations of fundamental rights, contradicting the commitments that China made in international treaties. [Additional information pertaining to the crackdown is available in the Appendix.]

1980s: Beginning of the Modern Legal System in China

The Chinese Communist Party began to rebuild the legal system in late 1978 following the rule of Mao Zedong, who engendered different political movements that disrupted the functioning of the legal system. Party leaders in the post-Mao era emphasized that socialist modernization required the stability and predictability offered by a robust legal framework. Among the first of such efforts was the passage of the [*PRC Criminal Law*](#) and the [*PRC Criminal Procedure Law*](#) in July 1979, both of which were nonexistent until that point. The criminal procedure law provided for some protection, at least on paper. These included mandatory judicial

review of death sentences, the principle of public trial, the requirement of a warrant for arrest, and the right to legal counsel.

In 1982, the National People's Congress adopted the fourth [constitution of the PRC](#), which superseded the 1978 version and continues to be in force in 2025, as modified by subsequent amendments. The 1982 constitution removed revolutionary language, separated Party and government functions, and provided for elements of rule-based governance such as constitutional supremacy, equality before the law, and the right to legal defense.

The rehabilitation of the legal profession, however, was circumscribed by state control. Private practice did not exist initially, as lawyers were defined as “state legal workers” whose role included propagandizing the socialist legal system, according to the 1980 [PRC Provisional Regulations on Lawyers](#). As state functionaries supervised by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), lawyers were primarily focused on international commerce in support of the Party's economic reform policies. As the private sector expanded, authorities adjusted their management approach, including by instituting a legal examination system and establishing the All China Lawyers Association (ACLA) in 1986. Lawyers were prohibited from independently forming associations and were required to join the ACLA, a de facto extension of the MOJ, and which is primarily responsible for supervising lawyers' conduct. Contemporaneously, authorities rolled out a program, initially in Beijing and Shenzhen municipalities, that created operationally and financially independent entities known as “cooperative law firms.” With increased professionalization and autonomy, the legal profession continued to grow. Between 1986 and 2001, 140,000 individuals obtained qualification to practice law, averaging about 9,300 a year. In comparison, only 1,134 people passed the bar exam in 1986.

1990s: Economic Liberalization and Legal Reform amid Rights Abuses

As part of its effort to access the global economy, China signed several international treaties to show its commitment to upholding international law. In July 1986, the PRC

government applied for admission to the predecessor of the World Trade Organization (WTO)¹ and shortly thereafter signed the [*Convention against Torture*](#).² This gesture apparently had little bearing on the PRC government's actual practices, as shown in part by the violent suppression of the 1989 Tiananmen protests. With heightened concern over China's human rights abuses and the 1989 crackdown, the U.S. Government initially conditioned its trade relations on improved human rights practices; this policy, however, was reversed in 1994. Observers saw a retrogression of political rights in China, including the imprisonment of activists, suspension of prison access discussions, and heightened repression in ethnic minority areas.

In light of ongoing rights violations, some civil society groups and policymakers argued that WTO accession should be tied to concrete improvements in human rights and democratic governance in China. Possibly as an attempt to address these demands, China signed the [*International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*](#) (ICESCR) in October 1997 and the [*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*](#) (ICCPR) in October 1998, signaling its commitment to be bound by international rights norms. While this symbolic act was persuasive to some people at the time, the PRC government continued to engage in systematic rights violations, as pointed out in a 2017 CECC hearing titled "[The Broken Promises of China's WTO Accession](#)." Rights violations did not abate after China joined the WTO in December 2001, and the ICCPR remains unratified as of 2025.

Despite ongoing rights violations, PRC authorities took steps to modernize the legal system in order to facilitate their economic development agenda. Demand for legal professionals expanded following the Party's decision to develop a "socialist market economy" in 1992, prompting an increase in the number of institutions offering legal education—from over 40 in the early 1980s to over 200 in the early 1990s. In 1993, the Ministry of Justice increased the frequency of bar exams from once every two years to once a year, which in part contributed to the number of lawyers doubling to 90,000 between 1992 and 1995.

¹ The WTO's predecessor is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

² The full title the "Convention against Torture" is the "Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment."

The [*PRC Lawyers Law*](#), passed in 1996, was a milestone in professionalizing and liberalizing the legal profession within the confines of the socialist system. The law imposed formal legal education and examination requirements, thereby standardizing lawyers' qualifications. Importantly, the law shifted lawyers' fiduciary duty from the state to the client and defined them as "legal professionals," as opposed to "state legal workers." In criminal cases, Article 28 of the law codified a lawyer's duty to "present . . . materials and arguments to prove that a criminal suspect is innocent or is less guilty than charged, or that his criminal responsibility should be reduced or relieved" Inherent in the law, however, was the tension between lawyers' fiduciary duty to their clients and their obligation to advance the socialist legal order. This tension would later be manifested in the 709 Crackdown when the Party acted to take back the little autonomy that had been granted to lawyers.

Other legislative actions of note included the revisions of the [*PRC Criminal Procedure Law*](#) in 1996 and the [*PRC Criminal Law*](#) in 1997. Among other things, the revised criminal law introduced the principle of legality (i.e., no crime without law), clarified sentencing guidelines, abolished the "counterrevolutionary" offense, and defined crimes endangering state security in more detail. For the criminal procedure law, relevant amendments include the following:

- The principle of presumption of innocence was codified for the first time.
- The right to legal representation was expanded to start as early as the first interrogation, rather than at the commencement of prosecution.
- Lawyers were authorized to collect evidence and to access and copy the case file.
- The law added or clarified procedures such as the right to contest the evidence and offer a closing argument.

The first five-year reform plan of the Supreme People's Court (SPC), published in 1999, further emphasized that criminal procedural rules must be strictly complied with. Some scholars observed, however, that incorporating these adversarial formalities did little to change the entrenched expectation in the judicial system that convictions be secured, thereby frustrating lawyers' efforts to defend their clients effectively. Furthermore, as the 709 Crackdown showed, these procedural safeguards were disregarded especially in cases that authorities deemed political.

2000s: Qualified Optimism for Legal Reform and Rights Advocacy

With the Party leadership's [stated willingness](#) to “expand orderly participation by citizens and ensure lawful democratic elections by the people,” the 2000s began with qualified optimism for reforms, as suggested by a series of official acts and rights advocacy efforts, including the following:

- In 2001, the Supreme People's Court, relying on the constitutional right to education, determined that a victim of identity theft was entitled to recover damages from the perpetrator, who had used the stolen identity and test scores to gain admission to a business school. While this determination signaled the possibility of litigants being able to assert constitutional rights in courts, the SPC withdrew the decision in 2008 without providing a reason.
- In June 2003, the State Council abolished the “custody and repatriation” (*shourong qiansong*, 收容遣送) system established in 1982, which authorized law enforcement officials to remove migrant workers and homeless people from urban areas. The official act came after the National People's Congress (NPC) had received over 20 petitions for constitutional review. One of these submissions was made by legal scholars Yu Jiang (俞江), Teng Biao (滕彪), and Xu Zhiyong (许志永), who argued that the State Council exceeded its authority because only the NPC could pass a law to restrict citizens' personal liberty, a right protected by the PRC Constitution. This case became a landmark success in the rights advocacy movement, offering a morale boost to young legal professionals.
- In April 2004, the Wuhu Intermediate People's Court in Anhui province ruled in favor of an applicant who was denied a civil service position because a test showed that he was a hepatitis B carrier. While the applicant ultimately was not hired (because the position had been given to someone else) and while the court did not decide the case on constitutional grounds, the case set a precedent for judicial review of government actions.
- In 2003, Xu Zhiyong and Nie Hailiang (聂海良) ran as independent candidates in the local people's congress election in Beijing municipality. Despite lacking Party support and not being on the official ballot, they successfully relied on a legal provision that

allowed nominations to be made by recommendation from at least 10 individuals. Xu and Nie won the election in which 23 other independent candidates also were able to participate. That same year, Yao Lifa (姚立法), who since 1998 had been a delegate in Qianjiang municipality, Hubei province, ran as an independent candidate but lost his bid for reelection. The fact that all 31 other independent candidates lost prompted Yao to petition the NPC to launch an investigation into potential unfair practices.

- In 2004, the NPC amended the *PRC Constitution*, declaring that “the state shall respect and protect human rights.” Despite uncertainty regarding the PRC Constitution’s enforceability, the amendment represented an aspirational declaration.

Reverend Wang Yi (王怡) characterized the 2000s as “the beginning of the New People’s Rights Movement (新民权运动),” a title which would later become the Rights Defense Movement (维权运动). Many participants in the movement were not part of the intellectual elite, with some, such as Chen Guangcheng (陈光诚), belonging to a group termed “barefoot lawyers,” or legal advocates without a law degree. In comparison with previous democratic movements, such as the 1989 student protests, the Rights Defense Movement was largely pushed by activists who were concerned not with completely overhauling the system, but rather with advocating for specific rights already guaranteed within the current system. As Xu Zhiyong explained, he and other legal reformers “hope[d] to work in a constructive way within the space afforded by the legal system [to bring about] concrete but gradual change”³

Said gradual change, however, was at times reversed, as illustrated by the closure of two organizations co-founded by Xu Zhiyong. These organizations focused on promoting constitutional reforms and providing legal assistance on issues such as arbitrary detention, forced evictions, public health, worker rights, and electoral activities. Both organizations eventually ceased operation: One of them was deregistered due to state security concerns, and the other was

³ Erik Eckholm, “Petitioners Urge China to Enforce Legal Rights,” *New York Times*, June 2, 2003, <https://perma.cc/PH4G-PA3U>.

accused of tax evasion (despite being non-profit) and was ordered to pay a substantial fine. Subsequently in 2012, Xu launched the New Citizens Movement (新公民运动), but its core members, including Xu, Ding Jiaxi (丁家喜), and Zhao Changqing (赵常青), were sentenced to prison terms in 2014.

Frustrated by the lack of genuine rule of law and constitutional governance, legal scholars including Zhang Zuhua (张祖桦) and Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波) in 2008 led the drafting of the constitutional reform manifesto known as “[Charter 08](#).” Initially signed by over 300 individuals and later joined by many more, Charter 08 “calls not for ameliorative reform of the current political system but for an end to some of its essential features, including one-party rule, and their replacement with a system based on human rights and democracy.”⁴ Authorities, as threatened by the goals of the charter, launched a nationwide investigation to “root out the organizers.” Liu was sentenced in 2009 to 11 years in prison and later died in 2017 before completing the prison term.

2010s: Overt Rejection of Human Rights and Democratic Principles under Xi Jinping

The rejection of universal values became an ideologically coherent position under Xi Jinping. Though initially kept as an internal matter, this stance was publicly asserted through actions like the 709 Crackdown. After taking office in 2012, Xi Jinping developed his security-focused policies as informed by external unrests including the Jasmine Revolution that began in late 2010. In a leaked 2013 internal Party document titled “Communiqué on the Current State of the Ideological Sphere” (commonly known as [Document No. 9](#)), Party leadership rejected constitutional democracy, universal values, and other elements essential to democratic governance as being at odds with socialism, the Party’s ideological foundation. Viewing “Western values” as an incitement to color revolutions in China, the Party essentially treated the promotion of democracy and human rights as a security threat.

⁴ Perry Link, “China’s Charter 08,” *ChinaFile*, January 15, 2009, <https://perma.cc/U93N-73SB>.

Security concerns were renewed after the widespread protests in Hong Kong and Taiwan in 2014, which prompted authorities to tighten ideological control, including by prohibiting universities from covering Western values in the curriculum. About a month before the 709 Crackdown, in June 2015, state-run news outlet *People's Daily* ran a page dedicated to criticizing color revolutions and arguing how a democratic system could not be transplanted to China.

Authorities perceived people involved in collective efforts, including peaceful advocacy, as potential agents for a color revolution. In sentencing rights advocate Wu Gan (吴淦)—who received eight years in prison in the 709 Crackdown—the Tianjin No. 2 Intermediate People's Court cited a March 2014 incident in which lawyers and rights advocates organized a protest outside a detention facility, known as a “legal education base” (*fazhi jiaoyu jidi*, 法制教育基地), in Jiansanjiang, Jiamusi municipality, Heilongjiang province. The court wrote—

Sharing the view of “toppling the wall,” lawyers, “citizens,” and petitioners connected with one another on [social media platform] WeChat. In every case, it is the lawyers who initially provoked trouble and rushed to the scene. “Citizens” and petitioners followed up and continued to sensationalize and escalate the situation. This became a standard mode of operation. The purpose was to subvert the existing legal system and topple the Communist Party's leadership in order to carry out a “color revolution” and “peaceful transformation.”

The demand made by the protesters was in fact much narrower in scope—they had gathered to ask for the release of four rights lawyers and nine other people who had advocated for Falun Gong practitioners detained at the facility. Their advocacy was not frivolous, as it led to the closure of the facility and the termination of several officials; but Party authorities apparently saw the coordinated citizen efforts as a political threat.

The Party's security concern extended to religious practitioners, as shown by the prosecution of underground church leader Hu Shigen (胡石根) who was sentenced to seven years and six months in prison. Authorities accused Hu of using religious activities as a platform to plant subversive ideas in the minds of lawyers and petitioners who were dissatisfied with the political system. One of the people who the prosecution said was influenced by Hu was Gou

Hongguo (勾洪国), whose advocacy addressed unlawful land acquisition and residence demolition carried out by government officials.

An alleged coconspirator of Hu Shigen in the “criminal syndicate” was lawyer Zhou Shifeng (周世锋), the head of the Fengrui Law Firm. Authorities published Zhou’s case as a model case and as a warning to others:

The public trial of the case in accordance with the law has drawn three bottom lines for the lawyers: First, no one is allowed to use their status as a lawyer or use a law firm as a platform to sensationalize cases, attack the socialist system, or engage in activities that endanger state security. Second, no one is allowed to use their status as a lawyer to plan, instigate, or organize relevant interest groups to interfere with or undermine the normal social order. Third, no one is allowed to use their status as a lawyer to teach or instruct parties to interfere with normal judicial activities.⁵

The authors of the model case did not describe any specific act that Zhou had committed; rather, they considered the promotion of democratic values to be inherently criminal as a divisive tactic used by anti-China forces.

709 Crackdown: Subversion of Universal Values

The 709 Crackdown can be viewed as the Party’s overt rejection of human rights and democratic principles. In addition, the crackdown lays bare the Party’s subversion of the following universal rights enshrined in international treaties.

Arbitrary Detention and Restrictions on Personal Liberty

- PRC authorities imposed lengthy prison terms on lawyers and others for their peaceful rights advocacy, a violation of the ICCPR’s protection against arbitrary detention. Authorities employed plainclothes individuals (who may or may not have been

⁵ Translation is obtained from—William A. Farris, “State Prosecutions of Speech in the People’s Republic of China,” vol. 1, 2022.

government employees) to conduct surveillance on targets even after they had completed prison terms. For example, the wife of lawyer Jiang Tianyong (江天勇) in 2019 [reported that](#) “20 or so government-hired minders watch Jiang Tianyong around the clock outside his parents’ house. Surveillance cameras were installed, and a shack was built for the guards at the entrance of the alley leading to the family premises.”

Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, and Home

- By pressuring landlords and school administrators, authorities indirectly carried out forced evictions and involuntary termination from schools, which substantially disrupted the normal lives of 709 victims and their family members despite the lack of any criminal liability on their part. For example, in 2016, police ordered kindergartens in Shijingshan district, Beijing municipality, to not accept Wang Guangwei, the son of lawyer Wang Quanzhang (王全璋). When Guangwei began primary school, police again exerted pressure on school officials, resulting in him being forced out of school again.

Violation of Right against Self-Incrimination through Televised Confessions

- During his detention that began in 2015, rights advocate Zhai Yanmin (翟岩民) confessed on national television on three occasions admitting to wrongdoing and discrediting his colleagues. In 2016, Lawyer Wang Yu (王宇) also gave a televised confession in which she denounced fellow lawyer Zhou Shifeng and pledged loyalty to the PRC government. Both of them confessed under duress. In particular, Zhai later revealed that he was forced to read from a script after officials deprived him of sleep in solitary confinement and had threatened to harm his son.

Denial of Legal Counsel and Retaliation against Lawyers

- Victims of the 709 Crackdown were routinely denied adequate access to legal counsel, and their lawyers also faced persecution, including license revocation and criminal prosecution. In the case of Xie Yanyi (谢燕益) and Liu Sixin (刘四新), authorities pretextually claimed that both had fired the lawyers retained by their families and had hired new lawyers. In denying them legal counsel, authorities also prevented them from accessing the case files, creating an additional lawyer of opacity.

- Lawyer Li Jinxing (李金星), whose office was raided during the crackdown, had his law license revoked in 2019 in part because he protested a court’s decision enjoining him from copying the case file of his activist client Guo Feixiong (郭飞雄). Li was well-known within the legal profession as having successfully overturned several wrongful convictions.
- Likewise, lawyer Li Yuhan (李昱函), was sentenced to a lengthy prison term in October 2023, over six years after her initial detention in 2017 and over two years after her trial. Although the official charges were unrelated to her legal practice, those familiar with the case believed authorities prosecuted her in retaliation for having represented Wang Yu and other defendants in what they deemed to be politically motivated cases.

Torture

- One of the most egregious rights violations that 709 Crackdown victims suffered was torture. Despite a [2012 amendment](#) to the *PRC Criminal Procedure Law* prohibiting torture and the obligations under the *Convention Against Torture*, PRC officials reportedly subjected multiple detainees to torture for the purpose of extracting confessions.
 - Family members of rights lawyer Li Chunfu (李春富) reported that he returned home in January 2017 in a severely altered physical and mental state, exhibiting paranoia and schizophrenic behavior as well as having damage to his neck and spine. Li told his wife that authorities had drugged him daily for the first portion of his detention.
 - According to a 2017 report, lawyers Wang Quanzhang and Li Heping (李和平) had been tortured by electric shock to the point of fainting during the period they spent in a form of legalized incommunicado detention known as “residential surveillance at a designated location” (RSDL). Li Heping’s wife also said that authorities had forcibly medicated Li for 22 months with a drug that caused “muscle pains, lethargy, and blurred vision” and shackled him for a month in such a way that he could not stand upright. Other reports from this past year described

additional instances in which authorities administered medication as a means of torture.

- In January 2017, Xie Yang (谢阳) told his lawyers that during the portion of his detention spent under RSDL, authorities deprived him of sleep, interrogated him for periods of over 20 hours, forced him to sit on stacked stools, punched him, kicked him, and kneed him in his abdomen and lower extremities on multiple occasions. Xie noted that officials carried out these actions directly under the camera in the room to avoid being recorded. Xie also identified over 20 officials who participated in his abuse and revealed that officials repeatedly pressured him to confess and to keep quiet about his torture. Xie said in a letter that he reported the torture to two procurators, but they did not make a record of it.

Genuine Constitutional Reform Needed for Rights Protection

Since the Reform and Opening Up era in the 1980s, legal reforms in China were focused primarily on facilitating economic developments. Reforms in criminal justice were either disingenuous or poorly implemented, especially in cases deemed political. The 709 Crackdown represents a breach of the commitments made in international human rights treaties and one of the first steps taken by the Party in asserting its supremacy under Xi Jinping's leadership. While lawyers and rights advocates were intent on protecting people's basic rights, the Party saw their efforts as a political threat. Not only were these lawyers and rights advocates effective in sparking public discourse on social issues, thereby diluting the Party's influence in this space, they proceeded on the premise that personal rights took precedence over official actions. Potentially exposing the Party to challenges within the court system and beyond, rights lawyers were cracked down on for refusing to serve as instruments of the state.

Following the 709 Crackdown, the Party asserted its exclusive leadership in the 2018 constitutional amendment, which represented a step backward in constitutional governance because the Party—and by extension Xi Jinping—is in effect placed above the law. The 2018 amendment is the opposite of what Liu Xiaobo and others advocated for in Charter 08; that is, removal from the PRC Constitution of provisions that are inconsistent with the principle of popular sovereignty. Given that democracy and human rights are intertwined, unless the Party's

political power is rendered non-exclusive, there is little chance that legal professionals will have any positive impact on rights protection going forward.

At the tenth anniversary of the 709 Crackdown, global advocacy efforts should continue to denounce ongoing rights violations perpetrated by the Chinese Communist Party and curb the spread of authoritarian ideals around the world.

Appendix

This appendix consists of three tables and one map.

- Table I pertains to persons who were detained during the crackdown.
- Table II pertains to persons who were taken in for questioning.
- Table III pertains to persons who were otherwise affected by the crackdown.
- The map represents the geographic distribution of people affected by the crackdown, as determined by the place of initial detention or where substantial harassment took place.

While non-exhaustive, the tables represent the Commission's best effort to provide comprehensive information on those affected by the 709 Crackdown. Selected datapoints are summarized as follows:

- A total of 298 individuals were detained, questioned, or otherwise harassed by PRC authorities.
- Of them, 64 were female, and 232 were male (the sex of two individuals was unknown).
- 141 individuals were lawyers.
- 21 individuals were held under a form of incommunicado detention known as "residential surveillance at a designated location ("RSDL").
- At least 17 individuals were reported to have been beaten or tortured.
- 14 individuals were sentenced to prison terms, ranging from one to eight years.

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

Table I: Persons Detained

1	Bao Longjun	包龙军	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-09-2015	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion"; arrested for suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	N	August 2016				After release, was kept under tight surveillance and unable to seek employment
2	Chen Taihe	陈泰和	Academic	M	Guangxi	07-13-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	08-22-2015		Only able to meet with lawyer once during detention	Placed under residential surveillance after release	
3	Ding Hongfen	丁红芬	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-15-2015		N	N	07-16-2015				
4	Duan Qixian	端启宪	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-15-2015	Summoned on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	07-16-2015				In December 2015, attempted to sue public security personnel for detaining him during a June 4 strike; his suit was refused for "harming state security"
5	Feng Zhenghu	冯正虎	Activist	M	Shanghai	07-10-2015	Summoned for "intentionally disturbing public order by other means"	N	N	07-11-2015			As of October 2015, barred from leaving the country for reason of national security	

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
6	Gao Yue	高月	Assistant to Lawyer Li Heping	F	Beijing	07-20-2015	Detained in RSDL on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" and "inciting subversion of state power"; arrested on suspicion of "helping destroy evidence"	01-08-2016	N	April 2016		In August 2015, officials refused lawyer's requests to meet with Gao		
7	Ge Yongxi	葛永喜	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-11-2015		N	N	07-11-2015			In August 2015, barred from leaving country for reason of harming state security. In August 2017, censured by Guangzhou Law Association for 709 involvement	In June 2016, pressured by local justice bureau to withdraw from corruption case
8	Geng Caiwen	耿彩文	Activist	F	Hunan	07-27-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," later changed to criminal detention	N	N	09-10-2015				In March 2018, administratively detained for 15 days on suspicion of "disturbing order in a public place"
9	Gou Hongguo (Ge Ping)	勾洪国 (戈平)	Activist	M	Tianjin	07-10-2015	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of 'picking quarrels and provoking trouble'; charge later changed to "inciting subversion of state power"; sentenced on "subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	08-05-2016 3 years	08-05-2016				In May 2017, Gou Hongguo's wife stated that Gou Hongguo, who is in poor health, was denied ability to seek medical treatment in Beijing

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

10	Guo Chunping	郭春平	Activist	M	Guangdong	Aug 2015		N	N	08-28-2015			On August 28, 2015, was forcibly returned to Henan	
11	Guo Yuhao (Dai Shiqiao)	郭予豪 (戴仕桥)	Activist	M	Beijing	07-14-2015		N	N	unknown				
12	He Yanyun	何延运	Paralegal	M	Guangdong	07-22-2015		N	N	07-22-2015			Upon detainment in July, punched in ears, chest, and abdomen. On August 14, summoned again by police	
13	Hu Shigen	胡石根	Activist	M	Beijing	07-10-2015 07-11-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; placed under RSDL for "inciting subversion"; arrested on "subversion of state power"; sentenced on same charge	01-08-2016	08-03-2016 7 years & 6 months	03-26-2023			Denied medical parole multiple times	
14	Huang Liqun	黄力群	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained as part of crackdown on Beijing Fengrui Law Firm staff	N	N	unknown				
15	Huang Yanming	黄燕明	Activist	M	Guizhou	07-14-2015		N	N	07-15-2015				In November 2015, forcibly "travelled" by local authorities. In December 2017, kept in a hotel for over 10 days by local authorities. In December 2022, forcibly "travelled" by authorities"

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

16	Huang Yongxiang (Nanfang Laotou)	黄永祥 (南方老头)	Activist	M	Guangdong	08-28-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	09-29-2015		Unable to meet with lawyer due to suspicion of "harming state security"		In September 2017, was criminally detained under suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disturb public order"; he was later released on bail. In April 2018, was criminally detained on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in May 2018, was released on bail
17	Huang Xi	黄熹	Activist	F	Guangdong	08-28-2015	Criminally detained	N	N	09-06-2015				
18	Jia Qi	佳期	Roommate of Zhao Wei	F	Beijing	07-10-2015		N	N	07-10-2015				
19	Jiang Jianjun	姜建军	Activist	M	Liaoning	07-12-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	08-18-2015				
20	Lai Rifu	赖日福	Activist	M	Guangdong	09-09-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	09-29-2015				In September 2019, was criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in October 2019, was released on bail
21	Li Chunfu	李春富	Lawyer	M	Beijing	08-01-2015	Detained in RSDL; arrested on charge of "subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	N	January 2017	Drugged daily and displayed signs of schizophrenia upon release			
22	Li Fawang	李发旺	Activist	M	Shanxi	07-11-2015		N	N	07-13-2015				

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

23	Li Heping	李和平	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of "subverting state power." Sentenced to 3 years in prison, suspended for four years and four years of post-release deprivation of political rights	01-08-2016	04-28-2017 3 years	May 2017	Reports of torture and ill-treatment in custody			
24	Li Shuyun	李姝云	Lawyer	F	Beijing	07-10-2015	Arrested on suspicion of "subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	N	04-08-2016	Made to stand for 16 consecutive hours; forced to take medications			
25	Li Xiangyang	李向阳	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-15-2015	Summoned on suspicion of "blackmail and extortion"	N	N	07-15-2015				
26	Li Yanjun	李燕军	Activist	M	Shandong	06-15-2015	Detained for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order" in support of Xu Yonghe and "picking quarrels and provoking troubles"	07-23-2015	09-08-2017 2 years & 5 months	10-06-2017				Detained July 10, 2019 on "suspicion of picking quarrels and provoking troubles"; released September 27. Arrested again on June 25, 2021, and released after hunger strike on July 7, 2021. On June 4 , 2025 died due to ineffective treatment of illness.
27	Liu Jinlian (Liu Yajie)	刘金莲 (刘亚杰)	Activist	F	Guangdong	08-28-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	09-29-2015				

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
28	Liu Shihui	刘士辉	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-11-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "intentionally disturbing public order"	N	N	07-12-2015				
29	Liu Sixin	刘四新	Legal Assistant	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels," then placed under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion"; arrested for "subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	N	09-29-2016				
30	Liu Xiaoyuan	刘晓原	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Taken away by police and disappeared for three days	N	N	07-2015			Threatened with disbarment	
31	Liu Xing	刘星	Activist	M	Shandong	06-15-2015	Detained and later indicted on charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	06-21-2016	12-28-2016 2 years	05-25-2017	Experienced forced confession and forced to take drugs.			In 2018, along with his fiance Zhang Wanhe, forcibly "traveled" by authorities.
32	Liu Yongping (Lao Mu)	刘永平 (老木)	Activist	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; later arrested for "subverting state power"	01-08-2016	N	08-22-2016				

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
33	Lu Guoying	陆国英	Activist	F	Jiangsu	11-04-2016	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of "disrupting court order"	11-05-2016	07-22-2020 1 year	04-27-2017	Subjected to long-term fatigue interrogation, hunger, intimidation, and freezing		On April 25, 2018, her case was changed to "picking quarrels and provoking trouble." From January to April 2019, detained for exposing conditions of court and RSDL. In 2019, summoned three more times by Gusu District Protectorate and Fenqiao PSB	
34	Luo Xi	罗茜	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-10-2015		N	N	unknown				
35	Miao Jie	苗杰	Lawyer	F	Henan	unknown		N	N	unknown				
36	Monk Wangyun (Lin Bin)	望云和尚 (林斌)	Buddhist Monk & Activist	M	Sichuan	07-10-2015	Detained under RSDL at secret location for "inciting subversion". Released on bail under house arrest in Tianjin and then Ziguo Temple in Fujian	January 2016	N	07-24-2018				
37	Ou Biaofeng	欧彪峰	Activist	M	Hunan	07-13-2015		N	N	07-13-2015				In December 2020, administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; later that month detained under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power." In June 2021, criminally detained on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power." In December 2022, sentenced to 3 years 6 months in prison and 3 years suspension of political rights. In September 2024, released

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
38	Pang Kun	庞琨	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-13-2015		N	N	07-14-2015				In February 2020, summoned on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," reportedly concerning a joint letter inquiring about Li Wenliang
39	Ren Naijun	任迺俊	Activist	M	Shanghai	07-12-2015		N	N	07-12-2015				In February 2017, detained for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," and then transferred to a psychiatric hospital "to continue his detention." After seeking political asylum in June 2018, family harassed by police in China
40	Ren Quanniu	任全牛	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-11-2015	Detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	08-05-2016			Forced by Public Security Bureau to write repentance in order to be granted bail	
41	Shen Aibin	沈爱斌	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-28-2015	Summoned on suspicion of "disturbing public order"	N	N	07-29-2015			On 07-30-2015, detained again; on 07-31-2015, detained under RSDL	In April 2016, criminally detained on suspicion of "intentional assault," released under RSDL; in September 2016, arrested for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," sentenced in May 2017 to between 1 year and 2 years, 6 months, released in February 2019; in June 2021, detained again, released on bail in July 2021
42	Sui Muqing	隋牧青	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-10-2015 07-11-2015	Detained for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; placed under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"	N	N	01-10-2016				Has been harassed, interrogated, detained and banned from traveling

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
43	Tang Zhishun	唐志顺	Activist	M	Myanmar	10-06-2015	Detained for helping Bao Zhuoxuan fleeing China following his parents' detention; Arrested for "organizing others to illegally cross the national border"	05-04-2016		12-2016			On October 10, police searched his home; Wife and daughter fled to the United States.	
44	Wei Defeng	魏得丰	Legal Assistant	M	Hunan	07-11-2015		N	N	unknown				
45	Wang Cheng	王成	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	07-12-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	07-13-2015				
46	Wang Fang	王芳	Accountant	F	Beijing	07-10-2015		N	N	01-07-2016				
47	Wang Fang	王芳	Activist	F	Hubei	07-28-2015	Administratively detained, later changed to criminal detention on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; arrested on same charge	09-14-2015	07-18-2017 3 years	06-11-2018				
48	Wang Fazhan	王法展	Activist	M	Shanghai	07-14-2015		N	N	07-14-2015				

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	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
49	Wang Mingxian	王明贤	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-14-2015		N	N	07-14-2015				In October 2016, detained in an undisclosed location
50	Wang Qiaoling	王峭岭	Wife of Li Heping	F	Beijing	08-06-2015	Summoned on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	08-06-2015				
51	Wang Quanzhang	王全璋	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained for "picking quarrels" charges; formally arrested or "subverting state power"; put on trial and sentenced for subversion charge	01-08-2016	01-28-2019 4 years & 6 months	04-05-2020	Reports of torture and ill-treatment in custody		Wang Quanzhang and wife (Li Wenzu) and son have been evicted and forced to move	
52	Wang Yu	王宇	Lawyer	F	Beijing	07-09-2015	Detained under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; arrested on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"	01-08-2016	N	08-01-2016	Forced to confess guilt under torture and threats to her son			After release, was kept under tight surveillance and unable to seek employment
53	Wei Peng	魏鹏	Activist	M	Hubei	07-27-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	August 2015				
54	Wei Xiaobing (Gujia Guage)	卫小兵 (孤家寡哥)	Activist	M	Guangdong	08-25-2015	Criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	09-29-2015				In July 2017, criminally detained on suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order"; in August 2017, was released on bail

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

55	Wen Donghai	文东海	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-12-2015	Summoned on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	07-13-2015				In June 2018, disbarred
56	Wu Gan (a.k.a., "Super Vulgar Butcher")	吴淦 (屠夫)	Activist	M	Jiangxi	05-19-2015	In May 2015, detained and held in administrative detention for protesting outside Jiangxi High People's Court; In July 2015, charged with "picking quarrels and provoking trouble“ and "inciting subversion of state power" later changed to "subervsion of state power"	07-03-2015	12-26-2017 8 years	05-18-2023	Spent 200 days without access to daylight, kept chained, forced to take medicine			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
57	Xie Yang	谢阳	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-11-2015 07-13-2015	Placed under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power" and "disturbing court order." Arrested and indicted on charges of "inciting subversion of state power" and "disrupting court order." Convicted but not sentenced	01-08-2016	N	05-08-2017	Faced beatings, sleep deprivation, death threats, and denial of proper food, water, and medical care	Changsha City Public Security Bureau rejected his lawyer's request to meet with him	Forced to confess guilt under threat of harm to daughter	As of May 2017, travel restricted. In January 2022, detained on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in February 2022, arrested on same charge
58	Xie Yanyi	谢燕益	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-10-2015 07-12-2015	Detained under "coercive criminal measures" for being part of a "major criminal gang" of lawyers and advocates. Arrested on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"	01-11-2016	N	01-05-2017	Physical and mental torture: forced sitting, sleep deprivation, solitary confinement, and beatings			Family was still controlled by the authorities and was prevented from leaving the country. The three minor children were also refused passports by the authorities
59	Xie Yuandong	谢远东	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained in RSDL on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" and "inciting subversion of state power"	N	N	January 2016		In August 2015, officials refused lawyer's requests to meet with Xie		

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
60	Xing Qingxian	幸清贤	Activist	M	Myanmar	10-06-2015	Detained for helping Bao Zhuoxuan fleeing China following his parents' detention; Arrested for "organizing others to illegally cross the national border"	05-06-2016		12-2016			On October 8, police seized his computers, cameras and CDs; Wife He Juan fled to the United States.	
61	Xu Lin	徐琳	Artist	M	Hunan	08-13-2015		N	N	08-14-2015				In September 2017, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in December 2018, sentenced on the same charge to 3 years in prison; in September 2020, released. In May 2024, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; formally arrested on the same charge later on
62	Xu Zhihan	徐知汉	Activist	M	Shandong	07-11-2015	Taken and detained in Henan	N	N	07-14-2015			On July 24, detained under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; later released. On August 28, brought in for questioning by authorities	

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
63	Yao Jianqing (a.k.a., "Little Lamb")	姚建清 (小羊羔)	Activist	F	Shandong	06-15-2015	In June 2015 detained and then arrested on an unknown date in 2015; In 2016, sentenced on charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	2015	2016 2 years	06-04-2017	Kicked and punched by police during lengthy interrogation.			
64	Yao Qin	姚钦	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-14-2015		N	N	07-14-2015				
65	Yang Qinheng	杨勤恒	Activist	M	Shanghai	07-14-2015		N	N	07-14-2015				
66	Yin Xu'an	尹旭安	Activist	M	Hubei	07-28-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; later changed to criminal detention	Y	05-27-2017 3 years & 6 months	12-27-2018	Beaten and deprived medical attention			In June 2019, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in July 2019, formally arrested; in July 2021, sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in prison; in November 2023, released on completion of sentence. Has reported since that surveillance cameras have been installed around his home
67	You Feizhu	游飞翥	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	07-10-2015, 07-28-2015	Administratively detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	N	N	06-04-2015				

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
68	Yu Wensheng	余文生	Lawyer	M	Beijing	08-06-2015		N	N	08-07-2015	Kept in handcuffs for 24 hours, including in the restroom		Summoned for questioning 07-09-2015 and 07-20-2015	In January 2018, held in RSDL under charge of "inciting subversion of state power" and "obstructing official business"; in April 2018, arrested on both charges; in June 2020 sentenced to 4 years prison for "inciting subversion" without a lawyer present; in March 2022, released upon completion of his sentence. In April 2023, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking troubles"; in May 2023, formally arrested on the same charge; in October 2024, sentenced to three years prison for "inciting subversion of state power"
69	Zhai Yanmin	翟岩民	Activist	M	Beijing	06-15-2015	Detained on suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order"; Indicted on "subversion of state power"	01-2016	08-02-2016 3 years, suspended 4 years		Torture and forced sitting.			On September 25, 2017 was detained and sat in an interrogation chair for 24 hours
70	Zhang Kai	张凯	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-11-2015	Placed under RSDL, detained for "stealing, spying into, purchasing, or illegally providing state secrets or intelligence" to foreign actors and "disturbing social order"			03-23-2016				

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
71	Zhang Wanhe (a.k.a., Zhang Weihong)	张皖荷 (张卫红)	Activist	F	Shandong	06-15-2015	Detained on suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disturb social order", later arrested on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"	07-23-2015	12-29-2016 1 year & 8 months	01-23-17				In 2018, along with her fiance Liu Xing, forcibly "traveled" by authorities.
72	Zhao Mo	赵末	Activist	M	Beijing	07-21-2015	Taken and detained in Shandong	N	N	07-25-2015				In August 2016, forcibly removed by authorities from Tianjin close to the date of the trial of Qu Yanmin, Hu Shigen, and Zhou Shifeng
73	Zhao Wei ("Kaola")	赵威 (又名考拉)	Legal Assistant	F	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; arrested on suspicion of "subversion of state power." Released on bail under strict conditions	01-08-2016	N	07-07-2016	Lawyer reports Zhao was abused in prison			In September 2016, remained under strict police control with movement and communications restricted
74	Zhen Jianghua	甄江华	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-10-2015		N	N	07-11-2015				In September 2017, taken and held incommunicado; later held under RSDL; in March 2018, formally arrested on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in December 2018, sentenced to 2 years in prison on same charge; in November 2019, released on completion of sentence

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details					Notes			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Date Summoned / Detained	Detention & Charge	Arrest	Sentence	Date of Release	Torture	Legal Counsel	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

75	Zheng Enchong	郑恩宠	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-11-2015		N	N	07-12-2015			Home raided three times	
76	Zheng Jianhui	郑建慧	Activist	F	Tianjin	07-12-2015		N	N	07-12-2015				
77	Zhou Lixin	周立新	Lawyer	M	Guizhou	07-12-2015		N	N	unknown				As of 2019, difficulty in transferring law firms and disbarment concerns
78	Zhou Shifeng	周世锋	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015	Detained in July and later formally arrested on charges of "subversion of state power." Convicted for subversion, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment	01-08-2016	08-04-2016 7 years	09-14-2022				As of May 2023, remained under surveillance by authorities, with phone and WeChat monitored

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

Table II: Persons Taken in for Questioning

1	Bao Haiying	包海英	unknown	F	Beijing	07-18-2015			
2	Cai Ying	蔡瑛	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-14-2015		Barred from leaving country	
3	Chang Boyang	常伯阳	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
4	Chen Jiangang	陈建刚	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-13-2015 07-14-2015			
5	Chen Jianguo	陈建国	Activist	M	Guizhou	07-14-2015			
6	Chen Jinxue	陈进学	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-13-2015			In June 2017, rated "incompetent" in annual inspection likely in connection to civil rights cases he worked on
7	Chen Keyun	陈科云	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-13-2015			In September 2018, threatened with revocation of law license for "dishonesty"
8	Chen Nanshi	陈南石	Lawyer	M	Hunan	unknown			
9	Chen Ronggao	陈荣高	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-13-2015			
10	Chen Wuquan	陈武权	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-14-2015		Barred from leaving country	In 2017, suppressed in attempt to aid village protestors opposed to environmental destruction. In February 2018, lured by police and criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in January 2019, sentenced to five-year prison term on charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" along with other village activists; in February 2023, released upon completion of sentence
11	Chen Xuemei	陈学梅	Lawyer	F	Fujian	07-13-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

12	Chen Zongyao	陈宗瑶	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	07-11-2015			
13	Cheng Hai	程海	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-13-2015		Refused police's request for questioning	In 2018, license to practice law revoked
14	Cheng Weishan	程为善	Lawyer	M	Jiangsu	07-23-2015 08-26-2015			
15	Cui Xiaoping	崔小平	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	unknown			
16	Dai Zhenya	戴振亚	Activist	M	Fujian	07-12-2015 07-20-2015			In December 2019, detained in RSDL under suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in June 2020, released on bail
17	Ding Yu'e	丁玉娥	Activist	F	Shandong	07-15-2015			
18	Du Yanlin	杜延林	Activist	M	Beijing	07-14-2015			
19	Fan Yonghai	范永海	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-18-2015			In September 2016, detained during the Suzhou crackdown
20	Feng Bin	冯斌	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015			
21	Feng Yanqiang	冯延强	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-12-2015		Forced to leave his law firm because of representation of Wang Yu	In December 2015, lawyer license was seized while applying to a new law firm
22	Fu Jianbo	付剑波	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	07-11-2015			
23	Fu Yonggang	付永刚	Lawyer	M	Shandong	unknown			
24	Ge Wenxiu	葛文秀	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-12-2015			
25	Gong Lei	巩磊	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-12-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
26	Gu Xiaofeng	顾晓峰	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-13-2015			In February 2017, detained in RSDL and house was searched as part of the Suzhou crackdown; in August 2017, released
27	Gu Yimin	顾义民	Lawyer	M	Jiangsu	07-16-2015 07-24-2015			In September 2016, detained in RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in January 2017, released on bail
28	Guo Xiongwei	郭雄伟	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-11-2015			
29	Han Lei	韩蕾	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-16-2015			
30	Hao Shu'e	郝淑娥	Activist	F	Beijing	07-17-2015			In September 2019, criminally detained; later arrested under the charge of "extortion and blackmail"; as of September 2021, still criminally detained
31	He Wei	何伟	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	unknown			
32	He Yanyun	何延云	Paralegal	M	Guangdong	07-12-2015	Beaten		
33	Hou Shuai	侯帅	Activist	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
34	Hu Cheng	胡诚	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-13-2015			In November 2016, taken away and placed under residential surveillance for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"
35	Hu Guiyun	胡贵云	Lawyer	F	Beijing	07-18-2015			
36	Hu Linzheng	胡林政	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-11-2015		Authorities installed software on his phone	
37	Huang Chaohui	黄朝晖	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-15-2025			
38	Huang Minpeng	黄敏鹏	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-16-2025			In January 2016, administratively detained for five days. In September 2017, criminally detained for 37 days on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
39	Huang Simin	黄思敏	Lawyer	F	Hubei	07-12-2015		Travel restricted	
40	Huang Yijie	黄义杰	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-14-2015			
41	Huang Yuzhang	黄雨章	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-14-2015			In May 2017 and March 2018, preemptively suppressed by local National Security Brigade from protesting
42	Huang Zhaoyun	黄昭云	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-16-2015			In June 2017, forced by local Shenzhen police to leave for Hunan. In June 2019, administratively detained for 10 days for speech on Twitter
43	Huang Zhiping	黄智平	Activist	M	Hunan	07-14-2015			
44	Huang Zijing	黄子敬	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-18-2015			
45	Ji Hongbing	吉红兵	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-16-2015			In February 2020, held for 24 hours at a police station to be questioned concerning a comment he had made on a post about the Covid pandemic
46	Ji Laisong	姬来松	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
47	Jia Pin	贾楦	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-23-2015			
48	Jiang Chun	江淳	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-14-2015			
49	Jiang Tianyong	江天勇	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015			In November 2016, administratively detained; in December 2016, detained under RSDL on suspicion of "illegally possessing state secrets" and "illegally providing state secrets overseas"; in May 2017, arrested; in November 2017, sentenced to 2 years in prison on charge of "inciting subversion", which, under condition of being tortured, he confessed to in August 2017; in February 2019, released. As of May 2023, unable to obtain passport for international travel
50	Jiang Yongji	蒋永继	Lawyer	M	Gansu	unknown		Disbarred	

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
51	Lan Wuyou	蓝无忧	Activist	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
52	Lei Dengfeng	雷登峰	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	unknown			
53	Li Dawei	李大伟	Activist	M	Gansu	07-10-2015			In January 2020, barred from leaving country
54	Li Dongmei	李冬梅	Activist	F	Beijing	07-20-2015			
55	Li Fangping	李方平	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-11-2015 07-12-2015		Barred from leaving country	
56	Li Guisheng	李贵生	Lawyer	M	Guizhou	unknown			In August 2022, allegedly being framed by police
57	Li Tiantian	李天天	Lawyer	F	Shanghai	unknown			In 2017, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"
58	Li Tingting (Li Maizi)	李婷婷 (李麦子)	Activist	F	Beijing	07-15-2015			
59	Li Weiguo	李维国	Actvisit	M	Guangdong	07-13-15			
60	Li Xuehui	李学惠	Activist	M	Beijing	07-10-2015 07-13-2015 07-26-2015			In June 2017, detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in July 2017, released. In September 2017, after making videos mocking Xi Jinping, criminally detained for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in December 2018, sentenced to 1 year 8 months in prison on same charge, In October 2024, criminally detained for creating and publishing rights protection videos
61	Li Xuezheng	李学政	Activist	M	Shanghai	07-15-2015			
62	Li Yuhan	李昱函	Lawyer	F	Liaoning	unknown			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

63	Li Weida	李威达	Lawyer	M	Hebei	07-10-2015			
64	Li Zhengran (Lin Guohui)	李铮然 (林国辉)	Activist	M	Hunan	07-16-2015			In March 2018, detained in Beijing on suspicion of petitioning
65	Liang Lanxin	梁澜馨	Lawyer	F	Hebei	07-10-2015			
66	Liu Hao	刘浩	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-23-2015			
67	Liu Jinbin	刘金滨	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-11-2015			
68	Liu Jinxiang	刘金湘	Lawyer	F	Shandong	unknown			
69	Liu Lianhe	刘连贺	Lawyer	M	Tianjin	unknown			
70	Liu Shuqing	刘书庆	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-14-2015		Forbidden to represent lawyer Li Heping	
71	Liu Sifang	刘四仿	Activist	M	Guangdong	08-14-2015			In September 2017, taken into custody in Hunan, transported to Guangzhou and criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble." In October 2017, released on bail. In August 2020, Liu, who had fled to the U.S., said authorities forcibly evicted his family from the home they were renting
72	Liu Weiguo	刘卫国	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-10-2015			
73	Liu Wenhua	刘文华	Lawyer	M	Yunnan	07-11-2015			
74	Liu Zhengqing	刘正清	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	unknown		Barred from leaving country for reason of harming state security	In January 2019, disbarred for defense statements made in court
75	Long Jinxu	龙锦旭	Activist	M	Fujian	07-13-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

76	Long Langben	龙浪奔	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-14-2025			
77	Lu Qiumei	卢秋梅	Activist	F	Shandong	07-12-2015			
78	Lu Zhenping	陆镇平	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-13-2015			
79	Lu Zuoyu	陆祚钰	Activist	F	Fujian	07-12-2015			In October 2019, administratively detained for 9 days, after which he was criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in December 2019, formally arrested on same charge; in March 2021, sentenced to 1 year 8 months prison
80	Lü Fangzhi	吕方芝	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-11-2015			
81	Lü Shang	吕上	Activist	M	Beijing	07-14-2015			
82	Lü Zhoubin	吕州宾	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	07-11-2015			
83	Luo Ming	罗鸣	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-15-2015			
84	Luo Yaling	罗亚铃	Activist	F	Chongqing	07-12-2015 07-20-2015			In June 2016, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in July 2016, released on bail
85	Ma Lianshun	马连顺	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
86	Ma Wei	马卫	Lawyer	M	Tianjin	07-10-2015			
87	Meng Meng	孟猛	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-11-2015			
88	Mo Qianli	莫千里	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-12-2015			
89	Murong Xuecun	慕容雪村	Activist	M	Beijing	07-17-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
90	Ni Yulan	倪玉兰	Barefoot Lawyer	F	Beijing	07-12-2015 07-23-2015			In April 2017, Ni Yulan and her family were violently evicted from their home
91	Pan Xidian	潘细佃	Activist	M	Fujian	07-12-2015 07-14-2015		Had door surveilled 24/7 by police, lost his job	In November 2018, detained for refusing to delete Twitter account. In November 2019, summoned and questioned for 20 hours after posting on Twitter political cartoons by Chinese dissident Rebel Pepper
92	Pang Xinxiang	庞信祥	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-15-2015			
93	Qin Lei	秦雷	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-11-2015			
94	Qin Chenshou	覃臣寿	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-18-2015			
95	Qin Yongpei	覃永沛	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-10-2015			In May 2018, disbarred. In October 2019, criminally detained on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power"; in December 2019, formally arrested on same charge; in March 2023, sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years' deprivation of political rights on same charge; in October 2024, released upon completion of sentence
96	Qu Hua	瞿华	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-13-2015			In September 2019, fined and administratively detained for 7 days for filing petitions
97	Shan Lihua	单利华		F	Jiangsu	07-14-2015			In November 2015, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"
98	Shan Yajuan	单亚娟	Activist		Heilongjiang	07-31-2015			
99	Shi Fulong	石伏龙	Lawyer	M	Hunan	unknown			
100	Shu Xiangxin	舒向新	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-12-2015 07-14-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
101	Su Shaoliang	苏少凉	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-15-2015			
102	Su Shangwei	苏尚伟	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-17-2015			
103	Tan Aijun	谭爱军	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-15-2015			In April 2016, refused permission to leave the country on suspicion of "harming national security." In August 2018, refused permission to leave again
104	Tang Tianhao	唐天昊	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	07-22-2015		Barred from leaving country	
105	Tian Weidong (a.k.a. Jin Youyuan)	田卫东 (金友园)	Activist	M	Beijing	07-14-2015			
106	Wang Aizhong	王爱忠	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-13-2025			In May 2021, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in July 2021, formally arrested on same charge; in May 2023, sentenced to 3 years in prison; in May 2024, released on completion of sentence
107	Wang Debang (original name: Wang Zhijing)	王德邦 (本名王治晶)	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-15-2015			In May 2022, along with wife, arrested and disappeared
108	Wang Haijun	王海军	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-10-2015 07-13-2015			In May 2017, kidnapped by local police while representing a Falun Gong practitioner; later released
109	Wang Jinbo	王金波	Activist	M	Beijing	07-22-2015			
110	Wang Lei	王磊	Lawyer	M	Henan	07-31-2015			In October 2017, had his personal freedom restricted for several hours while preparing a case for a Falun Gong client

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

111	Wang Peng	王鹏	Artist	M	Beijing	unknown		Authorities threatened to have him institutionalized in a mental hospital	In August 2018, his artist studio was declared to be unlawfully constructed, and he faced forced relocation
112	Wang Quanping	王全平	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-12-2015 07-14-2015			
113	Wang Wanqiong	王万琼	Lawyer	F	Sichuan	unknown			
114	Wang Weihua	王卫华	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-15-2015			
115	Wang Xiaoli	王小俐	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-14-2015			
116	Wang Xueming	王学明	Lawyer	M	Shandong	unknown			
117	Wang Yuqin	王玉琴	Lawyer	F	Shandong	unknown			
118	Wang Zongyue	王宗跃	Lawyer	M	Guizhou	07-16-2015			
119	Wang Liao	汪廖	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	07-13-2015			
120	Wen Yu	闻宇	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-13-2015			
121	Wu Bin (Xiucai Jianghu)	吴斌 (秀才江湖)	Activist	M	Zhejiang	07-15-2015	Beaten		In November 2016, removed by police from Shenzhen to Zhejiang for spreading "false information." In December 2017, administratively detained for 10 days for "inappropriate speech." In December 2018, administratively detained for 13 days for his speech on the internet. In March 2020, Twitter account forcibly deleted by the Zhuzhou prefecture, Hunan authorities
122	Wu Gaoxing	吴高兴	Activist	M	Zhejiang	07-15-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
123	Wu Hui	吴晖	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-14-2015 07-25-2015			
124	Wu Kuiming	吴魁明	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	07-12-2015			
125	Wu Liangshu	吴良述	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	07-16-2015			In June 2016, beaten by police in Qingxiu district court, Nanning municipality for refusing to hand phone over
126	Wu Wenjian (Liusi Baotu)	武文建 (柳丝暴徒)	Artist	M	Beijing	07-13-2015			
127	Wu Zhenqi	吴镇琦	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	unknown			
128	Xiao Fanghua	肖芳华	Activist	F	Guangdong	07-16-2015			
129	Xiao Yuhui	肖育辉	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-13-2015 07-14-2015			
130	Xiang Li	向莉	Activist	F	Beijing	07-12-2015		Barred from leaving country	
131	Xiong Dongmei	熊东梅	Lawyer	F	Shandong	unknown			In November 2017, roughly treated by law enforcement and had devices confiscated and searched
132	Xiong Wei	熊伟	Lawyer	M	Shandong	unknown			
133	Xu Guijuan	许桂娟	Lawyer	F	Shandong	07-12-2015			
134	Xu Juan	许娟	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-14-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
135	Xu Xilian	许习莲	Activist	F	Jiangxi	07-11-2015			
136	Xu Yan	许艳	Wife of Lawyer Yu Wanshan	F	Beijing	07-20-2015			In 2018, criminally detained on suspicion of "obstruction of justice"; in 2020, sentenced to four years prison on the charge of "inciting subversion of state power"; in 2022, released upon completion of sentence. In April 2023, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in May 2023, formally arrested on the same charge; in October 2024, sentenced to one year and nine months imprisonment on the charge of "inciting subversion of state power"; in January 2025, released upon completion of sentence
137	Xu Zhengbiao (Jiang Chun)	许正彪 (江淳)	Author	unknown	Jiangsu	07-14-2015		On 07-25-2015, authorities came to door again	
138	Xu Dejun	徐德军	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	unknown			
139	Xu Hongwei	徐红卫	Lawyer	M	Shandong	unknown			
140	Xu Wenshi	徐文石	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-10-2015 07-11-2015 07-25-2015			In May 2017, detained in RSDL under suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" in relation to the Suzhou crackdown; in August 2017, officially arrested for the same crime
141	Xu Xiangrong	徐向荣	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-14-2015			
142	Xu Yonghai	徐永海	Activist	M	Beijing	07-16-2015			In January 2021, seniority allowance for his pension cancelled due to being an "anti-revolutionary" and "bed element"
143	Xu Zhong	徐忠	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-10-2015			
144	Xue Rongmin	薛荣民	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-11-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
145	Yang Jinzhu	杨金柱	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-11-2015 07-15-2015			In May 2018, disbarred
146	Yang Mingkua	杨名跨	Lawyer	M	Yunnan	unknown			
147	Yang Xuan	杨璇	Lawyer	F	Hunan	unknown			
148	Yao Minfu	么民富	Lawyer	M	Hebei	07-15-2015			
149	You Jinxu	尤锦旭	Activist	M	Fujian	07-13-2015			
150	You Jingyou	游精佑	Activist	M	Fujian	07-13-2015			
151	You Minglei	游明磊	Activist	M	Fujian	07-13-2015			
152	You Yuping	游豫平	Activist	M	Fujian	unknown			
153	You Zhonghong	游忠洪	Brother of You Feizhu (Chongqing)	M	Chongqing	07-14-2015			
154	Yu Quan	于全	Lawyer	M	Sichuan	unknown			
155	Yu Huaiqian	余怀谦	Activist	M	Zhejiang	07-17-2015			
156	Yu Mingwen	俞明文	Activist	M	Sichuan	08-28-2015			
157	Yuan Li	袁立	Activist	F	Beijing	07-10-2015			
158	Yuan Yulai	袁裕来	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	unknown			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment

159	Yue San (Zhengzhou Third Brother)	岳三 (郑州三哥)	Activist	M	Henan	07-15-2015			In October 2017, prohibited from travelling to Beijing to see a doctor during the meeting of the 19th National People's Congress
160	Zeng Weichang	曾维昶	Lawyer	M	Yunnan	07-11-2015			
161	Zhang Hai	张海	Lawyer	M	Shandong	unknown			
162	Zhang Jiankang	张鉴康	Lawyer	M	Shaanxi	07-11-2015			
163	Zhang Junjie	张俊杰	Lawyer	M	Henan	unknown			
164	Zhang Lei	张磊	Lawyer	M	Jiangsu	07-11-2015			
165	Zhang Tingyuan	张庭源	Lawyer	M	Chongqing	unknown			
166	Zhang Wei	张维	Activist	M	Guangxi	07-16-2015			
167	Zhang Weiyu	张维玉	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-10-2015			
168	Zhang Xiuqin	张秀琴	Activist	F	Jiangsu	07-13-2015			
169	Zhang Xuezhong	张雪忠	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-11-2015			In April 2019, disbarred. In May 2020, taken away by police for 24 hours after posting an open letter online calling for constitutionalism
170	Zhang Yujuan	张玉娟	Lawyer	F	Hunan	unknown			
171	Zhang Zhongshi	张重实	Lawyer	M	Hunan	07-21-2015			

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
172	Zhao Changdong	赵长东	Activist	M	Jiangsu	07-17-2015			In June 2016, briefly detained for supporting the release of Ye Yunfei, who was detained for commemorating the anniversary of the Tiananmen Massacre
173	Zhao Yonglin	赵永林	Lawyer	M	Shandong	07-13-2015			
174	Zhong Jinhua	钟锦化	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	07-14-2015 07-15-17		On 08-11-2015, held for two hours at airport with son	
175	Zhong Ying	钟颖	Lawyer	F	Shanghai	07-11-2015			
176	Zhou Guohuai	周国淮	Pastor	M	Shanghai	07-16-2015			
177	Zhou Shichen	周石臣	Activist	M	Guangdong	07-11-2015			
178	Zhou Ze	周泽	Lawyer	M	Beijing	07-19-2015			In January 2021, administratively punished with 1 year suspended law license for promulgating a video of his client being tortured by law enforcement
179	Zhou Zhichao	周志超	Lawyer	unknown	Henan	07-30-2015			
180	Zhu Jinhui	朱金辉	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	unknown			
181	Zhu Yingming	朱应明	Lawyer	M	Jiangsu	07-10-2015, 07-20-2015			
182	Zhuang Daohe	莊道鹤	Lawyer	M	Zhejiang	07-14-2015			
183	Zou Lihui	邹丽惠	Lawyer	F	Fujian	07-11-2015			In November 2015, detained for 15 days on suspicion of "disturbing order in a court" after she had attempted to file a suit against a judge

	Name		Personal Details			Legal Details	Notes		Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation / Relationship	Sex	Location	Time Questioned	Torture?	Other 709 Impacts	Harassment
184	Zou Wei	邹巍	Activist	M	Zhejiang	07-16-2015			In November 2023, detained for nine days for calling for information concerning the death of Sun Lin. In July 2024, detained for commemorating the death of Liu Xiaobo; in August 2024, formally arrested for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"
185	Zuo Peisheng	左培生	Lawyer	M	Beijing	unknown			

	Name		Personal Details			Relation to Lower/Activist?		Manner of Harssment			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation	Sex	Location	Connection	Relationship	Time of Harassment	Legal	Personal	Harassment

Table III: Persons Otherwise Affected by the Crackdown

1	Bao Zhuoxuan	包卓轩	Student	M	Inner Mongolia	Wang Yu	Son	10-06-2015	Barred from leaving country and passport confiscated; taken away by Chinese officials in Mongla, Myanmar while attempting to flee. Not formally charged; kept under de facto house arrest with relatives	Remained under tight surveillance after return to China; travel banned, eventual allowance to Australia	In January 2018, allowed to travel to Australia following Wang Yu's confession on state television
2	Dong Xuan	董璇	unknown	F	Beijing	Ni Yulan	Daughter	07-12-2015, 07-23-2015		Threatened by police	In April 2017, violently evicted from her home along with her mother Ni Yulan
3	Fan Lili	樊丽丽	unknown	F	Beijing	Wife	Gou Hongguo			Held for five hours by ten people claiming to be police officers; instructed to move home	
4	Ge Jueping	戈觉平	Activist	M	Jiangsu	N/A	N/A	07-14-2015		Police surrounded home for 52 days but did not take him away. Afterwards, travel restricted within country	In November 4, 2016, detained under RSDL on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power" in relation to the Suzhou crackdown; In June 2020, sentenced to 4 years 6 months in prison on same charge; in August 2021, released
5	Hu xx	胡 xx	unknown		Hunan	unknown	unknown	07-09-2015	Sent back to Hunan from Dongguan, Guangdong by National Security Bureau		
6	Huang Bin	黄宾	Activist	M	Beijing	N/A	N/A	07-21-2015	Authorities from Jiangxi came to Beijing looking for Huang		
7	Jiang Yuanmin	蒋援民	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	N/A	N/A	07-15-2015	Authorities questioned his neighbors three times. Disbarred	Fled to Hong Kong to avoid targeting	
8	Li Guobei	李国蓓	Lawyer	F	Beijing	N/A	N/A	09-06-2015	Barred from leaving country for the reason of national security		
9	Li Jiamei	李佳美	N/A	F	Henan	Li Heping	Daughter	08-17-2015	Barred from leaving the country		Starting in March 2023, regularly followed when leaving the house

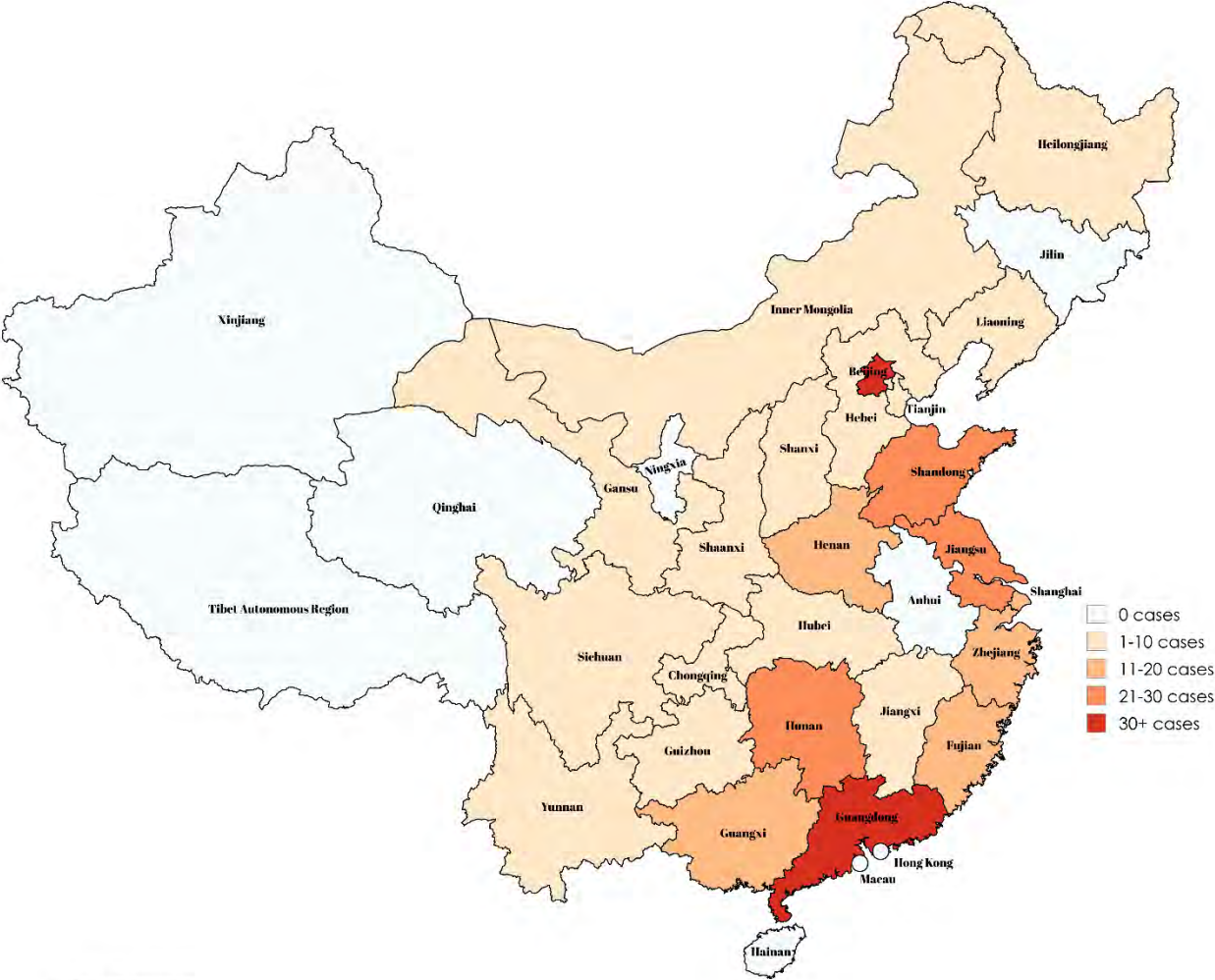
	Name		Personal Details			Relation to Lower/Activist?		Manner of Harssment			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation	Sex	Location	Connection	Relationship	Time of Harassment	Legal	Personal	Harassment
10	Li Jinxing (Wu Lei)	李金星 (伍雷)	Lawyer	M	Beijing	N/A	N/A	07-10-2015	Office raided by police		In August 2019, disbarred for speech online
11	Li Junquan	李浚泉	Lawyer	M	Liaoning	N/A	N/A	unknown	Authorities came to his door to question him, but he refused them		In 2016, authorities demanded that he remove his name from a joint letter calling for the resignation of the head of the Ministry of Justice
12	Li Xiaoling	李小玲	Activist	F	Beijing	N/A	N/A	07-15-2015	Authorities searched for her in her home and someone else's home		In June 2017, detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble" reportedly related to her protest near Tiananmen Square, reported abuse while in custody; in July 2017, released on bail but kept on watch in a guesthouse; in late July 2017, escaped to Beijing; in September 2017, arrested for violating her bail conditions, reported denial of medical treatment; in December 2018, released on bail
13	Li Zeyuan	李泽远	N/A	M	Henan	Li Heping	Son	08-17-2015	Barred from leaving the country		In 2019, refused a passport for the reason of being a "person subject to an exit ban"
14	Liang Xiaojun	梁小军	Lawyer	M	Beijing	N/A	N/A	08-20-2015	Barred from leaving the country for the reason of national security		In November 2021, disbarred
15	Liu Di	刘荻	Activist	F	Beijing	N/A	N/A	unknown			
16	Liu Hui	刘辉	Activist	M	Guangdong	N/A	N/A	07-13-2015	Forced by authorities to return to Shaanxi		In or around May 2017, disappeared; released in May 2019 after serving a 2-year prison term
17	Pan Lu	潘露	Teacher	M	Jiangsu	N/A	N/A	07-18-2015	Visited by authorities		
18	Quan Yushun	权玉顺	Activist	F	Heilongjiang	Xu Chunhe	Mother	Aug 2015	Detained in nursing home in Harbin, returned to Qing'an on August 9		
19	Si Weijiang	斯伟江	Lawyer	M	Shanghai	N/A	N/A	08-11-2015	Barred from leaving the country		

	Name		Personal Details			Relation to Lower/Activist?		Manner of Harssment			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation	Sex	Location	Connection	Relationship	Time of Harassment	Legal	Personal	Harassment
20	Sun Shihua	孙世华	Lawyer	F	Guangdong	Sui Muqing	Wife	07-15-2015		Pressured by authorities to write a letter encouraging Sui Muqing to confess to crimes	In September 2018, surrounded and beaten by police, forced to strip while representing a client
21	Ms. Tong	佟女士	unknown	F	Tianjin	Wang Yu	Mother	unknown		As of 2019, still under surveillance by authorities	
22	Wang Fulei (Fisherman)	王福磊 (渔夫)	Activist	M	Guangdong	N/A	N/A	07-11-2015, 07-15-2015	Forced twice to leave Shanghai		
23	Wang Qiushi	王秋实	Lawyer	M	Heilongjiang	Wang Quanzhang	Defense lawyer	01-10-2016	Detained under RSDL reportedly for defense of Wang Quanzhang; in February 2016, released on bail		
24	Wu Xinfa	吴鑫发	Activist	M	Hubei	N/A	N/A	07-27-2015	On July 27, called and warned by police for participation in action to support the arrested activist Wu Gan		
25	Wu Youshui	吴有水	unknown	M	Zhejiang	N/A	N/A	unknown			
26	Xiao Yong	肖勇	Activist	M	Hunan	N/A	N/A	unknown			
27	Yan Wenxin	燕文薪	Lawyer	M	Guangdong	N/A	N/A	08-21-2015	Barred from leaving the country		
28	Yang Zaixin	杨在新	Lawyer	M	Guangxi	N/A	N/A	07-14-2015	Authorities came to his door		
29	Yuan Guozhi	袁国枝	unknown		Guangdong	N/A	N/A	unknown			
30	Zhao Fengxia	赵风侠	unknown	F	Tianjin	Bao Longjun	Mother	unknown			
31	Zhao Zuoyuan	赵作媛	Activist	F	Shandong	N/A	N/A	07-21-2015	Authorities came to her door to talk		In August 2017, kidnapped by authorities and detained for 1 day. In October 2017, kidnapped by authorities and detained for 17 days. In November 2019, criminally detained on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble"; in December 2019, formally arrested; in December 2021, sentenced to 4 years 6 months on same charge; in April 2024, released

	Name		Personal Details			Relation to Lower/Activist?		Manner of Harssment			Post-709 Incidents
	Name	名字	Occupation	Sex	Location	Connection	Relationship	Time of Harassment	Legal	Personal	Harassment

32	Zhang Qingfang	张庆方	Lawyer	M	Beijing	Xu Zhiyong	Defense lawyer	08-03-2015	Barred from leaving the country		In October 2024, disbarred
33	Unknown	unknown	unknown	M	Beijing	Liu Xiaoyuan	Son	unknown		Prevented from going abroad for study due to father's involvement with Fengrui Law Firm	
34	Unknown	unknown	unknown	M	Beijing	Yu Hejin	Son	unknown		Prevented from going abroad for study due to father's involvement with Fengrui Law Firm	
35	Unknown	unknown	unknown	F	Guangdong	Liu Yajie	Daughter	unknown	Hong Kong and Macau pass forcibly cut up		

Map Showing Geographic Distribution of Detention and Harassment



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