

Archived documents for “The Chongqing Patient”

重庆病人

[王克勤的博客，经济观察网 \(2012-02-12\)](#)

重庆病人

The image shows a page from the newspaper 'China Nation' (中国 Nation). At the top, there is a red and white logo with the text '中国 Nation'. To the right, it says '经济观察报' (Economic Observer) and '09'. Below the logo, there are several headlines: '基本药物制度“天折”调查 64', '没有小农的农村 12', and '给谁看病,政府不担医疗费 13'. The main feature is a large portrait of a man with glasses, looking slightly to the right. Below the portrait is the title '重庆病人' (Chongqing Patient) in large, bold black characters. To the left of the portrait, there is a column of text starting with '以...'. To the right, there is another column of text. At the bottom of the page, there is a Weibo link: 'weibo.com/u/1834232061'.

本报记者 刘志明 陈勇 张晓晖

以“打黑”闻名的重庆市副市长、前公安局长王立军再次成为舆论瞩目的焦点。

据新华网，外交部发言人办公室在 9 日应询答问时表示，重庆市副市长王立军于 2 月 6 日进入美国驻成都总领事馆，滞留 1 天后离开，“有关部门正在对此进行调查。”

而在此前，一系列有关王立军的消息已引起外界极大关注。

2 月 2 日，重庆市人民政府新闻办公室官方微博称，近日重庆市委决定，“王立军同志不再兼任市公安局局长、党委书记，以副市长身份分管联系经济领域工作。”王立军的分管领域由过去的公安、国安、司法、政府维稳、政府应急管理，转到教育、科技（知识产权）、工商行政管理、质量技术监督、体育、民防、园林、参事、文史、修志等工作上。这也是自 1984 年从警以来，王立军首次脱警。

在分工调整之后，2 月 5 日，王立军还曾到重庆市教委、重庆师范大学调研，了解重庆市教育工作情况。2 月 8 日上午，重庆市人民政府新闻办公室通过官方微博发布消息：“据悉，王立军副市长因长期超负荷工作，精神高度紧张，身体严重不适，经同意，现正在接受休假式的治疗。”

“彪子”王立军

“我不接受采访。”2 月 9 日上午，曾以王立军为原型创作过一部电视剧的编剧周力军在电话中对本报记者说，“现在很敏感。”

1996 年冬，周力军受公安部金盾影视文化中心委托，前往辽宁铁岭采访王立军，在那里度过了十几天时间，后来又数次回访。那时候，王立军是全国劳动模范、全国十大杰出民警、中共“十四大”代表，是铁岭市公安局分管刑侦的副局长、“打黑”英雄，“警民同心万里行”英雄事迹报告团在人民英雄纪念碑前举行出发仪式，举着拳头领誓的就是王立军，“万千瞩目于一身，前程不可限量。”

“我的人生与王立军有过交集，直到现在仍然把我所了解的那个他当作朋友。”在 2 月 8 日的一篇博客文章中，周力军写道。

周力军这样描述第一次见到王立军时的感觉，“当他出现在我面前的时候，一个突出的感觉是屋子变小了，一方面因为他身材高大，另一方面因为他气场很强。”见面当晚，周力军就坐上了“他那辆闻名的三菱吉普”，随王立军一起行动。根据

周力军的描述，王立军爱车、爱枪，他的那辆吉普车经过改装，车顶前后都装上一排大灯，“在寒冷漆黑的夜里，人们远远就可以知道‘王局长来啦！’”

那天的行动是到铁岭辖下的铁法市（现调兵山市）“打黄”。周力军回忆，王立军亲自驾车，车速飞快，他坐在副驾驶位置上，必须牢牢抓住把手才不致倾翻，过铁路时也不减速，车辆腾空而起，王立军的兄弟们都被远远地甩在后面。进入市区，汽车在一家小发廊门前停下，两男两女正在里面闲聊，“王立军冲进去，二话不说，使出一个擒拿招式将一个染着黄发的小青年掀翻在地，命令其他干警进入后屋搜查。”

结果，那却是一家“比较正规”的发廊。周力军回忆：“大概因为是当着我的面吧，王立军不愿就这样收场走人，而是下令把人带走，其理由是染黄毛的不是什么好人。据说，当晚一共抓了数十人，据说其中确有卖淫嫖娼者，但我没有见到。”

这次行动给周力军留下了非常深刻的印象。“我感到王立军确实像我来之前听到的那样‘有点彪’，有点小题大做。现在回过头去看，他从那时起就是一个争议不断的人物。这从后来发生的一系列事件中，可以清楚地看到，的确有人不喜欢他，”周力军说，“这主要来自于他那股子‘彪’劲儿。”在东北当警察期间，他还获得了一个外号：“王彪子”。

铁岭往事

辽宁省铁岭市是王立军的“发迹”之地。

自1982年开始在铁法市商业局做职员，到2003年在铁岭市公安局局长任上离开，王立军在铁岭呆了22年，并开始以“打黑”知名。至今王立军的弟弟王立辉还生活在铁岭，2月9日下午，本报记者联系到王立辉，但他以“不在本地”为由拒绝了采访。

周力军这样描述铁岭时期的“打黑副局长”王立军：

“一方面他对兄弟们说的是‘你跟我上！’而决不会说‘你们给我上！’另一方面又特别钟情于‘戏剧化’的情节，对付几个走私犯也会兴师动众，也会身穿黑风衣跳到汽车上先冲着天空发射一梭子弹；一方面他对媒体非常低调，另一方面也会对我没有用他的真名创作剧本和小说感到失望，为不能自己演自己而失落；一方面打黑除恶毫不手软，另一方面也有一些黑帮人物的陷落让人感觉证据牵强；一方面，

他会在死刑犯临刑前夜单独探望，另一方面，也会让那些他痛恨的死刑犯‘留到最后一个人走’。”



（照片来自点子正。鸣谢！）

王立军生于1959年，内蒙古阿尔山人，蒙古族。早年曾参军，后到铁法市商业局做职员，一年后得到机会成为警察，先后担任铁法市公安局晓南镇派出所所长、大明派出所所长、铁法市公安局副局长，1993年以后历任铁岭市公安局副局长、局长等职，2003年离开铁岭，调任锦州市公安局局长、党委书记。

王立军在警界崭露头角是在任铁法市晓南镇派出所所长期间。已于 2002 年更名为“调兵山市”的铁法市是个县级市，在铁岭市区西北方向约 35 公里处，晓南镇是其最南端的一个镇，境内有座晓南煤矿。2 月 9 日，晓南煤矿 73 岁的徐师傅告诉本报记者，他们这些老工人都认识当年在这里做过所长的王立军。1978 年，徐师傅与 3000 多名工人一起从辽宁抚顺胜利煤矿转移到晓南来，1980 年煤矿开始开采，不久，王立军也调到了晓南来。

“我们对他印象很深，他就是从这里开始发迹，开始红起来的。”徐师傅说，“那时候他很年轻，身体很棒。我要去派出所落户，户籍警让我找所长签字，王立军看了一眼，立马就签了，字写得非常漂亮。”

根据徐师傅的介绍，在王立军调来之前，“市场才开放，小偷小摸，打架斗殴，甚至把人扎一刀，把人打死，在晓南矿都是常事，”自从王立军做了所长，这些事情就都没有了，“就震住了。”晓南镇派出所的一名民警也对本报记者说：“最早这个矿区很乱，王立军过来就给治理好了。”

目前晓南镇派出所共有 9 名民警，因时间久远，已几乎没有人跟王立军接触过，其中一名年龄稍长的，自称在王立军任铁岭市公安局局长时，“见面的机会就是他在台上，咱在台下，他在电视里，咱看电视，”他这样评价王立军：“确实有能力，有水平，有正义感，自我约束力强，敢碰硬，也得罪了一些人。”

晓南镇派出所是个三层小楼，使用面积约 500 平方米，据派出所民警介绍，这还是王立军任所长期间建造的，“那时候，晓南镇派出所是铁法市最好的派出所。”

在铁岭，王立军几乎人尽皆知。2 月 9 日，出租车司机张师傅告诉本报记者：“我们这里都知道他，说他是清官，好官，有力度，敢跟黑恶势力做斗争，是打黑除恶先锋。”

王立军留在铁岭的故事也并非全是“光辉”形象，近期网上开始流传一篇 1999 年 6 月 8 日《中国青年报》刊出的题为《被公安局长的车撞着挨打又挨拘》的报道，报道描述了发生在辽宁省开原市下岗职工张贵成身上的一件事，那是 1998 年 10 月 14 日，张贵成蹬着“倒骑驴”（一种车厢在前的人力三轮车）运送一个孕妇和一个小孩，在一个十字路口被一辆白色“奔驰”警车撞翻。在理论中，张贵成挨了车主三拳。车主正是时任铁岭市公安局副局长的王立军。

该报道说，开原市公安局根据《中华人民共和国治安管理处罚条例》第 27 条交通肇事决定给予张贵成拘留 15 天的处罚。“然而开原市公安局交警当场作出的《道路交通事故责任认定书》则是这样认定：第一当事人王立军，因违反机动车

行车规定，应负该起事故的主要责任：70%。第二当事人张贵成，因违反非机动车行车规定，应负该起事故的次要责任：30%。”“主要责任者驾车而去，次要责任者带着满嘴血迹进了‘班房’。”

重庆“打黑”：声誉与争议

2月7日上午，周力军给重庆市公安局的一位朋友发了一条短信，打听王立军的近况，朋友回言：立军局长工作调动，一切很好。

但这并不能使周力军感到平静。“我已经感觉到了一个重大事件即将降临。”他说。

从2008年6月起，王立军离开辽宁任职重庆，先后担任重庆市公安局党委副书记、副局长、党委书记、局长、副市长等职，到2月2日宣布“脱警”时，已是副总警监警衔。

“他给人的感觉就是天生干这个的，见过他的人几乎都没异议。”王立军的一位同学告诉本报记者。据他介绍，王立军对手下和自己都很苛刻，且很爱钻研，陆续发明多项专利，得到部里一些领导的赏识和认可。在王立军的这位同学看来，“脱警”或许对王立军打击很大，“毕竟他十分热爱这个行业。”

关于他的性格，曾经与王立军一起于1992年9月到1994年7月在中国人民公安大学公安管理干部学院管理专业学习过的一位同学讲：王立军从读书时候起就显得有点“愣”，还有点霸道。在铁法任派出所所长时，就因为这种“愣”，让派出所一度停水停电，还分不了福利房，直至最后多方协调才罢休。该人士表示，“官场还是需要稍微圆滑点，他的性格太直，太较真，所以很吃亏。”

2009年6月3日重庆江北“爱丁堡枪击案”的发生，拉开了重庆“打黑除恶”专项整治的大幕。重庆“打黑”既给王立军带来极大声誉，也带来争议。

有媒体曾这样描述王立军主持公安局内部抓捕大会的情形：

王立军主持全市公安局副处级以上公安干部会议，会场武警全副武装，“杀气腾腾”。会上，点到谁就报谁的罪名：

“陈光明，女，重庆市公安局经侦总队总队长，犯有××罪，抓！”

“陈洪刚，男，重庆市公安局交通管理局局长，犯有××罪，抓！”

“陈涛，男，重庆市公安局治安总队原总队长，犯有××罪，抓！”

“李虹，重庆市公安局治安总队原总队长，犯有××罪，抓！”

就在这次会议上，共有六七人被抓，“都是当场点名，当场抓人。都不用公安，全是武警。”

重庆“打黑”期间，一位警方人士曾告诉本报记者，王立军喜欢大手笔，在“打黑”开展之初的一个会议上，曾说：“要以排山倒海之势，掀起一场风暴。”他还说：“希望能在打黑中听到枪声，枪声至今没响！”

王立军的另一句话传播甚远，那是因为负责“打黑”的重庆市刑警总队第一支队警员在“打黑”中纷纷落马，几乎“全锅端”，在宣布支队长李寒彬下课时，王立军非常愤慨，说：“打黑？打什么黑？比黑社会都黑！”

在“打黑”的同时，王立军大刀阔斧进行内部改革，2010年3月初，重庆警方从副科到正处级干部，几乎全被就地免职，3528个岗位重新竞聘，这种“大换血”的改革方式，一时惊动全国。

“李庄案”与“双起论”

重庆“打黑”期间，“李庄案”与“双起论”更是把王立军置于舆论的风头浪尖上。

2009年12月12日，北京康达律师事务所律师李庄被重庆警方逮捕，原因是李庄为重庆“黑老大”龚刚模做辩护代理，李庄称其发现重庆警方对他的当事人有严重刑讯逼供的痕迹。重庆警方以涉嫌伪造证据、妨害作证罪，起诉李庄。2010年2月9日，李庄被判处有期徒刑一年零六个月。

李庄案引起轩然大波，重庆“打黑除恶”被外界议论为“黑打”。此时王立军任重庆市公安局局长，对抓捕李庄一事知情。围绕李庄案发生的一系列事件使渝警方在“打黑除恶”中建立的良好形象开始“消退”。

“双起论”则出自2010年10月重庆市公安局一次警察维权会议上，王立军发表讲话说：“今后，凡是报纸歪曲事实真相攻击我市公安机关和民警的，就以单位起

诉当事报社和撰稿人；如果他提及民警个人，且造成后果的，民警拿着证据到法院起诉记者，相关部门和民警所在单位要支持和协助。这就叫‘双起’，公安机关起诉报社，民警起诉记者。”

一时舆论哗然。面对争议，2011年全国两会期间，以全国人大代表身份与会的王立军面对媒体，再议“双起论”，他说：“这是一种理性维权，改变过去警察用公权力或自身行政权力来解决这些问题，实际上是警察把自己和媒体以及需要维权对象放在一个平台上。这应该是法治的进步。”

在这次引人注目的“脱警”事件中，重庆官方曾给予离开警界的王立军以高度评价，称其“政治立场坚定，宗旨意识和大局观念强，事业心和责任感强，坚持原则，敢于碰硬，处事公道，执法公正，要求自己严格，群众口碑好。”“唯一的不足”，是“工作中有时要求急一些，批评人不太注意方式方法”。

而无论如何，与铁岭时期的形象相比，王立军在任职重庆后明显要低调得多，他极少正面接受采访。

2009年10月下旬，在“打黑”最为紧张的阶段，本报记者曾致电王立军，王立军很客气地拒绝了采访要求，表示他在那时还没有接受过任何一家媒体的采访，他告诉本报记者：“只要认真做事就行了。”

2月9日下午6时30分，本报记者再次拨打王立军的手机，已是无法拨通。

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The Chongqing Patient

[The Economic Observer \(English website\)](#) (2012-02-23)

The Chongqing Patient

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Summary: Wang Lijun, the deputy mayor of Chongqing and former head of the city's Public Security Bureau, who made a name for himself on the back of the city's famous crackdown on criminal gangs, has once again become the focus of national attention.



By Liu Zhiming (刘志明), Chen Yong (陈勇) and Zhang Xiaohui (张晓辉)

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Translated by Song Chunling

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Wang Lijun (王立军), the deputy mayor of Chongqing and former head of the city's Public Security Bureau, who made a name for himself on the back of the city's famous crackdown on criminal gangs, has once again become a focus of national attention.

According to [Xinhua News Agency](#), a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told a journalist on Feb. 9, that Chongqing's Deputy Mayor Wang Lijun had entered the American consulate in Chongqing on Feb 6 and left after staying there for one day. The official also said that "relevant departments are carrying out investigations into the incident."

Before this announcement was made, a number of reports related to Wang Lijun had already attracted attention.

The Information Office of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government posted a short statement to their [official Weibo account](#) on Feb 2 noting that the city's communist party committee had decided to " ... remove Wang Lijun from his position as Director and Party Secretary of the city's Public Security Bureau, he will now serve as Deputy Mayor in charge of economic affairs." This shift to what was later revealed to be responsibility for education, science (IPR), business administration, quality and technical standards, sport and a long list of other concerns, was the first time that Wang had found himself outside the familiar territory of policing, state security, legal affairs and other related posts since 1984.

After this new appointment, Wang was spotted paying visits to the city's education commission and Chongqing Normal University on Feb 5.

However, on the morning of Feb 8, another message was posted to the Information Office of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government official Weibo account – "According to reports, due to overwork, stress and physical discomfort, Deputy Mayor Wang Lijun is receiving '[vacation-style treatment](#)'".
"Aggressive Wang"

"I can't agree to be interviewed," screenwriter Zhou Lijun (周力军) told our journalist over the phone on Feb 9, "it's very sensitive at the moment." In the past, Mr. Zhou wrote the screenplay for a TV series based on Wang Lijun's exploits. In the winter of 1996, Zhou had been instructed to head to the northeastern city of Tieling (铁岭) to interview Wang Lijun.

Zhou spent ten days in the city, talking with Wang, who at that time had a promising future, and was serving as the deputy head of an office in the city's public security bureau. Wang had been awarded a "National Model Worker" award, was honored as one of the top ten policemen in the country and was also a delegate to the Communist Party's 14th National Congress.

Zhou, who also returned to the city many times in subsequent years, wrote in a blog post on Feb 8 that "my life path has allowed me to get to know Wang Lijun, and today I still count him as a friend."

Recalling the first time he met Wang, Zhou said “the room appeared smaller when Wang entered, not only because of his imposing figure, but also because of his charisma.”

On the first night that he arrived in Tieling, Zhou rode with Wang in his “famous Mitsubishi jeep,” tagging along as Wang and his colleagues conducted a raid.

According to what others have said, Wang likes guns and cars. His jeep was modified with two rows of lamps on the top, so that the locals could always tell “Chief Wang was coming.”

On that evening Zhou accompanied Wang and his team on an assignment to bust “hair salons” suspected of being engaged in prostitution in the city of Tiefu (now known as Bingshan) which was under the administration of Tieling.

On their way to Tiefu that night, Wang drove very fast, Zhou had to hang on tight and Wang didn’t even slow down when crossing the railway tracks. The jeep stopped in front of a small hairdressing salon, when “Wang got out of the car, rushed in and threw a youth with dyed yellow hair down to the ground without saying a word. On his order, other policemen began to search the room.”

In the end it turned out to be a “relatively clean” salon. Zhou recalls that “Wang was not willing to let it go and he asked the policemen present to take the young man to the police station, saying that a man with hair like that can’t be any good.”

Zhou suspected that Wang might have acted the way he did because of his presence, Zhou later heard that dozens of people were arrested, including some prostitutes, but he didn’t see any of them. The events of that night left a strong impression on Zhou.

“I felt that Wang Lijun really was ‘a bit wild’ and made a big deal out of small things, just as some people had told me before I arrived. Looking back on it now, even at that time he was a controversial figure. There have always been people who he rubbed up the wrong way.”

Zhou also wrote that, “Wang used to be known as ‘Aggressive Wang’ (王彪子) when he worked as a policeman in northeastern China.”

Once Upon A Time In Tieling



It was in this city of Tieling (铁岭), where Wang Lijun made his career. Wang stayed there for 22 years and became famous for his campaign against criminal gangs.

He started out as an employee of the Tiefu city commercial bureau in 1982 and left the city in 2003 after climbing his way up the career ladder to become chief of police in Tieling.

Wang’s younger brother Wang Lihui (王立辉) still lives in Tieling. He refused our request for an interview when we contacted him on Feb 9, stating that he “wasn’t in town.”

Zhou described how this deputy chief of police who made his reputation on cracking down on gang activity was full of contradictions.

“On the one hand, Wang will never say ‘You Should Go!’ but he’d always say ‘Let’s Go!’ when leading his colleagues in busts; on the other hand, Wang liked ‘dramatic’ scenes and would stand on top of his car and fire shots into the air before dealing with a few low-level criminals.

“Similarly, while Wang didn’t attempt to make a big name for himself in the media, he was very disappointed that I didn’t use his real name in the play and novel that I wrote, he was also disappointed and that he couldn’t play himself in the TV series.

“While Wang was relentless with gangsters, sometimes the evidence used to convict them appeared implausible.

“Wang would pay private visits to prisoners on death row the night before their executions, but he would also make sure that the ones he hated the most were forced to wait a little longer so that they were ‘the last to be executed.’”

Wang, who is an ethnic Mongolian, was born in 1959 in Inner Mongolia. He joined the army in his early years and after working as an employee of the commercial bureau in Tiefu for one year, later becoming a policeman.

Wang gradually worked his way up through the ranks, first he was appointed police director in Xiaonan County (晓南) in Tiefu, then police director in Daming (大明), deputy chief of police in Tiefu and then deputy chief and finally chief of police in Tieling (铁岭).

Wang left Tieling in 2003, when he was transferred to Jinzhou (锦州) to serve as the chief and party head of that city’s PSB.

Wang began to display his policing ability when he served in Xiaonan. According to a 73-year-old miner from the city who spoke to the EO on Feb 9, “All the miners have a deep impression of Wang. He signed his name very beautifully.” The man also recalled that, “After Wang became the director, there are not so many crimes in the mining area in Xiaonan.”

In Tieling, Wang Lijun is a household name. A taxi driver surnamed Zhang told the EO on Feb 9 that, “Everyone here knows him and thinks he is a good official who dares to fight against the gangsters.”

However stories of Wang in Tieling are not all positive.

According to [a report](#) carried by the *China Youth Daily* published on Jun 8, 1999, Wang Lijun was involved in a car accident with an unemployed man

called Zhang Gui (张贵) in another city in Liaoning province called Kaiyuan (开原).

The China Youth Daily report states that on Oct 14, 1998, Zhang Gui was riding in his three-wheel bike with two passengers, a pregnant woman and a child, when he was knocked down at a crossing by a white Mercedes-Benz.

After the accident an argument between the driver of the white Mercedes and Zhang erupted and the unemployed man was struck three times by the other man. Zhang was also later detained for 15 days by the police, despite only being found to be “30 percent liable” for the accident.

According to the report, the driver of the white Mercedes was Wang Lijun, who at the time, was deputy chief of police in Tieling.

The Battle for Chongqing

On the morning of Feb 7, Zhou texted a friend who worked in Chongqing’s PSB, asking for news about Wang Lijun. According to the reply from his friend, Wang had simply been redeployed to a new position and everything was fine. However, this wasn’t enough to stop Zhou from worrying, “I could already feel that something big was about to happen.”

After Wang Lijun was transferred from Liaoning to Chongqing in June, 2008, he had served first as the deputy party secretary and deputy chief of the PSB and then was promoted to party secretary and chief of the PSB and also deputy mayor of the city.

By Feb 2, when it was announced that he had been “transferred away from police work,” Wang had already risen to the rank of Deputy Commissioner General (副总警监).

“Wang seems to be a born policeman and nobody who has met him could doubt that,” a former classmate of Wang told the EO. The classmate said Wang was very strict with himself and his officers.

It has also been reported that Wang was a bit of an amateur inventor who had registered many patents.

His classmate also told the EO that this “transfer out of the police” would be a big blow for Wang, as he “really loves the job after all.”

Talking about Wang’s character, another classmate who studied alongside Wang in the early 1990s said that he was a bit “reckless” and “overbearing.”

Some say that these characteristics caused him some trouble when he was in Tiefa, referring to an incident which involved electricity and water being cut-off to some police stations and also difficulties related to the distribution of welfare housing.

“Officials should be more tactful. He is too straightforward and serious, and therefore is likely to run into trouble.”

After the “[Edinburgh Shooting Case](#)” (爱丁堡枪击案) in Chongqing on Jun 3, 2009, Wang started the campaign against criminal gangs in Chongqing, which brought him much praise but also a lot of controversy.

Media have reported that the atmosphere of internal police meetings chaired by Wang at the time was ‘combative’ (杀气腾腾).

Six or seven police officers were detained on the spot by members of the Chinese Armed Police Force, rather than regular cops, after their names and crimes had been read out publicly at an internal meeting.

During the crackdown on gangs, an unnamed source from the public security bureau revealed to the EO that Wang liked using grand measures when going up against the gangs. According to this source, Wang told a meeting that “We will whip up a storm with overwhelming momentum.” Wang also said that he “hoped to hear gunshots in this battle against gangs, but that up until today there still haven’t been any!”

When announcing the arrest of yet another senior police officer who was supposed to be leading the charge against the gangs, Wang was quoted as furiously berating officers, saying “Crackdown on gangs? How can we fight against the gangsters when you’re even worse than than the gangs!”

In the course of his “crackdown on gangs,” Wang also totally overhauled the Chongqing police service. Starting from March 2010, almost all police officers

ranked from vice section chiefs (副科级) to administrative-level (正处级) were removed and new people were recruited to fill 3,528 vacancies. This dramatic action gained national attention.

The Li Zhuang Case

It was the “Li Zhuang (李庄案) Case” and Wang Lijun’s talk about the “Two Prosecutions” (双起论) that really stirred things up during his fight against the criminal gangs of Chongqing.

On Dec 12, 2009, Li Zhuang, a lawyer from Beijing Kangda Law Firm (北京康达律师事务所) was arrested by the police in Chongqing, because in acting as defense counsel for “a suspected gang leader” Gong Gangmo (龚刚模), Mr. Li had accused the Chongqing police of gaining his client’s confession through torture.

Li Zhuang was then handed a two-and-a half-year prison sentence – reduced on appeal to [one and a half years](#) - on charges of falsifying evidence and inciting others to bear false witness.

Li’s case became controversial and the “anti-gangster battle” in Chongqing gained a reputation for engaging in practices that went beyond ordinary legal methods.

As the chief of the police in Chongqing at that time, Wang must have known about Li’s arrest.

The strong reputation that Chongqing’s police force were building during the crackdown on gangs began to decline after more details surrounding the Li Zhuang case emerged.

Prosecuting Lawyers and the Media

The idea of the “Two Prosecutions” (双起论) was first mentioned in October 2010 when Wang gave a speech at a meeting of police officers in Chongqing. As part of his presentation, Wang said that “In the future, if any newspaper attacks the reputation of the Chongqing police force or an individual police officer through the misrepresentation of fact, the public security bureau will sue both the newspaper that published the story and the author of the piece. If a policeman or individual is mentioned and the reports cause this individual

to suffer, the police station should support and assist the police officer in launching legal action against the journalist assuming that the officer has proof to support his case. This is what we call the ‘two prosecutions’ – the public security apparatus sues newspapers and police officers sue journalists.”

The original speech caused quite a stir, but in order to take on the controversy directly, Wang raised the topic of the “Two Prosecutions” again during the annual meeting of China’s top government bodies in March 2011. As a deputy to the NPC, Wang said, “this is a rational defense of their rights, which is aimed at changing the former practice of police relying on public authority or their administrative power to deal with the situation, now the police and media are placed on an equal footing in relation to upholding the right of both parties. This should be considered as legal progress.”

During the high-profile “removal” of Wang from his policing duties, Chongqing officials came out with a public statement praising Wang, “his political views are firm, he is goal oriented and has a good grasp of the general situation, he has a strong sense of responsibility and professionalism, he sticks to his principles and is willing to take on difficult problems, he is just and strict with himself and also has a good reputation among the public.” The comments did include a mention of his “only shortcoming” that “sometimes he is impetuous in his work style and he doesn’t pay much attention to the way in which he criticizes others.”

Compared with his time in Tieling, Wang had a lower media profile after he started working in Chongqing and he rarely accepted any interviews.

Journalists from the EO tried to call him in October, 2009 at the height of the “crackdown of criminal gangs,” but Wang refused politely, noting “It’s enough to be devoted to the work.”

When a journalist from the EO tried to call Wang again at 6:30pm on Feb 9, Wang’s mobile phone was already unable to receive calls.

Links and Sources

Economic Observer: [Li Zhuang Retracts Admission of Guilt Following Reduced Sentence](#)

China Youth Daily: [《被公安局长的车撞着挨打又挨拘》](#)

Longhoo.net: [编剧周力军：发表了博文《王立军一语成箴》](#)

Time Magazine: [China\'s Dark City: Behind Chongqing\'s Crime Crackdown](#)

China Media Project: [Wang Lijun in China\'s news pages](#)

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[重庆市人民政府新闻办公室的微博 \(2012-02-21\)](#)

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