

**February 18, 1991**

## **UPDATE ON ARRESTS IN CHINA No.2<sup>1</sup>**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Beginning in January 1990, Chinese officials began releasing dissidents arrested in connection with the spring 1989 pro-democracy movement, but the repression is by no means over. Arrests, trials and sentencings continue, and Chinese authorities still refuse to issue a list of those detained, arrested, tried or released. Only a handful of released activists - most of them internationally known - have been officially identified. Of the thousands arrested since June 1989, fewer than 1000 have been publicly identified, and few of those identifications come from official sources.

Asia Watch has only recently become aware of certain arrests that may have taken place as long ago as June 1989. In many cases, the first indication that an arrest had occurred was official acknowledgment of trial and sentencing. Two dissidents, awaiting sentencing in Beijing for allegedly heading a counterrevolutionary group were previously unknown to human rights organizations and even now little information about their backgrounds or activities during the 1989 pro-democracy movement is available. Presumably they are workers who have had little opportunity to make their arrests known outside China. In another instance, at least two dissidents released in Beijing on January 26, 1991 were never officially listed as in detention. All this suggests that the true figure for the total arrested after June 4 may be much higher than earlier estimates.

### **SUMMARY:**

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<sup>1</sup> The current series of updates began with Update No.1, January 30, 1991. The updates should be read in conjunction with two 1990 Asia Watch reports, *Punishment Season* and *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989: Cumulative Data* and with a shorter report, "Rough Justice in Beijing," issued in January 1991.

## ***Sentences announced***

**Students and Intellectuals:** Chen Ziming ( ); Hu Ruoyang ( ); Li Haitao ( ); Li Nong ( ); Liu Gang ( ); Wang Juntao ( ); Xiao Feng ( )

**Workers:** Liu Zihou ( )

**Tibetan activists:** Gadrub; Lobsang Chondru; Ngawang Dzegyan; Ngawang Gyatso; Ngawang Kunga; Ngawang Namgyal; Ngawang Rigzin; Sampal Gadrub

**Catholics and Protestants:** Bishop Peter Liu Guangdong ( ); Father Su Zhimin ( )

## ***Releases***

**Students and Intellectuals:** Bai Nansheng ( ); Chen Xiaoping ( ); Wang Ruowang ( ); Xiao Xuehui ( ); Xu Xiaowei ( ); Yang Wei ( ); Zhang Weiguo ( )

**Hong Kong and Macao Chinese:** Xie Zhenrong (Tse Chun-wing) ( )

**Workers:** Chen Wei ( ); Ding Xiaoping ( ); Wen Jie ( ); Zhang Wei ( )

## ***Death under torture***

**Tibetans:** Chozed Tenpa Choephel; Lhakpa Tsering

## ***Awaiting Sentencing***

**Workers:** Chen Yanlin; Zhang Yawei

## ***Formal Arrests***

**Students and intellectuals:** Wang Peigong ( )

## ***Arrests***

**Students and intellectuals:** He Jiandong; Lu Jieming; Tu Haiying ( )

**Workers:** Guo Wenshen; Wang Yongqian; Zhang Jinzhong

**Tibetan activists:** Dorje

**Alleged Taiwan spies:** Bai Xue; Chen Xuedeng; Chi Hecan; Lin Weisheng; Liu Bihua; Sun Daoshun; Wang Qianyang; Xu Jiansheng; Yan Di; Yang Tao; Zhan Taixing; Zhao Zongxiang; Zhou Changzhou

**Catholics and Protestants:** Liu Shuhe ( ); Shi Chunjie

## ***Additional Information***

**Students and intellectuals:** Li Shengping ( ); Sun Changjiang ( )

**Workers:** Wang Weilin ( )

**Tibetan activists:** Lhakpa Tsering; Migmar Tsering

**Catholics and Protestants:** Bishop Huo Guoyang

## SENTENCES ANNOUNCED

### *Students and intellectuals*

■ **CHEN Ziming** and **WANG Juntao** were sentenced on February 12, 1991 by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court to 13 years' imprisonment and four years' deprivation of political rights on charges of sedition and counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement. According to *Xinhua*, the official China news agency, Chen and Wang "committed very serious crimes but have so far shown no willingness to repent" (*AP*, February 12, 1991). Trials and sentencing were swift: Wang, seriously ill of hepatitis, did not go on trial until the day of the verdict; Chen, who went on a hunger strike on February 7 in an effort to gain time to prepare his defense, went on trial a day prior to sentencing. He had not been formally charged until February 5, giving the lawyer hired by his family less than a week to prepare. Appeals must be filed within ten days.

In spite of a petition from Hou Xiaotian, Chen's wife, for an open trial to give the people a "just accounting", both men's trials were closed to the public and police officers stood outside the courtroom in order to bar foreigners from even reading posted trial notices (*AP*, February 11, 1991). Chen's mother and sister were permitted to attend the trials; his wife, father, younger brother and uncle were not. There had been threats that none of the family could attend if Chen continued his hunger strike. Chen and Wang, incarcerated in Qincheng Prison outside Beijing, had been denied visits from family members until as late as February 9 when Hou Xiaotian, Wang's wife, was finally permitted a prison visit. According to *Shijie Ribao* (February 13, 1989), Chen was moved to Banbuqiao, the Public Security Bureau Detention Center in Beijing.

Chinese officials have condemned Wang and Chen as "the black hands behind the black hands" who attempted to manipulate protestors in an effort to overthrow the government. They "gathered together some illegal organizations in Beijing" and helped organize "attacks against the armed forces," said *Xinhua*. In a further reference to Chen and Wang, as well as to Liu Gang and Chen Xiaoping (see below), the agency said "Some of the four defendants gathered together and used illegal organizations to resist and sabotage the implementation of state laws and decrees and carried out a series of conspiratorial activities to subvert the government... Others resorted to a variety of means to wantonly and blatantly incite the masses to subvert the people's political power and the socialist system." Commenting on the sentences, the agency said that verdicts were handed down "combining punishment with leniency...according to the circumstances and degree of harmfulness of the crimes and the defendants' attitude toward their crimes and punishments."

According to the report, sources close to the families of Chen and Wang, as well as to those of Liu Gang and Chen Xiaoping said that none of the men admitted guilt. Chen Ziming is said to have characterized the charges against him as unfair and incorrect (*AP*, February 11, 1991). After the trial Chen's mother (*Shijie Ribao*, February 13, 1991) said that Chen was not permitted to read his prepared statement and that in spite of weakness, he could not sit down. Permission for her to visit him after the trial was denied; in fact she could not even approach him. She added she had been warned not to report unfavorably on the trials, but, she said she was no longer afraid to speak up. "I have a mouth; I can say the truth; nobody can stop me from speaking," she said.

For more information about Chen and Wang, see "Rough Justice in Beijing" (*News From Asia Watch*, January 27, 1991) and "Update on Arrests in China" (January 30, 1991).

■ **LIU Gang**, 29, was sentenced on February 12, 1991 to six years in prison. His exact offense is not known, but *Xinhua*, the official Chinese News Agency, did say his was a "mitigated sentence" because he "acknowledged his crimes and showed willingness to repent" (*Reuters*, February 12, 1991). He will have ten days in which to appeal. Liu, who was able to choose his own defense lawyer (*Hong Kong Standard*, February 1, 1991 in *FBI*, same day), went on trial February 6, 1991 in the No.1 courtroom of the Beijing People's Intermediate Court, according to court documents posted outside. He was charged with sedition; the trial lasted three and one-half hours. During the

proceedings, Liu spoke for one hour in his own defense. He did not admit to sedition charges, asserting that what he had admitted to under prison interrogation when he had been threatened with death was invalid. Rather, he said, it was his court statement that was to be counted.

Liu, who graduated from Beijing University in 1987 with a degree in physics, was No.3 on the government's list of "most wanted" students. In addition to his pro-democracy activities in the spring of 1989, which included organizing student leaders from all major Beijing colleges, Liu had been active in student protests in the mid-80's and after graduation had established campus "democracy salons" to discuss controversial political ideas. He was associated with the think tank headed by Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming.

He was arrested on June 1989 in Baoding, Hebei Province and has been in solitary confinement since May 1990, two months of which were spent in leg irons. The *New York Times* (February 7, 1991) reported that as a punishment, for an offense which is not clear, Liu spent several days with his arms lashed behind him in a painful position. Liu's mother was not permitted a prison visit before her death from cancer. His father, a cadre in the Liaoning Province Public Security Bureau's "complaint" department (*Shijie Ribao*, February 2, 1991), was finally allowed to meet with his son. The visit took place a week before Liu's trial when his father learned of the indictment. He was given permission to attend the trial (*New York Times*, February 7, 1991).

■ **LI Haitao**, 34, was sentenced to a four-year-prison term by the Wuhan Intermediate People's Court on August 29, 1990 for counterrevolutionary agitation and propaganda and for disrupting transportation by organizing a May 16, 1989 sit-in on the Yangzi River Bridge by students from six area colleges. The agitation and propaganda charges refer to speaking out publicly against the suppression of pro-democracy students in Beijing and to organizing a memorial service on June 6, 1989 at Wuhan University for those killed in Beijing. Li also was charged with helping Chai Ling, on June 8, 1989, to record her secret tape denouncing the June 4 massacre. On the following day, he allegedly assisted in copying the tape and disseminating it at Wuhan University and at the Zhongnan Shopping Mall. According to the indictment of the Procuratorate, "As a result, Chai Ling's reactionary recording was spread to such places as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan, "creating an extremely bad impression" (*FBIS*, November 8, 1990; *Baixing*, November 1, 1990). According to *Amnesty International/ASA 17/63/90*, Li, who was the first of those whose names appeared on a wanted list to be tried, appealed his sentence to the Hubei Provincial High Court. The outcome of the appeal is unknown.

Li, chairman of the Autonomous Union of Wuhan University Postgraduate Students, also helped organize a student sit-down in front of the Hubei provincial government gate on May 16. On May 26, he chaired a joint meeting to work out a plan to coordinate student efforts throughout the city. A sit-down demonstration followed that evening. On June 4, when Li led the students into the street to demonstrate, he allegedly said, "The Li Peng government has completely torn off its hypocritical mask. We should no longer have any illusions about this government..."

A 34-year-old native of Luchuan County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, a Wuhan University doctoral candidate in philosophy, and editor of the journal *French Studies*, Li reportedly was arrested on June 16, 1989 by the Wuhan Public Security Bureau. Proceedings were instituted against him on July 22, 1990. He reportedly is imprisoned at Wuhan's No.1 Detention Center. At least eight other students and staff from Wuhan university also were arrested. Their whereabouts are unknown.

■ **XIAO Feng**, **LI Nong** and **HU Ruoyang** were sentenced on January 26, 1991 to three, five, and four years respectively for helping Wuer Kaixi to escape from China (*Shijie Ribao*, January 29, 1991). According to the account, Xiao, a 21-year-old student at Beijing Normal University, and Li, a 29-year-old from the music department at Central Minorities Institute in Beijing, assisted Wuer Kaixi in a journey through Henan Province and into Guangzhou. Hu, 37, a staff member at a trading company in Guangdong, and three others, who also escaped, then successfully completed the assignment. According to the report, Wuer Kaixi confirmed the account on January 28 as did the Chinese Alliance for Democracy.

### *Workers*

■ **LIU Zhou**, has received a "relatively lenient sentence of several years in prison", according to a court spokeswoman (*UPI*, February 4, 1991); however, there has been no official confirmation of the outcome of his trial on charges of sedition. The January 10, 1991 notice outside the Beijing People's Intermediate Court only said that Liu had been "judged in conformity with the law for inciting armed rebellion" (*Agence French Press*, January 11, 1991 in *FBIS*, same date). In addition to his work as head of the "Capital Workers Special Picket Corps", Liu was a member of the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation.

### *Catholics and Protestants*

■ **Bishop Peter LIU Guangdong** and **Father SU Zhimin** were administratively sentenced in May 1990 to three years "re-education through labor," according to an Asia Watch source.

## **RELEASES**

### *Students and intellectuals*

■ **CHEN Xiaoping**, 29, a constitutional law expert who worked to revamp China's constitution and was outspoken in support of constitutionally guaranteed basic freedoms, was convicted of sedition on February 12, 1991, but was released "for voluntarily giving himself up to police and showing willingness to repent", according to *Xinhua*, the official Chinese news agency (*AP*, February 12, 1991). According to an *AP* source, Chen did not admit guilt; rather, he told the court he would have liked to overthrow the "corrupt government." He went on trial at 8:30 AM on February 5, 1991 in the east courtroom of the Beijing People's Intermediate Court, according to a notice posted outside (*UPI*, February 6, 1991). Although Chen was arrested shortly after June 4, 1989, the specific charges against him have never been made public. Chen's activities in May-June 1989 included organizing the Beijing Citizens Autonomous Federation and exhorting them to support student protestors. He also was active in earlier student-led protests in the mid-1980's. Chen was a colleague of Yan Mingfu, now purged, who was a close associate of deposed Party Secretary Zhao Ziyang. For further information on Chen Xiaoping's trial, see entry on Chen Ziming.

■ **ZHANG Weiguo**, 45, and **YANG Wei**, 34, were released in Shanghai on February 12, 1991. According to a Shanghai Foreign Affairs official (*AP* February 14, 1991) both men showed "understanding of their crimes." Zhang reportedly cannot leave Shanghai and must maintain contact with the police. The Shanghai Procuratorate reportedly told Zhang (*South China Morning Post*, February 13, 1991) they had evidence that in late May 1989, he had fabricated "revolutionary slogans charging that the Li Peng-Yang Shangkun clique was attempting a coup and that he had tried unsuccessfully to ensure that these slogans would be used during anti-government demonstrations ... (W)hile these deeds were against the law, they did not constitute the crime of making counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation."

Zhang, a journalist and Beijing bureau chief for the *World Economic Herald*, was seized on June 20, 1989 in Jingshan near Shanghai, and formally arrested September 20, 1989 on charges of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement. He was first held in a detention center on the outskirts of Shanghai, then moved to Shanghai No.1 Detention Center where he shared a cell with common criminals. Zhang denied that during his incarceration he reportedly undertook a one-week hunger strike at a time when he expected to be sentenced in secret without a trial; rather, he said from his home in Shanghai after his release, "he insisted his case must be judged solely by the law books." Zhang, speaking of prison conditions, said, "For the first six months I was required to study political propaganda and to undergo questioning. Later my family brought me books..." (*Reuters*, February 12, 1991). Zhang, who

developed a heart problem soon after his arrest, reportedly played a key role in organizing and feeding information to the *Herald*, one of China's most liberal newspapers. He also tried to institute legal proceedings to protest the way in which the newspaper was closed down in May 1989 by then Shanghai party secretary Jiang Zemin. At the time of his release, a Shanghai official said Zhang had "written big character posters everywhere".

According to a Shanghai government official (*Reuters*, February 12), Yang, who was arrested on July 18, 1989 in Shanghai, incited students and made reports to a counterrevolutionary organization. Yang, a Sichuan native, had been a graduate student in molecular biology at the University of Arizona. He left the United States in late 1986 for China and was arrested in January 1987 for his alleged role in the December 1986 student demonstrations. He also was accused of involvement in the U.S. based organization, Chinese Alliance for Democracy, which publishes the journal *China Spring*. Sentenced to two years in prison, Yang was released in January 1989. His political rights had been suspended for an additional year, however, and he was unable to return to the United States to continue his studies. In connection with his second arrest, the government news agency *Xinhua*, claimed on July 18, 1989 that Yang refused to "show penitence" after his release and continued to make speeches and incite students to oppose the government.

■ **XIAO Xuehui** was released on January 7 or 8, 1991 according to a report from *Amnesty International* in Germany (January 8, 1991). The 35-year-old author, a lecturer in the philosophy department at Southwestern China National Minorities College in Chengdu and a leading member of the Sichuan Association of Ethical Studies, was arrested in 1989 for her alleged role in leading student protests in Chengdu. According to *Jiushi Niandai* (April 1990), Xiao was detained in Kindu, where repeated beatings worsened her already serious liver and kidney problems.

■ **WANG Ruowang**, the famous writer and journalist, was unexpectedly released without explanation and with only a half hour's notice on October 29, 1990 after 16 months in detention. According to an Asia Watch source, the police have informed Wang that he still may be prosecuted – his case has not been dropped. While this may be only a ploy to keep Wang quiet now that he is out of prison, he nevertheless must report to the local police in Shanghai twice a week.

Wang reportedly was held in an auxiliary detention center in Shanghai. In violation of China's Criminal Procedure Law, he was held without charge. Since no charges were brought within the three month maximum specified time limit, Wang is entitled to compensation for unlawful arrest in accord with Article 41 of the Chinese Constitution and the relevant sections of China's new Administrative Procedure Law.

Wang's wife Feng Suying (Yang Zi) has reported (*South China Morning Post*, November 1, 1990) that Wang's health has deteriorated. His hands shake sufficiently badly to impede writing; his eyesight, hearing and memory have suffered; he has lost some teeth and he has difficulty climbing stairs. Wang may not travel outside Shanghai without permission; he must report to authorities on his ideological state; and he probably is not permitted contact with the foreign press. According to the account, Wang plans to spend his time studying Marxism and Leninism and writing his autobiography.

Wang, 72, went into hiding on June 14, 1989 but returned to Shanghai on July 18 to face his accusers. He was placed under house arrest on July 19, then incarcerated in a so-called detention center in Shanghai on September 8, 1989 and accused of "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement." Details of Wang's arrest were given in a October 31, 1990 *Agence French Presse* report, which quoted a Party official who requested anonymity as saying: "Wang Ruowang was arrested more than a month ago on orders from Beijing." The official added: "We don't know the fate of the people arrested. Even their families don't know where they are..." Wang was allowed no visitors during his detention.

According to the *New York Times* (November 1, 1990), Chinese officials denounced Wang as "a representative of bourgeois-liberalization" and accused him of helping to inspire and spread the protests in Shanghai." On October 20, 1989, two articles sharply critical of Wang appeared in Shanghai's *Wen Hui Bao* and *Jiefang*

***Rihao.*** His activities during the pro-democracy movement were listed as follows: listening to the *Voice of America* and spreading rumors based on its broadcasts; writing articles in support of the student hunger-strike and giving "counterrevolutionary" speeches in Shanghai's People's Square; publishing articles in the Hong Kong press; writing an open letter to Deng Xiaoping in late April 1989 expressing support for the student protestors; and participating in a demonstration march in May 1989 in support of the student movement. The article stressed that Wang would have to be severely punished for such activities. He was also castigated in the Shanghai press for having said of the movement: "I am very happy. It is a wonderful sight. The long-awaited day has finally arrived." A similar attack on Wang was published in *Renmin Ribao* in January 1990. Another attack which appeared in *Beijing Turmoil*, a 1990 government-sponsored publication, accused Wang of giving interviews to foreign reporters and wearing a sign which said "Save the country, save the people, save the students."

Wang was a member of the Communist Party from 1937 until early 1987, when, in the wake of the large-scale student demonstrations of the preceding winter, he was expelled from the Party along with dissident intellectuals Fang Lizhi and Liu Binyan. Deng Xiaoping is reported to have personally ordered Wang's expulsion. Earlier, in 1957 Wang had been branded a "rightist" and expelled from the Party for five years. In addition, he was imprisoned for four years during the Cultural Revolution.

- **XU Xiaowei, 37,** a *World Economic Herald* journalist and head of the newspaper's Guangzhou office was released (*Reuters*, September 25, 1990) after reportedly being held incommunicado at Shanghai No.1 Detention Center. According to Hong Kong press sources, Xu, a native of Hubei Province and the daughter of a former editor of Shanghai's *Wenhui Bao*, was arrested in late June 1989. She was accused of having worked with the Shanghai Students Autonomous Federation during spring 1989.

- **BAI Nansheng,** deputy director of the Social Research Office of the Rural Development Research Institute and one of the signers of the May 19, 1989 "Six Point Declaration, was released sometime in August 1990 (*South China Morning Post*, September 7, 1990, in *FBIS*, same date). According to a *UPI* report, Bai was arrested at his sister's house on July 10, 1989.

#### ***Hong Kong and Macao Chinese***

- **XIE Zhenrong (TSE Chun-wing),** arrested after a failed attempt to help student leader Zheng Xuguang escape, was released from Guangzhou No.1 Detention Center on September 27, 1990. Xie allegedly was involved in the "underground railroad", a Hong Kong-based organization which secretly helped over 100 pro-democracy activists to escape from China.

#### ***Workers***

- **ZHANG Wei, CHEN Wei, DING Xiaoping and WEN Mo** were released on January 27, 1991 without ever having been charged, according to an Asia Watch source. No other details are available.

### **DEATH UNDER TORTURE**

#### **Tibetan activists**

- **LHAKPA TSERING** (Lhag-pa tshe-ring) reportedly died under torture in Drapchi Prison, Lhasa on December 15, 1990; he was 20 years old (*Amnesty International*, *ASA 17/01/91*). After Lhakpa Tsering's family received his body on December 16, they reportedly asked for an inquest. At the post-mortem, held at the burial site and attended

by a Tibetan doctor and an official from the local People's Procuratorate, it reportedly was evident that Lhakpa Tsering's body "bore many bruise marks." Results of the post-mortem have not been public nor has a full-scale inquiry been conducted.

Lhakpa Tsering was arrested along with five Tibetan middle-school students on November 4, 1989; all the arrests were confirmed by the government on December 8. He was accused, along with some of the others, of organizing the illegal "counterrevolutionary" *Gangchen Youth Association* (also known as the *Young Lions*) in March 1988 and of putting up "reactionary" posters in the streets and temples of Lhasa and in the school. In addition, the students "vilified the Chinese Communist Party and called for Tibetan independence" (*Reuters*, December 9, 1989). So far as is known, Lhakpa Tsering was never sentenced. He should not to be confused with another Lhakpa Tsering, a 14-year-old boy, arrested in connection with the same case (see below).

■ **CHOZED TENPA CHOEPHEL** (Chos-mdzad bstan-pa choos-'phel), transferred from prison to Lhasa People's Hospital on August 24, 1989, died the next day, reportedly from injuries sustained in prison. He was 66 at the time and had been a groundskeeper or sweeper at the Norbulingka, formerly the Dalai Lama's summer palace. He and his wife operated a small shop in Lhasa. According to a report in the *Canada Tibet Committee Newsletter*, (Fall 1990), Tenpa Choephel's body was entirely black and blue at his death. Color photographs of his corpse show areas of discoloration, but British medical experts were unable from them to identify the cause of death. The same experts do confirm the possibility that some of the bruising may have been caused by injuries.

Tenpa Choephel's entire family were politically active. His wife, Tsering Lhamo (Tshe-ring lha-mo), was imprisoned from 1980-1982 for shouting pro-independence slogans during the 1979 visit of a Tibetan exile delegation. She now lives in Dharmasala. His daughter was arrested March 7, 1989 and remains in prison. His son, Lobsang Chodak (Blo-bzang chos-grags), spent four years, 1980-1984, in prison as a result of his involvement with Lobsang Wangchuk (Blo-bzang dbang-phyug), now deceased, who was Tibet's most well-known dissident.

## **AWAITING SENTENCING**

### *Workers*

■ **CHEN Yanlin** and **ZHANG Yawei** went on trial on February 5, 1991. According to a notice posted outside the Beijing People's Intermediate Court (*UPI*, February 4 and 5, 1991), they are charged with "inciting counterrevolutionary propaganda" and leading a counterrevolutionary group. No additional information about either of the men is available.

### **FORMAL ARRESTS**

■ **WANG Polgong** and his family were notified of his formal arrest in late November or early December 1990, according to an Asia Watch source. He reportedly was picked up in Guiyang, probably on June 30, 1989 (*Wen Wei Po*, July 3, 1989) and charged on June 7, 1990, with "counterrevolutionary activity and the harboring of student leader Wuer Kaixi" (*Hong Kong Asia Television*, June 7, 1990, in *FBIS*, same day). Wang, a 45-year-old renowned playwright, publicly renounced his membership in the Communist Party to show support for the democracy movement. His play, "WM", about the Cultural Revolution, was banned in 1985. According to *Reuters* (May 8, 1990), Wang, who is held in Qincheng prison, is emaciated and in poor health.

## **ARRESTS**

### *Students and intellectuals*



- **TU Hailing**, a 46-year-old lecturer at the Acoustics Research Institute of the Shaanxi Teacher's University was arrested in July or August 1989. According to an Asia Watch source, he made speeches at student rallies, wrote and posted big-character posters on the campus and served as an inspiration to students in Xi'an. Tu's wife has not been permitted to visit. The few letters she has received, apparently the only ones actually mailed by the authorities, admitted to pro-democracy activities. Tu is from Wuhan.
- **LU Jieming** and four other student leaders were arrested in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, according to Beijing Central Television (June 18, 1989 in *Kuai Bao*, June 19). No other details are available.
- **HE Jiaolong**, former deputy publisher at the Workers' Publishing House and later the publisher of *Economics Weekly* was arrested sometime after June 4, 1989, according to an Asia Watch source. It is not known if he was subsequently released.

### *Workers*

- **ZHANG Jinzhong**, who was arrested before June 16, 1989 as a member of the Beijing Residents Dare-to-Die Corps, allegedly confessed that he was one of twenty Dare-to-Die members who took weapons from soldiers and gave half to student leaders (*Kuai Bao*, June 17, 1989, from a June 16, 1989 *Beijing Wanbao* report, cited in *Agence French Press*). According to the report, Zhang also reportedly confessed that three soldiers were killed in the battle over the weapons. Furthermore, he allegedly told authorities that he saw demonstrators attack six soldiers and that students took weapons from PLA soldiers and placed them under the People's Heroes Monument. The Beijing Residents Dare-to-Die Corps protected the student broadcasting station in Tiananmen Square. There is no further word as to Zhang's whereabouts.
- **GUO Wenshen**, a 24-year-old Hong Kong security guard, was arrested on June 11, 1989, for allegedly putting up counterrevolutionary posters and distributing counterrevolutionary newspapers in Shaoguan, Guangdong Province, and for telling students at his old junior high school there that 7000 students were killed by the PLA in Tiananmen Square (*Beijing Radio*, June 13, 1989; *Wen Wei Bao*, June 14, 1989; *Ming Bao*, June 17, 1989). According to the report, a *Ming Bao* reporter learned of Guo's detention from a relative of Guo's who read a report of his arrest in *Yangcheng Wanbao*. Guo's family, who remained in Guangdong when Guo left for Hong Kong over ten years ago, appealed to Chinese authorities for leniency. According to them, Guo has minor "mental" problems. So far as is known, their appeals went unheeded.
- **WANG Yongqian** was arrested in Chengdu along with 40 others on June 15 or 16, 1989 for allegedly surrounding Chengdu city hall on the afternoon of June 6, 1989 where they shouted revolutionary slogans, threw rocks, burned bottles and instigated the masses to beat police and soldiers (*Chengdu Xinhua Shi*, June 16, 1989, in *Dongfang Ribao*, June 17, 1989).

### *Tibetan activists*

- Two Tibetans, **Dorje** (rdo-rje) and an unnamed male companion, were arrested in Aba County, Sichuan Province on or about July 27, 1990. According to an Asia Watch source, they are accused of printing and distributing pro-independence literature in Lhasa. Dorje, in her mid-forties, and her alleged accomplice, approximately ten years her junior, reportedly are held in the local Aba County jail by the Public Security Bureau. Both have been subject to beatings and other mistreatment. In order to avoid arrest, the two Lhasa residents left the city after martial law was declared. They returned to their native Aba county and went underground. In response to minor pro-independence disturbances in Aba in February and March 1990, Chinese authorities began a heightened political campaign, including struggle sessions, aimed at ferreting out dissidents. It is possible that the presence in Aba of

Dorje and her companion was discovered through such tactics.

■ The official *Tibet Daily* (December 17, 1990) said that 24 counterrevolutionaries in Tibet were arrested and "dealt with" between January and October 1990. In addition, a large but unspecified number of separatists were also "dealt with." According to the cited report, *Success of the Tibetan public prosecutor against separatists and counterrevolutionaries*, "the prosecutor vigorously attacked in accordance with the law, common criminals, separatists and economic criminals. This allowed for (Tibet's) good situation of unity and stability to be consolidated, and for the protection of the good order in Tibet's work and production" (*Hong Kong Standard*, December 31, 1990).

#### *Alleged Taiwan spies*

■ According to a report from *Xinhua* (August 18, 1990, in *FBIS*, August 20, 1990), nine people were arrested in connection with four spy cases. All allegedly were scheming to "create turmoil on the mainland." **XU Jiansheng**, a native of Chenghai County in Guangdong Province, allegedly joined a KMT spy organization in 1989. He trained in Taiwan; then returned to China to establish spy strongholds and organize underground armed forces. **SUN Daoshun**, a native of Lianjiang County in Fujian Province allegedly joined the KMT Military Intelligence Bureau in 1989. He is said to have recruited **LIU Bihua**, **CHI Hecan** and **CHEN Xuodong** who then were instructed to "look for an opportunity to launch the so-called 'democracy movement' activities..." They allegedly distributed videotapes and printed matter in order to instigate turmoil. **ZHAN Tabing**, originally from Qionghai County in Hainan Province, allegedly joined the KMT Military Intelligence Bureau in 1986; then returned to the mainland to establish the "nuclear armed unit behind enemy lines" and an underground organization called *Union of Hainan Youth for National Salvation*. Zhan also is accused of shipping arms from Taiwan in an attempt to create "large-scale unrest". **ZHOU Changzhou** and **WANG Qianyang** allegedly are two of Zhan's recruits. **BAI Xue**, from Kaifeng in Henan Province, allegedly joined the same organization in 1987, then returned to China to look for opportunities to instigate turmoil.

■ **ZHAO Zongxiang**, **YANG Tao**, **LIN Weisheng** (LI Melsheng) and **YAN DI** (AI JD) were arrested in Yunnan Province on November 24, 1990 in connection with an alleged plot to "overthrow the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and subvert the socialist system." They were charged with counterrevolutionary activities; they have probably been tried. Zhao was named the chief offender; Yang, Lin and Yan were named as accessories (*Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service*, December 29, 1990 in *FBIS*, January 2, 1991; *Hong Kong Agence French Presse*, January 6, 1991 in *FBIS*, January 7). Zhao, a 40-year-old Shanghai native, and Yang, a 32-year-old female from Kunming, allegedly are members of the illegal *China Awakening Lion National Salvation Association*. Lin, 28, and Yan, 27, both from Burma, are accused of being Taiwan agents. Zhao and Yang formed *China Awakening* in April 1990 and cemented ties with the Kuomintang secret service in Burma in September when the two provided information on China's political reform and military affairs. Zhao, as chairman of the organization, was named a lieutenant colonel in the Kuomintang secret service; Yan, chairman of the Yunnan branch, was made a major. In October, Zhao and Yang, escorted by Lin and Yan and supplied with funds and equipment, slipped into Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture and tried to make their way back to Shanghai and Kunming to "establish other branches, recruit members and publish materials." According to the report, "evidence of their crimes, including their program and seals" were seized. All four pleaded guilty.

#### *Catholics and Protestants*

■ **SHI Chunfeng**, Auxiliary Bishop of Baoding, and **LIU Shuhao**, Second Bishop of Yixing parish, are among at least 23 Catholic bishops, priests and laymen arrested in Baoding and Yixian in Hebei Province on December 13-14, 1990 (*AP*, February 4, 1991; *Shijie Ribao*, February 6, 1991). The information, from *Asia News*, published by the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions, said the arrests were made to contain religious services not under state control.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### *Students and intellectuals*

■ The arrest of **LI Shengping** (Shangping on previous Asia Watch reports), a researcher at the Marxist-Leninist Institute and the Economics and Technology Institute and 1978-79 Democracy Wall activist, has now been confirmed by an Asia Watch source. Li who allegedly went to Tiananmen Square with Yan Minggu, a close associate of Zhao Ziyang, reportedly urged hunger strikers to leave the square. The Economics and Technology Institute was closed by the government sometime after June 4, 1989.

■ **SUN Changjiang**, chief editor of the Beijing *Ke-Ji Ribao* (*Science and Technology News*), was not arrested as previously reported. Rather, according to an Asia Watch source, he lost his job at *Ke-jī Ribao*, but is employed elsewhere.

### *Workers*

■ The fate of **WANG Wollin**, who when he was a 19-year-old reportedly stood in front of a tank column as millions watched on television, is uncertain. He is not under arrest according to the Chinese government. A London Newspaper (*Daily Express*, June 18, 1989) had reported that Wang, the son of a factory worker, was arrested by the secret police and charged with "political hooliganism" and "attempting to subvert members of the People's Liberation Army." According to the newspaper account, friends of the young man recognized him after state television showed a line-up of detainees with their heads shaved. Another account, from the Hong Kong press, reported that Wang had been executed. The U.S. State Department Report on Human Rights (February 1, 1991) affirms that none of the accounts, including the official Chinese disclaimer, can be confirmed.

### *Tibetan activists*

■ **MIGMAR TSERING** (Mig-dgmar tshe-ring) and **LHAPKA TSERING** (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), referred to as Mina Tsering and Zhonglaba Tsering in *Punishment Season*, have been sentenced to prison terms. Both are Lhasa-born students from No.1 Middle School. Lhapka Tsering, only 14 years old, was sentenced to a two-year term which he is serving in Drapchi prison, an adult facility in Lhasa. Migmar Tsering, 18, is also at Drapchi; his term of imprisonment, copied from an official list, is illegible. Both students, along with four other youths, "ganged up together to illegally establish a counterrevolutionary organization, *The Young Lions* (*Tibet Youth Association*) with the aim of carrying out counterrevolutionary activities. The youths wrote and printed a large number of reactionary propaganda materials and produced banners marked with lions of the snowy mountains, the symbol of Tibetan independence, which they then posted in many streets, temples and in the school. They vilified the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system, plotting to undermine the unity of the motherland and nationality solidarity. They also preached Tibetan independence (*Radio Lhasa*, December 8, 1989). The organization was "cracked down upon" on November 4, 1989 and the students arrested on December 8 (*Reuters*, December 19, 1989 in *FBIS*, December 19). Lhakpa Tsering is not to be confused with Lhapka Tsering, 20, who was involved in the same case. The latter youth died under torture (see above).

■ An Asia Watch source has reported the names, ages and sentences of four political prisoners held in Drapchi. In some cases, the transcription of names and, thus, the written Tibetan form, are uncertain. Those names are identified by a question mark preceding the name. **NGAWANG GYATSO** (Ngag-dbang rgya-mtsho), about 25, was sentenced to 17 years in prison; **LOBSANG CHONDRO** (Blo-bzang 'Brtson-'gras), 64, received six years; **SAMPAL GADRUB**

(Bsam-'phel 'pdga'-sgrub), 43, also received a 17-year term and **NGAWANG RIGZIN** (Ngag-dbang rig-'dzin), 27, was sentenced to five years. Although some details are different, Ngawang Rigzin may be the same individual as No.6 in a *News From Asia Watch*, "Tibet: 81 Political Prisoners Held in Drapchi Prison, Lhasa." In none of the four cases are dates of sentencing or charges known.

■ The same source has reported that four additional Tibetans, all monks, are held in Tibetan prisons; however it is not clear where they are held, to which monastery they belong, the charges against them or the length or date of their sentences. **NGAWANG NAMGYAL** (Ngag-dbang nam-rgyal) is thought to be 27; **NGAWANG DZEGYAN** (Ngag-dbang 'mdzes-rgyan) is 20 and **GADRUB** ('pdga'-sgrub) is 25. **NGAWANG KUNGA** (Ngag-dbang kun-dga'), 31, may be the same individual listed as No.8 in "81 Political Prisoners..." even though the reported ages differ.

### *Catholics and Protestants*

■ **Bishop HOU Guoyang**, from Sichuan Province, reportedly has been arrested according to *UCAN*, a Catholic news agency based in Hong Kong (*Reuters*, December 17, 1990). When Liu Bainian, a spokesman for the official Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association was asked whether Bishop Hou was in jail, Liu did not respond directly but instead dismissed Bishop Hou as a fraud. Although arrest and harassment of Catholics has been widespread since the consolidation of the revolution in 1949, the Chinese government did not link Catholics loyal to the Vatican to the pro-democracy movement until May 1990 (*Reuters*, June 29, 1990). The May 1990 issue of the magazine, *Catholic Church in China*, a publication of the official Chinese Catholic Church, accused Bishop Hou of inciting a small group to participate in demonstrations in Sichuan and of "collecting money to support the turmoil." Hou also was accused of publishing and distributing a "so-called Bible"; he was warned to cease his "illegal activities". No report of Bishop Hou's arrest surfaced at that time.