

**March 13, 1991**

# **CHINESE WORKERS RECEIVE HARSH SENTENCES**

## **ILO Reports on 91 Cases**

### **Introduction**

A report that Han Dongfang, the 27-year-old leader of the 1989 independent trade union movement in China, had been moved to Qincheng Prison in Beijing in mid-February apparently in preparation for his trial,<sup>1</sup> is a blunt reminder that ordinary workers have borne the brunt of the Chinese government's crackdown on pro-democracy activists. At least 45 workers are known to have been executed in connection with the anti-government demonstrations in April, May and June 1989. No student or intellectual has been sentenced to death for his or her participation. Workers appear to have received longer sentences; a greater percentage of them have been tried; fewer have been released or had their sentences remitted.<sup>2</sup> Many more may have disappeared into the Chinese labor camp system. Lacking the access to the international network enjoyed by many Chinese students and scholars, workers have received very little public attention.

Some additional information came to light when the Chinese government responded to an inquiry by the International Labor Organization (ILO). On June 18, 1989, a *Complaint Against the Government of China Presented by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)* had been filed with the International Labor Organization. The ILO then petitioned the Chinese government, as an ILO member, to explain its systematic harassment of the independent union movement in the PRC and to supply information on the fate of some 130 named workers associated with the pro-democracy movement.

The ILO in its request had asked for detailed clarification of the circumstances, proceedings and outcomes surrounding the crackdown against Workers Autonomous Federations (WAFs) which were formed during May and June 1989 in several Chinese cities, among them Beijing, Shanghai, Changsha, Hohhot, Nanjing, Xi'an, Guizhou, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Hangzhou. According to the complaint, the organizations were declared counterrevolutionary and illegal by Chinese authorities on June 8, 1989; on June 12, the government-controlled mass media called on the official All-China Federation of Trade Unions to mobilize workers to destroy the WAFs. Some WAF leaders reportedly were killed in an attack by the armed forces; other leaders and members were arrested; some members were executed.

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<sup>1</sup> *South China Morning Post*, February 19, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> See Asia Watch, *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989: Cumulative Data*, September 28, 1990 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1990).

To substantiate its allegations, the ICFTU, on November 24, 1989, had provided a list of some 130 workers named as having been arrested or executed. Since the Chinese government has never produced a comprehensive list of dissidents detained, sentenced and/or released, it can be assumed that ICFTU sources included names compiled from press reports and by human rights organizations. Since information available from such sources and from private parties is severely limited, the extent of the crackdown against dissident workers may be seriously underestimated. For example, Chinese television reported that 26 "ruffians" had been publicly tried on June 10, 1989 in Changchun, Jilin Province for having blocked traffic and advocated a strike. When pressed, the Chinese government admitted that nineteen had been arrested and seven sent to labor education camps.<sup>3</sup> No one was identified by name and to date, no further information about the outcome of the trial is available. Similar reports of mass arrests in other cities (see Appendix I and Appendix II) have yet to be resolved.

In November 1989, February 1990 and May 1990 the ICFTU complaint was examined by the ILO. After the first two examinations, an ILO committee requested further information from Chinese officials. At its last meeting in May, the committee adjourned the examination and urged the Chinese government to provide the previously requested information as soon as possible. On October 11, 1990, over a year after the initial request, the Chinese government, rejecting the committee's conclusions and recommendations as unwarranted interference in its internal affairs, nevertheless partially complied, listing the outcomes of proceedings against 91 workers (see attached Prisoner List). The first government response, on September 28, 1989, had rejected the complaint as "unfounded" and as "blatant intervention."<sup>4</sup> On January 5, 1990, the Chinese government reiterated its position, but provided a more detailed account of its position (see below, p.3). It also elucidated the "illegal" activities of four dissidents, justified the executions of another three and explained the release of one.<sup>5</sup>

## **The ICFTU Position**

As could be expected, a considerable discrepancy exists between the position of the Chinese government and that of the ICFTU with respect to the "nature and objectives" of the autonomous federations. The ICFTU in its complaint maintained that WAF grievances concerned poor working conditions, decreased purchasing power and lack of genuine workers' representation. WAF leadership, it said, had insisted that although their organizations were independent, voluntary and democratic; they were not subversive. For example, the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation (BWAF), formed on May 19, 1989 and declared illegal on June 8, made clear in its *Provisional Charter*, adopted in Tiananmen Square on May 28, its intent to operate openly and in full conformity with the laws and constitution of the PRC. Newly recruited members were required to pledge to observe the constitution and the law of the state<sup>6</sup>, and no demand was made for restoration of the right to strike, rescinded in 1982 constitutional amendments. Han Dongfang, the Beijing WAF leader, in a statement made at the time of its founding, summed up the organization's aims, "I just want to build an organization that can truly speak for the workers," he said.

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<sup>3</sup> *Case No. 1500, Complaint Against the Government of China presented by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)*, 268th Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association, November 1989, paragraph 671; *270th Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association*, February-March 1990, paragraph 302; *275th Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association*, November 1990, paragraph 339 (f).

<sup>4</sup> *Case No. 1500*, November 1989, paragraph 686.

<sup>5</sup> *Case No. 1500*, February-March 1990, paragraphs 308, 315-18.

<sup>6</sup> Statement by the ICFTU to the 41st session of the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva, August 1989.

**In support of its position that Chinese authorities intended to prevent by whatever means necessary the emergence of independent worker organizations, the ICFTU reported that two BWAf registration applications were turned down without reason by the Chinese government, an indication as much of the BWAf's efforts to establish itself as an above-ground legal organization, as of the Chinese government's determination to stop it. The severity of the sentences meted out to workers, the ICFTU further contended, was based not on objective judicial criteria nor even on determination of guilt, but on political considerations, particularly union activity.**

## **The Chinese Government Position**

**According to the Chinese government, the WAFs could never be considered legitimate trade unions, since their ultimate aim, in spite of stated intent, was to overthrow the Chinese government and the socialist system. To accomplish such objectives, the WAF leadership, the authorities insisted, disrupted production and stirred up trouble through violent means. In fact, government authorities rejected the notion that the WAFs were ever intended as workers' organizations. Rather, they say, a small band of criminals used the pretext of worker grievances to hastily set up counterrevolutionary cells. Thus, banning the WAFs did not violate the ILO principle of freedom of association which, the government contended, was meant to improve, not undermine, working conditions and to promote peace.**

**Among activities cited by the Chinese government in defense of its position are two May 23, 1989 WAF-organized press conferences; letters to "Overseas Chinese citizens" and to "the People" encouraging complaints against the government; the setting up of a radio station which repeatedly broadcast the Strike Manifesto over loudspeakers; the printing of pamphlets; the organization of demonstrations; rumor-mongering; and insulting and slandering the country's leaders. Since all such activities directly violated a series of rules and laws, the government's banning action had everything to do with security and subversion and nothing to do with freedom of association or the exercise of trade union rights. The very act of creating the WAF was, according to the Chinese government, against the law. Under Section 3 of Notice No. 136 issued by the Beijing Municipal Government in 1981, "all activities undermining the status of the country, troubling law and order, endangering public security and damaging the appearance of the city are forbidden."<sup>7</sup>**

**As added proof of WAF illegitimate intent, the government contended the newly formed organizations were never registered. They were, in fact illegal political organizations. Registration, the government maintained, ensures that national, social, and collective interests are not prejudiced by the establishment of any one organization. It should be noted that the People's Republic of China has never ratified either the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) nor the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) and that it bans all organizations which it considers threatening to the interests of the State.**

## **The ILO Response**

**The ILO committee recorded its displeasure at the rationale of the Chinese government for insisting on moving against the WAFs; for the rapidity of judicial proceedings in cases of capital punishment; the harshness of the sentences imposed on WAF leaders and members; the lack of information about specifically named individuals and the refusal to supply transcripts of detailed charges against some workers who had been sent to labor education**

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<sup>7</sup>Cited in Complaint No 1500, February-March 1990, paragraph 302.

**camps. The ILO request for texts of judicial decisions in these latter cases might have to do with a suspicion that these workers are administratively detained; they have never been tried. Noting that a re-education policy has been adopted for WAF leaders who have not violated the law, the ILO requested information on the nature and objectives of such education. It further requested information on the grounds for the arrests of certain named individuals, the nature of the proceedings instituted against them and their current situation. Allegations of ill-treatment of worker detainees, particularly Han Dongfang and Liu Qiang, also elicited a request for more information.**

**The committee found that the WAFs were workers' organizations according to internationally accepted ILO standards. The unsuccessful effort of the BWAf to register was of particular concern to the ILO. The real problem, it said, was the state monopoly on trade unions. According to the ILO, if registration is granted only when prior permission to establish a union is obtained from government authorities, freedom of association is compromised. The committee thus determined that citing the BWAf's failure to register as a rationale for its banning, was merely the government's pretext for hindering the formation of free trade unions. It concluded that China, through its legislative provisions, "clearly infringed the right of workers to set up and join organizations of their own choosing, and the right of trade unions to organize their administration and activities and to formulate their programs of action."<sup>8</sup>**

**The ILO reminded the Chinese government that trade union rights are meaningless in the absence of civil liberties and that "strikes are one of the essential means that workers and their organizations should have to further and defend their economic and social interests."<sup>9</sup> In this context, the issue of WAF violence was addressed. The ILO committee maintained that the acts cited by the Chinese government as evidence of the WAFs intentions to overthrow the government, "setting fire to military vehicles, blocking roads and preventing access to public buildings" occurred "when the WAFs had been reduced to operating illegally."<sup>10</sup> As to the violence in Shanghai, for which some participants were executed and others received life sentences, a case could be made that such violence was a minimal response on the part of peaceful demonstrators to military violence.**

**The ILO rejected Chinese claims of "blatant intervention", reminding the government that improving labor conditions and promoting freedom of association are matters falling within the purview of the ILO, thus they "no longer fall within the exclusive sphere of States."<sup>11</sup>**

**In spite of the disclaimers and information gaps, the Chinese response to the ILO is noteworthy in that it represents to date the most comprehensive Chinese response to a foreign inquiry.**

## **Arrests, Detentions, Sentences and Executions**

**The Chinese government, in its October 11, 1990 reply, gave information on 91 out of some 130 workers named in the ILO's request. It should be noted that the 91 cases, with the exception of four whose alleged crimes were "not connected with the events in Beijing",<sup>12</sup> were previously known to Asia Watch and other monitoring organizations, reaffirming suspicion that the Chinese government's response to the ILO was minimal rather than comprehensive.**

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<sup>8</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1990, paragraph 331.

<sup>9</sup>Case No. 1500, February-March 1990, paragraph 332.

<sup>10</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1990 paragraph 332.

<sup>11</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1989, paragraph 692.

<sup>12</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1990 paragraph 347.

**Of 33 workers noted as sentenced for their involvement in the pro-democracy movement, nine were sentenced to death and six to life terms for "breaches of public peace,"<sup>13</sup> including arson, looting and sabotage of transportation equipment. The Chinese government, rejecting the category of political prisoner, maintained that these 33 WAF members were criminals, whose arrests and sentencings in no way compromised freedom of association or trade unions rights. Inquiries were thorough and scrupulous, the government asserted, and trials were fair.**

**Another 24 workers about whom the ICFTU inquired, were never arrested according to the Chinese. In 21 of the 24 cases, Asia Watch has reliable information about the detention of the workers involved. It should be noted that in spite of never having been formally arrested or having their cases come before judicial authorities, as the Chinese claim, the 24 may well have been detained for long periods through extra-judicial fiat. They may still be in "investigation and detention" or they may have been sentenced to "re-education through labor", a process that does not require adjudication. The assumption cannot be made that all or any of these activists have been released.**

**Thirty other workers, those who, according to Chinese authorities, had not committed crimes even though "they had taken part in the disturbances and in the rebellion,"<sup>14</sup> whose offenses were minor or who had shown remorse, had their penalties remitted or were released after re-education.**

**Two lists follow. The first, "Official Information", includes data about dissident workers supplied by the Chinese government on October 11, 1990 together with additional information supplied by Asia Watch. An asterisk indicates that disposition of a case had not previously been made public. The second list includes those workers mentioned in Asia Watch reports about whom the ILO has requested further information from China without result.**

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<sup>13</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1990, paragraph 355.

<sup>14</sup>Case No. 1500, November 1990, paragraph 336.

## **APPENDIX I. OFFICIAL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE ILO BY CHINA**

### **I. Executions and Death Sentences**

1. In Beijing, **LIN Zhaorong, ZHANG Wenkui, ZHU Jianjun, CHEN Jian** and **WANG Hanwu** were sentenced to death for arson, having caused serious damage.

*The Chinese report fails to make clear that all five were executed in Beijing on June 21, 1989. They were sentenced on June 17 by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court; their appeals to the Beijing Supreme People's Court were denied. According to a Beijing Radio broadcast, Lin was a worker at Huimin Hospital in Beijing and had served a previous sentence of three years' forced labor for "hooliganism." He was accused of setting fire to a military vehicle on June 5 (Xinhua, June 17 and 22, 1989 and Kyodo, June 22 in FBIS, June 19 and 22, 1989) and stealing seven uniforms. The others, arrested on June 10, 1990, were accused of setting military vehicles, ambulances and buses on fire. Zhu's correct name is probably Zu.*

2. **LUO Hongjun** was sentenced to death for serious looting.

*Luo was a ticket-seller for the Beijing Municipal Public Transportation Company; he was accused of looting supplies from military trucks. See No.1.*

3. **BAN Huijie** was sentenced to death for very serious assault on women with aggravated circumstances.

*Ban, a peasant from Xinle County, Hebei, and a contract laborer in Beijing, was arrested June 10, 1989. In contrast to the Chinese account to the ILO, initial reports said Ban was accused of beating up soldiers and knocking one of them unconscious. See No.1.*

- \*4. In Beijing, **LUAN Jikui** was sentenced to death for arson, subject to a two year stay of execution.

*Luan reportedly was arrested in Hebei Province for setting fire to military trucks in Beijing.*

5. In Beijing, **MENG Duo** was sentenced to death for murder.

*MENG, a 24-year-old unemployed worker was tried and sentenced to death on December 8, 1989, by a Beijing court on charges of murdering a policeman on June 4, 1989, according to a report in Beijing Wanhao (Associated Press, December 8, 1989). Along with two accomplices who were also convicted, Meng allegedly attacked and killed Li Guorui, 20, a member of the People's Armed Police, at 5.00 a.m. on June 4 as government troops were converging on Tiananmen Square. According to Beijing Ribao, the sentences reflected the government's determination "to strike severe blows against the criminal activities of counterrevolutionary elements and to protect the security of the state." The report gave no indication as to whether the executions had been carried out; but since Li was officially declared a "martyr," it is extremely unlikely a reprieve was granted. According to the report, Meng had previously served time in a labor camp for theft.*

### **II. Sentences announced**

- \*6. **GONG Chuangchang** was sentenced in Beijing to a 15-year term of imprisonment for looting.

*Gong was arrested on June 10 (Renmin Ribao, June 28, 1989). There is no information as to the date of*

*sentencing or the place of imprisonment. No biographical information is available but the ICFTU reports Gong was accused of setting armed vehicles on fire and of assaulting a soldier. Gong's correct name is probably Gong Chuanchang.*

\*7. **LIANG Zonguo** was sentenced in Beijing to a 13-year term of imprisonment for looting.

*See No.6.*

\*8. **SUN Yancal** was sentenced in Beijing to a life term for looting.

*See No.6.*

\*9. **WANG Lianxi** was sentenced in Beijing to a life term for arson.

*Wang, charged with setting fire to a bus, was originally sentenced to death, but spared execution after her lawyer pleaded that she was retarded. See No.1.*

\*10. **ZHU Genbao** was sentenced in Shanghai to a three-year term of imprisonment for destroying transport equipment.

*Zhu Genbao (Genhao on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), a worker at the Shanghai Shipping Corporation, was arrested between June 6 and June 9, 1989. He was accused, along with two others, of setting up roadblocks in Shanghai, instigating others to do the same and attempting to "stop and overturn police cars." In all, 130 "lawless elements" were arrested in Shanghai for "disrupting traffic and obstructing official business" between June 6 and 9.*

11. **ZUN Jihong** was sentenced in Shanghai to a five-year term of imprisonment for arson.

*See No. 17. On previous arrest lists, Asia Watch identified Zun and Sun Mahong (No.13) as the same person.*

12. **SONG Ruying** was sentenced in Shanghai to a five-year term of imprisonment for having sabotaged transport equipment,

*Song, an inspector at Shanghai's Xinhua Steel Plant, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and one year's deprivation of political rights. During a demonstration on June 8, 1989 at a Shanghai road junction, Song allegedly used a microphone to urge spectators to "intercept motor vehicles" and let the air out of their tires; she herself disabled three vehicles. Song is also accused of "falsely claiming that her son was killed in Beijing" and of "bringing hammers and other tools from home for others to use in committing crimes." Allegedly, Song had previously received "many disciplinary sanctions for violating work discipline" (Shanghai Radio, June 23, 1989, in FBIS, June 26).*

\*13. **SUN Mahong**, (Manhong on previous Asia Watch arrest lists) was sentenced in Shanghai to a five-year term of imprisonment for having sabotaged transport equipment.

*See No.17.*

\*14. **ZHANG Ronfu** and **ZHENG Liang** were sentenced in Shanghai to five-year terms of imprisonment for having sabotaged transport equipment.

*Zhang, a worker at the Shanghai Aquatic Products cold storage plant, and Zheng were found guilty of organizing illegal demonstrations, spreading political rumors and setting up roadblocks, thus disrupting traffic and*

*social order. Their dates of sentencing are unknown, but their arrests probably occurred in mid-June 1989; film of Zhang's interrogation was shown on Beijing Television's "Morning News" on June 16. Zhang was a founder and Zheng a member of the "illegal" Shanghai Patriotic Workers' Support Group (SPWSG), organized May 24, 1989. Both were members of the Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation (SWAF).*

\*15. **SHAN Guoquang** was sentenced in Shanghai to a three-year term for disturbing the public peace.

*Shan, a truck driver in Putuo District Truck Company and a member of the Shanghai Vehicle Flying Squad, was arrested on June 9 or 10, 1989 in Shanghai June 4th China Support, January 8, 1991).*

\*16. **HUANG Jianhua** was sentenced in Shanghai to a four-and-a-half year term of imprisonment for disturbing the public peace.

*Huang, an assembly worker at the Shanghai Water Company's water meter plant, was arrested on June 8, 1989 for allegedly directing a "flying vehicle squad" to set up road barricades. According to Shanghai Radio (June 10, 1989), squad members, some 200 in all, shouted "reactionary slogans" and incited workers to strike.*

\*17. **AI Qilong** and **YUAN Zhimin** were sentenced in Shanghai to ten-year terms of imprisonment for sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage. **ZHAO Jianming** (Zhimin on previous Asia Watch arrest lists) received a 12-year term of imprisonment for the same offenses. **PENG Jiamin** and **WEI Yinchon** (Yinchun on previous arrest lists) were sentenced to life terms for the same offense.

*Ai, Yuan, Zhao, Peng and Wei were charged with "smashing railway cars, setting fire to nine railway cars and six public security motorcycles, turning over police boxes, beating up firemen to impede them from putting the fire out and fabricating rumors to mislead the people" (Zhong Xin She, June 10, 1989, in FBIS, June 12). According to deputy chief procurator Wang Shuquan, all pleaded guilty at their trial on June 18, 1989.*

\*18. In the province of Hubei, **CHEN Wol** was sentenced to a three-year term of imprisonment for having disturbed the public peace.

*Chen was arrested along with two others in Wuhan, Hubei Province on June 7, 1989, for allegedly overturning trucks, blocking traffic and setting fire to a public vehicle.*

\*19. **JIN Tao** was sentenced in Hubei to a three-year term for looting.

*See No.18.*

\*20. **HU Lingbing** (Liangbin on previous Asia Watch arrests lists), was sentenced in Hubei to a life term for arson with aggravated circumstances.

*See No.18.*

21. **ZHANG You** was sentenced in Sichuan Province to a life term for arson, looting and disturbing the public peace.

*Zhang was sentenced on July 8, 1989 in Chengdu.*

\*22. In the province of Zhejiang, **GAO Jintang** and **LI Xiaohu** were sentenced to three-year terms of imprisonment for disturbing the public peace.



***Gao, a worker at the Zhejiang Clothing Research Institute, and Li, "leading" members of the Hangzhou Workers' Autonomous Federation were arrested on June 10, 1989 (Beijing Ribao, June 13, 1989). On the same day, the Hangzhou Public Security Bureau banned the Hangzhou Workers Autonomous Federation for "deliberately creating chaos." According to an official report, on June 7, 1989 members of the Hangzhou Workers Autonomous Federation, "taking advantage of the social turmoil...seized traffic boxes (and) put up the slogan 'fighting for democracy, freedom and human rights'." They also made "reactionary speeches" and "slandered the government by calling it a 'puppet regime'." In its January 1990 reply to the International Labor Organization, the Chinese government accused the Hangzhou Workers Autonomous Federation of "adopting two-faced tactics," namely: "overtly advocating the elimination of corruption, the suppression of autocracy and the promotion of socialist democratic reform; covertly proclaiming its intention of overthrowing the dictatorship of the people and abolishing the leading role of the Communist Party."***

**\*23. In the province of Shandong, ZHANG Xinchao was sentenced to a three-year term of imprisonment for disturbing the public peace.**

***Zhang, a member of the Jinan City Workers Autonomous Federation and the Workers Democratic Federation, was arrested in Jinan on June 15, 1989. According to Jinan Radio (EBIS, June 16, 1989), an amalgam of the two organizations planned to seize political power by armed force.***

### **III. "Never arrested"**

**24. YANG Wei, from Beijing.**

***Yang Wei (Wang Wei on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), was arrested on June 11, 1989 by the Martial Law Enforcement Command acting in coordination with the Public Security Bureau. According to a June 12, 1989 Beijing television broadcast, Wang, allegedly a leader of the "No.9 Team" of a Beijing "Dare-to-Die Corps," was accused of assaulting soldiers with bottles on the night of June 3. According to the authorities: "On June 5, while leading corps members who were escorting fleeing Beijing Students Autonomous Federation ringleaders, he unscrupulously spread (aboard the train) counterrevolutionary rumors about a bloodbath in Tiananmen Square" (EBIS, June 14, 1989).***

**25. WANG Fushun, LI Molhu, YANG Hongwu, from Beijing.**

***Wang; Li, a self-employed transport worker; and Yang turned themselves in on June 10, 1989 in Beijing. All three confessed to blocking roads with vehicles on June 3, with the result that 32 military vehicles were halted and 20 others burned (Amnesty International, ASA 17/24/90).***

**26. LI Jiang, from Beijing.**

***Li, a "key" member of the Dare-to-Die team of the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation, allegedly turned himself in to the police after seeing himself on a June 11, 1989 TV videotape "standing on top of a tank and assaulting PLA soldiers." He is accused of burning a tank and three military vehicles in Tiananmen Square on June 4 (Zhongguo Ribao, June 19, 1989).***

**27. YOU Diangsi, from Beijing.**

***You Diangsi (Dianxi, as on previous Asia Watch arrest lists is probably correct), a "core member" of the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation was captured in Xi'an on June 14, 1989, according to a UPI report. He allegedly took***

*part in a May 28 protest outside Beijing police headquarters organized to demand the release of detained workers and is accused of attacking army troops.*

**28. JING Waidong and SUN Ruozhong, from Beijing.**

*Jing and Sun Ruozhong (Guozhong on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), peasants from Yuegezhuang, Fangshan County near Beijing were arrested on June 17, 1989 in Beijing for allegedly shooting at the PLA from their truck as they sped through a Beijing checkpoint. A PLA guard was reportedly wounded in the head and thigh (Renmin Ribao, June 19, 1989).*

**29. WANG Weilin, from Beijing.**

*The fate of Wang Weilin, who when he was a 19-year-old reportedly stood in front of a tank column as millions watched on television, is uncertain. 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 an official Chinese disclaimer of his arrest, can be confirmed.*

**30. LI Zhibao, from Shanghai.**

*Li Zhibao (Zhibo on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), a leader of the Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation, was arrested on June 9, 1989. According to a Beijing Radio broadcast (FBIS, June 12, 1989), he was accused, along with others, of holding secret meetings, spreading rumors, distributing leaflets, advocating strikes, chanting reactionary slogans, advocating the overthrow of the government, setting up roadblocks and disrupting traffic. Allegedly, he "also vilified the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions as being totally paralyzed."*

**31. YANG Xiaohao, from Shanghai.**

*Yang was arrested, along with others - some of whom were executed - in early June 1989 and charged with "smashing railway cars, setting fire to nine railway cars and six public security motorcycles, turning over police boxes, beating up firemen to impede them from putting the fire out and fabricating rumors to mislead the people" (Zhong Xin She, June 10, 1989, in FBIS, June 12). According to deputy chief procurator Wang Shuquan, all pleaded guilty at their trial on June 18, 1989.*

**32. CHANG Qiyang, from Shanghai.**

*Chang Qiyang (Zhang Qiwan on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), and three other members of the Shanghai-based "Patriotic Volunteer Army" were arrested on June 8, 1989 for taking part in a demonstration on the Shanghai Bund, according to Shanghai Radio (June 8, 1989). Demonstrators claimed that 200,000 troops were on their way to suppress the students. Chang, a private entrepreneur and allegedly a "key" member of the Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation, reportedly "incited" people to take the bodies of victims killed in the June 6 riot from hospital mortuaries in order to create further turmoil. Zhang allegedly was released from an earlier jail term in January 1988.*

**33. TIAN Wei, from Shanghai.**

*According to the ICFTU, Tian was arrested on June 12, 1989. According to the June 4th Monitoring Group (January 8, 1991), Tian, a driver and member of the Flying Tiger Brigade, was arrested on December 6, 1989 in Beijing.*

**34. ZHONG Quanchong** (Zhang on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), from Shanghai.

*Zhong was sentenced along with other members of the Shanghai Workers Patriotic Support Group, organized May 24, 1989, to terms of two to eight years' imprisonment. Charges against the group include robbing drivers of money and property, "stabbing and wounding People's Armed Police on control, making speeches and shouting reactionary slogans on the Bund and in People's Park. Zhong was either arrested in mid-June 1989 or turned himself in on December 6, 1989.*

**35. DONG Langjun**, an unemployed worker, was arrested in connection with protests in Shanghai on June 8-9, 1989. Dong allegedly "stormed the Huangpu district Party Committee and government organs" and the "police substations in People's Square and Nanjing Road."

**36. PAN Haihong**, from Guanxi Province.

*There is no additional information available about Pan Haihong.*

**37. ZHANG Lishan, WEN Lihua, CAI Shi, BAO Hulin and YANG Xudon**, from Inner Mongolia.

*Zhang, Wen, Cai, Bao and Yang Xudon (Xudong on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), five named members of a group of 15 leaders of the Hohhot Workers Autonomous Federation, Inner Mongolia, were arrested prior to June 14, 1989. They allegedly joined a student march and established ties with a university's Dare-to-Die team.*

**38. LIU Chongxi**, from Shaanxi Province

*Liu Chongxi (Congshu on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), a leader of the Xi'an Workers' Autonomous Federation and member of the "Xi'an Citizens' Petition Group" and the "Workers' Pickets" was arrested on June 11, 1989 and accused of inciting citizens to "besiege" the Xi'an City Federation of Trade Unions, smash the union's signboard and go on strike. According to Xi'an Radio (June 12, 1989), "the reactionary declaration made by this group of people and their letter to all workers throughout the city viciously attacked the leaders of the party and state in an organized, planned and guided way."*

**39. XU Tao**, from Shaanxi Province.

*Note Bene: Xu Tao may be the same individual as Li Tao (No.50), in which case the Chinese list him as never arrested and as released or sentence remitted; or Xu and Li may be two different people.*

*Xu, a member of a "Dare-to-Die" contingent from Xi'an, was arrested at midnight on June 11, 1989 at a meeting in the Xingqinggong section of Xi'an City. According to a Renmin Ribao (June 13, 1989) report, Xu was among a group arrested for "setting up barricades, intercepting traffic and disrupting transportation and social order. Although the Corps, one of seven illegal organizations in Xi'an, was banned before June 11, 1989, its members were further accused of refusing to disband and of carrying out "desperate resistance."*

**40. TANG Zhibin**, from Shaanxi Province.

*No additional information about Tang is available.*

#### **IV. \*Released after re-education or sentences remitted**

**41. BAI Dongping, YANG Fugiang and ZHANG Jun, leaders of the WAF in Beijing.**

*Bai, a 27-year-old Beijing train attendant, a member of the central committee of the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation, and a liaison officer at the federation's registration and reception section, was detained briefly on May 28, 1989, but released after 3000 people demonstrated outside the Beijing Public Security Bureau Headquarters and the Ministry of Public Security. He reportedly was re-arrested in Zhongjiang County, Sichuan Province on June 17, 1989, while on the run and accused of participating in the "counterrevolutionary rebellion." The exact charges against Bai were never made public.*

*Yang Fugiang (Fuqian on previous Asia Watch arrest lists is probably correct), 27, a worker at the Beijing No.4 Hydraulic Plant, was arrested on June 10, 1989. According to Beijing Radio, Yang, who became a member of the association on May 22 and was appointed leader of the third picket detachment, made a "preliminary confession" that he had instigated people to storm the Beijing Public Security Bureau. That "confession" may, however, have been extracted by force or intimidation. Yang appeared on state television in the presence of an interrogator on June 11, 1989, and according to a UPI report, "The prisoner was groggy and his speech was slurred from an apparent beating that swelled his right cheek. Several of the other suspects also appeared to have suffered beatings."*

*Zhang, a member of a Beijing "Citizen's Dare-to-Die Corps" was arrested on June 11, 1989 by the Martial Law Enforcement Command acting in coordination with the Public Security Bureau. According to a June 12, 1989 Beijing television broadcast, Zhang a native of Hebei, was in Tiananmen Square every night from May 20 until the army assault on June 3-4. He is accused of "shielding" the radio station there and spreading rumors against the party and government.*

**42. LIU Huanwen, organizer of the WAF's inspection group in Beijing.**

*Liu, 28, a Standing Committee member of the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation who was in charge of the Pickets Team, was arrested at 10 PM, June 13, 1989 by police of the Yongan Street Police Station of the Qiaoxi Sub-bureau of the Shijiazhuang Public Security Bureau, after citizens reported his presence (Hong Kong Standard, June 17, 1989). A "most wanted" Beijing worker who allegedly fled Beijing on June 9, Liu is accused of inciting sit-ins and demonstrations, "engaging in reactionary rebellious activities," erecting roadblocks in Tiananmen Square and burning military vehicles in Beijing districts where major confrontations occurred. At the time of his arrest, Liu allegedly had in his possession passes signed by Wuer Kaixi, one of the 21 "most wanted" students, now living in France; a dagger; two rounds of ammunition and a "picket certificate." Once a worker at the Special Steel Branch Company of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, Liu started receiving unemployment insurance at the end of 1987, according to a June 14 Beijing television broadcast (EBIS, June 15, 1989).*

**43. YANG Shizong (Zhizen on previous Asia Watch arrest lists) and ZHAO Yotang (Yuetang on previous lists), from Beijing.**

*Yang, a worker, and Zhao, a peasant were arrested for allegedly killing a soldier in Beijing on June 3-4, 1989.*

**44. PENG Jing, province of Hubei.**

*Peng, a member of the Beijing "Dare-to-Die Corps" and previously a worker at the Wuhan City Pharmaceutical Factory, was arrested in Wuhan on June 16, 1989 and accused of fabricating rumors and blocking railroad traffic. He allegedly went to Beijing on May 20 and returned to Wuhan after June 4. Reporting his arrest on June 18, Chinese television showed Peng being escorted into a room and questioned by two uniformed men. On several previous occasions, Peng allegedly was detained and fined by public security organs for committing theft (Beijing Television,*

*June 18, 1989, in FBIS, June 20).*

45. **YANG Gochuang**, province of Hubei.

*Yang was arrested in Wuhan, Hubei Province on June 7, 1989, for allegedly overturning trucks, blocking traffic and setting fire to a public vehicle.*

46. **ZHOU Yong**, leader of the WAF at Changsha in the province of Hunan, and **LIU Zhaixing** (Lu on previous Asia Watch arrest lists).

*Zhou and Liu, arrested around June 16, 1989, in Changsha, were accused with others of "counterrevolutionary propaganda, blocking traffic and instigating strikes (People's Daily Overseas Edition, June 20, 1989).*

47. **BAO Hongjian**, **CHANG Zimin** (Ximing on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), **REN Xijin** (Xiying on previous lists), **XU Ying** and **ZHAO Demin**, all members of the WAF of the province of Shaanxi.

*Bao, Chang, Ren, Xu and Zhao, "principal members" of the Xi'an Workers Picket Corps were arrested prior to June 25, 1989, and "brought to justice." Zhao was accused of setting up the organization in late May and of "instigating" a group of people to stage demonstrations in Xi'an City by "yelling reactionary slogans and spreading reactionary leaflets." Along with Ren, Xu, Bao and Chang, he was accused of blocking traffic and manning barricades on June 4, 5 and 6, 1989. According to a Shaanxi Provincial Radio report (June 25, 1989, in FBIS, June 27), "the... criminals have candidly confessed their illegal acts committed since the second half of May."*

48. **XU Bingli**, **GONG Chenchong**, **JIANG Deyin**, **CHEN Shengfu** and **WANG Miaogen**, WAF of Shanghai.

*Xu, 51, a worker at the Hongkou District Housing Management Company in Shanghai, was arrested in Shanghai on June 13, 1989, according to Amnesty International. He is accused of setting up an illegal organization, the China Civil Rights Autonomous Federation, on May 28 in Shanghai, and of making "numerous counterrevolutionary" speeches in People's Square in which he urged workers to join a general strike and "overthrow the corrupt government."*

*Gong, a key member of the Shanghai Patriotic Support Group and a member of the SWAF was exempted from punishment by the court because he turned himself in to the Huangpu Public Security Bureau (FBIS, November 22, 1989).*

*Jiang, a Dongchang Loading and Unloading Company worker, was arrested with other "ruffians" in connection with protests in Shanghai on June 8-9.*

*Chen and Wang, two of the leaders of the Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation, were arrested on June 9, 1989. See No.30.*

49. **ZHU Guanghua**, leader of the WAF at Hangzhou, province of Zhejiang.

*Zhu is one of several "leading" members of the Hangzhou Workers Autonomous Federation arrested on June 10, 1989 (Beijing Ribao, June 13, 1989). See No.22.*

50. **YU Yungang**, **LIU Xiaolong**, **ZHU Lin**, **WANG Jianjun** (Jianjun on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), **WEI Yongbin**, **LI Tao** and **PANG Xiaobing** (Xiaobin on previous lists), all members of the WAF of the province of Shaanxi.

*Yu, Liu, Zhu, Wang, Wei Yongbin (also known as Xiang Yongbin), Li Tao (also known as Xu Tao) (See No.39) and*

***Pang, all members of a "Dare-to-Die" contingent from Xi'an, were arrested at midnight on June 11, 1989 at a meeting in the Xingqinggong section of Xi'an City. According to a Renmin Ribao (June 13, 1989) report, those arrested, led by Liu, "set up barricades, intercepted traffic and disrupted transportation and social order." Although the Corps, one of seven illegal organizations in Xi'an, was banned before June 11, 1989, its members were further accused of refusing to disband and carrying out "desperate resistance."***

**51. GAO Yunming and LI Mingxian, province of Liaoning.**

***According to a June 9, 1989 Xinhua radio broadcast, Gao, 31, a worker in the Mutual Inductance Instrument Factory in Shenyang, was among 37 "lawless persons" arrested for fighting in Shenyang on June 8. Twenty-nine of the 37 "will be released after re-education," the report said, but Shen and seven others "will be tried."***

***Li, a 30-year-old jobless worker from Gaixian County, was arrested on June 16, 1989 in Fushun City, Liaoning. He allegedly entered Beijing on May 13, 1989, joined the "counterrevolutionary rebellion at the Shengli Hotel" and participated in "the counterrevolutionary activities of beating soldiers and smashing army vehicles on June 3-4." Li, described as an ex-criminal, was first captured in Beijing, but escaped and fled to Fushun via Yingkou (EBIS, June 16, 1989).***

## APPENDIX II. UNANSWERED REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

### I. Sentenced

■ **XIAO Bin**, 42, was sentenced on July 13, 1989 to 10 years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights by the Dalian City Intermediate People's Court. According to a *UPI* report, he was convicted of "propagating counterrevolutionary lies," for stating many times in public that 20,000 people had been killed on June 4, 1989, and that some had been crushed by tanks. He also was found guilty of "vilifying the righteous acts of the martial law troops." Xiao, who was arrested on June 10, 1989, in Dalian shortly after Beijing television appealed to viewers to turn him in for rumor-mongering, had been interviewed about the Tiananmen Square massacre by ABC news. The broadcast showed him imitating machine guns mowing down demonstrators in Beijing. A report in the English-language *China Daily*, a government paper, said that Xiao was a salesman for the Dalian Xinghai Aluminum Window Factory.

An article in *Renmin Ribao* (August 10, 1989) defended the 10-year sentence against Xiao Bin. It claimed that Xiao had engaged in "counterrevolutionary incitement" out of resentment and personal frustration at the loss of his job. The article then quoted from Xiao's "confession" (which was almost certainly forced), to the effect that Xiao had discussed with students in Tiananmen Square how corrupt the government was, saying that officers and soldiers responsible for martial law must be killed. Xiao further "confessed" that he had made such statements and spread untrue rumors in order "to make the masses doubt the Communist Party and the government." Under Article 102 of the Criminal Code, such action requires a punishment of between five and 15 years' imprisonment. Thus, the ten-year sentence Xiao received was, according to the article, "reasonable, justifiable and lawful, as well as appropriate."

■ **LI Gulron**, editor-in-chief of the publishing house *Huayue* in Shaanxi Province, arrested for trying to organize a strike of publishing house employees (Shaanxi *Legal Weekly*, July 12, 1989), was tried on March 1, 1990, by the Xi'an First Criminal Court on charges of engaging in "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement" and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment, according to *China Spring* (September 1990.) Li is said to have called a meeting the day after the June 4 military crackdown in Beijing, saying that "hundreds of thousands of soldiers had perpetrated a terrible massacre in Beijing" and urging workers to sign a protest declaration and go on strike. Li reportedly also was accused of organizing four demonstrations during the month of May 1989, writing "provocative" slogans calling for the removal of Li Peng and Deng Xiaoping, and "promoting chaos." Li was formally dismissed from his post on June 25, 1989. The text of Li's defense statement at his trial was published in the September 1990 issue of *China Spring*, the magazine of the U.S.-based *Chinese Alliance for Democracy*.

■ **AN Baojing**, 32, a "principal member" of the Xi'an Workers Picket Corps was arrested prior to June 25, 1989, and "brought to justice." He was accused of setting up the organization in late May. See No. 47.

### II. Arrested

■ **HAN Dongfang**, the 27-year old BWAf leader, reportedly has been transferred to Qincheng Prison outside Beijing in anticipation of his upcoming trial, according to an Asia Watch source; he remains seriously ill. Prior to the move, Han, formerly a railway worker in the Fengtai Locomotive Maintenance Section, Beijing, had been held in solitary confinement at the Paoju Lane Detention Center in Beijing. His arrest has never been formally announced.

Han went into hiding on June 4, 1989 but, unable to remain underground for long, turned himself in to the authorities in Beijing in the latter part of June. It has been reported that Han has been "charged" with the crime of "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement", but another report suggests that Han was told he would be tried, not as a political prisoner but as a "common criminal."

Apart from a small, short-lived workers group which was set up in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, in the winter of 1980, Han Dongfang's BWAf was the first independent labor organization in China since the founding of the People's Republic. It was based in two small tents set up in the northwest corner of Tiananmen Square. Until June 4, 1989, through a small loudspeaker system in the square, the organization nightly transmitted items of news, commentary and political analysis which attracted audiences of several thousands, sometimes until dawn. Their tents were the first target of attack by the massive PLA force which arrived in the Square in the early hours of June 4. Before his arrest, Han Dongfang led protest demonstrations against the secret detentions of three members of the BWAf in late May, 1989. He successfully negotiated for their release, but later was accused on this count as a "leading instigator of attacks on the Public Security Bureau." On June 14, Han's name headed the government's "most wanted" list of pro-democracy workers.

In a February 1990 reply to the ILO, the authorities accused Han of "making speeches on April 18-19 in Tiananmen Square, instigating people to oppose the government and set up a trade union of their choice; gathering over 10,000 people at Tiananmen Square in May; leading attacks on the Public Security Bureau on May 31, which seriously affected its normal work and caused a traffic jam that lasted over six hours; publicly calling for the overthrow of the government at a press conference he held on May 26; and on June 3, dividing his pickets into five teams and dispatching them to the main crossroads to set up blockades against the vehicles of the martial law enforcement troops."

\* ■ **LIU Qiang**, a 27-year-old leader of the BWAf, reportedly is held at Taoran Ting 7th Detention Center in the Xuanwu district of south Beijing (*Amnesty International ASA 17/73/90*). State television showed him being hauled off a train during his arrest in Inner Mongolia on June 14, 1989. Liu, formerly a worker at the Beijing No.3209 Printing Factory, was accused of "distributing knives stolen from military vehicles to his pickets, instigating his followers to take iron bars from the railings on both sides of Tiananmen Square, ordering the preparation of a number of gasoline bombs, participating in a secret meeting with leaders of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation, and leading pickets in setting fire to 12 military vehicles and two tanks and in frenzied beating, smashing and looting."

■ **GUO Yaxiong**, a native of Hunan was arrested on June 8, 1989 along with four other unidentified members of the BWAf, according to *Beijing Television* (June 14, 1989). They reportedly were turned in by informers. Guo allegedly drafted a "Declaration of the Dragon" and "distributed it here and there in an effort to egg on people to make trouble." He also is accused of organizing assault teams and with the others of "instigating some thugs to beat, smash, loot and burn military vehicles...in the early hours of June 4, 1989." The ICFTU also has asked for information about the unidentified four.

■ **TIAN Bomlin**, a 24-year-old studio worker and member of the BWAf allegedly helped draft and distribute "Declaration of the Dragon" in Tiananmen Square. He was arrested June 26, 1989 in Yunnan Province and accused of fleeing there to spread unrest. For that purpose, he allegedly used audio and video tapes of the speeches and demonstrations of students and workers in Beijing, which he had brought with him (*Agence France Presse*, August 4, 1989).

\* ■ **LU Zhongshu**, a "ruffian" from Guan County, Hebei Province, was arrested in Beijing on June 6, 1989 and charged with burning army trucks and armored vehicles (*Renmin Ribao*, June 12, 1989). According to the ICFTU, he also was charged with attacking soldiers and may already have been executed. See Nos.4, 6, 7-9.

■ **LI Weldong**, unemployed, has been arrested for allegedly killing a soldier, Cui Guozheng, in Beijing on June 3-4, 1989. See No.43

■ **CHEN Yinshan**, a leading member of the BWAf, was reportedly arrested on May 30 or June 1, 1989 (*Amnesty*



*International*, August 1990).

\*■ **QUIAN Yunlin**, a member of the BWAf, was arrested on May 29, 1989, according to the ICFTU. Asia Watch has no information on Quian, but is certain that his name has been misspelled.

■ **WANG Hong** and other leaders of the SWAF, were arrested on June 9, 1989. See No.48.

■ **WENG Zhongming**, allegedly head of the China Youth Democracy Party, was arrested on June 10, 1989 in Shanghai, according to *Beijing Radio*. A self-employed tailor, Weng allegedly established the party as early as 1986, arguing that an opposition party must emerge in China. After the student demonstrations began in April 1989, Weng allegedly went to several universities around Shanghai to recruit members for his party and to "instigate unrest" among students. He passed out membership registration forms and copies of the party's platform. During the demonstrations in Shanghai, a contingent from the China Youth Democracy Party, termed "counterrevolutionary" by the authorities, marched through the streets carrying a banner. Other leading members of the new party also have been arrested.

■ **ZHOU Shaowu**, a liaison between students and workers, was arrested on June 10, 1989 in Shanghai, according to a June 14 Beijing television broadcast. A former worker in the Ningguo County Ferro-Alloy Plant, Anhui Province, Zhou allegedly was active in the BWAf from May 18, when he first arrived in Beijing from Hefei, until the crackdown. Zhou left Beijing on June 2 but did not arrive in Shanghai until June 6. Once there, he made contact with other "illegal" organizations. Among Zhou's possessions were a proposal to establish a "League of Democratic Parties" and "reactionary propaganda materials" (*FBI/S*, June 15, 1989).

■ **CAI Chaojun**, an unemployed worker named by the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau as the founder of the SWAF, was arrested on June 9, 1989 for taking part in demonstrations and erecting roadblocks between June 3 and June 5, 1989. According to the Hong Kong paper *Zhongguo Tongxun* (August 16, 1989), authorities in Shanghai discovered that Cai, who reportedly had just been released from a labor camp, was the founder of the Shanghai Workers Voluntary Supporting Group, which on May 17, 1989 became the SWAF. In its January 1990 reply to the International Labor Organization, Chinese authorities claimed the "Shanghai Workers Autonomous Federation's program provided for the organization of a workers' strike, the build up of its own armed force, and the overthrow of the government and abolishment of the socialist system." It was banned on June 9, 1989.

■ The ICFTU has inquired about another 130 workers arrested on June 9-10, 1989 in Shanghai. Some of the 130 have been named and are included in this report and/or in *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989*,<sup>15</sup> but many of the 130 have never been publicly identified.

■ On June 10, 1989, **ZHU Huliming**, **LI Huling**, **RUI Tonghu**, and seven others were arrested in Nanjing. According to a *Xinhua* radio broadcast (June 10, 1989), all were members of the Nanjing Workers Autonomous Federation and had established contacts with the Nanjing Students Autonomous Federation. The radio broadcast alleged the three had previous convictions. Zhu, described as "a vagrant," was detained for "beating other people or acting indecently;" he was also accused of fabricating a story that his brother had been killed in Beijing. Li, a worker at the Nanjing Public Transportation Company's No.1 farm, allegedly had served two years' "re-education through labor" for fighting. Rui, a workers' picket leader, was a self-employed car repairman; in 1979, he allegedly served a year in prison for "injuring people." According to *Renmin Ribao* (June 11, 1989), Li and Zhu were further accused of "repeatedly plotting to carry out counterrevolutionary acts, such as snatching guns..." The ICFTU also has requested information on the whereabouts of eight unnamed Nanjing workers arrested on or before June 10, 1989.

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<sup>15</sup>Human Rights Watch, 1990.

■ **DU Weng** (Wenge on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), unemployed, and **YANG Yongming**, self-employed, are two of 29 "lawless elements" arrested in Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province before June 11, 1989. Both men allegedly were ringleaders of the illegal Xuzhou Autonomous Federation of National Salvation and were accused of planning to "carry out a number of sabotage activities to create turmoil in Xuzhou." Du allegedly already had spent a year in prison for theft. Yang, according to an official report, had been punished by public security authorities for "hooliganism" in 1981 and again in 1988. The ICFTU has requested information on the other 27 workers.

■ **ZHOU Endong**, alias **ZHOU Bo**, a 20-year-old worker at the Tianjin Cable Factory and a member of the Tianjin Workers Autonomous Federation, was arrested on June 9, 1989, by the Public Security Bureau in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. According to an official June 14 report, Zhou arrived in Yinchuan from Beijing on June 7, professing to be from the information department of the Tiananmen Square general headquarters. In speeches made on June 7, 8 and 9 in front of the Statue of Heroes and Heroines in Yinchuan, Zhou further claimed he was an eyewitness to the Beijing massacre. However, he admitted upon interrogation that he had not been at the Square, but had spread rumors that 20,000 had died in order to incite workers and students to "intensify the counterrevolutionary rebellion."

■ The ICFTU made inquiries about the whereabouts of nineteen unidentified workers arrested on June 7, 1989 along with those named in Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 45. No information had been obtained.

■ **ZHENG Chuanli** (Jinli on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), unemployed, reportedly was arrested in Dalian on June 13, 1989, along with **JIAO Zhiyin** (Zhiyin), a salesman. Both men allegedly were "chieftains" of a "counter-revolutionary organization" (*Zhongguo Qingnian Ribao*, June 14, 1989). They are accused of forming the China Democratic Political Party in Dalian during the student demonstrations, and of advocating the overthrow of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system. Zheng and Jiao allegedly sent 14 "counterrevolutionary declarations, guiding principles and letters of application" to various Chinese cities and "formulated regulations on establishing counterrevolutionary armed forces."

■ **ZHU Wenli**, 22, head of the social section of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation, was arrested in Shenyang, Liaoning Province on June 12, 1989. According to *Liaoning Radio*, he was captured by a staff member at the Heping Hotel in Shenyang after trying to register with a false identity card. The chief of the reception desk called security officials, who found "materials for propagating counterrevolutionary rebellion," a dagger and 1400 *yuan* in his bag. Official reports claim that Zhu, who is unemployed and allegedly was detained on numerous occasions prior to June 12, confessed his part in a team organized to block military vehicles. Zhu lived at the Tonghe Forestry Farm in Weihe Forest, Heilongjiang.

■ **XIAO Bin** was arrested in Lanzhou on June 8, 1989 for allegedly spreading rumors and organizing an illegal demonstration there. Described by authorities as a "criminal on the run," Xiao is from Yinchuan in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

■ Thirty six unidentified people arrested in Shenyang on June 9, 1989, are the focus of ICFTU inquiries. See No. 51.

■ Ten unidentified WAF members were arrested on or before June 14, 1989 in connection with those named in No. 37. The ICFTU has expressed concern about their whereabouts.

■ Forty two people, all publicly unidentified and all apparently members of seven banned student and worker federations, were arrested in Xi'an on June 11, 1989. The ICFTU has made inquiry about their whereabouts. See No.47.

■ Four workers, **LIU Yubin**, **CHE Honglan**, **SHAO Lianchen** (Liangchen on previous Asia Watch arrest lists) and

**HAO Jinguang (Jingguang on previous Asia Watch arrest lists), from the Jinan City Workers Autonomous Federation and the Workers Democratic Federation, were arrested in Jinan on June 15, 1989. According to *Jinan Radio (FBI)*, June 16, 1989), an amalgam of the two organizations, the Federation of Autonomous Groups of Jinan, planned to seize political power by armed force. Liu, a worker at the Qianqiaoju Textile Company of Jinan, and Che were named as the group's leaders. See No.23.**

■ **YAN Qingzhong, (Yang on previous Asia Watch arrest lists) was arrested for taking part in looting and arson (*China Concern Group*, Hong Kong University; *Amnesty International*, ASA 17/24/90). The ICFTU complaint lists Yan as a Sichuan worker. See No.21.**

■ **Five leaders of the Changsha Workers Autonomous Federation - HE Zhaohui, LI Jian, LIU Xingqi, YANG Xiong and ZHANG Xudong - were arrested around June 16, 1989, in Changsha. All five are accused of "counterrevolutionary propaganda, blocking traffic and instigating strikes (*People's Daily Overseas Edition*, June 20, 1989). No further details are available. See No.46.**

### **III. Released**

■ **HE LIL, 30, a leader of the BWAf and formerly a lecturer at the Workers University of the Beijing Bureau of Machinery Industry, reportedly has been released (*Reuters*, November 29, 1990). Asia Watch has not been able independently to confirm the report.**

\* \* \*

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***News from Asia Watch* is a publication of Asia Watch, an independent organization that monitors and promotes human rights throughout Asia. The Chairman is Jack Greenberg. The Vice-Chairs are Orville Schell and Nadine Strossen. The Executive Director is Sidney Jones. The Washington Director is Mike Jendrzeczyk. Asia Watch is part of Human Rights Watch, which includes Africa Watch, Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch, Middle East Watch and the Fund for Free Expression.**

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<b>YANG Gechuang</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>YANG Hengwu</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>YANG Shizeng</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>YANG Wei</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>YANG Xiao</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>YANG Xiong</b>	<b>19</b>

<b>YANG Xudon</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>YOU Diangsi</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>YU Yungang</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>YUAN Zhimin</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ZHANG Jun</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ZHANG Lishan</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>ZHANG Renfu</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ZHANG Wenkui</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ZHANG Xinchao</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Zhang Xudong</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ZHANG You</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ZHAO Demin</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ZHAO Jianming</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>ZHENG Chuanli</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ZHENG Liang</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ZHONG Quancheng</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ZHOU Endong</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ZHOU Shaowu</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ZHOU Yong</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ZHU Genbao</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ZHU Guanghua</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>ZHU Huiming</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ZHU Jianjun</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ZHU Lin</b>	<b>14</b>



**ZHU Wenli**

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**ZUN Jihong**

**7**