



ASIA WATCH

REPLY TO: 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017 TEL (212) 972-8400 FAX (212) 972-0905
REPLY TO: 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 910, Washington DC 20005 TEL (202) 371-6592 FAX (202) 371-0124

January 2, 1990

UPDATE ON ARRESTS IN CHINA

This Update gives information on the most recent arrests and executions in China; it also details a number of arrests, previously unreported, that took place during the summer and autumn of 1989.

Asia Watch issued its last cumulative update on arrests in China on November 15, 1989. Since then, arrests and trials have continued to be reported of people who participated in the democracy movement or in protests against the military crackdown, or of those involved in helping such people escape from China. At least 40 executions have been carried out since June 4; the number of arrests confirmed by official Chinese sources is over 6000, with unofficial estimates ranging as high as 30,000.

The vast majority of those brought to trial and sentenced since June 4 for their pro-democracy activities have been either workers or unemployed. In a significant new development, however, the authorities have recently begun to conduct secret trials of students. Six Beijing students, all from the College of Foreign Affairs, a prestigious institute for the training of future diplomats, went on trial in November, according to Reuters (December 11, 1989). Four were convicted of "counterrevolutionary crimes" and two were convicted of theft; the court imposed sentences ranging from seven to ten years' imprisonment. Sources, requesting anonymity, told Reuters that the trials had been closed even to families of the accused. The names of the students are not yet known.

Despite the severity of the government and military repression, however, China's pro-democracy movement has not been silenced completely. In a remarkable act of courage, students from the Beijing

JACK GREENBERG
Chairman

MATTHEW NIMETZ
Vice Chairman

NADINE STROSSEN
Vice Chairman

SIDNEY R. JONES
Executive Director

SUSAN OSNOS
Press Director

PATRICIA A. GOSSMAN
Research Associate

Ji WON PARK
Research Associate

ASIA WATCH BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Floyd Abrams
Edward J. Baker
Robert L. Bernstein
Tom A. Bernstein
Julie Brill
Adrian W. DeWind
Clarence Dias
Dolores A. Donovan
Timothy A. Gelatt
Adrienne Germain
Merle Goldman
Deborah M. Greenberg
Charles Halpern
David Hawk
Liang Heng
Jeri Laber
Virginia Leary
Subha Narasimhan
Amit Pandya
Dith Pran
Stephen A. Rickard
Sheila Rothman
Barnett Rubin
Orville Schell
James Scott
Judith Shapiro
Sophie C. Silberberg

Institute of Aeronautics on December 9 defied martial law by staging a protest march along Chang'an Avenue. Eight of them were promptly arrested. Armed with placards reading "Why is China so poor?" and "Freedom and Democracy", they had ignored pleas both from onlookers and from three traffic policemen to abandon their march. An Education Ministry spokesman later informed Reuters: "These students' illegal assembly and speeches outside the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television break martial law. They are detained, awaiting their sentences". One of the students is said to have earlier escaped from police custody, and to have fled back to the university (Reuters, December 15, 1989).

CONTENTS

1. Death Sentences and Executions

New death sentences: MENG Duo, ZHOU Jiguo
Update on previous executions: ZHOU Qi, HE Xiaokang, CHEN Guangping, WU Baiming, LI Ying, YANG Jin

2. Recent Arrests

Hong Kong and Macao Residents: LUO Haixing, CHEN Zewei, XIE Zhenrong, LI Peicheng, LI Longqing
Students and Intellectuals: WEN Yuankai, TIAN Qing, ZHENG Di, CHEN Bo, LIU Xiaofeng, WU Jiayang, WANG Xiaoping, WANG Hong, OUYANG Ping
Workers and Peasants: PU Yong, ZHAO Shujian, FANG Xu, WANG Chunfu, CHEN Minchun, JIANG Xidi, ZHANG Jinfa, LIU Chengwu, GAO Hao, WANG Baikun
Others: CHI Jusu, JI Youyi

3. Case Updates

Students and Intellectuals: DAI Qing, ZHANG Weiguo
Workers and Peasants: ZHANG Renfu, ZHENG Liang, GONG Xiancheng (Chencheng), LI Xinfu (Xingfu), CHEN Jiahu
Alleged Taiwanese Agent: OU Zongyou

4. Earlier Arrests, Previously Unreported

Students and Intellectuals: CHEN Lebo, RUAN Jianyun, CHEN Qiwei, YU Zhongmin, SHI Binhai, YANG Lujun, WANG Youcai, ZHAO Wenli, MA Ziyi, CHENG Kai, ZHANG Cunyong, HOU

Xiangjun, HU Jinping, LI Xiaolu, XIA Ming, YANG Jun, ZHENG Mingxia, DUAN Xiaoguang, CAI Sheng
Workers and Peasants: DONG Shengkun, MIAO Deshun, WANG Guoqiang, SHI Guoquan, ZHAI Yicun, LIN Qiang, WANG Liqiang, BAI Wenbo, YU Peiming, YU Tieliang, CHEN Qisheng, HE Wensheng, SUN Yanru, ZHANG Guojun, LI Huanxin, XIE Nanfang, HE Yongpei, GAO Hong, CHEN Yonggang, SONG Zhengsheng, GAO Liuyou, GENG Xiuchong, LI Mou, PANG Fuzhong, SUN Hong, SUN Baochen, BAI Zenglu, MA Jianxin, GAO Feng, CHENG Honglin, CHENG Hongli, HUO Liansheng, LI Zixin, SONG Kai, CAO Qihui, CAO Yingyun, SUN Feng, WANG Gang, ZHENG Jinli, ZHU Lianyi

1. Death Sentences and Executions

Recent death sentences:

MENG Duo, an unemployed worker, and ZHOU Jiguo, a restaurant employee, have been tried and sentenced to death by a Beijing court on charges of murdering a policeman on June 4, according to a recent report in Beijing Wanbao (in AP December 8). A third co-defendant, CHEN Yong, a worker from Tangshan, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The three had 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 yet been carried out; but since Li Guorui has been officially declared a "martyr", reprieves for Meng and Zhou are extremely unlikely to be granted.

Update on previous executions:

The Sichuan Provincial Radio Service (FBIS, November 9, 1989) has reported the names of the six sentenced to death on November 7 by the Chengdu City Intermediate People's Court (AW Update November 15). ZHOU Qi, HE Xiaokang and CHEN Guangping were found guilty of "unbridled beating, smashing, looting and burning" during the June 4-6 riots in Chengdu. Three others, WU Baiming, LI Ying and YANG Jin were executed on charges of murder and theft apparently unrelated to the June pro-democracy events. All six appeals before the Sichuan Provincial High People's Court were rejected, according to Amnesty International (ASA 17/98/89 November 16, 1989). A public sentencing rally preceded the executions.

2. Recent Arrests

Hong Kong and Macao Residents:

On December 25, the China News Agency (Zhong Xin She) announced that three Hong Kong Chinese - LUO Haixing, LI Peicheng and LI Longqing - and two Chinese from Macao - XIE Zhenrong and CHEN Zewei - had been formally placed under arrest by the public security authorities of Guangdong Province for their alleged involvement in the "underground railroad", a Hong Kong-based network which has secretly helped over 100 pro-democracy activists to escape from China since June 4.

According to the report, Luo Haixing (wrongly given as Luo Haiging in AW's November 15 Update) was arrested on October 14 by border guards at Shenzhen while attempting to help top democracy-movement leaders Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming and others escape to Hong Kong. (Chen was arrested around the same time; Wang was probably arrested also, but this cannot be confirmed: see AW Update, November 15). Luo Haixing is the son of Luo Fu, a former editor of the Hong Kong Xin Wan Bao (New Evening News). The China News Agency report accused Luo Haixing of having "conspired" since July this year with Cen Jianxun, a leading member of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China (the main umbrella organization for pro-democracy groups in Hong Kong), to operate the "underground escape channel". The report also accused the Hong Kong Alliance of being "dedicated to the overthrow of the Central People's Government and to the incitement of domestic turmoil" in China.

Li Peicheng, a resident of Hong Kong, entered China on October 12 and was arrested in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province on the following day, according to the report. He had allegedly "used addresses, names and liason codes supplied to him by the Hong Kong Alliance" in an attempt to smuggle Chen Ziming and the others, then in hiding in Zhanjiang, out of China.

Li Longqing, also a resident of Hong Kong, was arrested on December 5 in Shenzhen, according to the China News Agency report; it stated that Li had worked together with Li Peicheng during the failed October mission to rescue Chen Ziming, Wang Juntao and others, but it made no mention of how he had evaded capture at that time.

The report also states that two Macao residents, Xie Zhenrong and Chen Zewei (who was first detained in late July: see AW Update, November 15), had been formally placed under arrest by the Guangzhou public security bureau for their alleged role in trying to assist the Beijing student leader Zheng Xuguang (AW Update, November 15) to escape. Zheng, whose name appeared on the government's "21 Most Wanted" list, was arrested in late July or early August while attempting to flee China. (Zhong Xin She, December 25, in Ming Bao December 26.)

Students and Intellectuals:

WEN Yuankai, a prominent lecturer and biophysicist at China University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Anhui Province, has recently been arrested, according to an Asia Watch source. The University of Science and Technology was the birthplace of the student protest movement of winter 1986-87; at that time Fang Lizhi, China's leading dissident figure, was the university's vice-chancellor.

TIAN Qing, distinguished music historian and Deputy Director of the Institute of Music in the Chinese Academy of Arts, Beijing, was arrested on September 23, 1989 according to an Asia Watch source. He is believed to be held incommunicado in the Erlong Detention Center in western Beijing. Tian, a Tianjin native in his early forties, had been under investigation since his denunciation for giving a lecture on June 4 at the Shanghai Music Conservatory describing events he had witnessed in Beijing on June 3.

ZHENG Di, a journalist on the magazine Jingjixue Zhoubao (Economics Weekly), has been arrested while trying to flee the country, according to an Asia Watch source.

CHEN Bo, from Beijing University; LIU Xiaofeng, deputy director of the Structural Reform Institute, and nine others (names unknown) from the Institute; WU Jiayang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Office; and WANG Xiaoping, an editor at the Workers' Publishing House have all been arrested, according to an Asia Watch source. Dates and places of arrest are unknown.

WANG Hong, a second year English student at Zhejiang Teachers University in Jinhua was arrested on campus when he returned from summer recess, probably in early September. He is reportedly being held incommunicado, denied visits by his family. Wang, in his early twenties, is charged with burning posters bearing quotations from Mao and with using his own blood to write slogans.

OUYANG Ping, a lecturer at the Institute of Sociology at Beijing University, was taken into custody at the same time as Sun Li and Lu Liling, two Beijing intellectuals already reported by Asia Watch as arrested (AW Update November 15, 1989). No further details are available yet.

Workers and Peasants:

PU Yong, 22, a medical worker and minor administrator in Nanjiang County, Sichuan Province, has been arrested in connection with "a major counter revolutionary propaganda and incitement case" (Sichuan Ribao in FBIS November 1, 1989). Pu,

who was elected as deputy director of Liangshui Township in May 1988 and was a worker at the Nanjiang County Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, allegedly had "listened to the Voice of America, read reactionary publications and worshipped the capitalist social system practised in Western countries". During the "counterrevolutionary rebellion", the high-school educated Pu had "posted big-character slogans in Nanjiang County and, on the night of October 29-30, he secretly wrote more than 400 counterrevolutionary leaflets which he distributed in 13 places in Nanjiang's downtown area, including bus stations, movie houses and the people's assembly hall". He also "took down and threw away the signboard of a government and party organ", and he "viciously attacked the Chinese Communist Party and China's socialist system and slandered its leaders".

ZHAO Shujian, 33, was arrested on November 7, 1989 for counter-revolutionary crimes allegedly committed on May 20 in Kaifeng in central Henan Province. According to Henan Ribao (December 3 in FBIS, December 15, 1989), Zhao, a cadre in the Kaifeng Housing Construction Company, painted more than 30 "reactionary" slogans on streets, schools and factories, organized illegal demonstrations, gave counterrevolutionary speeches at Henan University and spread the contents of Voice of America broadcasts at his own worksite during the height of the pro-democracy movement. He has been branded a "criminal" by the police, and accused of trying to "overthrow the Communist Party" and of having "viciously attacked and vilified state and party leaders". Zhao is alleged to have also written posters on earlier occasions, April 25, 1989 and January 18, 1987. He is said to have confessed to all his crimes.

FANG Xu, WANG Chunfu, both workers, and CHEN Minchun, unemployed, were convicted for crimes allegedly committed during the pro-democracy demonstrations in Nanjing (Jiangsu Fazhi Bao in FBIS November 20, 1989). Fang and Wang, who allegedly had previous records for theft, were sentenced to seven years each by a Nanjing court for forcing two drivers from their vehicles on May 18 in Nanjing and for wounding passersby who tried to stop them. Fang was also convicted of attacking a vendor with a knife the following day. Chen, was sentenced to five years for provoking fights during May and June, resulting in injury to six people at a town market. He too is alleged to have a criminal record.

Two Shanghai workers, JIANG Xidi and ZHANG Jinfa, accused of joining the counter-revolutionary riot in June in Shanghai, were reportedly sentenced to 12 and 11 years respectively. Neither the dates of arrest nor of sentencing are known.

LIU Chengwu, a Shenyang resident, was arrested on October 30 for "openly propagating reactionary words and disrupting public order". According to the report in Liaoning Fazhi Bao (November

7, 1989), the 25-year-old unemployed Liu, who served a prison sentence for theft in 1983-85, set up a radio outside his mother's restaurant on June 7 to transmit Voice of America news about the Beijing massacre. "Many people stopped to listen to the radio. As a result traffic was seriously disrupted."

GAO Hao and WANG Baikun were arrested in Shanghai in November for their role in the June demonstrations (Washington Post, December 3, 1989). Gao was seized at the Shanghai railroad station on November 7 for burning military vehicles during "the counterrevolutionary rebellion" in Beijing. Wang, identified as a leader of a Dare-to-Die brigade that provided security for students during the "period of turmoil", was captured on November 16.

Others:

Shanghai police have arrested two Brazilian-Chinese, CHI Jusu, 31, and her brother JI Youyi, 30, on suspicion of smuggling citizens out of the country. The two were detained at Hongqiao airport (date unknown) when a group of 43 Chinese they were leading were found to have false visas. Tools and other equipment were recovered from their living quarters in Shanghai. The two, now Brazilian citizens, are said to have confessed to their illegal activities (Xinhua in FBIS, November 8, 1989).

3. Case Updates

Students and Intellectuals:

DAI Qing (AW Update November 15), jailed since early July 1989, was recently permitted a visit to her ailing father-in-law in a Beijing hospital, sources close to the family reported (South China Morning Post, December 7, 1989). She was escorted to and from Qincheng prison by two guards and has not, as previously rumored, been released, paroled, or placed under house arrest. An appeal for her early release by the current Guangdong governor, who is the son of Dai's stepfather, the late Marshal Ye Jianying, was unsuccessful.

Dai, in her early 40's, made her reputation publishing censored information, such as the story of the repression of Trotskyite cadres in the 1950's. At the time she was seized her apartment was searched and manuscripts and articles confiscated. Dai was named in Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong's June report listing intellectuals and activists considered by authorities to have engaged in serious anti-government activity. She has been accused of slandering the government and belonging to an illegal organization. Activities for which she has been criticized include signing an appeal in the May 15 Guangming Daily asking the government to recognize the legality of the student movement,

and her June 4 resignation from the Communist Party. Since her arrest, Dai has been ordered to write a detailed account of her activities in connection with the democracy movement. What she has written to date is said to have failed to please her interrogators.

ZHANG Weiguo (AW Update November 15) was seized on June 20 and formally arrested September 20, 1989 on charges of counterrevolution. He is believed held incommunicado at No.1 Detention Center in Shanghai. Zhang reportedly undertook a one week hunger strike at a time he expected to be sentenced in secret without a trial. Others believed held incommunicado at the same place include Wang Ruowang and Xu Xiaowei (AW Update November 15).

Workers and Peasants:

ZHANG Renfu, ZHENG Liang (AW Update November 15) and six other members of the "illegal" Shanghai Patriotic Worker Support Group, organized on May 24, 1989 were sentenced to two to eight years in prison. The date of sentencing is unknown; all are believed to have been arrested in mid-June 1989. Zhang and Zheng were found guilty of organizing illegal demonstrations, spreading political rumors and setting up roadblocks, thus disrupting traffic and social order. Another member, GONG Xiancheng (Chencheng) was exempted from punishment because he had turned himself in (FBIS, November 22, 1989).

LI Xinfu (Xingfu) (AW Update November 15) and CHEN Jiahu, both seized in late August along with "counterrevolutionary" programs, letters and members' registration forms, have been sentenced to long prison terms "for organizing a counterrevolutionary party", called China's Savior Party (Renmin Gongan Bao in FBIS November 3, 1989; Fazhi Ribao in FBIS November 7). The Public Security Bureau of Wuchuan Gelao-Miao Autonomous County in Guizhou is credited with having cracked the case under the leadership of higher public security organizations, and with the cooperation of police bureaus from Meiyun, Zhengan and Fenggang counties.

Sentencing of Alleged Taiwan Agent:

OU Zongyou, 48, a self-employed painter accused of spying for Taiwan since 1988 (see AW Update, November 15), was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by a Guiyang court (Fazhi Ribao, November 23, 1989).

4. Earlier Arrests, Previously Unreported

Students and Intellectuals:

A number of prominent Shanghai intellectuals and students - CHEN Lebo, RUAN Jianyun, CHEN Qiwei, YU Zhongmin, SHI Binhai, YANG Lujun, WANG Youcai and ZHAO Wenli - were reportedly arrested during the summer and autumn of 1989. All were cited as "agitators" in "The Facts about the Shanghai Riot", a June 28, 1989 article in the Shanghai daily, Wen Hui Bao. The article was later reprinted in other major Chinese newspapers.

CHEN Lebo and RUAN Jianyun are both journalists. Chen, now in his forties, was director of the domestic economic section of the Shanghai newspaper, Shijie Jingji Daobao (World Economic Herald); Ruan was deputy director of the newspaper's Beijing office. Chen was charged with joining the pro-democracy movement and engaging in "counter-revolutionary propaganda", according to Shijie Ribao (World Journal, October 19, 1989). The arrests of Chen and Ruan have been independently confirmed by an Asia Watch source, although the arrest dates are not known.

CHEN Qiwei, 33, a vice-director of the Economics Department at East China Normal University, was reportedly arrested in August. He had written articles and given lectures during the pro-democracy period, promoting the idea that political reform should precede economic change.

Chen Qiwei, Chen Lebo and Ruan Jianyun are all believed to be held incommunicado at No.1 Detention Center in Shanghai.

YANG Lujun, a researcher at the Asian Institute of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, was arrested in August. He is said to have been actively involved in the democracy movement and to have visited Hong Kong in May.

YU Zhongmin and SHI Binhai were reporters for Fazhi Yuekan (Law Monthly, published in Shanghai by the East China Institute of Government and Law), and were also arrested for their involvement in the democracy movement, according to Shijie Ribao (October 10, 1989). The arrest dates are not known.

Two others mentioned in "Facts about the Shanghai Riot", WANG Youcai and ZHAO Wenli, are believed arrested although the arrests have not been confirmed. Wang, general secretary of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation, attempted to organize continued student resistance in Shanghai after the June 3-4 crackdown in Beijing, according to Renmin Ribao (People's Daily, September 24, 1989). Zhao Wenli, a female student from the class of 1988 at Northwestern College of Politics and Law, was identified in the article as the former head of the Student Propaganda Delegation to the South. She was said to have gone to universities in Shanghai on May 24 to "stir up problems".

MA Ziyi, 38, a lecturer in the history department at East China Normal University, is believed to have been arrested shortly after the student leader, Wang Dan, was captured on July 2, 1989. Wang is said to have used Ma's apartment as shelter for

a short period prior to his arrest.

CHENG Kai, chief editor of the Hainan Ribao and a Zhao Ziyang supporter, was arrested on July 19, 1989, according to Tuanjie Bao (Solidarity News, September 5, 1989) and Huaqiao Ribao (Overseas Chinese Daily, July 19, 1989). This arrest has not been independently confirmed.

ZHANG Cunyong, 27, an instructor in the department of management, Beijing Institute of Steel, was arrested on June 15, together with his sister (name unknown) and HOU Xiangjun. Zhang was active in the democracy movement prior to the June 4 crackdown; afterwards he edited and printed information about the repression. His sister and Hou are said to have assisted in the printing.

According to Beijing Wanbao (June 7, 1989) HU Jinping, a member of the Autonomous Federation of University Students from Outside Beijing, was arrested for setting fire to military vehicles on June 6.

LI Xiaolu, XIA Ming and YANG Jun, all students at Beijing Normal University, are reported to have tried to hide a submachine gun on June 6. According to a report in Beijing Ribao (July 7, 1989), they were turned in by informers after June 20.

ZHENG Mingxia, treasurer of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation is reported to have been arrested on July 27, 1989.

DUAN Xiaoguang, a Nanjing University professor of philosophy in his early 30's, was reportedly arrested in Shenzhen around August 30, 1989 while attempting to leave for Hong Kong.

CAI Sheng, a grade 2 student at Wuchang Senior Middle School, was handed over to the police by Harbin Engineering University on June 8, 1989. He is accused of having lied that his sister was a student at the Politics and Law Department of Beijing University and was killed on campus by a shot to the chest, and of stealing a mini-cassette and other articles while housed overnight by sympathetic students at a Harbin university. According to a report in the June 7 Heilongjiang Ribao (in FBIS, August 4), Cai asked for leave on June 3 and took a train to Harbin. He later confessed that he went there to develop some film and do some shopping, but after seeing some leaflets he decided to "take advantage of the opportunity to cheat". On June 6, he allegedly made a speech in front of Harbin Construction Engineering College, saying he was a senior middle school student from Jilin and was an eyewitness to the events of June 4 in Beijing, where he saw many students killed in Tiananmen Square by vehicles running over them. He also said he lost his watch and 300 yuan at the Square.

Workers and Peasants:

DONG Shengkun, MIAO Deshun, WANG Guoqiang, SHI Guoquan and ZHAI Yicun were arrested on charges of engaging in violent acts in Beijing following the June 4 crackdown, according to Beijing Ribao (June 27, 1989). Dong, Miao, and Wang were accused of setting a fire; Shi and Zhai were accused of looting. Others, previously reported arrested in connection with this case, include a former Beijing worker, Zhang Jianzhong, who was a bodyguard for leaders of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation and for the broadcast station "Voice of the Student Movement", and who was charged with mutilating the body of a dead soldier; and Bai Xinyu, allegedly a KMT agent, who was said to have burned a military vehicle (AW Update November 15). Two others arrested at the same time, Li Wenbao and Liang Hongchen (AW Update November 15), were sentenced to death and are believed to have been executed.

LIN Qiang and WANG Liqiang have been tried for attempts to incite workers at the Capital Iron and Steel Company to join the democracy protests on May 20, according to Beijing Wanbao (Beijing Evening News, July 6, 1989). Two drivers from Beijing arrested in the same case, YI Jinyao and TAN Minglu, received sentences of four years and three-and-a-half years respectively (AW Update November 15).

BAI Wenbo was arrested on June 11, according to Beijing Ribao (June 13, 1989) for allegedly burning a military vehicle and giving a counter-revolutionary speech. No further details are available.

On the same day Beijing Ribao reported two additional arrests: YU Peiming, 59, a Beijing steel worker, who gave a speech in the Liuliqiao area allegedly criticizing Party leaders and inciting people to overthrow the government; and YU Tieliang, unemployed, said to have attacked soldiers and burned vehicles on June 3. Both were arrested on June 11.

CHEN Qisheng and HE Wensheng were also reported to have been arrested sometime after June 11 for hiding a submachine gun on June 6 (Beijing Ribao, July 4, 1989). Both men were members of the Black Panther Shock Brigade of the Beijing Citizens Autonomous Federation.

Twelve people arrested on June 12 in Daxing County near Beijing include SUN Yanru (possibly a woman); ZHANG Guojun; LI Huanxin, a worker at Zhongmei Model Flour Factory; XIE Nanfang, a driver at the Capital Bus Company; HE Yongpei, a worker at the Wangfujing Art Store; GAO Hong, a service worker at the Yongdingmeng Motel; and CHEN Yonggang, an operator at the Dongdan Telephone Bureau. They were accused of destroying military vehicles, attacking the police and spreading rumors

(Beijing Ribao, June 14, 1989).

SONG Zhengsheng and GAO Liuyou were tried in Beijing Intermediate Court for burning military vehicles. There are no further details available (Beijing Ribao, July 1, 1989).

Shanghai resident GENG Xiuchong, 30, was accused on June 5 of "faking a bloody cloth as evidence of the Beijing massacre", according to Beijing Ribao (June 29, 1989).

LI Mou, an employee of the Merchant and Industry Station at Huilongguan, Changping County and a Beijing Workers Dare-to-Die Corps member, was arrested on June 13, 1989 in Huoying, Changping County near Beijing for joining the June 3-4 riots (Beijing Ribao, June 15, 1989). PANG Fuzhong, a peasant from Shanxi Province, was arrested a day later in Beijing for burning military vehicles on June 4.

SUN Hong, 18, a worker at a fluorescent light factory in Beijing, was turned in to the authorities by an informer (date unknown). He is said to have burned military vehicles and stolen a gun on June 4-5 (Beijing Ribao, June 15, 1989).

SUN Baochen, BAI Zenglu, and MA Jianxin, all from Dingxian County, Hebei Province, were arrested on June 6 in Zhuozhou City (Zhongguo Qingnian Ribao [China Youth Daily] June 14, 1989) for allegedly joining the "counterrevolutionary" protest in Beijing.

GAO Feng, who is alleged to have gone from Beijing to Xian on May 19 to stir up people and urge them to initiate a hunger strike in Xingcheng Square, has been arrested (date unknown). According to a report in Zhongguo Qingnian Ribao on July 1, 1989, Gao, who is unemployed, spread rumors on May 20 and 22 at Northwestern Industry University and pretended to be a Zhongguo Qingnian Ribao reporter.

Two brothers, CHENG Honglin, a Beijing worker, and CHENG Hongli are reported to have been arrested for a June 3 attack on the police (Beijing Wanbao, June 21, 1989). The dates of their arrests are unknown.

HUO Liansheng, 22, a peasant from Miyun County east of Beijing, was arrested on June 4 and accused of stealing a gun (Beijing Wanbao, June 10, 1989).

LI Zixin, a 20-year-old peasant from Dongzhao Village, Fashang Brigade, Daxin County near Beijing, was arrested for having joined a group attempting to stop military vehicles on May 22, according to Beijing Wanbao (June 3, 1989).

SONG Kai, a 34-year-old service worker at Yanjing Drugstore in the West District of Beijing, turned himself in to the police,

admitting only to minor misconduct. He was formally arrested on June 17, on charges of stopping and attacking soldiers on June 4 (Beijing Wanbao, July 6, 1989).

CAO Qihui, a Beijing worker and a member of the motorcycle team which supported students during pro-democracy activities, is reported by Tuanjie Bao (September 5, 1989) to have been arrested on July 8.

CAO Yingyun, 36, a worker at the Second Machine Tool Factory in Beijing, is reported to have been arrested in the Fengtai district on May 24, 1989 as he destroyed slogans that supported Li Peng and spread material that "attacked the leader of the Party and the government" (Beijing Wanbao, June 3).

SUN Feng, a worker who joined the student demonstrations on May 14 and was in charge of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation's broadcasting station, was arrested on June 2 along with Wang Wei (AW Update November 15). Sun is charged with spreading rumors, blocking traffic and disturbing the social order (Beijing Ribao, June 4, 1989).

WANG Gang, 27, manager of the Jinlong Hotel in Kunming was arrested and charged with "counterrevolutionary propaganda" and contacting people from Hong Kong (See WU Haizhen, AW Update November 15). The date of his arrest is uncertain; Wu, however, was arrested on June 13, 1989.

ZHENG Jinli, unemployed, is reported to have been arrested in Dalian on June 13 along with Jiao Zhixin (AW Update November 15). Zheng was allegedly a leader of a "counterrevolutionary organization" formed during the student demonstrations, the China Democratic Political Party (Zhongguo Qingnian Ribao, June 14, 1989; Amnesty International Urgent Action: 202).

ZHU Lianyi, a worker of the Third Urban Construction Company in Beijing, was arrested on June 8 after being turned in by informers. Four others were arrested at the same time (See Guo Yaxiong, AW Update November 15, 1989). Zhu reportedly joined the Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation on May 18 and was in charge of setting up its printing workshop (Beijing Wanbao, June 22, 1989).