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June 24, 1989

NEW INFORMATION ON ARRESTS IN CHINA

NOTE: This list is being updated on a daily basis and additional biographical details will be added when they become available. The number of those arrested is reported by official sources to be over 2,000.

Introduction

Repression in Beijing continues with at least 27 executions and new arrests reported daily. State television continues to broadcast "wanted posters", urging citizens to turn in leading students, workers and intellectuals involved in the democracy movement, which is now being termed a "counter-revolutionary rebellion." Special vigilante teams reportedly have been formed in some areas to hunt these people down.

Many of those arrested have been accused of non-violent acts such as "shouting reactionary slogans", "spreading rumors", or "distributing counter-revolutionary handbills." While many others have been accused of acts of vandalism, arson or other crimes, there is no way of judging from the official media reports what the basis for those charges is. Moreover, a pattern is emerging in the Chinese radio and television reports that when a group of arrests is reported of members of independent student or workers' unions, the few cases reported in detail are those in which individuals have allegedly engaged in violence or have had previous convictions. It suggests that other members of the group arrested may have only been engaged in peaceful protest.

The 27 people executed thus far were tried in what can only be termed summary proceedings, although the trials and appeals were in accordance with a 1983 decision of the National People's Congress speeding up adjudication of internal security cases. By the terms of that decision, which has the force of law, the defendants had only three days to appeal. There has been no mention in the press of any defense

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counsel. One of those sentenced to death in Shanghai pleaded "not guilty" and was given a two-year deferral of his death sentence. There is no tradition in China that the defendant is presumed innocent, although legal reformers have been pressing for adoption of this principle since the enactment of a Criminal Procedure Code in 1979. Instead, "confessions" extracted by force or intimidation are common, and some of the prisoners who have made public recantations on television in the past weeks may have been subjected to severe physical abuse. In addition to those sentenced to death, some prisoners arrested recently apparently have been sentenced to "reform through labor" in equally summary trials or have been sent for "re-education through labor" without trial. In both of the latter cases, the prisoners are likely to end up in the Chinese gulag, a vast network of labor camps, where conditions are reported to be extremely harsh. If the experience of prisoners during the Democracy Wall Movement of 1978-79 is any indication, detained leaders of the independent student and worker federations face years of solitary confinement and hard labor.

To prevent any further escapes of individuals now being sought for their involvement in the democracy movement, the Chinese government has sealed the country's borders and changed its visa regulations. All exit permits issued before June 20 are now invalid, and holders of current passports will have to get new permit at the Public Security Bureau (PSB, the equivalent of the police). Anyone obtaining a foreign visa will have to go back to the PSB for a second permit. In addition to changing these regulations, security has been tight at China's airports and train stations, and there have been numerous arrests of people in the departure area of Beijing's international airport, and reports of people having been dragged off planes.

Individual cases of some of those reportedly arrested or killed are outlined below. The names of those for whom arrest warrants have publicly announced are also included.

Death Sentences

Seven people were executed in Beijing on June 21, 1989: LIN Zhaorong, CHEN Jing, ZHU Jianjun, WANG Hanwu, LUO Hongjun, ZHANG Wenkui and BAN Huije. An eighth person, WANG Lianxi, a woman, was apparently spared. All eight had been sentenced to death by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court on June 17. Their appeals to the Beijing Supreme People's Court were turned down.

Lin Zhaorong had been a worker of the Huimin Hospital in Beijing and had served a previous sentence of three years' forced labor for hooliganism, according to a Beijing radio broadcast. He was accused of setting fire to a military vehicle on June 5. Luo Hongjun was a ticket-seller for the Beijing Municipal Public Transportation Company; he was accused of looting supplies from military trucks. Ban Huije, a peasant from Xinle County, Hebei,

was a contract laborer in Beijing; he was accused of beating up soldiers, knocking one of them unconscious.

Seventeen executions were carried out in Jinan on June 20 after the condemned prisoners were paraded through the streets. The Jinan Daily, a local newspaper, reported that the 17 were among a group of 45 people sentenced to death or imprisonment after an open trial. Beijing radio said the trial was attended by 10,000 people. Nine prisoners were given a two-year deferral of their sentence during which they will have to do forced labor, but the others were given deferred sentences, according to a UPI report.

XU Guoming, a brewery worker; BIAN (previously seen as ZHENG) Hanwu, unemployed; and YAN Xuerong, a radio factory worker were publicly executed on June 21 in Shanghai after an afternoon session of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court upheld their death sentences. They had been sentenced to death by the Shanghai court for setting fire to a train that had plowed through a group of demonstrators on June 6, killing six and injuring six others. The demonstrators had been blocking the track to protest the massacre in Beijing. The men were arrested, together with eight others: PENG Jiamin, WEI Yinchun, YANG Xiao, SUN Jihong, AI Qilong, YUAN Zhimin, ZHAO Xhimin and ZHU Qin. All were accused of having "smashed railway cars, set fire to nine railway cars and six public security motorcycles, turned over police boxes and and beat up firemen to impede them from putting the fire out", according to a Beijing newspaper account. According to Wang Shuquan, deputy chief procurator, all pleaded guilty, except for ZHU Qin. Shanghai radio announced that ZHU would be released "after education." It is not clear how the Shanghai People's Subprocurate, which charged the men, singled them out from the other demonstrators. Warrants of arrest were issued on June 8, and the first three were tried under Article 110 of China's criminal code. XU, BIAN and YAN had three days to appeal.

Arrests of Students and Teachers

On June 23, security officers arrested 17⁴ students and teachers from several Beijing universities, including four from the Beijing Film Institute, ten from the Beijing Normal College of Pysical Culture and one from the College of Politics and Law. There were reportedly warrants for 17 others. Their names have not yet been publicly announced.

⁴LIU Xiaoqu, 27, and ⁴LU Zhuru, 29, two women accused of being involved in the democracy movement, were arrested at Beijing Airport sometime during the week of June 19 as they were preparing to board a plane for Paris. They were reportedly using passports that had been mailed to them from outside China, and a customs official spotted faked entry stamps (South China Morning Post, June 23, 1989).

WU Haizen, 34, a lecturer at the foreign language faculty of the Yunnan Education Institute, was arrested together with YANG Hong and WANG Cun (see below) on June 13 in Kunming, Yunnan for giving lectures "attacking party and government leaders" to students and workers.

WANG Cun, 27, an accountant supervisor at the Kunming Jinglong Hotel, was accused of being head of propaganda for the Yunnan Students Federation. He "did a lot of evil through his contacts with Hong Kong and other regions," according to the radio.

CHEN Yang, 22, a student at the Department of Law in the Politics and Law University in Beijing was arrested on June 15 in Shenyang, Liaoning Province. He was charged with being director of the Beijing Citizens' Autonomous Federation. A radio broadcast in Shenyang on June 17 said he had helped organize a Dare-to-Die corps, distributed "reactionary leaflets" and participated in "counter-revolutionary rebellion activities." He fled to Shenyang on June 9, and was arrested at his home by the Heping District Public Security Sub-bureau (FBIS, June 19).

ZHANG Weiping, a student of traditional Chinese painting at the Zhejiang Arts Faculty, was arrested on June 18 in Hangzhou. According to a Hangzhou radio report, he called Voice of America to report that Hangzhou students were forcing the Zhejiang provincial government to lower its flag to half-mast in memory of the students killed in Beijing. In fact, they only succeeded in tearing the flag, according to the New York Times (June 21, 1989) which also suggested that Chinese security forces might have tapped the VOA line that ZHANG called.

ZHANG Lin, director of the Autonomous Union of College Students in Bengbu City, was arrested there on June 8, according to a Hefei, Anui radio broadcast (June 14). He had attended Qinghua University in 1985, according to the report, but was assigned the same year to work at the Bengbu Knitwear Mill. He had been unemployed since resigning from the mill at an unspecified date. The radio reported that he had established the Autonomous Union on May 19 at Bengbu Medical College and made an "extremely reactionary" speech on May 21. He also helped stage sit-ins and began a hunger strike on May 25, saying he wanted to turn Bengbu Medical College into a "center of democratic politics and to set up a human rights office at the college." He was said to have frequently travelled between Beijing and Bengbu beginning in March 1989. In a letter he wrote which was apparently confiscated by authorities, he wrote of his intention to make contact with dissident astrophysicist, Fang Lizhi.

LIU Gang, 28, a physics graduate from Beijing University and one of the "21 Most Wanted" student leaders, was arrested in

Baoding, south of Beijing on June 19, while trying to buy a railway ticket, according to a UPI report. Local residents turned him in after noticing that he did not have calloused hands as would have been expected from someone who wore the worker's clothing he did.

A London paper reported the arrest of the young student who stood in front of a tank column as millions watched on television. ~~WANG~~ Weilin, 19, the son of a factory worker was reported to have been arrested by secret police and charged with political hooliganism and "attempting to subvert members of the People's Liberation Army" (London Express, June 18, 1989). 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.

Several arrests were reported following the June 13 broadcast on state television of "wanted posters" for 21 leaders of the student movement. (See attached). MA Shaofang, 25, a student at the Beijing Film Academy and associate of student leader Wuer Kaixi, reportedly turned himself in Canton on June 17. ~~Yang~~ Tau, 19, a history student at Beijing University, who was also on the "most-wanted" list, was arrested in Lanzhao.

On June 18, state television announced the ~~arrest~~ of LI Xiuping, a young woman student leader, and YANG ~~Zhiwei~~, both of whom were reported to have been detained in Baoding. Both had taken part in talks between the State Council and the independent student movement, according to the Hong Kong Standard (June 19, 1989).

A political science professor, WAN Xinjin, turned himself in in Shandong, apparently on June 18; he had been a leader of the Beijing Resident Autonomous Federation.

Four student leaders including CHEN ~~Weitung~~ and LIU Jiaming were arrested in Zhangjiakou over the weekend, and six students from the Autonomous Union of Beijing Universities and Colleges were arrested in Beijing.

On June 14, ~~state~~ television reported the arrest the day before of CHENG ~~Xuedong~~, a student leader in Nanjing, who "organized several demonstrations, shouted reactionary slogans and wrote counter-revolutionary posters", according to the broadcast. (UPI, June 15, 1989).

XIONG Wei, a student on the "21 Most Wanted" list broadcast on Tuesday night, June 13, reportedly turned himself in to the authorities on June 14 in the company of his mother. He had reportedly coordinated the medical teams helping those who staged the hunger strike in Tiananmen Square from May 13 until shortly before the crackdown.

Two other students on the most wanted list were arrested on June 13. ~~ZHOU~~ Fengsuo, 22, a physics major at Qinghua University was reportedly turned in by his elder sister and brother-in-law. He was arrested 90 minutes later by five policemen in Sanqiao, near Xian, and according to a UPI report, "confessed" that he was a member of the standing committee of the independent student union. Zhou had gone to Sanqiao from Beijing on June 7, according to one report. (South China Morning Post, June 15, 1989).

~~XIONG~~ Yan, 25, was a law student at Beijing University and was arrested on a train outside Datong, northeast of Beijing in Shanxi province. According to the South China Morning Post (June 15, 1989), he was one of a number of student leaders who had met with Premier Li Peng on May 18. At that meeting, he was quoted as saying, "We believe, no matter whether the government does or not, that history will recognize this movement as a patriotic and democratic movement...The people want to see whether the government is really a people's government or not." The arrests were announced by the government-controlled media.

~~GUO~~ Wenshen, a Hong Kong resident, was arrested June 13 in Shaoguan after putting up "reactionary slogans" and "counter-revolutionary" posters there. He was also accused of distributing "counter-revolutionary" news clippings from the Hong Kong paper, Wen Wei Po (Hong Kong Standard, June 14, 1989).

On June 12, a student named ~~FANG~~ Ke, 33, turned himself in to the authorities in the city of Wuhan. He was a doctoral candidate in philosophy at Beijing People's University, and was said to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Self-governing Union of Beijing College Students, according to Beijing television (FBIS, June 15, 1989).

The newspaper Renmin Ribao (June 13, 1989) reported the arrest in Xian of several student leaders. MA Hongliang, a leader of the Shaanxi Provincial College Students' Self-Government Federation and a student of the Xian Institute of Metallurgy, was arrested on June 7. A Xian radio broadcast on June 12 suggests that he was engaged only in peaceful protests: it said he had incited people against the provincial government, plotted to set up a radio station at Tiancheng Square in Xian to spread rumors and "poison people's minds" and instigated students and shopkeepers to strike. He had been active in Xian since mid-April.

~~LIU~~ Xiaolong, ~~ZHU~~ Lin, ~~YU~~ Yungang, ~~LI~~ Tao, ~~PANG~~ Xiaobin and ~~WANG~~ Jianjun were members of a Dare-to-Die Contingent from Xian. The latter group were arrested at midnight on June 11 at a meeting in the Xingqingong section of Xian City, according to

the report.

A liaison between students and workers named ~~X~~ZHOU Shaowu was arrested on June 10 in Shanghai, according to a June 14 broadcast of Beijing television. A former worker in the Ningguo County Ferro-Alloy Plant in Anhui, Zhou had been active in the Self-Governing Union of Beijing College Students since May 18 when he had arrived in Beijing from Hefei. According to the broadcast, he had worked closely with another arrested student leader, Guo Haifeng. He left Beijing on June 2 but did not arrive in Shanghai until June 6 where, according to the report, he made contact with counterpart organizations there. Among his possessions was a proposal to establish a "League of Democratic Parties" (FBIS, June 15, 1989).

~~X~~Liu Xiaobo, 34, is reported to have been arrested on Tuesday, June 6, when a man in plainclothes hustled him into a white car, according to eyewitness accounts. His arrest was only announced by the government on June 23. State radio, television and print media gave great prominence to the arrest and said Liu had close ties with Hu Ping, head of the US-based organization Chinese Alliance for Democracy which publishes the journal China Spring. A native of Jilin province, Liu was a graduate of Jilin University and had just finished his doctoral dissertation at Beijing Normal University on the aesthetics of Chinese literature. He is currently on the faculty at Beijing Normal University. A well-known literary critic, Liu is the author of several books and articles, and once wrote for the Shenzhen Youth Daily. In April 1989, while visiting the United States, he published an article entitled "Contemporary Chinese Intellectuals and Politics" in which he strongly criticized some of the older Chinese intellectuals. He returned to China in late April to take part in the democracy movement. Following the declaration of martial law, he and three other activists began a hunger strike on June 2 at the base of the Monument of Revolutionary Heroes in Tiananmen Square. In a proclamation issued at the beginning of the strike, the four stated, "Through our hunger strike, we want also to tell the people that what the government media refers to as a small bunch of trouble makers is in fact the whole nation. We may not be students, but we are citizens whose sense of duty makes us support the democracy movement started by the college students..."

~~X~~Chen Ming Yuan, in his late 40's, is a professor at the Foreign Languages Institute in Beijing and taught Chinese to many foreigners resident there. He is also a mathematician and a poet. He was taken to the hospital recently with high blood pressure, and was reportedly arrested in the hospital on Friday or Saturday.

On June 10, Beijing Radio announced that ~~X~~Guo Haifeng, secretary-general of the United Association of Beijing

Universities, had been arrested although the exact date of his arrest is not clear. The radio said he was captured "on the spot by the martial law enforcement troops while he and a gang of ruffians were trying to set fire to an Army unit's armoured vehicle." No other information about the circumstances of his arrest is available.

X Ren Wandong is one of the few activists from the Democracy Wall movement period (1978-79) to have taken an active role in the 1989 demonstrations. The founder of the China Human Rights League, Ren was denounced together with Wei Jingsheng as a non-Marxist when the crackdown on the Democracy Wall movement came in 1979. He was arrested and spent four years in prison, his initial sentence having been extended when he refused to make an acceptable self-criticism. In 1988, he wrote an article for the New York Times on the tenth anniversary of Democracy Wall, calling on activist students to speak out for those in prison and on the business community to make any investment in China conditional on an end to suppression of dissidents (see attached). He is reported to have been arrested on June 9, about 8 pm. His place of detention is not known.

X Weng Zhengming, allegedly head of the China Youth Democracy Party, was arrested on June 10. A self-employed tailor, according to Beijing Radio, he had established the party as early as 1986, arguing that an opposition party must emerge in China. After the student demonstrations began in April 1989, according to the radio, Weng went to several universities around Shanghai to recruit members for the CYDP. He had membership registration forms printed up together with a party platform. The party has been termed "counter-revolutionary" by the authorities.

X LI Zhiguo was also arrested by the Shanghai Public Security Bureau around the same time, according to Beijing Radio (FBIS, June 12, 1989). Beginning in March, according to the radio, he established the Freedom Society through which he advocated the founding of a "Kingdom of Greater Freedom". He "sent letters of comfort to troublemaking students in various localities and instigated them to fight the reactionary government to the end." He urged that a military camp be set up, according to the radio, and created a national flag, emblem, flower and currency for the new kingdom.

X ZHU Wenli, 22, unemployed, was arrested in Shenyang, Liaoning on June 12, according to Liaoning Radio. He was captured by a staff member of the Heping Hotel in Shenyang after he tried to register at the hotel with a false identity card. The chief of the reception desk called security officials who found "materials for propagating counter-revolutionary rebellion" in his bag. According to the radio broadcast, he served as head of the social section of the Students Self-Governing Union of Beijing Colleges. He lived at the Tonghe Forest Farm in Weike

Forest Bureau, Heilongjiang Province.

X Yao Yongzhan, 19, a student activist from Hong Kong, was arrested on June 11 at Shanghai Airport as he was getting ready to depart for Hong Kong on a Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) flight. He was detained at the passport control section of the airport by about eight security officers, both uniformed and in plainclothes. British consular staff who accompanied him to the airport did not receive any response to their inquiries about his whereabouts or the charges against him. According to Reuters, Shanghai radio accused him of being the leader of the outlawed "Autonomous Union of Shanghai College Students" and said he was under investigation for violating local laws, including "carrying banned material". He was a first-year student in economics at Fudan University. (South China Morning Post, June 13, 1989).

Arrests of Workers and Others

LIU Zihou, 33, a staff member of the Beijing Aquatic Products Company, was arrested on June 18 and accused of being the head of the "Capital Workers Special Picket Corps", together with 15 others, "mostly vagrants and idlers", according to a report from Xinhua News Agency (FBIS, June 19, 1989). The corps was said to be an offshoot of an organization called the "Beijing Citizens Hunger Strike Corps" which set up tents at Tiananmen Square. The group was accused of setting up roadblocks to stop the army from enforcing martial law and helping erect the "Goddess of Democracy" status. They tried to flee Beijing after troops moved into the Square on June 3-4, according to a radio broadcast in Beijing.

A worker named LI Shiqian was shown on state television June 22 with a pistol his son had taken from a soldier. His son was also arrested. The date and place of their arrest is not clear.

ZHOU Endong, alias ZHOU Bo, aged 20, was arrested on June 9 by the Public Security Bureau in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region. He was a worker in the Tianjen cable factory. Zhou arrived in Yinchuan from Beijing on June 7, according to the report, and made speeches in front of the Statue of Heroes and Heroines there, claiming to have been an eyewitness to the massacre. The report said he had admitted upon interrogation that he had not been at the Square and had spread rumor that 20,000 died to incite workers and students to create rebellion.

ZHU Yunfeng, a worker at the Service Committee of Fushun Carbon Plant, was arrested in Fushun City, Liaoning on June 15, together with five other members of an organization called the "People's Corps." They were accused of blocking traffic and shouting slogans such as "Down with official speculation!"

TIAN Suxin, a worker in a plant of the Fushun Steel Plant and two others were also arrested in Fushun City (date not known) for having shouted slogans and blocked traffic on May 17-18 in Fushun City. According to Liaoning radio on June 15, Tian and the two others "brutally beat" those who refused to shout slogans they provided. All were sentenced to two to three years of re-education through labor.

YANG Hong, 36, a reporter of a Kunming paper Zhongguo Qingnian Bao, was arrested on June 13 in Kunming, Yunnan, for circulating "rumor-mongering leaflets" and protesting against corruption. Wu Haizen and Wang Cun were arrested at the same time, according to a Kunming radio broadcast (FBIS, June 16, 1989)

ZHANG Jun (not to be confused with someone of the same name arrested in Beijing), a self-employed worker, was arrested on June 14 in Chuxiong, according to the same report. Under the name of Tang Shiye, he wrote for Qinghai Wenxue Bao and was editor in chief of Xiaoxi Bao and Xinfeng Zaobao, newspapers which apparently circulated during demonstrations in Kunming.

Three workers were arrested in Jinan City on June 15: LIU Yubin, CHE Honglian, ZHANG Xinchao, SHAO Liangchen and HAO Jingguang. All had been involved with the Workers Self-Governing Federation of Jinan City and the Workers Democratic Federation. A Jinan radio report (FBIS, June 16, 1989) said an amalgam of the two organizations planned to seize political power by armed force. LIU Yubin was a worker at the Qianqiaoju Textile Company of Jinan. He and Che Honglian were named as the leaders of the group.

LI Mingxian was arrested on June 16 in Fushun City, Liaoning. A 30-year-old jobless worker from Gaixian County, he entered Beijing on May 13 and joined the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" there on June 3-4. He was captured in Beijing but escaped and fled to Fushun via Yingkou (FBIS June 16, 1989).

XIAO Han was arrested in Dalian (date not known) for spreading rumors on Central Television, according to a Shenyang, Liaoning radio report. He also spread rumors in Tiananmen Square, Xinhua Gate, Zhongshan intersection and elsewhere, according to the radio, and incited people to take part in the "rebellion." He was charged under article 102 of the Criminal Code.

ZHAO Guoliang and HAN Yanjun were arrested by the Public Security Bureau in Chifeng City on June 5. ZHAO, 22, was a self-employed garment seller from Wuhai City, according to a Hohhot, Inner Mongolia radio broadcast, and had participated in the Dare-to-Die Corps in Tiananmen Square. The broadcast said he kidnapped two public security personnel and stormed the Beijing Public

Security Bureau. He was also accused of helping student leader Chai Ling leave Tiananmen Square on June 4.

Han Yanjun, 24, from Dingzhou City, Hebei also had been a member of the Dare-to-Die Corps. He was accused of spreading rumors that martial law troops had "caused bloodshed" in Tiananmen Square. He and Zhou left for Chifeng by train on June 4, according to the report (FBIS June 19, 1989).

HE Qunyin and YOU Dianqi, two "core members" of the Beijing independent workers' association were captured in Xian on June 14, according to a UPI report. Both were accused of taking part in a May 28 protest outside Beijing police headquarters to demand the release of detained workers. They were also accused of attacking army troops.

On June 13, a leader of the Beijing Autonomous Workers Union named LIU Huanwen, 28, was arrested in Shijiazhuang after fleeing Beijing on June 9, according to the Hong Kong Standard (June 17, 1989). In his possession were reportedly passes signed by Wuer Kaixi, one of the 21 "most wanted" students. Liu Huanwen had been a worker of the Special Steel Branch Company of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company but had received unemployment insurance since the end of 1987 according to a June 14 broadcast of Beijing television (FBIS, June 15, 1989). He was accused of having incited sit-ins and demonstrations. He was arrested at 10pm by police of the Yongan Street Police Station of the Qiaoxi Sub-bureau of the Shijiazhuang City Public Security Bureau after citizens reported his presence.

LIU Qiang, another leader of the independent workers association in Beijing was arrested June 14 following the broadcast of a special "wanted list" of three union leaders. He was arrested in Inner Mongolia, and state television showed him being hauled off a train.

LIU Congxi, a leader of the Xian Workers' Self-Government Federation was arrested around June 11, according to a Xian radio broadcast (June 12, 1989) and accused of inciting citizens to "besiege" the Xian City Federation of Trade Unions, smash its signboard and go on strike. According to the radio, "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."

On June 10, ZHU Huiming, LI Hailing and RUI Tonghu were arrested together with seven others in Nanjing, according to a June 10 broadcast of Xinhua News Agency. All were members of the Autonomous Workers Federation which had established contacts with the Nanjing Autonomous College Students Federation, according to the report. The radio broadcast singled out the three of the 10

arrested who had previous convictions: Zhu was a vagrant who had been detained for "beating other people"; he was accused of fabricating a story that his brother had been killed in Beijing. Li was a worker in the No.1 farm under the Nanjing City Public Transportation Company who had served two years of "education through labor" for fighting. Rui, a leader of the workers pickets, was a self-employed car repairman who had served one year in prison in 1979 for "injuring people", according to the report.

GUO Yaxiong, a member of the Self-governing Union of Workers of Beijing Municipality, was arrested sometime in mid-June, according to a Beijing television broadcast of June 14. A native of Hunan, he drafted a "Declaration of the Dragon" and "distributed it here and there in an effort to egg on people to make trouble."

LI Rongfu, also from Shanghai, was arrested on June 7 and accused of instigating students to sabotage various means of transportation, according to Shanghai Radio. The 39-year-old taxi driver approached a group of students gathered at the intersection of Siping and Xingang Roads, according to the radio and urged them to adopt new "struggle tactics" including setting up roadblocks.

SONG Ruiyang, a woman inspector from Jonghu Steel Mill, was arrested on June 7, according to Shanghai Radio (June 10, 1989). She is accused of having "spread rumors and instigated onlookers" during a demonstration, stopped cars and deflated their tires, and "falsely claimed that her son was killed in Beijing."

LIU Jian, a worker of the No.1 Shanghai Aluminum Alloy Plant, ZHU Genhao, of the Shanghai Shipping Corporation, and CHENG Qiyang, occupation unknown, were arrested between June 6 and June 9, accused of setting up road blocks in Shanghai and instigating others to do the same. Cheng alone was accused of letting the air out of the tires of 36 vehicles apparently during a demonstration to protest the Beijing massacre.

XIAO Bin, 42, an unemployed factory worker, was arrested on June 10 after having been interviewed by ABC News on the Tiananmen Square massacre. The ABC broadcast showed him imitating how machine guns had mowed down demonstrators. He was turned in shortly after Beijing television appealed to viewers to turn him in for rumor-mongering and is now in police custody. Although initial news reports referred to Xiao as unemployed, a report in the English-language China Daily, a government paper, called him a salesman with Dalian Xinghai Aluminum Window Factory and said he had been arrested in Dalian.

In another arrest in Shanghai, a worker named SHEN Zhigao, an employee of a warehouse of the Shanghai Toy Company, was

arrested on June 11 for spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda at the People's Square and the Finance and Economics University. He was also accused of carrying out unspecified "instigation" at the gate of Tongji University in Shanghai.

WANG Wei and ZHANG Jun, two members of a Citizen's Dare-to-Die Corps in Beijing were arrested on June 11 by the Martial Law Enforcement Command acting in coordination with the Public Security Bureau, according to a Beijing television broadcast on June 12. Zhang is a native of Hebei and had been in Tiananmen Square every night from May 20 until the army assault on June 3-4. He was accused of "shielding" the radio station there and spreading rumors against the party and government. Wang was reported to be a leader of the "No.9 Team" of the Dare-to-Die Corps and was accused of assaulting soldiers with bottles on the night of June 3. "On June 5, while leading corps members in escorting ringleaders of the Autonomous Union of College Students in Beijing to flee to other places, he unscrupulously spread counterrevolutionary rumors about a bloodbath on Tiananmen Square aboard the train," the broadcast reported (FBIS, June 14, 1989).

Yang Fuqian, 27, a leader of the independent workers association in Beijing, was also arrested on June 10. A worker at the Beijing No. 4 Hydraulic Plant, Yang became a member of the association on May 22, according to Beijing Radio, and was appointed leader of the third picket detachment. The radio report said Yang made a "preliminary confession" that he had instigated people to storm the Beijing Public Security Bureau (police headquarters). That "confession" may have been extracted by force or intimidation. Yang appeared on a state television program in the presence of an interrogator on June 11, 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."

GAO Yunming, 31, was among 37 persons arrested in Shenyang on June 8, according to a Xinhua radio report broadcast on June 9. He was a worker in the Mutual Inductance Instrument Factory in Shenyang City and was one of eight out of the 37 who will be tried; the others will be released after re-education, according to the report.

HUANG Jianhu, an assembly worker at the water meter plant of the Shanghai Water Company, was arrested on June 8 for 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, according to the radio.

LI Weiguo, 22, a peasant from Shili village, Mazhai township, Juancheng county, Shandong, was arrested on June 8 for

having taken part in the Beijing "Dare to Die Corps" and for distributing leaflets about "The Truth of June 3" in front of the Heze Specialized Teachers School. According to Shandong radio, Li went to Beijing on May 15 to support the student hunger strikers. He made contact there with students from Heze and through them entered the dare-to-die corps, the radio said. On June 5, he left Beijing to go to Qingdao and Yantai to make contact with unidentified persons. He returned to Heze on June 8 and was promptly arrested, according to the report.

On June 9, nine worker leaders in Shanghai were arrested. The nine, including ~~CHEN Shaofu~~, ~~WANG Miao~~gen and WANG Hong, were leaders of the Shanghai Self-governing Council of Trade Unions, according to a Beijing Radio broadcast (FBIS, June 12, 1989). They are accused of holding secret meetings, advocating strikes, and chanting reactionary slogans. According to the radio, "They also vilified the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions as being totally paralyzed."

On June 8, four ~~members~~ of the Shanghai-based "Patriotic Volunteer Army" were arrested. They had taken part in a demonstration in the Bund on the evening of June 8, claiming that 200,000 troops were on their way to suppress the students, according to a Shanghai Radio report. One of them, a private entrepreneur named ~~ZHANG Qi~~wang, was a member of the Self-Governing Union of Workers. He was released from an earlier jail term in January 1988. According to the the radio report, he had incited people to take the bodies of victims killed in a June 6 riot from hospital mortuaries.

Also on June 8, Beijing television reported that eight members of a youth "Dare-to-Die Corps" were arrested in Taipei, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. They had ridden through the streets reportedly shouting, "Long Live Dao Qiang Pao"; Dao Qiang Pao translates as "Knife, Gun, Artillery" and according to the television, was the name of a gang responsible for murder and arson.

~~HU Liangbin~~ was arrested in Wuhan, Hubei on June 7 together with several others for overturning trucks, blocking traffic and setting fire to a public vehicle. Hu is unemployed.

~~LIU Yihai~~, an employee of Trucking Unit No. 5 of a transport company in Harbin, was among 33 people arrested in Harbin on June 6, according to a Xinhua radio broadcast. He was accused of robbing trucks in the Nangang District of Harbin City and said he did so "because he hated the government", according to the radio report.

One worker is reported to have been arrested in Shanghai on May 31 for making a pro-democracy speech; his name is ~~SHEN Jizhong~~, a florist in his 40's. No other details about him are

available, and it is not known whether he was released before the June 3-4 crackdown.

Other workers arrested include GAO Jingfang, ZHU Guanghua, and LI Xiaohu, from the Hangzhou Self-Governing Workers' Association.

Three people have been arrested for killing a soldier in Beijing: Zhao Yue Tang, a peasant; Yang Zhizen, a worker; and Li Wei Dong, unemployed.

In addition to those arrested, the Chinese authorities have publicly issued arrest warrants for two senior leaders of the independent workers' movement, Han Tongfang and He Lili. Han, 26, is a railway worker at the Fengtai Locomotive Maintenance Section. He, 26, is a lecturer at the Workers' University of the Beijing Bureau of Machinery Industry.

Arrests of Senior Political Figures

Bao Tong and Cao Siyuan are both senior advisers to Party Secretary General Zhao Ziyang. Cao, according to Amnesty International, is believed to have been arrested on the afternoon of June 3. Bao Tong may have been arrested several days earlier. Since January 1988, Bao Tong, 56, had been head of the Communist Party's Political Reform Research Center and was a member of the Central Committee. He is identified with the reformist views of his mentor, Zhao Ziyang, but rejected Western-style democracy as "irrelevant" for China, according to an article in the Asian Wall Street Journal (December 26, 1988).

Arrests of Alleged Taiwanese Agents

Ou Zongyou, a Taiwanese businessman, was arrested on June 22 in Guiyang, according to Xinhua News Agency. He was accused of spying for Taiwan, spreading rumors, slandering the Chinese Communist Party, collecting banned publications and taking pictures of "anti-state demonstrations." According to UPI, Xinhua said Ou was a member of Taiwan's Military Intelligence Bureau and had received espionage training in Hong Kong.

Twelve other alleged Taiwanese agents were arrested on the same day, including WANG Changhong, 38, arrested in Beijing and accused of spreading rumors in Tiananmen Square; and ZHANG Yi, 25, and WI Jidong, 23, both arrested in Guangzhou. The others are LIANG Qiyang, QIAN Rongmian, QIU Liu, ZHAN Yan, CAO Weiqio, LU Zhengqing, FENG Jin, QIAO Xiaoshi and QU Zuojie.

Releases

The two Chinese graduate students studying in the United States who had returned to Beijing to support the democracy movement have been released from custody and are now back in Chicago and Los Angeles respectively. CHENG Yu, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, her baby, Payton Lee, and

not done

Tong Boning, a UCLA student, returned to the US on June 10.

Lee Chukyan, a Hong Kong resident reported arrested June 5, has been released.

False Rumors

✓ The arrest of LI Dan, reported by Asia Watch, turned out to be a false rumor. We had reported that Li, a veteran announcer for English-language broadcasts of Radio Beijing, was reported to have been arrested while broadcasting news of the massacre in Tiananmen Square on Sunday morning, June 4. Li Dan was not the broadcaster in question and is not under arrest. The fate of the announcer is unclear.

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Reported Deaths in Beijing, June 3-4

The following deaths have been reported to Asia Watch, although we cannot independently confirm them. LUO Wei, a mechanic aged 30, was a worker in the Semi-Conductors Material Factory, Beijing. HAO Zi Jing, 29, was an assistant researcher in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He had taken his wife to the hospital where she was about to give birth and returned home via Tiananmen Square to see what was happening. He never returned home.

Other deaths reported but not confirmed include:

SUN Huh Beijing University, chemistry department student
(male)
YAN Wen Beijing University, probability statistics student
(male)
XIAO BO Beijing University, chemistry lecturer (male)
HUANG Tao Beijing University (male)
LING Keqing People's University, Journalist (male, aged 22)
YIN Jing engineer, 35
ZHONG Qing Qinghua University, optical instrument department,
native of Guangxi (male)
WANG Weiping Beijing Medical University, People's Hospital
(female)
HE Jinag Ping Retired worker, Beijing Communications Parts
Factory (female, aged 54)
WU Xiangdong Worker in Beijing Dong Feng TV Factory, studying in
Beijing Electronic Instrument Work College
GUO Chengmin Teacher in Haidan 61 High School, student in Beijing
Normal University, aged 21
TANG Zheqiang Cadre, (male, aged 30)
GU Xin (male, mid-20's)
ZHU Songfeng Beijing University, student (male, 22)
CUI Zhaozeng, soldier

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