

£THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA @Trials and Punishments since 1989

INTRODUCTION

At a time when world attention has been focused on the Gulf War and its aftermath the Chinese authorities continue to stamp out any form of dissent.¹ This document describes the measures taken against political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience², who have been tried and sentenced since 1989 throughout China³, or who are held without charge or trial.

Since 1989 hundreds of dissident workers, students, intellectuals, Catholics, Protestants and Tibetans have been subjected either to criminal or administrative sanctions. Many have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment. Some have been "sentenced" without trial to terms of "re-education through labour". Of those tried some have not had their sentences announced. Trials in China do not meet international standards for fair trial.

The attached list documents 310 cases of political prisoners tried since 1989, but Amnesty International believes many more have been tried. Of the 310 cases documented, 28 have not had their sentences announced. In addition to the trials publicly announced by the authorities, hundreds of secret trials of activists have reportedly taken place during the same period. Official statistics of those tried and sentenced on political grounds throughout China since 1989 have not been made public. Amnesty International's information shows that workers and those tried in provincial cities for their involvement in the 1989 pro-democracy protests have generally received particularly harsh sentences.

¹For a fuller description of all AI's current concerns in China, see *Violations of Human Rights in China, A Summary of AI's Concerns in 1991, ASA 17/31/91, April 1991.*

² The term 'prisoner of conscience' refers to persons who are imprisoned, detained or otherwise physically restricted by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs, or by reason of their ethnic origin, sex, colour or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence.

³ This document excludes AI's concerns on the death penalty, for further information, see *The People's Republic of China, The Death Penalty in 1990, ASA 17/17/91, February 1991.*

Arbitrary arrest and long-term detention without trial continue today to be a feature of repression in China. Hundreds of people arrested in connection with the 1989 pro-democracy protests as well as other dissidents, including advocates of Tibetan independence and religious activists are detained without charge or trial for months. Many have been denied visits by family and friends and the right to seek a lawyer of their own choice.⁴

Curbs on religious activities have become more severe in the last two years. Lay and ordained members of the Catholic and Protestant churches and Tibetan Buddhists have been detained and imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and opinion. New regulations on religion have reduced the scope of legal religious activities in various areas, including those where Islam is practised, for example, prohibiting worship outside authorized places of worship.⁵

The stifling of dissent has been a pattern for many years in China. Many prisoners of conscience jailed before 1989 continue to serve long prison sentences, including people arrested for their involvement in the earlier pro-democracy movement of the late 1970s. Wei Jingsheng is serving a 15 year prison sentence imposed in 1979; Xu Wenli is serving a 15 year prison sentence imposed in June 1982 and has been subjected to over a year in solitary confinement and Wang Xizhe is serving a 14 year prison sentence imposed in 1982. All were charged with "counter-revolutionary" offences for the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association.

⁴For a fuller explanation of AI's concerns about trial proceedings in China, see *Violations of Human Rights in China, A Summary of AI's Concerns in 1991*, ASA 17/31/91.

⁵See *Catholics Imprisoned in China: Recent Arrests and Long-Term Prisoners*, ASA 17/16/90 and ASA 17/31/90.

SENTENCES

In China, most prisoners sentenced to a prison term by a court have to undergo "reform through labour". The stated aim of "reform through labour" is to engage offenders in productive labour while undergoing political re-education and to make them contribute to the economic development of the country. Convicted prisoners can be sent to work on labour-intensive projects such as penal farms, mines and construction projects or be made to work in factories or workshops which are part of a prison. Those who do not "repent" or "conform" are often kept for longer than the stated prison terms passed by the court and some of their basic civil rights are denied. Some political prisoners and those sentenced to death may not be forced to undergo "reform through labour", and may be held in solitary confinement in prison.

This paper also documents the cases of dissidents sent to labour camps under the provisions of legislation adopted in 1957 on "re-education through labour". It provides for the detention without charge or trial of people considered to have "anti-socialist views" or to be "hooligans". Detention orders for those administratively "sentenced" to "re-education through labour" are issued outside the judicial process by administrative committees composed of representatives from local government agencies, including the police who in practice determine who should be subjected to this punishment.

TRIALS

Trial proceedings in China do not meet with internationally-recognised standards for fair trial, notably the right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare the defence, the right to be presumed innocent before being proved guilty and the right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses and to call witnesses for the defence. Furthermore, in practice the verdict and the sentence are generally determined by those in authority before the trial even takes place.

The following cases illustrate some of these concerns, as witnessed by the defendants or the defendants' families and lawyers.

Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao

In two of the most important political trials related to the 1989 pro-democracy protests, the Beijing Intermediate People's Court tried on 11 and 12 February 1991 Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao, alleged masterminds behind the 1989 pro-democracy movement. The verdict against Wang Juntao was announced an hour after his trial ended. It was reported that Chen Ziming's trial had not even finished before the judge announced the verdict. They were both sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment and four years' deprivation of political

rights. Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming had been arbitrarily held for more than a year before they were charged in November 1990.⁶

Wang Juntao, aged 32, editor and economist at the Beijing Research Institute of Social and Economic Sciences (RISES), and Chen Ziming, aged 38, director of the RISES and publisher of the now banned *Economics Weekly*, were charged with "plotting to overthrow the government" and "counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation".

At the time of the trial Wang Juntao was ill with Hepatitis B. The sentence was announced the day he was tried. After the trial he reportedly said to his lawyers, "I don't feel too well today; I was dizzy and unable to keep up with the (court) proceedings. I have tried to appear strong, since I was facing the camera, not just for personal reasons but for historical ones as well". Chen Ziming too was weak from a hunger strike he had started on 7 February in an effort to request a longer period to prepare his defense. The defense lawyers were only given four days to prepare the defence and to read voluminous files submitted by the prosecution. The lawyers worked day and night to try and prepare a proper defence.

During his trial Wang Juntao was allowed to speak for an hour but the judge interrupted him 17 times and then threatened to revoke his rights of self-defence, "If you go on with your defence speech, you will be treated as automatically giving up your rights of self-defence". The Criminal Procedure Law provides that all defendants are allowed to speak in their own defence.

During the trials the lawyers were reportedly prevented from introducing some of the statements made by witnesses. Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao had pleaded not guilty and appealed against the sentences. The two lawyers for Wang Juntao abandoned the appeal in February 1991, apparently as a result of official pressure.

In the absence of defence lawyers, Wang Juntao's wife, Hou Xiaotian, took up the defence on her husband's behalf. Family members announced that on 19 February 1991 the Beijing People's Higher Court had rejected the appeals of Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming. In a *UPI* report following the rejection of the appeals Wang Juntao's wife said "...I was prepared for this and I am not surprised. This appeal was just an empty procedure that wasted my time. All this was already decided, so there was no need for the appeal or even the initial trial."

Though official sources claim these trials were public, foreign journalists, independent observers, diplomats and some relatives and friends of the accused were barred from

⁶See *The People's Republic of China: Violations of Human Rights, ASA 17/31/91*.

attending. Chen Ziming's wife, Wang Zhihong, stood outside the court for the whole duration of the trial. As her husband left court she was roughly taken away when trying to catch a glimpse of her husband.

In a letter thanking his lawyers for their "outstanding defense" and sent on the day of the trial and sentence, Wang Juntao condemned those who did not speak out for those who died during the 1989 pro-democracy protests,

"...They will certainly suffer less themselves as a result, but what about the dead? The soil under our feet has been unsteady for a long time. When we pursue justice, we need to think of the interests of common people. Though I am only 32, I have been trying to observe the world objectively. The trial has brought me a sort of relief and consoling. I once again have a clear conscience. Yet thinking of the dead, I am still ashamed.

"I had another motive speaking as I did [at the trial] that is, defending the basic principles of our nation. The legitimate rights of citizens must be protected, and reviving the vague charge of attacking the Republic (a charge commonly used during the Cultural Revolution) cannot be allowed. So I got angry when the public prosecutor accused me of being counter-revolutionary by opposing leaders. A defense should not be limited to saying 'I do not oppose leaders', but should allow for the legitimate right to oppose leaders.

"Yet what I am most concerned about is the loss of spirit and morality of our nation.... What I want to safeguard are principles and conscience."

Reuters reported on 2 April 1991 that the authorities had confiscated the licences of the two lawyers, Ji Suwan and Gao Xiaofeng, who had defended Chen Ziming. Sun Yachen, who defended Wang Juntao, has reportedly been denied state housing, a privilege in a country where state housing is in short supply and private housing scarce. Sun Yachen was reportedly told that these measures were taken against him in retaliation for actions taken on behalf of his client Wang Juntao.

Following the announcement of his 13-year sentence, Wang Juntao said to his parents who were allowed to visit him, "You must be very sad because I was sentenced to 13 years. But you have four children. There are many parents who lost their single child during the massacre. You are luckier than those parents".

On 14 February, Chen Ziming said to his wife and parents, "You may take my stay in prison as studying abroad. We might not have been able to meet for years if I were abroad. Staying in prison, I can at least see you once every several months. Of course going abroad

I can bring many things back. But believe me, I will also bring many fruitful study and research results with me when I walk out of the prison in the future".

Amnesty International has adopted Chen Ziming and Wang Juntao as prisoners of conscience.

Li Guiren

Li Guiren, a 48-year-old editor, was tried in March 1990 and sentenced a year later to five years' imprisonment. Li Guiren was charged with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

His arrest on 26 June 1989 was linked to his activities in 1989. These activities included a preface he wrote to a collection of essays by the prominent writer and journalist, Liu Binyan, now in exile; his participation in demonstrations in Xian, Shaanxi Province; and a telegram he sent to the former Party General Secretary, Zhao Ziyang after martial law was declared on in Beijing on 20 May 1989 in which he urged that the People's Liberation Army not be used against demonstrators. Li Guiren also asked the employees of his work place, the Hua Yue Literature and Art Publishing House, whether they wanted to strike.

His trial at the Xian Intermediate People's Court began in March 1990 and his wife was allowed to attend. He was given a state-appointed lawyer. Li maintained his innocence throughout the trial, arguing that his activities were "patriotic" and were within his rights as established under the Constitution.

In making his defense, Li Guiren said,

"...My goal was to try to get the Party and government to satisfy the demands of the masses, to resolve the existing problems and issues and to avoid the occurrence of further conflict. I regard this as being the only way to avoid social chaos. I did not engage in any criminal activities; nor did I have any intention of trying to overthrow the Government of the People's Republic of China...

"How could I have remained silent and done nothing, after Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng and Yang Shangkun had used military violence to carry out a bloody repression of unarmed people? What I did was too little. I did not commit any crime. It is the repressers who are guilty of heinous crimes. My Prosecutor, Your Honour, if you still have consciences and if you still hold respect for the law, then you should admit

this point without hesitation. Otherwise you will be mocked by history".⁷

The trial was adjourned.

A year later in March 1991, the court announced that Li Guiren had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Li Guiren suffers from chronic back and liver ailments. Amnesty International has adopted Li Guiren as a prisoner of conscience.

OTHER PRISONER CASES

Since 1989 Amnesty International has documented cases of dissidents who have been tried and sentenced to prison terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment. Others have been "sentenced" without trial to "re-education through labour". A list of those known to Amnesty International is attached.

Chen Lantao

Chen Lantao, aged 27, was sentenced in September 1989 to 18 years' imprisonment for his activities in support of the 1989 pro-democracy movement. The sentence was passed by the Qingdao Municipal Intermediate People's Court in Shangdong Province. Chen Lantao was charged with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation" and "disturbing social order and traffic". He decided not to appeal against his sentence as appeals in China rarely succeed. Chen Lantao had been arrested together with his wife who was pregnant at the time. His wife was released after 53 days in detention.

During the period 1985-1988 Chen Lantao studied as a marine biologist at the Qingdao Oceanographic University. He became president of the Students Union of the Maritime Biology Department and after graduating he worked in the Beihai Branch of the National Oceanographic Bureau and participated daily in "social service" work and became president of the Study Society of the Maritime Biology Department.

On numerous occasions in 1989 Chen Lantao gave public speeches on the streets of Qingdao and took part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement in the city. On 8 June 1989 he openly attacked the government for crushing the student movement in Beijing and called for the Chinese Communist Party to step down.

⁷This extract of Li Guiren's defence statement was published in *China Spring*, the New York Chinese language magazine, translated by Asia Watch and published in September 1989.

Since his trial Chen Lantao was allowed on one occasion in August 1990 to see his six-month-old-baby.

Amnesty International has adopted Chen Lantao as a prisoner of conscience.

Yu Zhijian

Yu Zhijian, aged 26, was sentenced to life imprisonment on 11 August 1989 by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court. Yu Zhijian was one of three people who were accused of putting up reactionary wall posters and throwing paint at Mao Zedong's portrait in Tiananmen Square on 23 May 1989. They were all charged with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and "sabotage". The other two were named as Yu Dongye, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, and Lu Decheng, who was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment. They were all from Hunan Province. Before his arrest, Yu Zhijian was a teacher at the Tantou Primary School of Dahu Township.

Even though the defacing of a public portrait is considered a criminal offence, it is clear in this particular case that it was a symbolic political gesture. The charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" has been used against many people imprisoned for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression or association.

Peter Liu Guangdong

Peter Liu Guangdong, the 71-year-old Roman Catholic Bishop of Yixian diocese in Hebei Province, was arrested on 26 November 1989 in Baoding, Hebei Province. According to information received by Amnesty International he was asked to present himself on that date to the Baoding Public Security Bureau, which he did, and was arrested. Police reportedly later raided his house and took away some of his books and some money.

Liu Shangdong's arrest took place a few days after he took part in an unofficial episcopal conference, called by prelates who remain loyal to the Vatican, in opposition to the official policy on religion. The conference took place in Sanyuan, a village in Shaanxi Province on 21 November 1989. Liu Guangdong was reportedly elected president of the Conference's Standing Committee. Over 30 priests, bishops and lay leaders were subsequently arrested in north China in connection with the holding of the Conference.

On 21 May 1990, Liu Guangdong was "sentenced" without trial to three years of "re-education through labour". The sentence was imposed by the Administrative Committee on Re-education Through Labour of Baoding City People's Government. Liu Guangdong was accused of "planning, organizing and forming an illegal organization" and carrying out "illegal activities". These accusations are believed to be related to the holding of

the episcopal conference in Sanyuan. Liu Guangdong and Su Zhemín, the Vicar-General of Baoding who received the same sentence on the same date, were reportedly made to work gathering rubbish and cleaning the toilets in the camp.

Liu Guangdong had previously spent over 20 years in prison after a first arrest during the 1950s. He was clandestinely consecrated bishop in 1982.

Amnesty International has adopted Peter Liu Guangdong as a prisoner of conscience.

Choedrak

Choedrak, a 32 year old Tibetan worker from the Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Aba (Ngaba) in western Sichuan, was detained in 1989 and sentenced, apparently in December 1989, to eight years' imprisonment. He was accused of having distributed leaflets containing calls for Tibet's independence. Several others have been detained in Aba on similar accusations. Choedrak, who appears to be in ill health, is reportedly held in the Aba District Detention Centre, where conditions are said to be less severe than in the prefecture's prison. It is unclear whether Choedrak's wife and two children are allowed to visit him.

Choedrak is not known to have either used or advocated the use of violence. Amnesty International is concerned he may be held solely for the non-violent exercise of freedom of expression.

Jampel Chunjor

Jampel Chunjor is one of ten Buddhist monks from Lhasa's Drepung monastery whose prison sentences were announced at a mass sentencing rally held in Lhasa on 30 November 1989. Jampel Chunjor was sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment. He was accused of having taken part in a "counter-revolutionary clique" and engaged in espionage. According to unofficial sources, Drepung groups had disseminated leaflets on Tibetan independence and political manifestos. They also reportedly attempted to compile and publish information on the killings of civilians by police in Lhasa in March 1989. The charge of espionage against Jampel Chunjor is believed to refer to the possession of such information.

Amnesty International has adopted Jampel Chunjor as a prisoner of conscience.

INTRODUCTION TO LIST OF PRISONERS SENTENCED SINCE 1989

The accusations of the use of violence and other blanket charges against some of the prisoners listed below are those given in official reports. They should not necessarily be taken at face value. Amnesty International is not in a position to evaluate these accusations on a case-by-case basis, but believes that some of them may be unfounded and that their validity has not been tested through a fair legal process allowing the accused to defend themselves in court in accordance with international standards for fair trial. Some prisoners accused of acts of violence may in fact be prisoners of conscience. "Disturbing" or "undermining" public order or traffic, for instance, usually means participation in peaceful demonstrations. Accusations of spreading "reactionary propaganda" often refer to the distribution of leaflets expressing political views.

The attached list includes most of the prisoners reported to have been sentenced since 1989 whose cases are known to Amnesty International. Not included are those cases where the date of trial and the sentence are unclear and those sentenced to death. Also excluded from this list are prisoners who received short sentences and were reported or believed to have been released by the end of April 1991.

PRO-DEMOCRACY PRISONERS REPORTEDLY SENTENCED SINCE 1989

Beijing Municipality

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Bao Zunxin philosopher	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	09 & 15.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	5 years
Chen Liangru student	armed robbery	before July 1989	10 years
Chen Yanlin (Yanbin?) worker	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation, organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary group	05.02.91 - trial 10.03.91 - sentence	15 years
Chen Yong worker	involvement in killing of armed policeman	07.12.89 - sentence	life
Chen Ziming economist	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation, conspiracy to overthrow the government	11.02.91 - trial 12.02.91 - sentence	13 years
Gao Liuyou	burning military vehicles	June 1989 - trial	not announced
Gong Chuanchang	looting	before October 1990	15 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Guo Haifeng student	counter-revolutionary sabotage (setting fire to an armoured vehicle)	08.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	4 years
Han Binglin	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	08.03.91 - trial	not announced
Hu Ruoyang businessman	assisting escape of wanted student leader, Wu'er Kaixi	29.01.91 - sentence	4 years
Jing Wenqing graduate student	directing people to intercept, smash and burn military vehicles	before September 1990	between 3 - 5 years
Kong Xianfeng student	assembling crowds and undermining public order	05.01.91 - sentence	3 years
Li Nong student	assisting escape of wanted student leader, Wu'er Kaixi	29.01.91 - sentence	5 years
Li Shuntang	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Lian Zhenguo (Liang Zenguo?) worker	looting	before October 1990	13 years
Liang Qiang cadre	spying for Taiwan	04.01.90 - sentence	15 years
Lin Qiang worker	attempting to incite workers to join the protests by helping to set up roadblocks to prevent troops entering Beijing	30.06.89 - trial	not announced

Liu Gang student	attempting to overthrow the government	06.02.91 - trial 12.02.91 - sentence	6 years
Liu Weipu	counter-revolutionary propaganda	12.06.89 - trial	not announced
Liu Xiaojing	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Liu Yong worker	involvement in killing of a soldier	09.12.90 - sentence	life
Liu Zihou worker	gathering crowds and inciting armed rebellion	11.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	not announced
Lu Decheng worker	counter-revolutionary propaganda, incitement & sabotage (putting up reactionary wall posters and splashing paint on Mao's portrait in Tiananmen Square)	11.07.89 - sentence	16 years
Lu Xiaochun	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Ma Shaofang student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	27.11.90 - trial 05.01.91 - sentence	3 years
Meng Fanjun worker	stealing guns from a burning tank	08.09.89 - sentence	13 years
Meng ...? (1)	helping to steal guns from a burning tank	08.09.89 - sentence	10 years
Meng ...? (2)	helping to steal guns from a burning tank	08.09.89 - sentence	10 years
Qian Rongmian cadre	spying for Taiwan	04.01.90 - sentence	6 years
Ren Wanding accountant	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	9 & 15.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	7 years
Song Zhengsheng	burning military vehicles	June 1989 - trial	not announced

Tang Minglu driver	attempting to incite workers to join the protests by helping to set up roadblocks to prevent troops entering Beijing	30.06.89 - trial	3½ years
Wang Changhong cadre	spying for Taiwan	04.01.90 - sentence	15 years
Wang Dan student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	23.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	4 years
Wang Haidong academic	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Wang Jiansheng worker	counter-revolutionary crimes	05.01.91 - sentence	6 years
Wang Jiaxiang	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	07.12.89 - sentence	not announced
Wang Juntao editor	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation, conspiracy to overthrow the government	12.02.91 - trial 12.02.91 - sentence	13 years
Wang Lianxi worker	setting fire to the seats of a trolley bus. Death sentence was later commuted to life	17.06.89 - sentence	life
Wang Liqiang	attempting to incite workers to join the protests by helping to set up roadblocks to prevent troops entering Beijing	30.06.89 - trial	not announced
Wang Youcai student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	27.11.90 - trial 05.01.91 - sentence	4 years
Wu Zhijun	counter-revolutionary propaganda	16.06.89 - trial	not announced
Xiao Feng student	involvement in pro-democracy movement	29.01.91 - sentence	3 years

Xue Jian'an student	assembling crowds and undermining public order	05.01.91 - sentence	2 years
Yang Junzhong	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Yao Junling ?student	counter-revolutionary sabotage	08.01.91 - trial 26.01.91 - sentence	2 years
Yi Jinyao driver	attempting to incite workers to join the protests by helping to set up roadblocks to prevent troops entering Beijing	30.06.89 - trial	4 years
Yu Dongyue editor	counter-revolutionary propaganda, incitement & sabotage (putting up reactionary wall posters and splashing paint on Mao's portrait in Tiananmen Square)	11.07.89 - sentence	20 years
Yu Yongjie	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Yu Zhijian teacher	counter-revolutionary propaganda, incitement & sabotage (putting up reactionary wall posters and splashing paint on Mao's portrait in Tiananmen Square)	11.07.89 - trial 11.08.89 - sentence	life
Zhang Meirong worker	counter-revolutionary crimes	before December 1990	3 years
Zhang Ming student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	27.11.90 - trial 05.01.91 - sentence	3 years
Zhang Shaoying	counter-revolutionary propaganda	16.06.89 - trial	not announced
Zhang Qianjin student	assembling crowds and undermining public order	05.01.91 - sentence	2 years
Zhang Yafei student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation, and organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary group	05.02.91 - trial 10.03.91 - sentence	7 years

Zhang Zhenhai factory manager	hijacking an airplane to Japan	18.07.90 - sentence	8 years
Zheng Xuguang student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	27.11.90 - trial 05.01.91 - sentence	2 years
Zhou Wanshui	arson, looting, larceny and blocking traffic	15.01.91 - trial	not announced
Zong Jingshan worker	involvement in the pro-democracy movement	mid-1990 - sentence	3 years

Shanghai Municipality

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Ai Qilong	sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage	18.06.89 - trial	10 years
Cao Weiguo	spying for Taiwan	01.03.90 - sentence	5 years
Chen Honggen worker	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres, and beating drivers	23.06.89 - sentence	11 years
Dai Zhong worker	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres, and beating drivers	23.06.89 - sentence	between 3-7 years
Feng Jin worker	spying for Taiwan	01.03.90 - sentence	15 years
Gao Guihong self-employed	gathering crowds to disrupt traffic order	29.06.89 - sentence	5 years
Gu Peijun	sabotaging vehicles, obstructing traffic and gathering crowds to make trouble	23.06.89 - sentence	between 3-4 years
Huang Jianhua worker	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	4½ years
Jiang Xidi worker	disrupting social order	before 17 July 1989	12 years
Li Jian (2)	shouting counterrevolutionary slogans, deflating tyres and	before 15 July 1989	3½ years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
self-employed	blocking traffic		
Liu Yajie worker	gathering crowds to disrupt traffic order and shouting counterrevolutionary slogans	23.6.89 - sentence	5 years
Lu Zhengqing	spying for Taiwan	26.02.90 - sentence	13 years
Peng Jiamin worker	sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage	18.06.89 - trial before November 1990 - sentence	life
Qi Hongjun unemployed	stealing a fire hose being used to extinguish a fire on a train which hit pro-democracy demonstrators in Shanghai	12.09.89 - sentence	12 years
Qiu Lin	spying for Taiwan	01.03.90 - sentence	10 years
Shan Guoguang (Guoquang?) worker	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	3 years
Song Ruiying worker	sabotaging public transport	23.06.89 - sentence	5 years
Sun Manhong (Mahong?)	sabotaging transport equipment	18.06.89 - trial before November 1990 - sentence	5 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Tang Guoliang unemployed	pretending to be a Shanghai Railroad Institute student and encouraging people to block trains	06.07.89 - sentence	10 years
Tang Jianzhang worker	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres and beating drivers	23.06.89 - sentence	13 years
Wang Xia worker	inciting people to sit on railway tracks and to assault public security personnel	20.06.89 - sentence	5 years
Wei Yinchun	sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage	18.06.89 - trial before November 1990 - sentence	life
Yao Shanbai (Shanbo?) peasant	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres and shouting counterrevolutionary slogans	before 15 July 1989	4 years
Yuan Zhimin	sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage	18.06.89 - trial before November 1990 - sentence	10 years
Yuan Zhiqiang (Yan?) worker	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres and beating drivers	23.06.89 - sentence	8 years
Yu Jiasong	sabotaging vehicles and disrupting public order	23.06.89 - sentence	between 3-4 years
Zhan Xinhua (Xinguo?)	obstructing traffic, deflating tyres and beating drivers	23.06.89 - sentence	8 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
worker			
Zhang Jinfu unemployed	hooliganism and disrupting social order by making public speeches and shouting counterrevolutionary slogans	before 17 July 1989 - sentence	11 years
Zhang Kebin	sabotaging vehicles and disrupting public order	23.06.89 - sentence	between 3-4 years
Zhang Renfu worker	sabotaging transport equipment	before October 1990	5 years
Zhao Jianming	sabotaging public transport and causing serious damage	18.06.89 - trial before October 1990 - sentence	12 years
Zheng Liang worker	sabotaging transport equipment	before October 1990	5 years
Zhou Hongbing fruitseller	stealing a fire hose being used to extinguish a fire on a train which hit pro-democracy demonstrators in Shanghai	12.09.89 - sentence	10 years
Zhou Yan worker	spying and recruiting agents for Taiwan	26.02.90 - sentence	life
Zhu Genhao (Genbao?) worker	destroying transport equipment	before October 1990	3 years

Tianjin Municipality

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Qi Dafeng graduate student	involvement in the leadership of the Nankai University Students' Autonomous Federation	before February 1990	not announced
Xu Liguang graduate student	involvement in the leadership of the Nankai University Students' Autonomous Federation	before February 1990	not announced

Fujian Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Sun Xionying cadre	counter-revolutionary propaganda and sabotage (writing reactionary slogans and defacing a public statue of Mao)	21.12.89 - sentence	18 years

Guangdong Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATION	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Chen Zhixiang teacher	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation (painting reactionary wall posters)	January 1990 - sentence	10 years
Li Jinhua unemployed	intercepting and damaging vehicles, and insulting two women	09.10.89 - sentence	13 years
Li Jueming unemployed	intercepting and damaging vehicles, and insulting two women	09.10.89 - sentence	18 years
Li Longqing (Hong Kong resident)	concealing counter-revolutionary elements	26.02.91 - trial 04.03.91 - sentence	4 years
Li Peicheng (Hong Kong resident)	concealing counter-revolutionary elements	26.02.91 - trial 04.03.91 - sentence	5 years
Luo Haixing businessman (Hong Kong resident)	concealing counter-revolutionary elements	26.02.91 - trial 04.03.91 - sentence	5 years
Wu Jidong hotel worker	spying for Taiwan	23.10.89 - sentence	10 years
Yi Danxuan student	disturbing public order	01.03.91 - sentence	2 years
Zeng Weidong peasant	beating, smashing, looting and waving the Guangzhou Workers' banner	09.10.89 - sentence	5 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATION	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Zhang Yi unemployed	spying for Taiwan	23.10.89 - sentence	13 years

Guizhou Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Chen Jiahu	organizing a counter-revolutionary party	before end October 1989	"long term of imprisonment"
Feng Gang radio announcer	counter-revolutionary agitation (making a telephone call to the Voice of America)	before March 1990	9 or 10 years (unconfirmed)
Li Xingfu	organizing a counter-revolutionary party	before end October 1989	"long term of imprisonment"
Ou Zongyou self-employed painter	spying for Taiwan	before October 1989 - sentence	15 years

Hebei Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Liu Yong worker	involvement in killing of a soldier	09.12.89 - sentence	life

Hubei Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Chen Wei	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	3 years
Hu Liangbing (Liangbin/Lingbing?) unemployed	arson with aggravating circumstances	before October 1990	life
Jin Tao	looting	before October 1990	3 years
Li Haitao editor	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation (speaking out against the suppression of the pro-democracy students and organizing a memorial service at Wuhan University for those killed in Beijing) and disrupting transportation	01.03.90 - trial 29.08.90 - sentence	5 years

Hunan Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Liu Jianan teacher	listening to an enemy radio station (Taiwan radio), sending counter-revolutionary letters to Taiwan secret agents and organizing, publishing and distributing reactionary books.	08.12.89 - sentence	10 years
Long Xianping teacher	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	mid-December 1989 - sentence	2 years
Wang Changhuai worker	joining and leading the illegal Changsha Workers Autonomous Federation	08.12.89 - sentence	3 years
Xia Changchun	involvement in pro-democracy movement	before July 1990	15 years
Zhang Jingsheng worker	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	08.12.89 - sentence	13 years

Jiangsu Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Chen Minchun unemployed	provoking fights	before November 1989	5 years
Fang Xu worker	forcing drivers from their vehicles and wounding passersby who tried to stop him	before November 1989	7 years
Wang Changhuai worker	forcing drivers from their vehicles and wounding passersby who tried to stop him	before November 1989	7 years

Jiangxi Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Li Nianbing worker	blocking traffic, damaging vehicles, burning property and attacking people	week of 17.7.89 - sentence	4 years
Wan Guoping worker	blocking traffic, damaging vehicles, burning property and attacking people	week of 17.7.89 - sentence	3 years
Wan Yong unemployed	blocking traffic, damaging vehicles, burning property and attacking people	week of 17.7.89 - sentence	3 years
Wang Zhongshou self-employed	blocking traffic, damaging vehicles, burning property and attacking people	week of 17.7.89 - sentence	2 years
Yu Chunsheng company employee	blocking traffic, damaging vehicles, burning property and attacking people	week of 17.7.89 - sentence	3 years

Jilin Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Liu Yusheng	taking advantage of the pro-democracy demonstrations by committing (unspecified) crimes	no trial 10.06.89 - sentence	unspecified term of reeducation through labour

Liaoning Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Tian Suxin worker	blocking traffic, shouting slogans and beating people who refused to shout the slogans they provided	no trial before 15.06.89 - sentence	between 2-3 years reeducation through labour
Xiao Bin (1) worker	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation (speaking publicly about the killings in Beijing on 4 June 1989)	13.07.89 - sentence	10 years

Qinghai Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Yu Zhenbin cadre	organizing a counter-revolutionary group	before 16 January 1991	12 years

Shaanxi Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Fan Changjiang unemployed	looting	before mid-August 1989	12 years
Feng Shuangqing worker	taking part in riots in Xi'an city	23 or 24.09.89 - sentence	5 years
Li Guiren editor	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	01.03.90 - trial March 1991 - sentence	5 years
Lian Danming student	involvement in pro-democracy movement	March 1991 ? - trial	not announced
Liu Gang (2) unemployed	looting, shouting provocative slogans and throwing stones at a bus	23 or 24.09.89 - sentence	life

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Ma Hongliang student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	March 1991 - sentence	4 years
Peng Ditang worker	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	March 1991 - sentence	3 years
Rui Chaoyang worker	hooliganism	before mid-August 1989	life
Sun Chaohui office worker	disrupting social order	before mid-August 1989	3 or 4 years
Sun Guanghu	looting, shouting provocative slogans and throwing stones at a bus	23 or 24.09.89 - sentence	life
Wang Zunning peasant	disrupting social order	before mid-August 1989	3 or 4 years
Xiao Sanfeng peasant	disrupting social order	before mid-August 1989	3 or 4 years
Yu Yong worker	taking part in riots in Xi'an city	23 or 24.09.89 - sentence	10 years
Zhang Bingbing worker	arson and hooliganism	before mid-August 1989	16 years
Zhao Jian (Junan?) worker	disrupting social order	before mid-August 1989	5 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Zhao Ping peasant	taking part in riots in Xi'an city	23 or 24.09.89 - sentence	7 years

Shandong Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Chen Lantao academic	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and disturbing social order and traffic	02.09.89 - sentence	18 years
Wang Lixin worker	burning a vehicle	14.10.89 - sentence	10 years
Wang Yong (2) office worker	burning a vehicle	14.10.89 - sentence	10 years
Zhang Jie unemployed	making counter-revolutionary speeches	before mid-October 1989	18 years
Zhang Xinchao worker	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	3 years

Shanxi Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Ding Xunzhe academic	involvement in pro-democracy movement	July 1990 - sentence	12 years
Ge Hu cadre	involvement in pro-democracy movement	July 1990 - sentence	7 years
Hu Jian teacher	involvement in pro-democracy movement	July 1990 - sentence	10 years
Wang...?	making counter-revolutionary speeches	before August 1990	not announced
Wang Xinlong academic	counter-revolutionary rioting	26.07.90 - trial	8 years
Zhao Hongyue student	involvement in pro-democracy movement	before August 1990	not announced
Zhao Xiangzhang retired worker	setting up illegal committee and preparing to dismiss village cadres	end April 1990 - sentence	18 months

Sichuan Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Cheng Yong	involvement in riots in Chengdu	08.07.89 - sentence	life
Duan Juan self-employed small trader	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation (making speeches at Chongqing University telling the audience about the student demonstrations in Beijing)	before June 1989 - sentence	15 years
Lai Bihu	involvement in pro-democracy movement	before 10.8.89 - sentence	10 years
Li Yawei poet	counter-revolutionary incitement	July 1990 - sentence	3 years
Liao Yiwu poet	counter-revolutionary incitement	July 1990 - sentence	7 years
Lin Qiangguo	involvement in pro-democracy movement	before 10.8.89 - sentence	10 years
Ni Erfu	involvement in riots in Chengdu	08.07.89 - sentence	life
Xiong Changping self-employed small trader	counter-revolutionary incitement	before June 1989 - sentence	15 years
Zhang You	arson, looting and disturbing public peace	08.07.89 - sentence	life
Zhou Lunyou poet & literary critic retired worker	illegal publishing	no trial before March 1990 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour

Yunnan Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Ji Kunxing	fomenting a counter-revolutionary plot	16.09.89 - trial	not announced
Shang Jingzhon	fomenting a counter-revolutionary plot	16.09.89 - trial	not announced
Shi Qing	fomenting a counter-revolutionary plot	16.09.89 - trial	not announced
Yu Anmin	fomenting a counter-revolutionary plot	16.09.89 - trial	not announced
Wu Haizhen academic	engaging in anti-government propaganda	late 1989 or early 1990	3 years

Zhejiang Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Li Xiaohu worker	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	3 years
Gao Jintang worker	disturbing public peace	before October 1990	3 years
Zhang Weiping student	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation	26.08.89 - sentence	9 years

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Gao Xiaoshi theatre worker	spying for Taiwan	December 1989 - sentence	7 years

Place of trial unknown

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Li Hongjiang businessman	spreading rumours and corruption (making a donation of funds to the pro-democracy movement)	May 1990 - sentence	life

CATHOLICS REPORTEDLY SENTENCED SINCE 1989

NAME/ POSITION ie, priest or lay catholic (where known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Li Side Bishop Joseph	taking part in illegal religious activities and involvement in the formation of an unofficial Bishops Conference in November 1989 (unconfirmed)	1990	7 years (unconfirmed)
Liu Guandong Bishop Peter	taking part in illegal religious activities and involvement in the formation of an unofficial Bishops Conference in November 1989	no trial 21.05.90 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Pei Ronggui Father	taking part in illegal religious activities (unconfirmed)	1990	6 years (unconfirmed)
Pei Zhenping Father	taking part in illegal religious activities (unconfirmed)	1990	not announced
Su Zhemin Father	taking part in illegal religious activities	no trial 21.05.90 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Wang Yijun Father Francis	refusing to reform while serving a previous sentence	no trial 05.02.90 - sentence	3 years reeducation

NAME/ POSITION ie, priest or lay catholic (where known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
			through labour
Yang Libo Bishop Peter	taking part in illegal religious activities and involvement in the formation of an unofficial Bishops Conference in November 1989 village cadres (unconfirmed)	no trial mid 1990 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour

PROTESTANTS REPORTEDLY SENTENCED SINCE 1989

NAME/POSITION ie, priest or lay church member (where known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Ding Hai lay member	evangelizing and possession of video equipment given by Western Christian who did not have a license	no trial May or June 1990 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Liu Huanwen lay member	demonstrating in Beijing in May 1989	no trial November 1990 - sentence	2 years reeducation through labour
Liu Qinglin house-church evangelist	evangelizing and carrying out superstitious healing activities	no trial July 1989 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Xu Guoxing house-church leader	evangelizing and setting up illegal churches	no trial 18.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour

TIBETANS REPORTEDLY SENTENCED SINCE 1989

Tibet Autonomous Region

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Champa Choephel (lay name Bagdro)	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1988	19.01.89 - sentence	3 years
Chime Tsering monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989	before October 1990	3 years
Choeden farmer	believed charged with involvement in pro-independence movement	before October 1990	2 years
Choenyi Lhamo nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on 22.09.89	no trial 24.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Chungdag businesswoman	believed charged with involvement in pro-independence movement	before October 1990	5 years
Dawa	throwing stones at police, shouting reactionary slogans and burning merchandise on 5 and 6 March 1989	12.09.89 - sentence	8 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Dawa monk	hanging a Tibetan nationalist banner in the monastery and taking part in demonstrations	12.09.89 - sentence	4 years
Dawa nomad	believed charged with involvement in pro-independence movement		3 years
Dawa Chungdag carpenter	believed charged with involvement in pro-independence movement		8 years
Dawa Lhanzhum nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 08.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Dawa Tsering unemployed	chanting reactionary slogans and taking part in rioting during demonstrations in Lhasa on 08.03.89	28.09.89 - sentence	4 years
Dhundup Dorje factory driver	counter-revolutionary propaganda	30.11.89 - sentence	5 years
Dingling	throwing stones at police, shouting reactionary slogans and burning merchandise on 5 and 6 March 1989	12.09.89 - sentence	5 years
Dorje building worker	chanting reactionary slogans and taking part in rioting during demonstrations in Lhasa on 08.03.89	28.09.89 - sentence	4 years
Dragpa Tengye monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 10.12.88		4 years
Dragpa Tsultrim monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 10.12.88		8 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Gyentsen Choedrak (Nangkar) monk	hanging a Tibetan nationalist banner in the monastery and taking part in pro-independence demonstrations	12.09.89 - sentence	3 years
Gyentsen Choephel private trader	taking part in the killing of an armed police officer during riots on 05.03.88	19.01.89 - sentence	15 years
Jampel Chunjor monk	organizing a counter-revolutionary clique, counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation, espionage	30.11.89 - sentence	19 years
Jampel Losel monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and being a member of a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	10 years
Jampel Monlam monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and being a member of a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	5 years
Jampel Tsering monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and being a member of a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	5 years
Kelsang	throwing stones at police, shouting reactionary slogans and burning merchandise on 5 and 6 March 1989	12.09.89 - sentence	4 years
Kelsang Dolkar	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 14.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	2 years reeducation through labour
Kelsang Ngodrup (Kelsang Thutob) monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and organizing a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	18 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Kelsang Wangmo nun	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 14.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Kunchok Drolma (Gongjue Zhuoma) nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on Lhasa's Barkor pilgrimage path on 22.09.89	no trial 24.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Letsoe (Liecuo) monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations on the Barkor	no trial 03.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Lhakpa monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations on the Barkor	no trial 03.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Lhakpa Tsering middle school student, possibly aged 14	membership in a counter-revolutionary organization, putting up posters [Another student with the same name, aged 20, reportedly died in custody on 15.12.90]		18 months (unconfirmed)
Lhundrup Ganden (Kalden) monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa	before October 1990	9 years
Lhundrup Jinpa (Dawa Wangdu) monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations and putting up posters in favour of Tibetan independence	before October 1990	5 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Lobsang Choedon nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 8.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Lobsang Choejor monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration on 10.12.88 in Lhasa	before October 1990	9 years
Lobsang Drolma nun	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 15.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Lobsang Gelek monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in 1989, distributing leaflets	before October 1990	not announced
Lobsang Palden monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration on 10 December 1988 in Lhasa		10 years
Lobsang Tashi monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in 1987	19.01.89 - sentence	7 years
Lobsang Tenzin student	killing an armed police officer during riots on 05.03.88. Death sentence was commuted in March 1991.	19.01.89 - sentence	life
Lobsang Tsultrim monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		6 years
Lobsang Yeshe monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		12 years
Ngawang Chamtsul	counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation and	06.12.89 - sentence	15 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
(Loya) monk	collecting intelligence for foreign enemies		
Ngawang Choesum nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 08.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Ngawang Gongar monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and being a member of a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	5 years
Ngawang Gyaltzen monk	participating in criminal activities and engaging in espionage	30.11.89 - sentence	17 years
Ngawang Gyaltzen monk	espionage for the Dalai Lama clique: sending abroad information about the Lhasa disturbances	12.09.89 - sentence	5 years
Ngawang Osel monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and organizing a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	17 years
Ngawang Pema nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 8.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Ngawang Phulchung monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and organizing a counter-revolutionary clique, espionage	30.11.89 - sentence	19 years
Ngawang Rabsang monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	before October 1990	3 years
Ngawang Rangdrol	apparently accused of writing the words "Tibetan	before October 1990	3 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
monk	independence" on a teahouse wall		
Ngawang Rinchen monk	counter-revolutionary propaganda & agitation and being a member of a counter-revolutionary clique	30.11.89 - sentence	9 years
Ngawang Shenyen monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		6 years
Ngawang Tenrab monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations and putting up posters about Tibetan independence		7 years
Ngawang Tenzin monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		8 years
Ngawang Tsultrim nun	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 15.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Ngawang Tsultrim monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		6 years
Ngawang Yudron businesswoman	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		7 years
Ngodrup (Ngodrup Gyaltzen) monk	espionage for the Dalai Lama clique	12.09.89 - sentence	10 or 11 years
Pasang	shouting slogans and engaging in smashing, looting and burning in Lhasa during riots from 5 to 7 March 1989	12.09.89 - sentence	life

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Pasang Drolma nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 08.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Penpa	taking part in counter-revolutionary activities	12.07.89 - sentence	3 years
Phunchok (Pujue) monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations on the Barkor	no trial 03.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Phuntsog Sangye nun	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 14.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Phuntsog Tenzin nun	chanting slogans on Tibetan independence during a religious festival at Norbulinka palace, Lhasa	no trial 08.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Phurbu Tsering (Khyentse Legdrub) monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	before October 1990	3 years
Phurbu Tsering	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	05.10.89 - sentence	3 years
Phurbu Tsering painter?	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	before October 1990	3 years
Rinzen Choedron nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on the Barkor on 22.09.89	no trial 24.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
			through labour
Rinzen Choenyi nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on the Barkor on 22.09.89	beginning October 1989 -sentenced	7 years
Samdrup	killing a Tibetan when throwing stones during a demonstration	05.10.89 - sentence	16 years
Sonam Choedron nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on the Barkor on 22.09.89	no trial 24.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Sonam Dorje	shouting reactionary slogans at a demonstration in Lhasa on 05.03.89	05.10.89 - sentence	5 years
Sonam Topgyal	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	before October 1990	3 years
Sonam Wangdu (Shungden) private trader	taking part in the killing of an armed police officer during riots on 05.03.88	19.01.89 - sentence	life
Tamdrin monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1988	19.01.89 - sentence	5 years
Tane Jigme Sangpo	imprisoned in 1984 and sentenced while still there in 1989 for shouting slogans	sentence increased in 1989	19 years
Tashi Choezom nun	shouting slogans in favour of Tibetan independence on the Barkor on 22.09.89	no trial 24.09.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
			through labour
Tashi monk	while serving a 3-year prison sentence, providing money and amulets to an inmate preparing to escape	increased sentence announced 18.05.90	9 years
Tashi Tsering Shigatse consultative organ (CPPCC) member	writing slogans and leaflets in support of Tibetan independence, slandering the Party and the socialist system	before October 1990	18 months (unconfirmed)
Tempa Wangdrag monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1988	before October 1990	15 years
Tenzin monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration on 30.09.89, holding a Tibetan nationalist banner	no trial 03.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Tenzin	believed charged with involvement in the pro-independence movement	before October 1990	5 years
Tenzin Dorje nun	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 14.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Tenzin Phuntsog monk	espionage for the Dalai Lama clique: sending abroad information about the Lhasa disturbances	12.09.89 - sentence	5 years
Tenzin Tsultrim monk	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 10.12.88		5 years
Tenzin Wangmo	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in	no trial	3 years reeducation

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
nun	Lhasa on 14.10.89	22.10.89 - sentenced	through labour
Tenzin Wangyal unemployed	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		2 years
Thubten Gyurme unemployed	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement		3 years
Thubten Tsering monk	talking to foreigners about Tibetan independence		6 years
Trinley monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations on the Barkor	no trial 03.11.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Tsamla businesswoman	encouraging others to take part in pro-independence demonstrations in 1989	October/November 1989 -trial	3 years
Tsering carpenter, former monk	shouting reactionary slogans at a demonstration in Lhasa on 10.12.88 and 05.03.89	05.10.89 - sentence	7 years
Tsering Dhondrup student	taking part in the killing of an armed police officer during riots on 05.03.88	19.01.89 - sentence	10 years
Tsering Dorje office worker	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	19.01.89 - sentence	3 years
Tsering Dorje monk	believed charged with involvement in the pro -independence movement	July 1990 - trial	18 months
Tsering Ngodrup	counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation and	12.09.89 - sentence	12 years

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
worker	inciting people to take part in demonstrations on 05.03.89		
Tseten Dhondrup woodcarver	writing slogans in favour of Tibetan independence	between March and October 1990	7 years
Tseten Norgye Hotel book-keeper	counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement and distributing leaflets on Tibetan independence	February 1991 - trial	4 (?) years
Tsichoe	taking part in a pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa on 14.10.89	no trial 22.10.89 - sentence	3 years reeducation through labour
Tsultrim Champa monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989	before October 1990	3 years
Yeshe Dradul monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989		5 years
Yeshe Ngawang monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989		5 years
Yeshe Paljor monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989		3 years
Yeshe Tsering monk	taking part in pro-independence demonstrations in March 1989		4 years
Yulo Dawa Tsering monk and scholar	talking to foreigners about Tibetan independence	19.01.89 - sentence	10 years

Aba (Ngaba) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Choedrak worker	distributing leaflets about Tibetan independence	December(?) 1989 - trial	8 years
Palgon	distributing leaflets about Tibetan independence	February(?) 1990 - trial	2½ years
Tsondru monk	distributing leaflets about Tibetan independence	before January 1991	3 years

Yushu (Jyekundo) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

NAME/ PROFESSION (when known)	CHARGE/ACCUSATIONS	DATE OF TRIAL OR SENTENCE (when known)	SENTENCE
Agyal Tsering monk	distributing leaflets about Tibetan independence	July 1990 - sentence	18 months