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£CHINA

@Human Rights Violations Five Years after Tiananmen

I. INTRODUCTION

Five years after the 4 June 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy protests in China, the Chinese Government's verdict on the protests is still the same. The protests, which were essentially peaceful though they involved hundreds of thousands of people over several weeks, were officially described after the crackdown as a "counter-revolutionary riot". This official verdict has not been reviewed and is still used to justify the imprisonment of many people who are the victims of human rights violations.

Thousands of political prisoners arrested during the crackdown, including prisoners of conscience, continue to be imprisoned, often in harsh conditions of detention, and the relatives of people who were the victims of extra-judicial executions in June 1989 are still waiting for an official acknowledgement that the victims were not "rioters", as claimed by the authorities for most of those killed at the time.

This report focuses mainly on human rights violations which continue to occur in connection with the 4 June 1989 crackdown, and provides detailed documentation about some of these violations. The report also includes, in part II, a summary of Amnesty International's concerns about other human rights violations in China. The documentation it includes consists of:

a list identifying 75 people reported to have been killed by martial law troops in Beijing in early June 1989, with information on the circumstances of their death which in many cases indicates that they were the victims of extra-judicial executions;

an appeal from political prisoners jailed at Hanyang Prison, in Hubei province, for their activities during the 1989 pro-democracy protests, who allege that they have been subjected to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment;

a list of political prisoners currently held at Qinghe Farm, a labour camp near Tianjin, and at Beijing Prison No.2, who were convicted of criminal or political offences for their activities during the 1989 protests and sentenced to terms of imprisonment after unfair trials;

illustrative cases of prisoners of conscience jailed during the 1989 crackdown who are serving long prison sentences for the peaceful exercise of fundamental human rights.

In publishing this report, Amnesty International calls on the Chinese authorities to take without delay all appropriate measures to redress serious human rights violations; it calls in particular on the government:

- to release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners of conscience;
- to account for and undertake a thorough review of all the cases of political prisoners, including those who allegedly committed ordinary criminal offences during the 1989 protests, with a view to either

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release them or grant them a new, fair and open trial in accordance with international standards for fair trial;

- to impartially investigate without delay all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment of prisoners, including those made about Hanyang prison and the Qinghe farm as described in the attached report, and to make the results of the investigations public; and,
- to launch an impartial enquiry into the circumstances in which individuals were killed by government forces in Beijing in early June 1989, including those named in the attached list, with a view to account for all the victims of extra-judicial executions, compensate their families and punish the perpetrators.

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II.HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CONTINUE

Despite rapid economic changes in recent years, which have led to increased freedom and some relaxation of social controls, there has been no fundamental change in the government's human rights policy. Dissent in any form continues to be repressed and serious human rights violations continue.

The laws and regulations which permit arbitrary detention and imprisonment are still in force. Unfair trials are still the norm, administrative detention is widely used to detain suspected opponents without charge or trial, torture and ill-treatment of prisoners are frequently reported and the death penalty continues to be used extensively.

Political prisoners and the law

The Chinese authorities acknowledge holding over 3,000 prisoners convicted of "counter-revolutionary" offences - a euphemism for political crimes. This figure is far below the real number of political prisoners: it does not include people held for political reasons but convicted of other offences, nor those held under various forms of administrative detention without charge or trial, nor those detained for prolonged periods pending trial.

For example, among the political prisoners who were arrested during the crackdown on the 1989 protests were many who were subsequently convicted of "counter-revolutionary" offences. Many others, however - probably a larger number - were convicted of ordinary criminal offences or of a mixture of political and ordinary crimes. Some, for instance, were charged with "disturbing public order" or "hooliganism" for a variety of activities, such as taking part in demonstrations, hindering production or traffic, or damaging public property during protest marches and sit-ins. They were convicted after unfair trials, and many are reported to have been subjected to torture or ill-treatment in order to extract confessions. Furthermore, many received sentences totally disproportionate with the offences they were alleged to have committed.

In October 1993, a Chinese Government official defended prosecution for "counter-revolutionary acts", which is provided for by the Criminal Law, while reporting that the long-standing non-public discussions on whether to change these provisions were continuing. These discussions, however, started before 1989 and there is as yet no indication that significant progress has been made to repeal the provisions on "counter-revolutionary" crimes in the Criminal Law. Meanwhile these provisions continue to be used to arbitrarily imprison government opponents.

In addition to the Criminal Law, administrative laws or regulations also continue to be used to arbitrarily detain suspected opponents. Amnesty International has documented scores of cases of political or religious dissidents held without charge under two forms of administrative detention known as "shelter and investigation" and "re-education through labour". They are held in violation of international standards and the detention of those subjected to "shelter and investigation" also violates Chinese law. Other violations of the law frequently occur, for instance to keep people in custody for longer than legally permitted.

Arbitrary arrests during the past year

While a few prisoners of conscience were released in response to international pressure, hundreds of
AI Index: ASA 17/20/94 Amnesty International June 1994

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arbitrary arrests were carried out throughout the country in 1993 and scores of political dissidents and other people were arbitrarily detained since the beginning of 1994. Some were released after being held in police custody for relatively short periods, others are still being held, in many cases without charge.

Those arrested recently include Zhou Guoqiang and Yuan Hongbing, two lawyers in Beijing who had been promoting legal and democratic reforms and have been detained since early March 1994, and Wei Jingsheng, one of China's most famous dissidents who had been released on parole in September last year after fourteen and a half years in prison; he was detained again on 1 April 1994 for "violating his parole conditions" and was still held as of mid-May 1994.

Others arrested during the past year included at least 160 Tibetans reported to have been detained in Tibet for activities in support of Tibetan independence. One of them is Lhakpa, a primary school teacher from Nemo village, 45 kilometres north of Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, who was reportedly beaten during and after his arrest on 21 June 1993 and seriously injured. He was among 50 Tibetans arrested in May and June 1993 in several villages where pro-independence protests took place. Similar large-scale arrests were carried out later in other Tibetan villages and districts inhabited by Tibetans in other provinces. By the end of 1993, the Chinese authorities had confirmed the detention of only three Tibetans, though at least 123 individuals detained earlier in the year were known to be still in jail, most of them without charge or trial.

Since August 1993, large-scale arrests of Muslim nationalists are reported to have been carried out in regions of western China predominantly inhabited by Muslim ethnic groups, following sporadic ethnic unrest. These included the arrests in Kashgar, Xinjiang Autonomous Region, of a large number of people who had apparently taken part in a public demonstration of grief at the death of a venerated Mullah and Islamic scholar in August. Other arrests were carried out later in Kashgar following bombings allegedly carried out by Muslim nationalists, while in Xining, Qinghai province, the authorities crushed in October a two-month long series of anti-Chinese protests by thousands of Muslims, by storming a mosque occupied by the protesters and arresting over a dozen of their leaders.

Hundreds of people were also detained because of their religious views or activities, including Protestants and Roman Catholics. Many were subsequently released, but some have remained in detention, usually without charge or trial. Particularly targeted were Christians in Shanxi, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi and Anhui provinces, who were often arrested following police raids on religious meetings held in private homes. Often, they were beaten during such raids or later in police custody. Most were held without charge for periods ranging from a few days to several months and were freed only after paying heavy fines. Others are still jailed.

Torture and ill-treatment

Though torture is prohibited by Chinese law, detainees and prisoners held in detention centres, prisons or labour camps in various places in the country continue to be subjected to torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. Prison conditions are often harsh and many prisoners are reported to suffer from serious illnesses as a result. Medical care and food are usually inadequate, and punishments, even in their mildest form, often aggravate the physical and psychological conditions of prisoners.

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Various reports of torture have reached Amnesty International during the past year. Among these was an appeal from political prisoners held at Hanyang prison, in Hubei province, who claimed they were frequently being subjected to beatings and held in conditions which amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Extracts of this appeal, which describes in detail the treatment of the prisoners and specific incidents of torture, are enclosed among the attached documents.

In April 1993, Chinese Government representatives stated before the United Nations Committee Against Torture that all cases of torture were "rigorously" investigated in China. There is evidence, however, that few cases in fact are.

One example is the case of Liu Gang, a prisoner of conscience jailed in northeast China, who has claimed for several years that he has been repeatedly tortured, and has described his ill-treatment in detail in an appeal smuggled out of prison last year. In August 1993, the Chinese authorities denied that he had been tortured, publishing one-sided accounts of his conditions in the official press, but giving no indication that his complaints had been formally investigated by independent judicial authorities. In February 1994, the authorities allowed five American journalists to visit Lingyuan prison, where Liu Gang is jailed, in another attempt to refute allegations that he had been ill-treated. The journalists were able to see Liu Gang through a glass panel, but were denied permission to talk to him. The journalists' visit followed publicized appeals made by Liu Gang's family last December, after his father and sister were denied permission to visit him by the prison authorities. There has still been no impartial enquiry into Liu Gang's complaints of ill-treatment.

The death penalty

The death penalty continues to be used extensively and the number of people sentenced to death for non-violent crimes appear to have increased in the past few years. Since August last year, many executions were carried out for corruption after the authorities launched a campaign against corruption. Many prisoners are executed after trials which fall far short of international standards, and some are displayed publicly at mass sentencing rallies shortly before executions.

During 1993, Amnesty International recorded 2564 death sentences and 1419 confirmed executions in China. It believes these figures drastically fall short of the actual number of death sentences and executions. Though some death sentences and executions are publicised, the Chinese authorities do not publish statistics about the death penalty - these are treated as a "state secret".

Amnesty International has published information about death sentences and executions, and has described its concerns about the use of the death penalty in China in a number of documents published during the past year. These include a document entitled *China: Death Penalty Figures Recorded for 1993*, which was issued in April 1994 (AI Index ASA 17/15/94).

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III. IDENTIFICATION OF 75 CIVILIANS KILLED IN BEIJING ON OR AROUND 4 JUNE 1989

The attached list identifies 75 people who were killed in Beijing on or around 4 June 1989 during the suppression of the 1989 student-led pro-democracy protests, and gives details about five others whose names are unknown. These are only a few of the hundreds of civilians killed in Beijing in early June 1989.

This is the first list identifying some of the civilians killed during the massacre to be published by Amnesty International: though the circumstances in which people were killed in various places in Beijing were described by a large variety of sources in the immediate aftermath of the massacre, very few of the victims were identified at the time. Detailed information about some of the individuals killed became available only gradually. Some 40 of the cases cited in the attached list were reported to Amnesty International by various sources over an eighteen months period following the massacre, but details about them were often scanty. Further corroborating information about many of these cases and details of 35 other cases which had not been identified previously have come to light recently.

In some of the cases listed, specific details about the circumstances in which the individuals were killed are still lacking. The families of many of the victims are still unwilling to speak out for fear of reprisals from the authorities, and many of the victims remain unidentified. The fact that so few of the victims have been identified underlines the government's failure to properly account for those killed and attests to the repression that continues.

Most of those cited in the attached list were among hundreds of unarmed civilians who were killed by soldiers during the night of 3 to 4 June 1989, when martial law troops and military vehicles moved from the outskirts of Beijing - where they had been stationed after martial law was declared on 20 May 1989 - towards the city centre. Others were summarily shot and killed by soldiers during the days which followed the massacre, when martial law troops were already in full control of central Beijing¹.

The troops' movement towards central Beijing during the night of 3 to 4 June was ostensibly to "enforce" martial law and to "clear" Tiananmen Square which had been peacefully occupied by students for several weeks. During their advance, some of the troops deliberately opened fire at crowds whenever they met obstruction or a large group of people. As a result, many civilians who were just onlookers or local residents, as well as peaceful protesters, were killed or injured.

The use of lethal force against unarmed civilians constitutes a gross violation of human rights. Amnesty International considers that many of the killings in Beijing in early June 1989 were extra-judicial executions: deliberate killings by government forces acting outside the limits of the law. Troops deliberately shot and killed individuals even when they posed no immediate threat of violence, in violation of international standards that permit lethal force only when absolutely necessary and in direct proportion to a legitimate objective it is intended to achieve.

The information in the attached list provides many examples of the extra-judicial executions that occurred. They include the case of Sun Hui, a student who was shot and killed by soldiers in the morning of 4 June while he was cycling far away from Tiananmen Square, wearing a T-shirt which identified him as a student from Beijing University - he had gone out on his bicycle to look for classmates who had been

¹For detailed information about the massacre and the repression that followed it, see Amnesty International's report *China - The Massacre of June 1989 And Its Aftermath*, issued in April 1990, AI Index ASA 17/09/90.
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dispersed by troops the night before; and the case of Xiao Jie, also a student, who was shot in the back by a round of bullets in the afternoon of 5 June because, while walking, he crossed a red line at a road junction and failed to stand still immediately when he was ordered to do so by soldiers.

The authorities, however, generally described the civilians killed as "counter-revolutionary rebels", "ruffians" or "rioters" who had taken part in a "counter-revolutionary riot" or "turmoil". While the official press gave prominence to the cases of 10 soldiers killed in action on 4 June, and a number of people were executed on charges of killing them, no official enquiry was held into the circumstances in which unarmed civilians were killed. Those responsible for these killings were not held accountable under the law and no compensation was given to the families of the civilians killed or to the thousands who were injured.

In the climate of terror which followed the massacre, the relatives of those killed were not only unable to seek justice for their loss, they were even unable to mourn openly the dead, who were officially described as "rioters". When families took the bodies of their dead relatives for cremation, they had to fill out a form in which their relatives were identified as "ruffians". Some families were subjected to investigation of their political loyalties because a relative had been killed during the "turmoil". Some suffered harassment, intimidation or even dismissal from their jobs if they showed signs that they did not accept the official verdict on the dead.

Though five years have elapsed since the massacre, no public enquiry has yet been held into the circumstances in which individuals were killed and the official verdict about the "turmoil" is still the same.

While Amnesty International is not in a position to confirm the specific details it has received about the circumstances in which the individuals listed were killed, in many cases this information corresponds to the description of specific incidents of killings given by a large variety of sources in the immediate aftermath of the massacre.

Such incidents include, for instance, the killing of many onlookers and of people in residential buildings at Muxidi, in the west of Beijing, late in the night of 3 June; and the killing of 11 people - mostly students - who were crushed by Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs) at around 0600 hours on 4 June 1989 at Liubukou, not far from Tiananmen Square, when a column of students were marching back peacefully to their universities after evacuating Tiananmen Square. Amnesty International published in 1990 a report² which describes various incidents in which people were killed without having used or threatened violence.

²see footnote 1, above.

In publishing the attached list, Amnesty International is renewing its call to the Chinese authorities to launch an enquiry into the killings of unarmed civilians in Beijing in early June 1989, with a view to account for all those killed, to identify the victims of extra-judicial executions, to hold those responsible accountable under the law, and to provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims and to individuals who suffered crippling injuries or other long-lasting effects, as a result of the use of lethal force by government forces in violation of international standards.

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CIVILIANS KILLED IN BEIJING ON, OR SHORTLY AFTER, 3/4 JUNE 1989						
NAME AS REPORTED	AS IDENTIFIED BY SOME SOURCES	SEX	AGE	PLACE OF ORIGIN OR RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	
AN Ji		m	31	Beijing	editor of "Village and Town" magazine for the Beijing Architectural Design Research Department Construction Ministry	
BANG Meijing				Beijing	student	
CHEN Guanghai	CHEN Guangtiao			Fangshan district, Beijing		
CHEN Laishun		m	23	Beijing	Xinhua News Agency student of photography Journalism Faculty at University in Beijing	
CHENG Hongxing		m	25	from Hubei province	postgraduate student in East European Research at the People's University	
DAI Wei		m	20	Xicheng district, Beijing	student	
DONG Lin		m	20+	Beijing	worked at the Dongcheng People's Court, Beijing	
DONG Xiaojun		m	19	from Yancheng county, Jiangsu province	student in the Youth Workers' School, the Youth Politics College	
DU Xiuping			55	Muxidi, Beijing		
DU Yanying		m	29	Beijing	employee at a company Beijing City Labour-Reformation	
DU Zhijing			30			
DUAN Changlong		m	24	Xiyu district, Beijing	final year student special Applied Fertilizers in the Industry Faculty of University in Beijing	
FEN Yunhai		m		Beijing	worker	
GAO Yanchun	GUO Yanchun		22	Beijing	student at Beijing C	

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					Education
GU Xin		m	20s		
GUO Anmin		m	23	from Hunan province	masters student specialisation in Engines at the Beijing University of Aeronautics
GUO Chunming	GUO Chengmin GUO Chunmin	m	21	Haidian, Beijing	biology teacher and researcher
HAO Jiandong	FEI Jiandong		17		student in the Research Institute of the Ministry of Engineering in Beijing
HAO Shen				Haidian, Beijing	student
HAO Zijong		m	30	from Ma'anshan city, Anhui province	assistant researcher in the Policy and Management Centre at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
HE Guo		m	27	Beijing	worker at the Yuetan Nei Grainstore in Beijing
HE Jie					graduate of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
HE Qingguo				Beijing	student
HUANG Tao					chemistry student at Peking University (Beida)
HUO Xiangping	HE Xiangping HAO Xiuping HUO Jiangping	f	54	from Yangfangdian, Haidian district, Beijing	retired factory worker
JIANG Jielian		m	17	Beijing	student at the middle school in Beijing, transferred to the People's University
LAI Bi		m	20	from Yongning county, Guangxi province	student at the Beijing University
LI Hui		m	18	Beijing	thought to have been a student at the People's University or at the Beijing Institute of Studies
LI Jianxun				Beijing	student

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LI Ping				Beijing	graduate of Beijing University, class of '86
LI Qiang				Beijing	student at the People's U Public Security
LIN Keqin	LING Keqing	m	22	Beijing	graduate of the Department of the Chinese University in Beijing
LIN Renfu		m	30	from Putian city, Fujian province	PhD student in the Department at Beijing S Technology University
LIU Hong	LIU Xin	m	24	Beijing	research student of en engineering at Qinghua U Beijing
LIU Jianguo		m	35	Beijing	employee at the Great W Company
LU Chunlin		m	27	from Suzhou city, Jiangsu province	research student in the Faculty at the People's Un
LU Jianguo		m	40	Beijing	driver with the Beiji Bureau
LÜ Peng		m	9	Fuxingmenwai, Beijing	student at the Beijing Sh Primary School
LUO Wei			30		worker at the Semi- Material Factory, Beijing
PIAO Changkui		m	47	Beijing	performer with the Nationalities Song and Da
QI Wen			16	Beijing	student at Railway High S Beijing
QIAN Hui		m	21	from Fuzhou city, Fujian province	student at the Beijing B Institute
QIAN Shujin		m	21	Beijing	student at the Beijing Eco Trade University

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SUN Hui		m	19	from Shitanjing city, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	student of chemistry University (Beida)
SUN Yanchang		m	24	Beijing	driver for a Beijing building
TANG Zeqiang	TANG Zheqiang TANG Zhiqiang	m	30@	Haidian district, Beijing	cadre in a Beijing company
TAO Zhigan		m	24	from Tiantai county, Zhejiang province	second year student of Qinghua University in Beijing
WANG Chao		m	30	Haidian district, Beijing	worked at the Stone Company
WANG Jianping		m	27	Beijing	driver for the Beijing Company
WANG Nan		m	19		senior high second year student at Yuetan Middle School, Beijing
WANG Peiwen		m	21	from Shaanxi province	student in the Youth Workers' School of the Youth Politics College
WANG Weiping	HUANG Weiping HUANG Weijun	f	25	Beijing	gynaecologist at the People's Hospital in Beijing and graduate of Peking Medical University
WANG Yifei		m	31	Zhengfa Xiao district, Beijing	employee at the Datong Academy of Sciences East Centre
WANG Zhengsheng		m	20+	Beijing	employee at the Huabei Materials Station, Beijing
WU Guofeng		m	22	from Sichuan province	final year student in the Economics Faculty at Renmin University in Beijing
WU Xiangdong		m	19/	Haidian district, Beijing	worker at the Dongfeng

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			21		Factory and student at the of Beijing Electronic Factory
XI Guiru		f	24	Beijing	employed at the Be Exhibition Hall Labor Company
XIAO Bo		m	27	from Longshan county, Hunan province	lecturer in the Chemistry Beijing University (Beida)
XIAO Jie		m	19	Chengdu	student of journalism th University in Beijing
XIE Jinsuo		m	21	Beijing	second year student at the Light Industry at Beij University
XU Jianbing			19	from Hubei province	student at Beijing Sc Technology Institute
YAN Wen		m	22	Xiyu district, Beijing	student of probability stat Maths Faculty at Beijing (Beida)
YANG Minghu		m	42	Beijing	employee of the Legal Bu China Council for the Pr International Trade
YANG Yansheng		m	31		employee at the Sports Ne
YE Weihang		m	19	Beijing	third year senior high Beijing No.57 Middle Sch
YU Di		m	32	Beijing	engineer at the Beijing S Research Institute
YUAN Li		m	27	Ganjiakou, Beijing	engineer at the Beijing Industry Automation Centre, Ministry of Ma

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					Electrics
YUAN Meiyu		m	35	Dongcheng district, Beijing	welder at the Beijing Instruments Plant
YUN Jing	Yin Jin Yin Jing	m	30/ 35	Muxidi, Beijing	engineer at the Metal Company of the Metallurgical Industry
ZHANG ?		m	53	Beijing	Section leader of the Construction Department Dongjiao Electrothermal I
ZHANG Jin		f	19	Guang'anmenwai, Beijing	foreign trade graduate tra National Trade Centre, Be
ZHANG Xianghong		f	20	Chaoyang district, Beijing	student in the Politics Fa People's University in Bei
ZHONG Qing		m	21	from Guangxi province	student of optics in the Instruments Faculty a University in Beijing
ZHUANG Jiasheng		m	27	Haidian district, Beijing	shop assistant at the Department Store in Beijin
ZHU Songfeng		m	22		student at Beijing Univers
unknown elderly man		m	63		
unknown elderly woman		f	78		
unknown elderly woman		f	67	Building No.22, 13th floor, Muxidi, Beijing	
name not known					student in the Biology a Research Centre of th Academy of Sciences
name not known		f			bus conductor on the no Beijing

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CIVILIAN REPORTED MISSING FROM BEIJING AFTER 4 JUNE 1989					
LI xxsheng		m		Chongwen district, Beijing	management staff mem library at the Engineering College Lianhe University

IV. REPORT OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT HANYANG PRISON, HUBEI PROVINCE

Amnesty International has documented many cases in which prisoners who were jailed for their activities during the 1989 pro-democracy movement are alleged to have been subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment while held in detention centres, prisons or labour camps. Many such cases, concerning prisoners held in different provinces, were described in detail by Amnesty International in documents it has published during the past two years³. Many of the reports of torture received by Amnesty International describe the same patterns of ill-treatment, though the methods and severity of torture and ill-treatment may vary in different places of detention and regions. These reports also indicate that, in some prisons and labour camps, prisoners jailed during the 1989 crackdown were singled out for particularly harsh treatment.

The attached document makes similar allegations. It is the text of an appeal received by Amnesty International, signed in the name of political prisoners held at Hanyang prison, in Hubei province, alleging that they have been frequently beaten and subjected to other abuse by both prison officers and criminal prisoners entrusted by the prison authorities to supervise them. The appeal describes harsh conditions of detention and forced labour carried out in conditions which amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

A translated extract of the appeal, which is dated March 1993, is attached. It includes a list of political prisoners reported to have been held at Hanyang prison after June 1989 which is also attached. The text of the appeal has been provided to Amnesty International by a reliable source and the general description it gives of the treatment of prisoners at Hanyang prison has been confirmed by other sources.

The prison, though referred to here as Hanyang prison, is the Hubei Provincial No.1 Reform Through Labour Detachment, a labour camp covering several square kilometres. It is located in the Caidian district of Hanyang city, near Wuhan, the provincial capital of Hubei.

According to the appeal, over 40 prisoners jailed in Hubei province during the crackdown on the 1989 pro-democracy movement were transferred to this prison from various places of detention in the province during the two years which followed the crackdown. About half of them were convicted of "counter-revolutionary" (political) offences under China's Criminal Law, while the other half were convicted of criminal offences such as "disturbing public order" and "hindering traffic" for their activities during the 1989 protests. The latter were given heavy sentences, including in some cases life imprisonment and the death penalty with a two-year reprieve of execution. Those convicted of "counter-revolutionary" offences received sentences ranging from 2 to 13 years' imprisonment. Fourteen of the latter are presumed or known to have by now been released, while the others are believed to be still held.

The prisoners' appeal cites specific incidents in late 1990 and 1991 when several political prisoners were tortured, in one case at the whim of a guard, in other cases as a punishment because they protested about their conditions of detention or the treatment of other prisoners. The prisoners alleged to have been tortured in these incidents are Ye Youwen, Pan Huijia, Lu Xiangwen, Sun Sanbao, Jiang Pingzhao, Lin Zhiyong and Feng Haiguang (see attached list of prisoners for details).

According to the appeal, Feng Haiguang, a worker aged 24, was subjected to particularly brutal treatment: on 22 August 1991, he was beaten and whipped for some eight hours, as a

³See in particular *Torture in China*, issued by Amnesty International in December 1992 (ASA 17/55/92), and *China - Update on Torture*, issued in March 1993 (ASA 17/12/93).

result of which his body became swollen and covered with bruises, his front teeth became loose, his legs were so swollen that he was unable to walk, and he could not sit straight due to whipping on his back. He was subsequently put in solitary confinement and subjected to more beatings because he refused to "submit"; as a result of these beatings he sustained more than 30 separate wounds and serious swelling and bruises, including wounds on his back and hips which had not yet healed three weeks later.

The appeal also cites the case of prisoners who were denied medical care when seriously ill or who became mentally disturbed due to conditions of detention. It gives a harrowing account of the treatment of prisoners, describing how they are frequently beaten and punished, undernourished and forced to carry out heavy labour, seven days a week, in conditions which amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

According to the account, a group of political prisoners in the eighth brigade were at some stage put to work in a workshop making polythene products. The appeal describes how they worked, during the hot summer as in winter alike, soaked with sweat due to the high temperature and breathing poisonous gases and dust, constantly turning hot plastic products over a fire which could reach up to 180 degrees centigrade. They wore rubber gloves which were insufficient to protect them and all had large blisters on their hands. They worked in these conditions eight hours a day every day, without any day of rest, and often also had to work at night, the appeal says.

Amnesty International is deeply concerned by the allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and by the description of prison conditions given in this report.

Amnesty International calls on the Chinese Government to launch an impartial enquiry into the specific allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners made in this report, and into the general conditions and treatment of prisoners at Hanyang prison. It further urges the government to ensure that the enquiry be conducted by an independent authority, not involved in the process of arrest, detention, or prosecution of offenders in the area where the prison is located; to take measures to protect the prisoners alleged to have been ill-treated, and any witnesses, against any possible coercion, pressure or retaliation; to bring to justice any official alleged to have used or condoned torture, and to make the result of the investigation public.

Appeal from Political Prisoners at Hanyang Prison
[Extracts translated by Amnesty International]

"Conditions of Political Prisoners at Hanyang Prison in Hubei Province.

"Treatment of political prisoners in Hanyang Prison compares badly even to other prisons in China. Prisoners are subject to physical abuse, given poor-quality food and denied adequate medical treatment. For breakfast the prison authorities provide about 50 grams of bread and some rice gruel; lunch and supper consist of 150 grams of rice and a bowl of thin soup. The small quantity and poor quality of the food, on which prisoners are forced to do eight hours heavy labour each day, means that many of us are suffering serious health problems. Our faces have turned yellow and our bodies are thin and weak. Those who were ill before they went to prison and those who have caught infections in prison suffer physically and psychologically. They have not been given the necessary medical treatment, and struggle on at the brink of death.

"Shi Hanlin, a political prisoner, who was seriously ill before he was arrested, has not received any medical treatment at all. After suffering several interrogations and severe beatings, on top of long hours working in the prison factory, he eventually collapsed at his workbench. Later he suffered from edema, his face was grey and drained of colour. Despite his serious condition, no medical care was provided, and the prison guards claimed that Shi Hanlin was feigning illness to escape work.

"Sun Sanbao, who was sentenced to 8 years, was a strong worker before his arrest, but is now

suffering from arthritis in his legs having been held for a long period in extremely harsh conditions in a detention centre. After his transfer to the labour camp [Hanyang prison], he received no medical treatment. He is not only required to do the same work as ordinary prisoners, but also is forced to do the heaviest jobs. This cruel treatment has worsened his illness. His legs are stiff and even walking is difficult for him, but he is still forced to do such heavy work as load-carrying. We have protested to the prison authorities about these various forms of illegal mistreatment of prisoners.

"Political prisoners tortured by forced labour are moreover frequently subject to abuse and beatings. Their labour is unpaid. The system in Chinese prisons is nothing other than exploitation of slave labour. We were transferred from brigade to brigade according to the needs of the prison for our labour. In the eighth brigade they put us to work in a workshop making polythene products. We stand at our machines in an atmosphere full of poisonous gases and dust, our hands protected only by rubber gloves, constantly turning high polythene flexible plastic products over a fire which can reach 180 degrees. We work under such conditions in the hot summer and freezing winter alike soaked with sweat. The hands of all of us are covered with huge blisters. We work under these harsh conditions over 8 hours every day and have no rest day. We also often have to work at night.

"What angers us is that political prisoners who have just arrived in the prison are singled out for beatings and kicks by the overseers, for small mistakes in their work or for imagined offences. In Chinese prisons, prisoners are treated like slaves. Prison officers give tacit consent to the criminals who act as overseers to insult and beat other prisoners. This method of raising some prisoners over the others is meant to maintain control in the prison, but it is creating resentment and the desire for revenge in more and more of the prisoners.

"Here at the bottom of the Chinese society, we still help each other in our problems in daily life and try to strengthen each other for the common goal. When the torture and ill-treatment become too much to endure, we do our best to make a united protest about the treatment of political prisoners ...

"Collective protests by political prisoners and subsequent beatings:

"During the confrontations between political prisoners and the prison authorities, two incidents in particular will interest those who are concerned about China's human rights situation. All of us in Hanyang Prison strongly believe that those who abuse human rights will be morally condemned and that some day they will be punished by law.

"In the winter of 1990, 13 political prisoners were transferred to the fifth work brigade to undergo collective education. We were required to build a brick chimney by day and recite reams of official propaganda in the evenings. This double burden made everyone feel it hard to go on. Nevertheless, the incident where a political prisoner was beaten up triggered our first collective protest.

"One evening in December, Ye Youwen was passing by the iron gate of the brigade camp and was ordered by a guard to stop. He was slow to react, being very short-sighted, but the guard considered that he was being deliberately offensive. After Ye opened the gate the guard beat him with an electric baton on the body repeatedly until Ye collapsed on the ground. The next day when we found that Ye had been beaten without any provocation, and suffered such damage to his nervous system that he could not eat or drink, we were furious. We demanded that the prison authorities give him medical treatment and punish the perpetrator. But our reasonable demand was not even acknowledged. All the political prisoners felt that it was necessary to safeguard our own rights and protect our fellow prisoners. We therefore entrusted Pan Huijia to draft a petition letter according to regulations of the prison. All of us signed the complaint letter and sent it to the authorities of the prison. The prison authorities pretended to be sympathetic and offered Ye medical treatment but in fact they locked him up in isolation. In the meantime they put pressure on us and threatened us, saying that what we had done was "the continuation inside the prison of our criminal behaviour". Pan Huijia, who drafted the petition letter, was put in solitary confinement. Pan was kept in solitary confinement for a month under extremely severe conditions. While he was there, the officer who had beaten Ye Youwen, named

Wei, broke into his cell and inflicted a brutal beating on Pan; the beating was so fierce that he broke a leather belt in two.

"Pan was not intimidated by this cruelty, he went on to write to the Labour Bureau of Hubei province in an attempt to enforce his rights by the limited legal means available. Eventually authorities outside the prison sent instructions to the prison authorities "not to worsen the situation", and the prison authorities were forced to end Pan's solitary confinement and punish the officer responsible for the beatings. We had successfully made a strong protest to the authorities against the practice of beating prisoners.

"In the autumn of 1991 another appalling incident of beating of political prisoners occurred. On 19th of August, Lu Xiangwen, a political prisoner, who had quarrelled with one of the cleaning staff, was listed by the brigade among the prisoners who should be kept under strict control. Two political prisoners, Sun Sanbao and Song Xuedong, at once protested that the prison authorities were biased in favour of the prisoners' overseers. For this they themselves were locked up in the punishment room of the labour-reform camp. A room which we had just been granted to use as a study space, was also closed up. Sun Sanbao who was seriously ill was forced to work as a machine operator. This aroused strong discontent amongst the political prisoners, who were determined to make a unified protest.

"On 20th of August, Sun Sanbao was put into solitary confinement by the brigade for "resisting reform through labour". On the 21st, Jiang Pinchao handed in a letter of complaint to the brigade. He and Lin Zhiyong, another prisoner who refused to work, were taken to the brigade office which was often used for physical punishment and interrogation of prisoners. One prison officer named Li and several others interrogated and beat them both in turn from 9pm to 1am the next morning. They used police whips and electric batons to rain blows on their backs and legs. They also forced Lin and Jiang to stand with arms raised against the wall for three hours. The two young prisoners eventually became so weak that they collapsed and fainted. Then the prison guards ordered two criminal prisoners to drag them by the hands along the ground for several hundred metres. This caused Jiang's toe-nails to split, reducing his toes to bloody lumps. After the beating they were put into solitary confinement. They were both made to wear heavy foot shackles and kept in a filthy cage, less than 3 square metres in size.

"On the morning of 22nd, encouraged by his fellow prisoners, Feng Haiguang confronted the guard who was overseeing his work. He too was beaten up by 6 thugs, under the pretext that he was "resisting reform-through-labour". Feng was tortured from 7 o'clock in the morning to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. As a result, Feng's legs were so swollen that he was not able to walk. He could not sit straight because his back was whipped too hard. His body was swollen and bruised, his face was gaunt, and he claimed that Peng had beaten him until his front teeth were loosened. When we saw blood flowing out of his mouth and his clothes which had been torn to ribbons during the torture, we could not help crying. Even some criminal prisoners secretly cursed those beasts who had tortured him.

"But the torture did not end there. Influenced by the situation in Russia at that time, the authorities imposed more brutal torture on protesters. Prison officers and workers in the brigade went to the solitary confinement cell and inflicted more beatings on Lin Zhiyong and Feng Haiguang, who were in extremely poor health but still refused to submit. Lin's legs were whipped constantly for two hours. This caused Lin to have enormous difficulty in walking for a long time afterwards. Feng Haiguang was subjected to two more beatings, where police electric whips and electric batons were used. He was tortured for more than 3 hours each time. During the first beating he sustained over 30 separate wounds and serious swelling and bruising. On the second occasion, they whipped the small of his back and hips, causing his whole back to turn purplish-brown. Three weeks later his wounds had not yet healed...

"During the period in which these five political prisoners, Lun Xiangwen, Sun Sanbao, Lin Zhiyong, Jiang Pinchao and Feng Haiguang, were locked up in punishment cells, the authorities ordered them

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to do heavy labour. Every day, each man had to carry and deliver at least 10,000 bricks. They were malnourished and kept in cold draughty cells, and from time to time they were tortured to extract confessions. Their health deteriorated further. [...] In this 3 month-long confrontation, the prison authorities suppressed the political prisoners' legitimate protest by the most barbaric and brutal means. They violated the fundamental human rights of the prisoners as well as international standards on the treatment of political prisoners. This incident deserves the attention of the international community not only because of its significance in itself, but also because it is typical of massive occurrence of such abuse in other parts of China.

"Every political prisoner in Hubei has a history of blood and tears of incidents similar to those recounted above. From the day of arrest we are threatened and tortured by the police to extract confessions. In court, political prisoners are deprived of the right to defend themselves and given no time to make any statement. After being sent to the detention centres or collective training stations, we are treated extremely harshly, we are under-fed and forced to work even when seriously ill. Some people became mentally disturbed under such conditions. For example, Yao Qifa, a worker, who has been making match boxes under high pressure for a long time, now constantly repeats the motions of his work. This example illustrates the stress that we are subject to. We are restricted by all sorts of regulations. We are not permitted to read books or write; we cannot laugh or sing; we cannot see visitors or write letters. We are punished frequently for breaking the prison regulations. We are made to wear handcuffs and shackles. We are forced to sleep in a punishment bed (a special kind of bed which is designed to torture the prisoners to extract confessions). Some detention centres practise an extremely brutal form of punishment which consists of shackling the prisoners' hands behind their back so that they cannot move at all. Those wearing handcuffs in this way have to be helped by others to eat, and have difficulty sleeping...

"An appeal to the international community

"Since the Tiananmen incident of 1989, the Chinese authorities have imprisoned tens of thousands of students and citizens who were involved in the pro-democracy demonstrations and sentenced several thousands. The authorities have never given fair treatment to the political prisoners who are still now in jail. Nor have they expressed any kind of regret for the various instances of serious violations of human rights.

"As regards the political prisoners in Hanyang Prison, the labour-reform authorities restrict or forbid prisoners' right to write letters and meet visitors. They fail to provide the most basic living and hygiene standards. They search our possessions and confiscate all books or articles of a political nature, and force political prisoners to work beyond their physical capacity. This is the so-called "reform-through-labour". Prisoners are often subjected to insults and physical abuse.

"Some of the political prisoners in Hanyang Prison have been released after having served their sentences over the last three years, but they are still under surveillance of the authorities. Some of them are unable to find jobs for political reasons and have become vagrants. Most of the pro-democracy dissidents are still in prison and continue to suffer various kinds of inhuman torture. We are therefore appealing to all the friends who are concerned about the human rights situation in China to protest about this situation. [...]

"We, on behalf of all political prisoners in China, call on the international community to

establish a special committee on China to investigate the human rights situation in China and expose all cases of torture and ill-treatment ..."

The appeal is signed in the name of the political prisoners at Hanyang Prison and dated March 1993.

List of political prisoners reported to have been held at Hanyang prison after the June 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy protests:

Prisoners convicted of "counter-revolutionary" offences:

- ◆Sun Sanbao, 39, formerly a worker in Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment; believed to be still in jail;
- ◆Pan Huijia, 42, formerly a teacher, from Yangxin county, Hubei province, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; believed to be still in jail;
- ◆Fan Shigui, 31, formerly a teacher, from Jingmen, Hubei province, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; believed to be still in jail;
- ◆Lin Zhiyong, 31, formerly a writer, from Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; believed to be still in jail;
- ◆Ye Youwen, 26, formally a student, from Huangbei county, Hubei province, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; believed to be still in jail;
- ◆Li Haitao, 38, a postgraduate student at Wuhan university, from Nanning, Guangxi province, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; now released;
- ◆Liu Hanxing, 33, formerly a worker, from Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Tang Baogang, 25, from Luxi county, Hunan province, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Zhao Qifa, 25, formally a worker, from Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Jiang Pinchao, 25, formally a student, from Tianmen, Hubei province, sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Liu Fengjiu, 43, formally a teacher, from Chengbu county, Hunan province, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Hu Xiaozhou, 30, a former writer, from Jiankin county, Hubei province, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Shi Hanlin, 28, formally a worker, from Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Feng Haiguang, 24, formally a worker, from Dazhi county, Hubei province, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Cao Xiangqwen, 29, a former poet, from Jiankan county, Hubei province, sentenced to 2 years, 6 months' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Liu Xiangqian, 25, formally a student, from Xinzhou county, Hubei province, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Song Xuenian, 23, formally a student, from Huangmei county, Hubei province, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Fang Hao, 23, formally a worker, from Wuhan, Hubei province, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; presumed released;
- ◆Xiao Yuan, formerly general manager of the Technology Development Corporation of Huazhong Normal University in Wuhan, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on charges of "sheltering a counter-revolutionary"; now released;
- ◆Yang Xiaohua, formerly a worker in Shenzhen city, native of Yichang in Hubei province, sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment on charges of "counter-revolutionary espionage", presumed still jailed;
- ◆Guo Xichang, unemployed before his arrest, native of Wuxue, Hubei province, sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment on charges of "organizing and taking part in a counter-revolutionary group"; presumed still jailed;

Prisoners convicted of criminal offences for their activities during the 1989 protests:

The six prisoners named below are among a group of over 20 prisoners at Hanyang prison who were convicted of criminal offences, such as "disturbing public order" and "hindering traffic", for their activities during the 1989 protests. The names of the others are not known. The six who have been identified are: Wang Changjiang, student; Gao Yuan, student; Su Ming, worker; Xu Rongxi, worker; and Liu Tong, worker. The sentence each has received is not known, though they are said to be serving lengthy sentences, including life imprisonment and the death penalty with a two-year reprieve.

V.LISTS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD AT THE QINGHE FARM, NINGHE COUNTY, NEAR TIANJIN CITY, AND AT BEIJING PRISON NO.2

Attached are lists of political prisoners jailed in two penal institutions run by the Beijing authorities. Most of the prisoners were convicted of ordinary criminal offences for their activities during the 1989 protests.

Among political prisoners jailed in various places in China during the 1989 crackdown, many were convicted of ordinary criminal offences or of a mixture of political and ordinary crimes. Some, for instance, were charged with "disturbing public order" or "hooliganism" for a variety of activities during the protests, including simply taking part in demonstrations or blocking traffic and "hindering production" in the process.

In Beijing, a particularly large number of those charged with criminal offences were workers, young people and local residents who had tried to block the advance of military vehicles and troops on 4 June 1989. Some were arrested by soldiers on 4 June or during the following days, others were detained weeks or months later as a result of denunciations which citizens were requested to make as a "duty", failing which they would face penalties.

Some of those arrested in Beijing were accused of erecting barricades or gathering crowds or using other means to block martial law troops and military vehicles; there were among other acts defined as "hooliganism" or creating "disturbances". Others were charged with "theft" or "robbery" for picking up firearms, ammunition or other things which were left abandoned by soldiers in the streets or in military vehicles. Some were charged with "destruction" for damaging public property or military vehicles, and some with "causing injuries" for attacking soldiers or throwing bricks at them. Many charged with such offences received heavy sentences of imprisonment, and some were summarily executed in the weeks which followed the 4 June crackdown.

They were convicted after unfair trials, and many are reported to have been subjected to torture or ill-treatment in order to extract confessions. Furthermore, they often received sentences totally disproportionate with the offences they were alleged to have committed.

Residents of Beijing who were convicted of such offences after 4 June 1989 were sent to serve their sentences in various places. Some were kept in prisons in Beijing, others were sent to labour camps in Hebei province, or in the remote western region of Xinjiang and in other places.

Some 500 of these prisoners were sent to a labour camp run by Beijing municipality, the Beijing No.1 Reform-Through-Labour Detachment, which is known as the Qinghe farm. Over 300 of these prisoners have by now been released. The Qinghe farm is a huge complex which includes several agricultural units and factories. It is located in Chadian, within Ninghe county, some 130 kilometres southwest of Beijing and 40 kilometres northeast of Tianjin city.

The first of the attached lists names 171 of these prisoners who remain held at the Qinghe farm. Their sentences range from five to 10 years' imprisonment. Many of them are young people who were in their late teens or early 20s at the time of their arrest. They are held in different "sub-farms", or sections of the farm, namely in sections No.3, No.6 and No.8. In each section, they are held in special squadrons, commonly referred to as the "ruffians' squadrons", which were especially established for the 1989 prisoners.

The conditions and treatment of these prisoners are reported to be particularly harsh. They are required to carry out hard manual labour, including highly-labour intensive agricultural work and road-repairs. Those who do not fulfil the daily work quotas assigned to them are reportedly subjected to punishments, including deprivation of food and corporal punishments, and many are said to be in poor health. In most cases, their families are reported to live in miserable conditions.

The second list names 35 political prisoners held at Beijing Prison No.2, who were transferred there from Beijing Prison No.1 in September 1993. Most of them have received heavy prison sentences and 13 of them are serving sentences of life imprisonment.

Amnesty International is concerned that the prisoners named in these two lists are reported to have been convicted and sentenced after unfair trials and that those held at the Qinghe farm are reportedly subjected to ill-treatment. It is calling on the Chinese Government to review their cases and grant them a fair and open trial, with full facilities to defend themselves, in accordance with international standards, or to release them. It is also calling on the government to investigate the reports of ill-treatment of prisoners at the Qinghe farm.

QINGHE FARM, SECTION NO.3		[ages given are at the time of detention in 1989]	
NAME	AGE	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT	CHARGE
Liu Wensheng	23	seven years	disturbing the traffic
Liu Tianli	21	ten years	hooliganism
Liu Xiaowei	36	seven years	snatching firearms
Wang Xinjian	27	four years	hooliganism
Wang Naige		eight years	snatching firearms
Wang Xianhui	29	nine years	snatching firearms
Wang Chunsheng	18	seven years	snatching firearms
Wang Jun	20	eight years	hooliganism
Li Junsheng	25	five years	snatching firearms
Li Xingjiang	32	five years	snatching firearms
Li Yanming	28	nine years	snatching firearms
Li Lijing	20	ten years	snatching firearms
Li Tong	27	seven years	hooliganism
Li Shengli	21	nine years	hooliganism
Li Yi	21	eight years	snatching firearms
Li Ruijun	27	nine years	snatching firearms
Li Zhong	24	seven years	hooliganism
Li Baohua	23	six years	hooliganism
Liu Zhiqiang	19	five years	hooliganism
Liu Dongquan	24	ten years	committing arson
Liu Jian	20	six years	hooliganism
Zhang Zhenxi	20	ten years	hooliganism
Zhang Shouxin	24	seven years	disturbing public order and hooliganism
Zhang Jun	19	seven years	hooliganism
Zhang Jinyuan	18	seven years	snatching firearms
Zhao Pengli	28	six years	hooliganism
Zhao Yushun	27	seven years	hooliganism
Zhai Yongmeng	19	six years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Zhu Tongjie	28	eight years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Wang Shixu	32	seven years	hooliganism
Wei Guoqing	25	ten years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Wan Baolin	33	ten years	snatching firearms and hooliganism
Lai Wenge	23	eight years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Liang Aizhong	26	ten years	hooliganism
Liang Zheng	29	seven years	hooliganism
Lu Jingshan	20	ten years	hooliganism and arson
Yu Hailing	28	seven years	hooliganism
Yang Ge	19	eight years	hooliganism

Yang Bing	21	six years	hooliganism
Yang Hongwei	24	eight years	arson
Chen Baohua	19	ten years	hooliganism
Chen Jingkui	43	seven years	hooliganism
Chen Guoqiang	25	nine years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Du Xinhai	26	six and half years	disturbing public order
Dong Jianjun	20	nine years	hooliganism
Feng Xuyin	25	nine years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Gu Wenshou	38	six years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Gao Yang	21	seven years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Gao Fuxing	34	six years	hooliganism
Guo Xueming	19	seven years	hooliganism
Sun Hongsheng	20	six years	hooliganism
He Yonghong	21	seven years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Hao Fenghai	33	five years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Huo Yanfeng	16	ten years	arson
Li Lizhong	21	six years	hooliganism
Jin Zhigang	25	five plus two years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Ma Jianli	21	seven years	hooliganism
Ma Yupeng	22	seven years	arson
Meng Fanmin	19	ten years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Niu Jinhai	20	eight years	hooliganism
Tan Weijun	22	five years	disturbing public order
Tian Degang	30	ten years	hooliganism
Tian Jinbao	25	five years	arson
Tong Po	16	six years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Qin Zhiyu	18	ten years	arson
Ren Yingjun	19	eight years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Rong Yongnan	36	ten years	snatching firearms and ammunition
Xiao Fuge	21	nine years	snatching goods and materials
Xu Dongxin	22	six years	disturbing public order and hooliganism
Zhao Wanliang		seven years	arson

QINGHE FARM, SECTION NO.6

**(-18) = subsequent sentence reduction
(+36) = subsequent sentence increase**

NAME	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT	NAME	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT
Li Donghui	ten years	Chen Wei	ten years
Zhao Jun	ten years	Deng Shusen	ten years (-15 months)
Zhao Jianxin	ten years (-15 months)	Cheng Honglin	ten years (-15 months)
Cheng Hongli	ten years (-15 months)	Gao Yuwen	five years
Wang Jiangaao	five years	Liu Gang	five years (+36 months)
Xia Baohe	six years	Xia Bingqing	six years
Yan Yuqing	six years	Liu Jinguo	six years
Xiao Chunming	six years	Zhao Wensheng	six years
Meng Lianwang	six years	Li Linhuai	six years (-15 months)
An Lianxi	six years (-14 months)	Shi Zhong	seven years
Li Guangtian	seven years	Li Bing	seven years
Li Jianjun	seven years	Hou Yongli	seven years
Zhang Wenzeng	seven years	Wei Peng	seven years
Chen Wenzhong	seven years	Rong Junping	seven years
Lu Chunmin	seven years	Zhao Yizhi	seven years
Tang Jie	seven years	Xiao Lianxi	seven years
Fang Zhongman	seven years	Liu Xiaodong	seven years
Yu Changcheng	seven years	Xie Chaoyang	seven years
Jia Shiwang	seven years	Wang Chengqi	seven years
Sun Lianqi	seven years (-12 months)	Song Youlin	seven years (-12 months)
Yang Lijun	seven years (-6 months)	Li Can	seven years (-24 months)
Yuan Xun	seven years (-9 months)	Liu Jinhua	seven years (-15 months)
Liu Changchun	seven years (-14 months)	Wei Zhenshe	seven years (-14 months)
Li Wu	seven and a half years	Wang Chunyou	eight years
Liu Jie	eight years	Shang Weiguang	eight years
Zhang Yi	eight years	Du Jun	eight years (-18 months)
Wang Zheng	five years (-4/5 months)	Zhang Liwei	nine years
Li Jimin	nine years	Zhang Fusheng	nine years (-12 months)

QINGHE FARM, SECTION NO.8			
NAME	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT	NAME	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT
Huang Yushun	seven years	Ding Ke	nine years
Zhao Yonglin	seven years	Deng Yuanping	nine years
Chen Chao	eight years	Zhang Yinjun	five years
Hu Wanchun	seven years	Guan Longming	seven years
Diao Bin	six years	Yang Ligu	six and a half years
Lang Lin	seven years	Cao Jingzhou	six years
Zhao Yongjiang	nine and a half years	Zhao Liwei	eight years
Lei Deqi	seven years	Li Yongsheng	six years
Zhang Lianfu	seven years	Sun Geqi	six years
Gao Jiarong	six years	Zhao Zhiyong	eight years
Wang Yujun	eight years	Song Lijun	six years
Zhu Wenfu	six years	Sun Wei	seven years
Wu Yuping	nine years	Zhang Cailin	ten years
Zhang Xiaolei	six years	Chen Xiaodong	seven years
Tian Ming	five years	Dong Shuangxiao	ten years
Ding Jue	seven years	Cui Cheng	six years
Zhong Fang	seven years	Zhao Zhongyou	seven years
Kou Yongjie	six years	Zhang Chuanyou	ten years
Yao Jipei	six years	Shi Guohui	ten years
Li Jincun	five years	Chen Chunsheng	eight years
Tang Yongping	seven years	Hu Jie	eight years
Yang Jian	seven years	Duan Chengjie	six years
Yang Haiquan	six years	Li Xianzhong	seven years

PRISONERS HELD IN BEIJING NO.2 PRISON moved from No.1 Prison 12 September 1993

NAME	AGE	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT	CHARGE	OCCUPATION
Liu Yu	33	eight years	incitement/leaking secrets	library worker at Beijing Teachers University
Shen Weiming	29	six/seven years	incitement	
Li Baoqin	26	five years		
Li Jindong	44	six years	incitement	
Wang Jiansheng	24	six years	incitement	
Liu Zihou	33	eight years	incitement	
Li Zhixin		life		
Li Yujun	24	life	disturbance or destruction	
Qi Lianzhong		eight years	incitement	
Song Kai	35	life	causing injury	
Wang Jiaxiang	17	life	disturbance	
Lu Jinsheng		thirteen years		
Wang Changhong	37(?)	fifteen years (-12 months)	espionage	
Qian Rongmian	49(?)	six years	espionage	
Zhao Xiaoran	25	life	disturbance	
Xi Jingqiang		life		
Jiang Yaqun	49	death commuted to life	arson	
Tang Yong		life		
Wu Zhaoqiang	23	seven years	incitement	
Li Yusheng	30	eight years	incitement	railway worker
Cao Yingyuan		ten years		
Wu Wenjian	18	seven/eight years	incitement	
Miao Deshun		life		
Lu Weiping		ten years	espionage	
Wang Dongfeng		thirteen years		
Wu Chunqi	37	life	disturbance	
Han Gang	22	twelve years (-9 months)	incitement	
Wang Runjiang	33	seven years	incitement	bus conductor
Zhang Baosheng	17	thirteen years (-24 months)	causing injury	
Li Guoqiang	26	six years	incitement	
Chang Yongjie	26	life	theft and incitement	
Hu Zhongxi		ten years		
Zhu Gengsheng	26	death/commuted to life	incitement, arson and disturbance	
Shi Weicai		three years	collaborating with the enemy	
Chang Jingqiang	20	life	causing injury	

VI. ILLUSTRATIVE CASES OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE JAILED SINCE 1989

The cases described in the attached pages are those of 10 prisoners of conscience who have received long prison sentences for their activities during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. Amnesty International considers that they are imprisoned solely for the non-violent exercise of fundamental human rights, in violation of international standards, and that they should be released immediately and unconditionally.

These cases are only a few among many others known to Amnesty International. They have been selected as examples of prisoners of conscience serving long prison terms in different provinces or cities, whose cases are not particularly well-known outside China. Many others are still jailed, serving similarly long sentences for making speeches, distributing political leaflets, organizing peaceful demonstrations or forming political groups.

Most of the 10 prisoners whose cases are described here were convicted of carrying out "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for activities which constitute no more than the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression.

Four of them were convicted both of this offence and of "counter-revolutionary sabotage". This charge was based on the accusation that they had defaced, in one case, a statue of Mao Zedong, and in three other cases a portrait of Mao, by throwing paint at the statue and portrait in gestures of political defiance. For this and putting up so-called "reactionary" posters, the four were sentenced to terms of 16, 18, 20 years' and life imprisonment. Their conviction on a charge of "counter-revolutionary sabotage" under Article 100 of the Chinese Criminal Law was clearly politically motivated: the minor damage they were accused of causing to the statue and portrait of Mao could have been prosecuted under Article 156 of the law, which deals with "intentional destruction of articles of private or public property" and provides punishments for it ranging from a fine to maximum three years' imprisonment. These are punishments much lighter than those provided for "counter-revolutionary sabotage", which range from three years' to life imprisonment. Amnesty International considers that neither the charge of "counter-revolutionary sabotage" nor the sentence they received bore any relation to the minor damage they were accused of having caused. Amnesty International considers therefore that they were convicted and sentenced for the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of conscience and expression, and that they are prisoners of conscience. It is also concerned that three of them, Lu Decheng, Yu Dongyue and Yu Zhijian, were reportedly tortured and were last reported to be in very poor health.

Amnesty International is calling on the Chinese authorities to release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners of conscience who are held for the non-violent exercise of fundamental human rights, including those named in this report, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Chen Lantao

Chen Lantao, 31, a marine biologist, is serving an 18 year prison sentence in Shandong province for his activities in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. His is one of the longest prison sentences handed down to those involved in the 4 June 1989 events.

He was arrested together with his pregnant wife, Sun Lijuan, on 12 June 1989. Sun Lijuan was released 53 days later, but Chen was formally arrested (charged) on 21 July 1989. At his trial in August 1989 the Qingdao Intermediate People's Court labelled him a "ringleader" and charged him with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and "disturbing public order and traffic".

Chen is said to have taken part in the peaceful demonstrations in Qingdao before 4 June and to have made contact with the leaders of the Qingdao Students Autonomous Federation. On 8 June 1989 he gave a public speech in which he reportedly criticized the government for its suppression of the Beijing protests, demanded greater democracy and called upon the Chinese Communist Party to step down. Another accusation made against him by the government was that since 1981 he had been listening to *Voice of America* broadcasts.

Chen Lantao was a graduate of the Oceanography University of Qingdao, in Shandong Province, where he was chairman of the graduate student union. He later went on to become an associate engineer at the Beihai branch of the State Commission of Oceanography in Qingdao. Chen had been involved in the 1986 nationwide student demonstrations, and was first criticized by the authorities for his pro-democracy stance in 1987 during the official "anti-bourgeois liberalization campaign".

After his trial Chen was first taken to Laixi County Prison in Shandong, and later moved to Shandong Prison No. 3 where he reportedly teaches in the labour camp school. He is thought to share a cell with fellow pro-democracy prisoner Sun Weibang (see entry below).

Amnesty International considers Chen Lantao to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Zhang Jingsheng

Zhang Jingsheng, 40, a worker at the Shaoguang Electrical Engineering Plant in Hunan province and a veteran pro-democracy activist was arrested soon after 4 June 1989 on charges of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He was sentenced in December 1989 to 13 years' imprisonment.

In 1989 Zhang was active in the pro-democracy movement in Changsha City, the capital of Hunan Province. In early May 1989 he spoke at Hunan University and at a rally in the Martyrs Memorial Park in Changsha for the need for political reform. In late May he became an informal adviser to the Changsha Workers Autonomous Federation (WAF) and allegedly urged workers to go on strike and students to boycott classes. He was reportedly summoned twice by the Public Security Bureau to stop his activities. However, after the 4 June crackdown, he issued an "emergency statement" through the WAF urging that resistance to the government's repression continue.

Zhang was arrested for the first time in April 1981 and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary propaganda" relating to his editorship of an unofficial pro-democracy journal, *The Republican (Gonghebao)*. While serving this sentence Zhang wrote several protest songs, many of which have reportedly become popular throughout China, particularly among political prisoners.

Zhang is currently serving his sentence in Hunan Provincial Prison No.1 situated in Yuanjiang City.

Amnesty International considers Zhang Jingsheng to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Sun Xiongying

Sun Xiongying, a 28 year old cadre with the training office of the Sparetime College in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, was arrested on 29 September 1989 and accused of defacing a statue of Mao Zedong and putting up "reactionary" posters. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, one of the longest sentences imposed on 1989 pro-democracy activists.

Sun was reportedly arrested after local residents informed the authorities about his protest activities during June and September 1989. According to a Chinese official radio broadcast, Sun was "hostile toward the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system" and had been under investigation by the authorities in the towns of Fuzhou and Xia'men since 4 June 1989. The report went on to say that: "after listening to reactionary radio broadcasts for a long time, Sun cherished the ideals of bourgeois liberalization and became greatly dissatisfied with the Party, government and socialist system". It described how he used eggshells filled with black paint to deface the statue of Mao Zedong in the square in front of the Workers' Cultural Palace in Fuzhou and the name plaque of the Fuzhou municipal government offices. He was also accused of "scribbling reactionary slogans in public places" such as Xia'men University, at a factory and on Xiamen City university campus.

At his trial on 21 December 1989 Sun was sentenced by the Fuzhou Intermediate People's Court for "counter-revolutionary sabotage, counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". It is not known in which prison in Fujian province Sun is held.

Amnesty International considers Sun Xiongying to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Lu Decheng, Yu Dongyue and Yu Zhijian

Lu Decheng, Yu Dongyue and Yu Zhijian, all from Hunan province, were arrested on 23 May 1989 after throwing paint at Mao Zedong's portrait in Tiananmen Square. They were sentenced to 16 years, 20 years and life imprisonment respectively.

Lu Decheng, who is 31 years old, was a former worker at the Liuyang county Bus Company in Hunan Province. Yu Dongyue, 27 years-old, was a primary school teacher and Yu Dongyue, 30, a fine art sub-editor for the *Liuyang Daily*.

During the 1989 pro-democracy movement the three men were accused of trying to organize a Liuyang branch of the "Hunan Delegation in Support of the Beijing students" and were alleged to have hung up a "reactionary slogan" in the Changsha Railway station. On 19 May they went to Beijing to join in the demonstrations, and four days later defaced the large portrait of Mao overlooking Tiananmen Square by throwing ink and paint filled eggs at it. They were allegedly arrested on the spot by student pickets and handed over to the authorities. They were reportedly tortured while detained in Beijing.

They were sentenced on 11 August 1989 by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court, on charges of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and "counter-revolutionary sabotage". The judge made the following comments about the three defendants in his summing up at the close of their trial:

"This court of justice believes that the accused Yu Zhijian, Yu Dongyue and Lu Decheng are hostile to the Chinese Communist Party leadership, antagonistic to the government representing the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. They took advantage of the turmoil in Beijing, put up reactionary posters, and delivered reactionary speeches to carry out counter-revolutionary propaganda & incitement. In broad daylight, they soiled the huge portrait of Chairman Mao hanging on Tiananmen Tower [...] The three accused have conducted counter-revolutionary sabotage and the nature of their crimes is extremely vicious and their cases serious. They have incurred the greatest public indignation: therefore must be severely punished in accordance with the law."

Following the trial they were sent back to Hunan to serve their sentences in Hunan Provincial Prison No. 3 at Lingling. The Lingling prison authorities were reportedly instructed by authorities in Beijing to place them in the "strict regime" section of the prison, which means punitive solitary confinement in particularly harsh conditions. The solitary confinement cells in Lingling are reported to be small - just over two square metres and without any ventilation or heating. They are said to be damp and dark and the sanitation very inadequate.

Although prison regulations permit a maximum of 15 days' solitary confinement, Lu was kept in this condition for six months, and Yu Zhijian and Yu Dongyue for at least two years, because the prison leadership considered that they had "failed to reform their reactionary nature". The two men were also reportedly subjected to physical ill-treatment for making "reactionary statements" about government officials. By early 1992 Yu Zhijian was reported to have become extremely thin and to be in very poor condition; Yu Dongyue reportedly showed signs of mental disturbance and had lost control of some bodily functions.

In 1993 the Chinese Government responded to allegations made by the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture concerning Lu Decheng's ill-treatment by claiming that he had "never undergone beatings, verbal abuse or corporal punishment". They also said that Lu had been moved to Hunan Provincial Prison No. 2. Yu Dongyue was also reported to have been transferred to another prison in early 1992, the whereabouts of which is not known. Yu Zhijian's current situation is not known, but it is believed he is still held in solitary confinement in the strict regime section of Lingling Prison in April 1992.

Amnesty International considers Lu Decheng, Yu Dongyue and Yu Zhijian to be prisoners of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for their immediate and unconditional release.

Amnesty International also calls for an end to the solitary confinement of Yu Zhijian; for the Chinese authorities to make public the whereabouts of Yu Dongyue; to make public the investigations into the allegations of torture of Lu Decheng and to conduct an open and impartial investigation into the reports that the three men were tortured both in Beijing and in Lingling Prison.

Sun Weibang

Sun Weibang, 48 year-old restaurant owner and veteran pro-democracy activist, was arrested in June 1989 in Qingdao City, Shandong Province, shortly after watching a pro-democracy demonstration during which he discussed with a stranger the benefits of a multi-party system for China, and criticised the Communist Party. The stranger turned out to be a plain-clothes policeman and the conversation had been recorded. Sun was charged with "counter-revolutionary incitement" and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment at his trial in August 1989.

According to the Qingdao Intermediate People's Court verdict issued in August 1989:

"[Sun] publicly spread counter-revolutionary words in the front of the city government building, boldly and publicly agitated to overthrow the power of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system. The crime is severe [...] As a repeated criminal, [Sun] deserves a heavy punishment according to the law."

The reference to Sun as a "repeated criminal", refers to his previous arrest in April 1981 for displaying posters on the Beijing "Democratic Wall" in 1979 and publishing an unofficial magazine, *Hailanghua* (*Sea Spray*). He was held without charge or trial until 1984.

Sun Weibang is imprisoned in Shandong Prison No. 3 and is thought to share a cell with Chen Lantao (see entry above). Sun Weibang reportedly suffers from high blood pressure and requires regular medication.

Amnesty International considers Sun Weibang to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Wang Ning

Wang Ning, a 35 year-old former trade union official at the Tianjin Hongqiao District College of Planning and Design, was arrested some time after 4 June 1989 for his role as chairman of the Tianjin Workers Autonomous Federation, an independent labour group set up during the May 1989 protests. He was charged with "organizing a counter-revolutionary group" and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

At the time of his arrest, Wang Ning was reportedly knocked off his bicycle by the security officials who arrested him, suffering as a result injuries which were reportedly not treated and which left him crippled in one leg. He is currently being held in Tianjin Prison No. 1. According to a pro-democracy activist who was detained in this prison for 19 months, Wang Ning was beaten and tortured by prison guards.

In 1993 the Chinese Government responded to an enquiry made by the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture concerning Wang Ning's ill-treatment by claiming that he had "never undergone any kind of corporal punishment, beatings or abuse".

Amnesty International considers Wang Ning to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and association and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Zhao Sujian

Zhao Sujian, 38, a former cadre in the Kaifeng Housing Construction Company in Henan province, was arrested on 5 November 1989 for putting up "reactionary slogans" at the height of the 1989 protests. He was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on charges of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

According to the Kaifeng Intermediate People's Court verdict issued in January 1990, Zhao Sujian, "under the influence of bourgeois liberalization", pasted up 36 "counter-revolutionary slogans" in factories, offices and main streets around Kaifeng. The verdict claimed that the slogans "propagated and incited the overthrow the leadership of the communist party and the socialist system, directly attacking the Party and the leaders of the country".

Zhao appealed to the Henan Provincial High People's Court in February 1990 but the appeal was rejected in April on the grounds that the slogans Zhao wrote were "many in number, the distribution extensive, [...] the damage uncommonly great [and] the crime very serious".

Zhao is serving his sentence in Henan Prison No. 2. He reportedly broke his leg while carrying out prison labour work, and as a result cannot stand up for long periods of time without his leg hurting.

Amnesty International considers Zhao Sujian to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Wang Xinlong

Wang Xinlong, 50, a deputy director and assistant professor in the Department of Political Studies at the Shanxi University, is serving an eight year prison sentence for "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" relating to his involvement in the 1989 protests.

Wang was arrested on 16 June 1989 after making a number of speeches in front of the main building of Shanxi University. According to the court verdict Wang's principal "crimes" were giving public speeches criticizing Premier Li Peng, the declaration of martial law and the military crackdown in Beijing. Wang was tried in March 1990 and appealed against the verdict. In his appeal, which was rejected, he stated the following:

"The verdict in my case determined that the most important of my criminal acts entailed "attacking" Li Peng in speeches on 20 and 24 May [1989]. I did not "attack" Li Peng, I was opposed to the martial law order. I did not oppose it with a counter-revolutionary motive, but with the desire to protect the Party and protect socialism. On the basis of the historical experience of the international communist movement, I believed that solving domestic political splits through the use of force would damage the Party and damage socialism; in the long-term the damage to both would be severe.

Even conceding the point of "attacking" Li Peng, this cannot be considered a basis for determining a crime of counterrevolution. Neither the Chinese Constitution nor the Criminal Law refer to crimes of "attacking" or "opposing individual leaders". On the contrary, leaders... have repeatedly indicated that opposing an individual leader cannot be confused with opposing the Party or counter-revolution...Deng Xiaoping has said that a lesson of the Cultural Revolution was that opposition to an individual leader is not the same as opposition to the Party."

Wang Xinlong is held at Shanxi Provincial Prison No. 1 in Qi County. His health has reportedly deteriorated to the point where he is now said to be "extremely frail".

Amnesty International considers Wang Xinlong to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for the non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and expression and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.