

REPORT ON TRIP TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (House of Representatives - April 25, 1991)

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. **Wolf**] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, less than a month ago, Congressman **Chris Smith** and I returned from a week-long trip to the People's Republic of China. The purpose of our trip was to talk to Chinese leaders about a variety of human rights issues, including their treatment of democracy demonstrators from Tiananmen Square, family reunification cases, their forced abortion policy and the issue of religious liberty.

I want to begin by thanking the Chinese Government for granting us permission to take the trip, and for arranging many of the meetings which Congressman **Smith** and I requested. Our discussions with Chinese leaders were open and candid.

One of the first issues we discussed with the Chinese leaders, including the Premier of the State Council, Li Peng, was the issue of religious freedom. Since late 1989, hundreds of Catholics and Protestants have been arrested or placed under house arrest by Chinese authorities because of their refusal to participate in State-run churches.

Before leaving for China we compiled a list of 77 Protestant and Catholic prisoners known to be in prison or under house arrest in the People's Republic of China. We delivered that list, along with a letter signed by 110 members of the House to Li Peng, the Premier of China, urging that these cases be reviewed and that these prisoners be released.

I want to thank my colleagues who signed that letter to Li Peng. Hopefully their support will help in securing the release of these men and women suffering in Chinese jails.

Since returning from China on March 30, we have learned that one of these 77 prisoners was released after serving half of his 12-year sentence because of his religious activities in an 'unregistered' Protestant church.

Congressman **Smith** and I were very pleased to hear this news, but we are still waiting to hear about the dozens of other religious prisoners about whom we spoke to Premier Li. I hope and pray that the leadership of China will see that the continued release of religious and political prisoners will greatly help to

improve United States-Chinese relations.

The second issue we raise was the Chinese Government's treatment of democracy demonstrators. According to one well-informed source at Time magazine, approximately 1,000 people were brutally murdered by Chinese authorities during the crackdown in June 1989. Several thousand more were arrested.

In the past few months, many of those demonstrators were released, but some, such as Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming, were not only convicted of 'crimes' against the government, but sentenced--in these two cases--to 13 years in prison for expressing democratic ideas.

Congressman **Smith** and I asked that all the pro-democracy prisoners be released. We also brought up their cases in meetings we had while we were in China.

A third issue which we discussed was the issue of family reunification. Right now there are approximately 3,000 Chinese families which are divided because of the Chinese Government's failure to allow its citizens to emigrate to countries of their choice, a right, I might add, which is guaranteed in the charter of the United Nations.

Congressman **Smith** and I discussed four of these cases with Chinese authorities. Two of the cases we discussed involved two men who are here in the United States. They are intellectuals and democratic activists who have not seen their spouses in years.

The other two cases involve two women whose husbands are in Chinese prisons for their political activism. The first is the wife of Wang Juntao, one of the Tiananmen activists sentenced to 13 years in prison. He is very sick with hepatitis. I hope that the Chinese Government will realize that these women, as well as the thousands of other families who have been torn apart by restrictive emigration policies, have the right to choose where they wish to live in peace with their families, and grant these women and others permission to join family members either in prison or overseas.

Another issue of great concern to many American businesses and labor groups is the issue of forced labor in China.

While Congressman **Smith** and I were in Beijing, we visited Beijing Prison No. 1. We were told by Chinese authorities that there are 40 Tiananmen Square demonstrators in this prison.

When my colleague and I asked to see them, we were denied permission. Instead, we were given a tour of the prison's textile and plastic shoe factories.

Mr. Speaker, I direct my colleagues' attention to these enlarged photographs which we took inside the jail of prisoners working to make socks. I also have here some of the socks being made at the prison.

Before leaving from China, I was aware that the Chinese used prison labor for much of their manufacturing and textile production. I even asked the U.S. Customs Service to begin an investigation into this matter before I left on March 24. Customs has been very cooperative, and has begun an investigation.

Since bringing back samples of the socks from the Beijing prison, I have given some of these socks to the Customs Service, which is conducting a dye and thread analysis of the material to try and determine if items from this jail are being exported to the United States.

Having seen the use of prison labor in China first hand, I have little doubt that at least some of these goods were destined for export to the West, possibly to the United States.

Just 10 days ago, Asia Watch released a report on 'Prison Labor in China' which quotes a journal for Chinese prison and labor officials. The author of one part of the journal boasts--yes, boasts--that, and I quote:

'Our indigo-blue denim [made in Chinese prisons] * * * won the title of 'quality product' awarded by the Ministry of Textiles. Many clients, both domestic and foreign, have asked for that product name. * * * We won goodwill and praise from customers in such developed countries as Japan, the United States

and West Germany.'

Business Week ran an article on April 22, 1991, about forced labor in China. The writer of that article quotes State Department officials who know of instances where Chinese prisons have used children--yes, children--in some of its prison plants to make goods for export.

As I mentioned, the prison we visited had 40 democracy demonstrators in it, at least some of whom, we can surmise, were probably involved in the sock and shoe production in the prison factory. Mr. Speaker, how would you or our colleagues like to learn that our socks were made by Tiananmen Square demonstrators who are in jail for expressing democratic ideas? Why should Americans unwittingly contribute to a system which enslaves political prisoners, workers and even children to earn hard currency--through exports--for the Chinese Government?

On top of using forced labor to make exports, China has been criticized for putting up barriers to United States exports to the People's Republic of China. While the People's Republic of China enjoyed a \$10.4 billion trade surplus with the United States in 1990, it has used forced labor to make exported goods and has barred our goods going into their country. It is imperative that the Chinese Government open its markets to United States products.

The last issue I would like to mention is weapons proliferation. Just this week the Washington Post reported that United States intelligence sources believe that China is giving nuclear technology to Algeria. On April 5 the Wall Street Journal reported that China is providing the M-11 missile to Pakistan, a missile which apparently can carry a heavy payload, such as a nuclear warhead.

When I consider these issues, the use of slave labor, the imprisoning of democratic and religious prisoners, and the issue of weapons proliferation, I must say that I am concerned about China's trade status with the United States.

I hope that the Chinese Government will begin reversing some of the policies it has followed over the past few years. That is honestly what I would like to see. But if I had to write a book, telling the Chinese Government how to mess up trade relations with the United States, I would probably tell them to do just what they're doing: use forced labor to make export goods, lock up protestors, and sell nuclear weapons to Algeria, Pakistan and anyone else with the money to buy them.

Some Members of Congress think that China's trade status should be tied to the issues I've just discussed, as well as others such as China's human rights violations.

I must say that the United States Congress must tie China's MFN trade status to progress in some of these areas.

I hope that United States-Chinese trade will not be cut off or even damaged. The surest way I know to prevent this is for China to begin making reforms in the areas of human rights, forced labor and weapons proliferation.

Congress of the United States,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1991.

His Excellency Li Peng,
Premier, State Council, Beijing, People's Republic of China.

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Dear Premier Li: The free exercise of one's religious beliefs is an internationally recognized human right. It is widely accepted that governments have the obligation of guaranteeing that right for their citizens.

As members of the United States Congress, we are requesting that your government review the cases of the following 77 people who have been detained, imprisoned or placed under house arrest. The list includes Protestant and Catholic church leaders and members whose activity has been questioned by your government. We have received reports of arrests even as recent as late December 1990. We hope that this does not reflect a new policy of repression against religious believers.

As long as such arrests and imprisonments continue, it will be very difficult for the United States to improve relations with the People's Republic of China. We, therefore, urge you to reconsider these cases and permit the release of these citizens as soon as possible.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Wolf, Stephen J. Solarz, John Porter, Christopher H. Smith, Nancy Pelosi, Tom Lantos.

Jim Lightfoot, Charles Stenholm, John Boehner, C.W. Bill Young, Jim Inhofe, Bill Barrett, Lee Hamilton, Sherwood Boehlert, John J. Rhodes, Michael G. Oxley, Dan Burton.

Hal Rogers, Paul B. Henry, Cass Ballenger, Newt Gingrich, Bill Thomas, Charles Taylor, Bill Broomfield, Tom Bliley, Tom Campbell, Romano Mazzoli, Joe Skeen.

Bill Dannemeyer, Toby Roth, Clyde C. Holloway, Alex McMillan, Howard Coble, Frank Riggs, Tom DeLay, Jim Nussle, Mickey Edwards, David Martin, E. Clay Shaw.

Nicholas Mavroules, Joe Barton, Vin Weber, Richard Santorum, Bob Walker, Dennis Hastert, Bob Livingston, Jim McCrery, Gary Franks, Gary Condit, G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery.

Martin Frost, Norman K. Lent, Dante B. Fascell, Billy Tauzin, George Miller, Don Ritter, Vic Fazio, Mervyn M. Dymally, Mike Kopetski, Neil Abercrombie, David Hobson.

Bernard J. Dwyer, Barney Frank, Doug Bereuter, Mary Rose Oakar, James L. Oberstar, Henry J. Hyde, Wayne Owens, Jim Slattery, Jolene Unsoeld, David Price, Jim Jontz.

Nita M. Lowey, Eliot L. Engel, Lane Evans, Tony Beilenson, William J. Jefferson, William H. Zeliff, Jr., Tim Penny, Jaime B. Fuster, James H. Bilbray, James A. Traficant, Jr., Robert K. Dornan.

Joseph Kennedy, Peter A. DeFazio, Jose E. Serrano, Jim Ramstad, Arthur Ravenel, Jr., Ben Jones, Jim Bacchus, John Miller, Susan Molinari, Robert J. Mrazek, Gary L. Ackerman.

Chris Cox, Nancy Johnson, Dick Swett, Frank McCloskey, Jim Cooper, Herbert Bateman, Les Aspin, Ben Gilman.

George J. Hochbrueckner, Elton Gallegly, Richard Gephardt, Steny Hoyer, Dennis Eckart, Dana

Rohrabacher, Frank Horton, Robert Michel.

Catholic and Protestant Prisoners in the People's Republic of China

CATHOLIC PRISONERS

1. Bishop Song Weili: Bishop of Langfang diocese, Hebei Province. Arrested in late December 1990 or early January 1991.
 2. Bishop Cosmas Shi Enxiang: Auxiliary Bishop of Yixian, Hebei. Reportedly arrested after mid-December 1990.
 3. Bishop Paul Shi Chunjie: Auxiliary Bishop of Baoding. Arrested with at least 22 other Catholic leaders on December 13 or 14, 1990.
 4. Bishop Peter Chen Jianghang: Bishop of Baoding diocese.
 5. Bishop Paul Liu Shuhe: Second Bishop of Yixian, Hebei Province. Also arrested on December 13, or 14, 1990, with at least 22 other Catholic leaders.
 6. Bishop Joseph Fan Xueyin: Bishop of Baoding, Hebei Province. He was under house arrest until early November 1990, when he disappeared from Baoding after reportedly being removed by the authorities.
 7. Bishop John Baptist Liang Xisheng: Bishop of Kaifeng Diocese, Henan Province. Arrested in October 1990.
 8. Bishop Xie Shiguang: Bishop of Xiapu, Fujian. Arrested on July 27, 1990, in Fu'an city along with several other priests.
 9. Bishop Huang Shoucheng: Bishop of Fu'an, Fujian. Arrested on July 27, 1990.
 10. Bishop Philip Yang Libo: Bishop of Lanzhou, Gansu Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990 and reportedly now serving a three-year sentence.
 11. Bishop Bartholomew Yu Chengdi: Bishop of Hanzhong diocese, Shaanxi Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990. He was imprisoned in Xian until July 1990, and is now under travel restrictions by the government.
 12. Bishop Matias Lu Zhensheng: Bishop of Tianshui, Gansu Province. Arrested in mid-December 1989 and has not been heard from since.
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13. Bishop Guo Wenzhi: Bishop of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. Arrested from December 1989 until March 1990. Now under travel restrictions in Qiqihar, his home village, where he is under police surveillance.
 14. Bishop Joseph Li Side: Bishop of Tianjin diocese. Arrested on December 8, 1989 and is now in

prison.

15. Bishop Paul Li Zhenrong: Bishop of Xianxian diocese, Hebei Province and a member of the Society of Jesus. Arrested from December 1989 to March 1990. Now in home village which he cannot leave and where he is under police surveillance.

16. Bishop Jiang Liren: Bishop of Hohhot, Inner Mongolia. Imprisoned in late 1989 until April 1990, and is now under house arrest in his home village.

17. Bishop Peter Liu Guandong: Bishop of Yixian diocese, Hebei Province. Arrested in November 1989 and sentenced on May 21, 1990, to three years 'reform through labor' at a farm near Tangshan, Hebei province.

18. Bishop Julius Jia Zhiguo: Bishop of Zhengding, Hebei Province. Arrested in April 1989 and sent to house arrest in the village of Wuqiu in September 1989, reportedly to continue under house arrest for three years.

19. Bishop John Yang Shundao: Bishop of Fuzhou, Fujian Province. Arrested in February 1988. Now in prison.

20. Bishop Casimir Wang Milu: Bishop of Tianshui diocese, Gansu Province. Reportedly in a labor camp in Pingliang, Gansu.

21. Fr. Han Dingxiang: Priest of Handan diocese, Hebei. Now in an indoctrination camp in Handan with other Catholics.

22. Fr. An Shi'en: Priest of Daming diocese, Hebei. Now in a camp in Handan.

23. Fr. Zhu Ruci: Priest of Fu'an, Fujian Province. Arrested in July 1990.

24. Fr. Liu Guangpin: Priest of Fu'an, Fujian Province. Also arrested in July 1990.

25. Fr. Zou Xijin: Priest of Fu'an, Fujian Province. Arrested with Fr. Liu and Fr. Zhu (above) in July 1990.

26. Fr. Mark Yuan Wenzai: Priest of Haimen, Jiangsu Province.

27. Fr. Lu Jenun: Priest of Baoding diocese, Hebei Province. Arrested in February 1990.

28. Fr. Wang Ruowang: Priest of Tianshu diocese, Gansu Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990.

29. Fr. Wang Ruohan: Priest of Tianshu diocese, Gansu Province. Arrested with Fr. Wang Rouhan.

30. Fr. Yu Chengxin: Priest of Hanzhong diocese, Shaanxi Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990. Was imprisoned in Xian city and released in July 1990. He is now under travel restrictions.

31. Fr. Zhang Xiaocheng: Priest of Tianshui diocese, Gansu Province. Also arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990.

32. Fr. Sun Ximan: Priest of Tianshui diocese, Gansu Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990. Reportedly in prison.
33. Fr. Wei Jingyi: Priest of Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990. Reportedly now in prison.
34. Fr. Pei Guojun: Priest of Yixian diocese, Hebei Province. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990. Reportedly now in prison.
35. Fr. Anthony Zhang Kangyi: Priest of Sanyuan diocese, near Xian City. Imprisoned several times for a total of 30 years between 1949 and the present. Was arrested in 1989, released, and rearrested in December 1989. Released in June 1990 because of his health. Now under travel restrictions.
36. Fr. Su Zhemin: Vicar General, Hebei Province. Arrested in December 1989. Initially held in Tangshan, now moved to the northeast.
37. Fr. Shi Wandu: Priest of Baoding diocese, Hebei Province. Arrested in December 1989 in Xushui (southwest of Beijing), now reportedly in prison.
38. Fr. Zhenping: Priest of Youtong village, Hebei Province. Arrested on October 21, 1989, now reportedly in prison.
39. Fr. Xiao Shixiang: Priest of Yixian diocese. Arrested on October 20, 1989, and reportedly now in prison.
40. Fr. Pei Ronggui: Trappist priest of Youtong village, Hebei Province. Arrested in April 1989, and reportedly sentenced to six years' hard labor.
41. Fr. Gao Yihua: Priest of Changle County, Fujian Province. Arrested on September 14, 1988. He may have been released but this has not been confirmed.
42. Fr. Feng Yongbing: Priest of Changle County, Fujian Province. Arrested on September 14, 1988. He was reportedly released, but this has not been confirmed.
43. Fr. Wang Yiqi: Priest of Fujian Province. Reportedly arrested in Liushan village, Fujian Province in February 1988. He has reportedly been released, but this has not been confirmed.
44. Fr. Francis Wang: Seventy-four years old. Priest of Wenzhou diocese. Arrested on May 19, 1982, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. In March 1990, he was sentenced to another three years' 'reform through labor' for 'stubbornness.'
45. Fr. Joseph Guo Fude: Member of the Society of the Divine Word. Arrested in spring 1982 after 22 years of detention. As of late 1986, he was interned in a labor camp in southern Shandong. He has reportedly been placed under house arrest but this has not been confirmed.
46. Fr. Joseph Jin Dezhen: Vicar General of Nanyang diocese, Henan Province. Arrested at an unknown date and sentenced to 15 years in prison in December 1981.
47. Fr. Liao Haiqing: Priest of Jiangxi Province. Arrested in November 1981. Last reported to be in Prison No. 4 in Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province.

48. Fr. Fu Hezhou: Arrested in November 1981. Reportedly transferred to house arrest and strict police surveillance.
49. Fr. Huo Binzhang: Vicar General of Boading, Hebei. Sentenced in 1983 to 10 years 'reform through labor.' Reportedly transferred to house arest in 1987 or 1988.
50. Fr. Li Fangchun: Priest of Guide diocese, Henan Province. Arrested in early 1980's and reportedly still in prison.
51. Fr. Zhang Shentang: Priest of Nanyang diocese, Henan Province. Arrested in early 1980's and sentenced to 17-year prison term. Reportedly transferred to house arrest in December 1989 because of poor health.
52. Li Yongfu: Layman from Tianjin diocese. Arrested between mid-December 1989 and mid-January 1990 and reportedly still in prison.
53. Wang Tianzhang: Deacon from Lanzhou diocese, Gansu Province. Arrested between mid-December and mid-January 1990. Reportedly still in prison.
54. Wang Tongshang: Deacon and community leader in Baoding diocese Hebei Province. Arrested in December 1989 and reportedly now in prison.
55. Pei Shangchen: Community leader in Youtong village, Hebei Province. Arrested in October 1989 and reportedly now in prison.
56. Pei Jieshu: Community leader in Youtong village, Hebei Province. Also arrested in October 1989 and reportedly in prison.
57. Lin Wenming: Layman or seminarian from Fuqing County, Fujian Province. Arrested in September 1988 and reportedly released, but this has not been confirmed.
58. Lin Shanming: Seminarian of Pingtan County, Fujian province. Arrested on September 14, 1988, and reportedly released, but this has not been confirmed.
59. Chen Youping: Layman of Fujian Province. Arrested on March 1, 1988, in Liushan village. He is reportedly free now, but this has not been confirmed.
60. Wing Jingjing: Layman of Fujian Province. Reportedly arrested on February 28, 1988, in Liushan village and reportedly released, but this has not been confirmed.

PROTESTANT PRISONERS

1. Lin Xiangao: Pastor of the large Damazhan church in Guangzhou. He was arrested on February 22, 1990, and subject to 21 hours of continuous interrogation. he was released on February 24 only after agreeing to the closing of his church. As of December 1990, he was still under house arrest.
2. Liu Huanwen: Sentenced in November 1990 to two years in jail for carrying a cross in the June 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations.
3. Ding Hai: Arrested prior to June 1990 for his work with house-churches in the Henan Province and

sentenced to three years 'reform through labor.' He case was complicated because she was found possessing video equipment (given to her by a Westerner) which did not have an import license.

4. Xu Guoxing: House-church leader in Shanghai. Arrested in June 1989 and then released. Was rearrested in November 1989, and sentenced to three years 'reform through labor.'

5. Liu Qinglin: From Zalantun. Arrested on September 14, 1989, and sentenced to 're-education through labor.'

6. Xu Yongze: From Nanyang, Zhenping County, Henan Province. Arrested on April 16, 1988, in Yeutan Park in Beijing by officials of the Ministry of State Security. Sentenced to three years in jail and is currently being held in Zhenping County Prison, Henan. He was reported to be very ill.

7. Song Yude: Pastor from Baimaio village, Yuehe District, Tongbo County, Henan Province. Arrested in July 1984. Tried and convicted in January 1986 for distributing 'reactionary' religious publications and conducting illegal religious meetings. Sentenced to eight years in prison and three years deprivation of political rights and is being held in Henan Province.

8. Mai Furen: From Shanton in Guangdong Province. Arrested in September 1983, then tried and convicted in January 1986. Sentenced to 12 years in prison and is being detained in a labor camp in Mei County Prions in northern Guangdong Province. * Released *

9. Sun Ludian: From Shanton, Guangdong Province. Sentenced in January 1986 to nine years in prison and is in the Mei County Prison. He is very ill.

10. Pei Zhongxum (Chun Chul): Arrested in August 1983 and sentenced to 15 years in prison. He is reportedly in prison near Shanghai.

11. Mr. Wang: Protestant leader from Zhandeun village, Fuling Brigade, Xinji Commune, Lushan County. Sentenced to 15 years in prison.

12. Mr. Zhang: Protestant leader from Zhaozhuang village, Houying Brigade, Zhanian Commune, Lushan County. Sentenced to 14 years in prison.

13. Mr. Qin: Church leader from Xinji Commune, Lushan County.

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14. Mr. Cui: Protestant leader from Lushan County.

15. Mr. Xue: Church leader from Linzhuang Village, Xinhua Brigade, Zhangdian Commune, Lushan County.

16. Mr. Wang: Church leader from Second Street, Chengguan Township, Lushan County.

17. Mr. Geng: Church leader from Sunzhuang Village, Malon Commune, Lushan County.

[TIME: 1240]

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