

An Independent Report on
the Situation of
the June 4 Massacre Victims

Jiang Qisheng

Contents

Preface	3
I. The June 4 Massacre: A bloody suppression on the 1989 pro-democracy movement by the governmental authorities	4
II. Human rights disaster after the June 4 suppression: Large-scale arrest and identification	10
III. Tiananmen Mother: The families of the June 4 deceased and the disabled	12
i. The pains and sufferings experienced by this group	
ii. The difficult struggles of the 20-year pursuit for justice	
iii. The current status of the group of Tiananmen Mother	
IV. The June 4 prisoners of conscience	27
i. Great creation of and suppression on the June 4 prisoners of conscience by the governmental authority	
ii. The June 4 individuals with unchanged belief after being released from prison	
iii. The June 4 individuals with bitter life after being released from prison	
iv. The June 4 prisoners of conscience still in jail till now	
V. The June 4 individuals suffering in other forms of political persecution	61
VI. The political victims under the One-Party dictatorship system	64
VII. The changes in the living conditions of the June 4 victims	66
Concluding remarks	68
References	69
Appendix	70

Preface

The 1989 pro-democracy movement taken place 20 years ago and the June 4 Massacre carried out by the order of the Chinese government are vital and important events which can never be avoided and denied in the modern Chinese history.

The June 4 Massacre and the large-scale arrest and identification followed have created tens of thousands of the June 4 victims. They are: the June 4 deceased lying in the bloody ground, the June 4 wounded and disabled shot by bullets, the family members of the June 4 victims and disabled, the June 4 persecuted due to conscience expression, being sentenced to jail or sent for reeducation-through labor as well as other the June 4 individuals suffered from political persecution.

At the eve of the 20th anniversary of the 1989 pro-democracy movement and the June 4 Massacre, in order to help the Chinese non-governmental circles and international communities in restoring the historical truth, in rebuilding the historical memory, in seeking historical justice, this report intends to have a essential description on the miserable sufferings of the June 4 victims at that time and on the hard courses of the June 4 victims during the last 20 years. This report also expects to have a necessary analysis on the systematic factors which created the June 4 victims, and to propose the ways and means of how to change their living conditions.

I. The June 4 Massacre: A bloody suppression on the 1989 pro-democracy movement by the governmental authorities

From April 15 till June 3, 1989, the people's spontaneous, peaceful protesting and reason pressing movement, which broke out in Beijing, the Capital of China, and then spread to large and medium-sized cities all over China, is an unprecedented and magnificent scaled movement for freedom and democracy. During this movement, the people exercised their rights of freedom in expression, in press, in association, in assembly, and in demonstration, proposed the basic demands of re-appraising Mr. Hu Yaobang, quickening political and democratic reform, legislating "News Law" and "Property Declaration Law for Officials", nationalizing the armed forces, fighting against corruption and official profiteering. These basic demands unfurled clearly the desires for freedom and dignity by the Chinese people who stood on the correct historical side, and were the acceptance and recognition of the mainstream of human civilization and universal values.

On facing this magnificent 1989 pro-democracy movement, the Chinese government, which stood on the wrong historical side and refused the changes in political democratization, even dared to defy world opinion and flagrantly made use of the fully armed military forces against the bare-handed students and civilians with tanks and machine guns, engineering the extremely cruel the June 4 Massacre before the faces of the world.

In the bloody evening of June 3 and at the dawn of June 4, the martial law troops, carrying loaded rifles, fired at the students and civilians on the avenue and in small alleys in Beijing, shooting, one after another, the colorful lives in endless blood.

At over 9 p.m. on June 3, the evil cracks of a gun started at the junction of Yongding, Fuxing Road. A peasant from Beijing, aged only 22, with surname as Guo, was shot to death. Over 10 p.m., Song Xiaoming, a worker from the Second Academy

of China Space Civil and Building Engineering Design and Research Academy, was shot at his leg at the junction of Wukesong Road, died at the dawn of June 4 after being sent to Hospital 301 due to failure in emergent rescue. Almost at the same time, an artificer named Li Zhengying from the Experimental Instrument Plant of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences was shot at his chest at the north gate of Hospital 301. One hour later, he died in Hospital 301. Later on, a job-waiting youth named Ya Aiguo was shot at his head near Gongzhufen, and died in Hospital 301 very soon.

In Muxidi where the troops fired madly without reason, a 17-year-old senior high school student named Jiang Jielian, in grade 12 of the High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China, was shot at his chest, dying in blood on the street. An Engineer named Yuan Li, from the Beijing Research Institute of Automation for Machine-Building Industry affiliated to Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry, was shot at his throat, his clothes and trousers were dyed through blood. Hao Zhijing, an assistant researcher from the Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Science, was shot at the left of his chest and died unfortunately. Wu Xiangdong, a worker from Beijing Dongfeng TV Set Plant, was shot at his cervix and died after failure in emergent rescue. Ye Weihang, a senior high school student in grade 12 from Beijing No. 57 Middle School, was shot by three bullets and thus was atrociously killed. Ma Chengfen, the wife of Du Dongxu who was a retired military officer, was shot at her right lower abdominal wall, bleeding like a pig and died.

Near Fuxingmen flyover, a 9-year-old pupil, Lu Peng, from grade 3 in Beijing Shunchenggeng Primary School, was shot at his chest and died immediately on site. Near the Cultural Palace for Nationalities, Duan Changlong, a graduating student from the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, was killed within a short distance shot, by a small-caliber pistol. In Xidan, Zhang Jin, a graduating student from the Foreign Affairs Service School affiliated to China World Trade Center, was shot at her head at 00: 10 at the dawn of June 4 and died. At Liubukou, Zhaolong, a job-waiting youth, was shot at his chest by three bullets and died on the ground. At the southern junction of Nan Changjie, Wang Nan, a senior high school student in grade 11, from Beijing Yue Tan High School was shot at his head and died because the martial law troops did not allow an ambulance corps to take emergency rescue.

In Tiananmen Square, Cheng Renxing, a graduating student of bachelor's degree with double majors from Renmin University of China, was shot at his underbelly under the national flagstaff and died due to lack of rescue after being sent to a hospital. Dai Jinping, a postgraduate student pursuing master's degree from China Agricultural University, was killed by the martial law troops near Mao Zedong Memorial Hall. Li Haocheng, a grade 87 undergraduate in the Chinese Department of Tianjin Normal University, was shot by two bullets at the southeast corner of Tiananmen Square and died

In front of Ministry of Public Security, East Changan Avenue, Yang Minghu, a staffer from the China Council for Promoting International Trade, was shot at his belly and died after being sent to a hospital on June 6. At the junction of Zhengyi Road, East Changan Avenue, Yang Yansheng, a staffer from the computer room in editing department of *China Sports News*, was shot at his belly and died in a hospital after failure in rescue.

Just after the midnight of June 3, Zhang Zhiqiang, a teacher from Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology, was shot at his right leg, and was sent to Xuanwu Hospital for surgery. Thereafter till 1991, he had accepted surgical operation for five times. Zhang said: "Till now, my leg is supported still with steel. My right leg could not feel consciously and powerful. I am unable to squat, run and jump. I am easy to fall over myself while walking. These troubles bring a great inconvenience to me in my daily work and life." Over one o'clock in the early morning of June 4, Qi Zhiyong, a painter from the Sixth Corporation of Beijing Urban Construction Group, was hit by the bullets from a submachine gun at his two legs in Xirongxian lane and was sent, one after another, to the Second Hospital of Beijing and Beijing Emergency Medical Center and Xuanwu Hospital. At about five o'clock in the morning, he received an operation which saved his life. Between June 13 and July 16, Qi's left leg received two times high-positioned amputations. From the night of June 3 to June 4, only in Xuanwu Hospital, where Zhang Zhiqiang and Qi Zhiyong received the emergent rescue, 273 the June 4 wounded were received and treated.

At around 6 o'clock of the morning on June 4, a mad tank rolled over two legs of Fang Zheng, a graduating student from Beijing Sports Institute, leading his right leg to be amputated at one third position of this leg, and five centimeters of the lower part of his

left knee was amputated. It was the same wild tank that grinded the fresh lives of Ling Renfu, a candidate for doctor's degree from Beijing Institute of Iron and Steel, Tian Daoming, an undergraduate in grade 85 from the Management Department of Beijing Institute of Iron and Steel, and Dong Xiaojun, Wang Peiwen, the undergraduates in grade 86 from China Youth University of Political Science. Also it was the same tank that wounded Su Wenkui, Zhao Guoqing, Qian Yixin and Shan Lianjun, all from China Youth University of Political Science, and crushed the pelvis of Wang Kuanbao, a postgraduate from Beijing Institute of Iron and Steel, and the right arm of Liu Hua, a staffer from a private company in Beijing, and rolled one of the thigh of a girl student from a university in Beijing into smashing bone fracture.

The inhuman massacre did not stop after June 4. In the morning of June 5, Qian Hui, a graduating student, majoring in the news interviewing and editing, from the Beijing Broadcasting Institute, was fired from a machine gun in a tank at the gate of the Institute. He was hit by two bullets and died very soon. At about 6: 40 in the morning of June 5, Peng Jun, a clerk from the Beijing Office of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, was hit by two bullets near the Eastern Bridge in Chaoyang District, and died after the failure of rescue in Beijing Chaoyang Hospital. In the morning of June 5, a 31-year-old female worker from a plant in Beijing was struck to death by an armoured vehicle near Wukesong after her night shift, returning home.

At the midnight of June 6, An Ji, an editor of a journal *Urban and Rural Construction* affiliated to China Research Center for Construction Engineering Technology, was hit by two bullets, one of which hit him by his back, cutting sidelong through his chest at the junction of Nanlishi Road, Fuxinmenwai Dajie and he died at around 4 o' clock in the early morning of June 7 in Beijing Children' s Hospital. Yang Ziping, a worker from Beijing No. 1 Machine Tool Plant, was hit at the chest and died after rescue failure in Fuxing Hospital. Wang Zhengsheng, a staffer from North China Material Station, was shot by bullets and sent to Fuxing Hospital, He died due to rescue failure in the morning of June 7. Yang Ziping' s elder brighter, Yang Ziming was hit by two bullets at his left leg. He was sent to Fuxing Hospital for the first operation, and in October at the same year, he received the second operation in Peking University Hospital. Now he becomes disabled at his rest life. Wang Zhengsheng' s elder brother, Wang

Zhengqiang was hit at his belly, and was sent to Fuxing Hospital which saved his life.

Doctor Jiang Yanyong, the head of the surgical department in Hospital 301(also named Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital) at that time, revealed, in his open letter titled *Giving an Appropriate Title to the June 4*, that from the evening of June 3 to June 4, the Hospital, where he worked for, received and treated 89 wounded in total, 7 among them died because the rescue failure. Su Bingxian, the mother of Zhao Long, a June 4 victim, stated in the witness provided on January 1, 1999: a name list of 140 decedents was posted at the gate of the People's Hospital, but the name of Zhao Long was not found on it. In the sketch map, indicating the hospitals where the June 4 victims died, prepared by Tiananmen Mother in February, 2008, only four decedents among the above-mentioned 140 decedents were indicated. They are Xi Guiru, Shi Yan, Cao Zhenping and Su Xin. The bereaved of the rest for the 136 decedents' are still under search. The parents of Yuan Li, a June 4 victim, wrote in their article titled *Review on the 20th Anniversary of June 4*: in order to look for Yuan Li's remains, they had been to the mortuaries in all over the 43 hospitals. Within half month, they saw by themselves over 450 remains. When paying final respects to Yuan Li's remains in Babaoshan Funeral Parlour, they witnessed the remains, fully loaded down in a truck, and packed in black plastic bags, with bad smell which was able to be smoked in far distance. From this fact, it is easy to guess out that it would be numerous remains out of the mortuaries of the hospitals. On June 4, 1989, Red Cross Society of China Beijing Branch revealed the figures of the decedents, according to its preliminary statistics. It was about 2,600, whereas the figure of the wounded would be 8-10 times of the figures of the decedents.

In the early morning of June 4, 1989, Li Dan, an announcer in China Radio International, reported in English to the world, the outrage committed by the martial law troops. She said:

“This is China Radio International. Please remember this specific date of June 3, 1989 when the most particularly astonishing tragedy took place in Beijing, the Capital of China.”

“Thousands and thousands of civilians, most of them were innocent ones, were killed by the fully armed soldiers who forcedly entered this city. The killed compatriots included the staffers from our China Radio International.”

“The Soldiers were driving tanks and armoured vehicles, letting fly a volley of gunfire with machine guns, against the countless students and citizens who intended to stop the armored vehicles. Even after the tanks got through, the soldiers still continuously and indiscriminately fired on the crowds on the streets. Some witnesses said that some armored vehicles even ran over the soldiers and killed them, who were hesitating before the protesting crowd.”

“The English Division in China Radio International deeply and painfully mourns these victims in this tragedy. We beg your understanding and very much appreciate your listening to our broadcasting at this most painful time.”

In the morning of June 4, 1989, Yang Xianyi, the famous translator in modern China, said when interviewed by BBC: “This is the most shameful action in Chinese modern history. This kind of bloody slaughter has never been done by any reactionary government. The Northern Government and the Kuomintang Government did not kill so many bare-handed innocent plebes like this. Even the Japanese invaders dared not carry out this kind of action during its occupation in Beijing. Many people discerned by themselves this kind of killing. The eyewitnesses discerned a 7-year-old girl being shot outside the Great Hall of People, a girl student’s eye being shot through by a bullet, and someone’s half face being shot out. The students did not resist against the troops, they only expected to stop their advance by arms in arms. But the soldiers fired randomly with machine guns, even shot the students at their backs after they ran away.”

“This people’s liberation army is only the private troops belonging to Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun, having nothing to do with the People’s Liberation Army. These soldiers are also innocent. This responsibility has to be born by Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun and Li Peng who directed this tragedy. The crime they committed is going down to the Chinese history as the vilest crime in Chinese history.”

“They may add me to the list which bears the decedents, but they can never kill out all of us, and they can not destroy the whole country.”

II. Human rights disaster after the June 4 suppression: Large-scale arrest and identification

Before the June 4 Massacre, the authorities had ensnared Bao Tong, Cai Siyuan and He Weiling and others.

Only several days after the June 4 Massacre, the authorities carried into execution of large-scale arrest against activists in the 1989 pro-democracy movement and the civilians who fought against the June 4 suppression in Beijing and in other areas all over China.

Till June 10, Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau had arrested 468 “counter revolutionary mobs” and “trouble makers”.

On June 12, the Ministry of Public Security issued, to its national police organizational system, *An Announcement on Firm Suppression on the Counter Revolutionary Mobs*. On the same day, the Ministry of Public Security transferred, to the Public Security Department in every province, municipality and autonomous region, *Circular Orders for the Arrest of the Criminals of Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian* issued by Beijing Public Security Bureau.

On June 13 and 14, the Ministry of Public Security transmitted *Circular Orders for the Arrest of the Criminals of the Fugitives belonging to the Self-Managed Association in Institution of Higher Education* and *Circular Orders for the Arrest of the Criminals of the Fugitives belonging to the Federation of Workers Self-Government* both issued by Beijing Public Security Bureau.

On June 24, the Ministry of Public Security issued *Circular Orders for the Arrest of the Criminals of Yan Jiaqi, Bao Zunxin, Chen Yizi, Wan Runnan, Su Xiaokang, Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming*.

Till June 20, 831 “counter revolutionary mobs” and “trouble makers” had been arrested in Beijing, and till June 30, this figure amounted to 1,103 in total.

Till June 30, “various kinds of 338 trouble makers engaged in beating, smashing and looting” had been arrested in Liangning Province. In Shaanxi Province, “41 members of illegal organizations” had been arrested. In Shanghai, “various kinds of 273 trouble

makers” had been arrested. In Helongjiang Province, 176 had been arrested. In Shanxi Province, 218 arrested. In Inner Mongolia, 98 arrested. In Sichuan Province, 781 arrested. In Hunan Province, 506 persons had been arrested. In Hubei Province, 216 persons had been arrested. In Jiangsu Province, 113 arrested. In Anhui Province, 38 persons had been arrested.

According to a report, presented by the Party Leadership Group of the Ministry of Public Security on June 30, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in the large scaled arrests after the June 4 event, “various kinds of 515 illegal organizations in total had been banned,” “718 heads of illegal organizations had been to the relative police stations for registration or giving themselves up”, “various kinds of 4,386 members of illegal organizations and trouble makers engaged in beating, smashing and looting had been arrested”.

In the wave of panic created by large-scaled arrests, the authorities launched a large scale identification campaign in the whole area of Beijing, stipulating that everyone had to attend the meeting named “clarify oneself totally”. It also requested that everyone would have to present a written report, clarifying what he or she said and did during this time of more than 50 days. If this report failed to get passed, the relevant person was subject to related punishments.

On September 7, 1989, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China transmitted *Comments on the Re-Registration by the Party Members in Some Units Issued by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee*, stipulating the range for re-registration by the party members:

- I. The party members working in the central governmental, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional organs;
- II. The party members working in the organs and the universities and colleges in the large and medium-sized cities where unrest occurrences were believed to take place by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments;
- III. The party members working in the units which are defined as necessary for identification by the municipal committee of the CPC in the large and

medium-sized cities where turmoil occurred.

By this “cleaning up party member’s campaign”, the authorities made the party members go through one by one and at the same time punished the active participators in the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

III. Tiananmen Mother:

The families of the June 4 deceased and the disabled

During the June 4 Massacre, hundreds of thousands of bare-handed students and civilians were killed by the fully armed soldiers. They are the victims who paid their most. While the bloody June 4 whittles were cruelly killing and wounding the innocent lives, they were also throwing the families of the deceased and the wounded into the endless dark and bitter abyss. During these 20 years, the families of the deceased and the wounded have been suffering the pains and griefs. A small part of them, however, stood up slowly, comforting, helping each other. And gradually, they went on the hard protesting road of witnessing this massacre, getting fairness back for the deceased, and searching justice for the alive. In 2000, this group was named, by the outside world, as Tiananmen Mother.

i. The pains and sufferings experienced by this group

On June 5, 1989, when Ding Zilin heard the information of his son’s death, she was wild with griefs and could not stand anymore. On June 14, Zhang Xianling, upon seeing her son, Wang Nan’s remains, could not help but crying. She was then at the edge of breakdown. On June 5, When Zhou Shuzhuang saw her son in the mortuary of Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, her heart was frozen totally. It seemed that her blood was solidified. She was of no consciousness from head to toe. On June 24, at the ceremony of paying final respect to Yuan Li’s remains, the too much sorrowful mother, Li Xuewen suffered a sudden heart attack and fell immediately asphyxial. At about 5 p.m. on June 4,

Xu Jue threw herself madly to the remains of her son, Wu Xiangdong in Fuxing Hospital, crying loudly: “ Xiangdong, wake up, Mum comes here to have a look at you.” In the evening of June 3, when the evil bullet deprived his old wife’s life who just stood beside him, Du Dongxu, he was “extremely painful like the roaring thunders above.” He would no longer live on “if there was no persuasion and comforts from his kids and relatives.” On June 7, when the death information of Sun Hui, an undergraduate in grade 88 from Chemistry Department in Peking University reached his home in Shi Zuishan City, Ningxia Autonomous Regions, his mother was overwhelmed with sorrows and her hair turned white only over a night. On June 11, in Fuxing Hospital, when Wu Dingfu and his old wife saw their son, Wu Guofeng’s remains, which was covered with blood and was too ghastly to have a look, they fell asphyxial immediately on site. In the morning of June 5, when “the cruelest reality prevailed at last,” and Hao Yizhuan, the father saw the remains of his son, Hao Zhijin in Fuxing Hospital, he, who had been experiencing painful tortures, was totally destroyed in spirits. On July 12, at the ceremony of paying final respect to the remains, Zhu Zhidi, the mother, threw herself insanely on the remains upon seeing it. On June 6, when the remains of Zhou Deping, a postgraduate from the Department of Radio-Electronics of Tsinghua University, was found in Tongren Hospital, his parents, who were still in their village in Tianmen County, Hubei Province, and his elder sister, who received this evil news thereafter, were suffering extremely painful sorrows with a very tough battle cry.

The permanent disability of Zhang Zhiqiang, a teacher from Beijing Fashion Institute, has not only made himself suffer from grievous tortures in body and soul, but also made his wife experience “the enormous affliction which is beyond the imagination by the ordinary.” The Xuanwu Hospital required his mother to sign when Qi Zhiyong’s left leg was required to be amputated. His mother blubbered: “I would not sign. When I gave birth to him, his legs and arms are intact. When I was little, I saw the soldiers of the Japanese, Kuomintang and the Chinese Eighth Route Army. My son was shot by the People’s Liberation Army. Amputation is required!? No. You should kill him! It is what kind crime he has committed!?” Before the 10th anniversary of the June 4, Fang Zheng wrote in his testimony: after getting recovered from injury, due to sitting in a wheelchair for long, there has been strain in my waist and back , and neural intermittent lancination

in my amputated leg. These pains have made me unbearable. All these have brought immeasurable harms and tremendous mental trauma to me and my family members.

Over the past 20 years since the June 4 Massacre, the families of the deceased and the families of the severely disabled have been suffering unforgettable pains which could never be healed. Whenever Zhang Shusen, the mother of Chen Laishun, a student in grade 4 from the Department of Journalism, Renmin University of China, mentions about the June 4, her heart would be pulled together. For 20 years, she “has been yearning day and day; she has been missing night and night. Not only in tears, I want my son back home, but to whom in the end can I reclaim my son?!” Li Xianyuan, the father of Li Dezhi, a postgraduate from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, “has never had a peaceful sleep over 20 years, often awaking up from dreams.” He said: “I often meet my son in my dream. This makes me happy and consoled, as it is a kind of pleasure never perceived in the daytime. So, I wish there would be no daytime in this world. If there would be always nights I could meet my son at any time, meeting him a little longer, never call me back from dream. I hate the globe which turns the daytime slower, and I hate the globe which turns the night faster. Could it be said that the globe is intending to make me in difficulty?” Ge Guirong, the mother of Du Guangxue, a worker and one of the June 4 deceased, from the Printing House of the People’s Medical Publishing House, said: “The date of June 3, 20 years ago, is a date I could never forget for my life. It was on this date that I lost my son. Over the past 20 years, I have never stopped missing him. The missing passion is growing stronger and stronger with the prolonging in time and growth of my age.” Gao Jie, the mother of Su Xing, the June 4 deceased and a staffer from China National Nonferrous Metals Import and Export Corporation, wrote not long ago: “It is the most unbearable and tolerable that the white-haired people see off the black-haired people! I have been falling in mourning with tears all over my face all day long, with no appetite for food and water and my physical situation has been getting deteriorated. I have experienced this purgatory-like 20 years, with the pains of losing my daughter.” Shao Qiufeng, aged nearly 90, the mother of Luo Wei, the June 4 deceased and an assistant engineer from Beijing Semiconductor Materials Factory, wrote *An Eternal Pain for a Mother – in Memory of My Son, Luo Wei*. This article is moving and touching to tears. The mother tells her grievances in tears: “His

departure leaves us endless sadnesses, sorrows and heart-broken griefs. It is for 20 years now! And Luo Wei's silhouette is always with me." Zhou Xiaojiao, the elder sister of Zhou Deping, the June 4 deceased and a postgraduate from Tsinghua University, wrote on November 30, 2008: "Whenever my parents discern other family's children back home from summer or winter vocation, they all miss him wildly and they prefer to die at that moment." Zhou Xiaojiao said: on July 12 of the lunar year of 2007, her father suffered a sudden serious disease which made him unable to speak anymore. With tears and gesture, he firmly grasped the hands of his folks and villagers. He struggled in the sickbed for 28 days and left this world with his eyes opened.

ii. The hard struggling and opposing for justice during the past 20 years

The group of the families of the June 4 deceased and the disabled is a group linked by the common profound sufferings and miserable fates. Some of them, standing up slowly from pains and griefs, engaged themselves, step by step, in the actions from the initial hands-off liaison to the search of their lost folks and humanitarian assistance, and then engaged themselves, one after another, in the activities from breaking through silence, refusing lying and telling the truth, to an agreement of basic consensus and the formation of fundamental demands, and finally engaged themselves successively on the hard protesting road for getting back fairness for the deceased and seeking justice for the living.

In August 1989, when martial law was still enforced in Beijing and the large scaled arrests and identifications by the authorities were still in their full swing, Ding Zilin phoned Wang Nan's parents, thus they got contact. One day in early September, Wang Nan's parents, Wang Fandi and Zhang Xianling went into a room numbered 43 in Building No. 1 at Jingyuan of Renmin University of China, to call on Jiang Jielian's parents, Ding Ziling and Jiang Peikun. This was the first time for the families of the June 4 deceased to get acquainted each other, to get mutually comforted and encouraged.

One day after June 4, 1990, Zhang Xianling gave Ding Ziling a piece of paper, which was found by Zhang on Wang Nan's funerary urns at Wanan Cemetery. It wrote on this paper: "We are with the same fates. I lost my husband during the June 4, and

now I live with my son interdependently. I am confused at lots and lots. If you agree, please get contact with me.” And as the widow also left her name and address on the paper, Ding Ziling was able to write her a letter very soon. Several days later, Ding Ziling received a reply. Later on, You Weijie, the wife of Yang Minghu, the June 4 deceased, went to Renming University of China and met Ding Ziling and Jiang Peikun.

Before Tomb-sweeping Day in 1991, Ding Ziling and Zhang Xianling accepted an interview by a reporter named Zhang Jiefeng from *Daily News* based in Hong Kong. This was the first time for the mothers of the June 4 deceased to tell the truth of the June 4 Massacre and their sons’ cases being killed to the public by an overseas media.

On May 15, 1991, after careful consideration, Ding Ziling accepted, at her home, a video interview by a television reporter named Zhao Aisu from American Broadcasting Corporation. On June 3, Ding Ziling accepted an interview by An Lei, a resident correspondent from a British media *the Independent on Sunday*. On June 4, *Daily News* published the articles such as *An Appeal to All Who Are with Conscience* written by Ding Ziling. On June 5, a monthly publication *Contemporary* in Hong Kong published 3 articles and the related photos provided by Ding and Jiang.

Ding Ziling’s “telling the truth” smashed the unwritten rules in the post-totalitarian society. The authorities was about to get down to punish her. On January 20, 1992, the Academic Degree Evaluation Committee of Renmin University of China decided: temporally ceasing Ding Ziling’s qualification for master instructor. On May 26, 1992, the Party Branch, to which Ding’s working unit belonged, convened a general assembly, deciding to give Ding “the disciplinary punishment of removal from party”. Thereafter, Ding Ziling set it as her main social activities to search and assist the families of the June 4 deceased and disabled.

In June, 1993, United Nations World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna. The Non-Governmental Organizations’ Forum invited Ding Ziling to attend this conference. However, the invitation letter and air tickets were burked by the Chinese authority. On June 17, Ding Ziling provided the conference her written statement, promulgating the first name list of 16 victims in total. And then, Zhou Shuzhuang, the

mother of Duan Changlong, the June 4 deceased, accepted an interview by Voice of America. On June 20, Sun Cheng, a VOA journalist, held a discussion on human rights with Jiang Peikun, and had Jiang' s viewpoints broadcasted the next day. On July 15, the head of the Department of Philosophy visited Jiang Peikung on the issue of his accepting an oversea media' s interview. And this head read out a punishment decision on site:

- i. Removal of his director duties in the Aesthetics Institute;
- ii. Temporary suspension of his qualification in recruiting graduate students, advanced students and visiting scholars.

On June 1, 1994, Hong Kong 90' s Magazine Press published an English pamphlet *The Search Record and Name List for the June 4 Victims*, in which a name list of 96 "the June 4 deceased" and 49 "the June 4 disabled" is promulgated. In August, a Japanese media *Spring and Autumn Literary Publishing House* published *The Search Record for Tiananmen Victims* in Japanese version. In October, Hong Kong 90' s Magazine Press published Ding Ziling' s book *Ding Ziling--- the Name List of the June 4 Victims*.

On May 26, 1995, 27 family members of the June 4 deceased jointly sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, raising 3 requests:

- i. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is expected to constitute a special commission of inquiry on the June 4 event to carry on independent and impartial investigation on the whole event, and to make the truth of the event publicly known;
- ii. It is expected to release the findings, including the names and numbers of the decedents during the June 4 event;
- iii. In order to be responsible for the history and the decedents, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is expected to instruct the relevant governmental departments to give, according to legal procedure, an account for each case to the relevant family of the dead.

The names of the 27 family members of the June 4 deceased are as follows:

No.	Name
1	Ding Ziling
2	Zhang Xianling
3	Li Xuewen,
4	Zhou Shuzhuang
5	Xu Jue
6	Liu Meihua
7	Huang Jinping
8	Ma Xueqin
9	Liu Xiuchen
10	Zhang Shusen
11	Zhang Yanqiu
12	Tian Shuling
13	Jia Fuquan
14	Zhou Yan

No.	Name
15	Zhou Shuzhen
16	Yuan Shumin
17	Zhu Yuxian
18	Shen Guifang
19	Du Dongxu
20	Feng Youxiang
21	Meng Shuzhen
22	Guo Liying
23	Lu Masheng
24	You Weijie
25	Han Shuxiang
26	Yin Min
27	Meng Shuying

From August 18 to September 30, the authorities secretly detained Ding Ziling and Jiang Peikun in a guest house at the western suburb in Wuxi in the name of the so-called “residential surveillance”, aiming to prevent Ding Ziling’s return to Beijing to get contact with the foreign representatives attending the World Conference on Women, and purposing to figure out the details of Ding Ziling’s acceptance of foreign donations, in order to cut off this source of humanitarian relief. At this period, Remin University of China decided, on punishment purposes, Ding Ziling’s retirement, 4 years ahead of her regular age. On March 5, 1996, Remin University of China decided Jiang Peikun’s retirement 4 years ahead of the regular time.

On February 2, 1998, 56 family members of the June 4 deceased jointly sent a letter to the 9th Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress, demanding to discontinue Li Peng's qualification as a people's representative. This open letter stated: "On June 4, 1989, the government carried out a bloody suppression on students and civilians who were under peaceful demonstration. This bloody suppression is totally against the people's will and also is a sort of crime to the people. So, those, who have to bear the main responsibility for this bloody event of the June 4, 1989, are inadvisable to be elected as the people's representative in the new session of the Congress, and are definitely improper to take the key duties in the newly formed state governmental organs. We deem Li Peng, the current Premier, is unshirkable for the main responsibilities of the June 4 event. Thus, we hereby urge the 9th Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to revoke his credentials."

On September 28, 1998, *The Declaration on Civil Freedom and Rights and The Declaration on Social Justice and Civil Rights* drafted out by Jiang Peikun were published in various languages, such as in Chinese, English and French etc. When interviewed by a journalist from *New York Times* on the similarities and differences between *The Declaration on Civil Freedom and Rights* and the *Czechic Charter 77*, Di Ziling said: during the drafting, we made a careful study on the experiences of *Czechic Charter 77*. It could state that the starting points are basically the same, all are for achieving and safeguarding the civil rights, and are a sort of expression of freedom. What the differences are what we declared is with the nature of enlightenment, as China is lack of a tradition of freedom and democracy.

On October 8, 1998, Beijing National Security Bureau froze 11,620 Marks for the June 4 humanitarian denotation. 51 family members of the June 4 victims issued a letter for protest to the authorities. This protest letter expresses: "For several years, though the humanitarian relief coming around the world has been interfered and obstructed by the authorities in any forms, however, the flagrant incidents of hostage-money have never happened. The flagrant incidents of hostage-money are enforced according to a written order from the security agencies and just on the time after the Chinese government's signing the relevant Convention on Human Rights. This kind of evil endeavor of saying one thing and doing another is not only disgusting, but also a sort of action of bringing

disgrace upon the government.” The 8 representatives for the family members of the June 4, Zhang Xianling, Li Xuewen, Su Bingxian and Zhou Shuzhuang etc. ruled out all kinds of obstacles and went to the Ministry of State Security to present the protest letter to Xu Yongyue, the Minister at that time.

At 7 o’ clock in the evening of the third day of Chinese New Year, namely on February 18, 1999, 23 family members of the June 4 victims collectively held a memorial ceremony for the June 4 victims at the home of Ding Ziling for the first time. CNN reporter took an on-site shooting for the entire ceremony.

On the same day, a dialogue mission composed of 20 family members of the June 4 victims and the disabled was formed. In April, *Witnesses Said* column of Radio Free Asia produced *The June 4 Compact Disc*. The recorded interviews of 8 family members of the June 4 victims are contained in it. These members are:

No.	Name
1	Zhang Xianling, Wang Nan’s mother
2	Su Bingxian, Zhao Long’s mother
3	Yin Min, Ye Weihang’s mother
4	Wu Dingfu and Song Xiuling, Wu Guofeng’s parents
5	Sun Chengkang and Yu Qing, Sun Hui’s parents
6	Zhang Liming, Zhang Xianghong’s elder brother
7	Huang Jinping, Yang Yansheng’s widow
8	Zhang Yanqiu, Wang Zhiying’s widow

In mid-May 1999, 108 family members of the June 4 victims jointly charged Li Peng, one of the main culprits, the current Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. On May 17, Zhang Xianling and Su Bingxian, commissioned by the libelants, went to the Supreme People's Procuratorate, located at North Heyan Street, to deliver an indictment, appealing the Supreme People's Procuratorate to place a case on file for investigation and prosecution on the severe bleeding events of massacring the peaceful demonstrators and civilians in June, 1989, and appealing to seek legal actions against the former Premier, Li Peng, who involved in the

highest decision-making meeting to start this massacre and bore the primary responsibility for this massacre. In order to support the above mentioned accusation, these 27 family members of the deceased and wounded provided written testimonies and more than 60 photos of the victims during their lifetime and when killed.

In December, 1999, Human Rights in China based in New York expected to launch “Mother Campaign” in order to support the families of the June 4 victims. After discussion with Ding Ziling, it was decided that the expression of Tiananmen Mother, contracted from “the Mother’ s of the victims during 1989 Tiananmen pro-democracy movement” , would be applied to indicate the above mentioned mother’ s campaign.

On November 14, 2000, the second congress of the world's democratic movement, held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, awarded Democratic Courage Prize to China's Tiananmen Mothers’ Campaign. This was the first time that the group of the families of the June 4 deceased and the disabled, in the name of Tiananmen Mother, received an award from international community.

On May 27, 2001, the group of the families of the June 4 deceased and disabled published, for the first time and in the name of Tiananmen Mother, *Dialogues between Tiananmen Mothers*. They said: “In the past 12 years, we had been groaning in the hell-like darkness; we had been struggling in the almost-exhausted tear sea; we also had been overwhelmed by fear and despair, and we also had been swallowed up with rumors and apartness. But now, we finally stand up at the places where our sons and daughters fell down.” 112 family members of the June 4 deceased and disabled had their names signed on this declaration, affirming their own ideas and demands.

In August, 2002, Asian Anti-Missing Union officially accepted the group of Tiananmen Mother as its member.

On March 3, 2003, 115 family members of the June 4 deceased and the disabled sent a letter to the National People's Congress and the National Political Consultative Conference, appealing the representatives to pay attention to the fates of the June 4 missing persons.

On March 28, 2004, the authorities detained Ding Ziling, Zhang Xianling and Huang Jinping separately in Beijing and Wuxi, creating the so-called “T-shirt

incident” . Zhang Xianling and Huang Jinping were under “criminal internment” . Ding Ziling was under “residential surveillance” . The authorities purposed in disrupting and discrediting the group of Tiananmen Mother, preventing their collective memorial ceremony to be held on the date of Qingming Festival, a date for memorizing the dead in a family. Under the strong protests and condemnation from the domestic and oversea medium, on March 31 and April 2, the authorities released Huang Jinping, Zhang Xianling and Ding Ziling one after another. In the afternoon of May 16, 2004, there were about 40 Tiananmen Mother members gathered in Zhang Xianling’ home, holding a grand memorial ceremony. A slogan, prepared by Tiananmen Mother in remembrance of the 15th anniversary of the June 4 event, was hung up in the memorial hall. The slogan read: “tell truth, refuse to forget, seek justice, and arouse conscience” . These expressions were their mission according to which they were going to strive in the future, and these expressions were also their appeals for the people from all walks of life both at home and abroad.

On May 30, 2004, Tiananmen Mother published *Message to Compatriots at Home and Abroad*, both in Chinese and English version, appealing to their compatriots: “Jointly to promote the changes for this epoch and new birth of this nation, wouldn’ t be bystanders who blame god and man, never be defenders of the old regime. ”

On January 17, 2005, Tiananmen Mother issued an article titled *Painfully Mourning Mr. Zhao Ziyang*. This article read: “Over the past 15 years, the fates of us, the Tiananmen Mothers, who stood up from a pool of blood, have been connected with that of Mr. Zhao Ziyang. The sufferings we bear are the sufferings he bears while the pains he experiences are the pains we suffer.” “It is the only way for us, the living, to continue on the road to strive for search of justice, to complete his unfinished cause that his soul resting in heaven could feel relaxed.”

In May, 2005, *The Search of the June 4 Victims* was published by *Opening Magazine Office* in Hong Kong. Diang Ziling wrote in the preface: there is another primary expectation that I decide to have this book published, that is: during the long period of 15 years passed, a group called Tiananmen Mother came forth on this ground which plagued with bad lucks and troubles. It is them who have changed the image of

mothers in the people's eyes, also have changed the symbolic meaning of this word of Tiananmen in the hearts of people. Our sincere expectation in publishing this book is to let the outside world know how they stood up from blood and tears, and how they stepped forward on the almost endless road with extremely difficult steps and heavy chains.

On May 30, 2006, in memory of the 17th anniversary of the June 4 event, Tiananmen Mother issued an article titled *Our Beliefs and Ideas*. This article made a historical recall of the forming process of this group of Tiananmen Mother, also expressed the fundamental consensus reached over 10-odd years during the hard struggle of this group, reaffirmed the four basic principles and ideas with which this group had been persisting. This article pointed out at last: as the innocent harmed during that massacre 17 years ago, the tribulation we suffered had lasted for 17 years, however, we still had a sort of honesty and sincerity, expecting to have everything on the board. We also wished that the government would be also open and aboveboard, would be able to have everything on the desk, and would not hide here and there, would never tamper with the meter under the board, would no longer exercise the game of differentiation and split and disintegration ever used. Even if there are only 8 or 10 of us left, we would never bear the arrangement that this issue is to be settled unilaterally.

On February 24, 2007, Tiananmen Mother sent an open letter to the representatives attending the National People's Congress and the National Political Consultative Conference, expecting them to urge the Chinese government to rid the forbidden area of the June 4 topic, disclosing the real situation of the June 4 event. Tiananmen Mother appealed in this letter: All victims and witness for this massacre were expected to tell the truth; all decision-makers, insiders and executors were expected to disclose the real situation. As the first step of unfurling the real facts, Tiananmen Mother requested the authorities to stop the examination and prohibition on the books of *The Talk during Zhao Ziyang's House Confinement* written by Zong Fengming and *The Search for the June 4 Victims* by Ding Ziling, and appealed the authorities for allowing Li Peng, the involved of the June 4 event, to get his book *The Critical Moment* published (also called *The June 4 Diaries*.)

In May, 2008, Tiananmen Mother website was under operation. In the foreword to

this site, Tiananmen Mother said: “Early this year, the fellow sufferers were all extremely excited when they decided to set up this website. Nowadays, in the mainland China, This group, the mothers, fathers, wives and husbands who lost their nearest and dearest during the June 4 Massacre, even obtains a place where they are able to open their hearts, and are able to leave their footprints, and from where the outside world is able to hear their appeals. This is no doubt a historical originality and also a late-arrived luck.”

“Our sons and daughters have left us for 19 years, but we still alive, though very hard. As long as we still breathe, we would never stop our resistance for the justice of the dead and for the rights of the living. The operation of Tiananmen Mothers’ website is the continuity of this kind of resistance.”

In December, 2008, Tiananmen Mother Ding Ziling, Jiang Peikun, Zhang Xianling, Xu Jue had their names signed augustly on *Charter 08*.

In March, 2009, in memory of the 20th anniversary of the June 4 event, Tiananmen Mother’s website issued a special named *The Course of Speculation of the Family of the June 4 Victims during the past 20 Years*. Till now 15 articles written by the family members of the June 4 victims have been issued. These articles, one by one, “have soaked with tears and blood. These articles were finished by dipping in blood which streamed from hearts. Anyone, no matter who he is, only if his normal human feelings still exist, would sigh endlessly. However, the facts expressed in these articles are the cruel reality China is facing now. They are also the history cast with blood in the past. No one could intend to avoid them.”

“Today, to unveil this historical wound, to let the people face these scars, is for the purpose that the descendants of the Chinese nation would no longer suffer the destined calamity like that happened in the June 4. It is also for the purpose that the individuals, as parents and wives, would not endure the pains which would never be born in their lives.”

“Some time or other, we, the Chinese, would change the indifference of human being’ s lives and values which still left in our minds, and we, the Chinese, would also enjoy the awe and respect to lives. Only at this time, the heroic deeds would smile in the heaven.”

iii. The current status for the group of Tiananmen Mother

Over the past 20 years, the group of the June 4 deceased and disabled represented by Tiananmen Mother has finally stepped forward, from sufferings and pains while mutually comforting and supporting. Over the past 20 years, they, step by step, become awakening and standing up from fatuity, numbness and the blame on others. Over the past 20 years, they have proceeded, with unswerving determination, on the road covered with thorns and traps, while enduring all disgrace and insults and experiencing all kinds of hardships. Now, the Tiananmen Mother is a body that possesses its own dignity and demands. It is a body that witnesses and searches, simultaneously with history, this massacre and justice; it is a body that has abandoned the hostility and animosity for which revenge will be sought; it is a body that has given up extreme and narrow which claim the replacement of violence with violence.

Now the 5 demands on which Tiananmen Mother insisted are:

- i. the June 4 Massacre is the atrocities against humanity, could never be the so-called “the suppression of counter-revolutionary rebellion” . So, the quality of the June 4 event, defined under the auspices of Deng Xiaoping at that very year, has to be overthrown completely, and the re-evaluation has to be given;
- ii. The evidence, so far collected, has showed that the students, civilians and other individuals being killed, wounded and missed during that massacre, are all innocent victims. Their reputation has to be safeguarded by law effectively. The family members of the deceased, missed and disabled are entitled to prosecute those who are responsible for the event, on the entire bloody tragedy as well as on specific cases. The authorities have to make a public apology, on that bloody event, to the victims and their family members, and provide the victims the relevant compensation;

- iii. In order to eradicate the June 4-like- massacre to repeat on the Chinese ground, it is necessary to bring reconciliation to the enmity by open, fair and reasonable solution of the June 4 issue, and reach reconciliation between the ruling and opposition bodies, even among the whole nation;
- iv. In order to have a fundamental change on indifference of human being' s lives and values which still left in countrymen' s minds, it is necessary to, during the open, fair and reasonable solution of the June 4 issue, re-evalute the national traditional culture, while absorbing modern civilized principles and uiversally recognized values which are in line with world trend.
- v. A regime, maintained by lies and deception, should be cursed. However, to have this condition changed, it requires a sort of courage and rationality, it requires more and more people stepping out, it requires to have the courage to “tell truth, refuse to forget, seek justice, and arouse conscience” .It is imperatively expected that the countymen take the solution of the June 4 issue as an opportunity for enjoyment of living in real.

Now, the group of Tiananmen Mother is still striving for their fundamental rights. These fundamental rights are:

- i. To mourn their nearest and dearest who died publicly with no interference;
- ii. Personal liberty has to be free from illegal restrictions;
- iii. Communication liberty has to be free from violation, illegal monitoring and wiretapping;
- iv. Oversea humanitarian donation has to be free from interception and seizure, the one being frozen has to be returned

as it is;

- v. the June 4 disabled has to be free from political discrimination, as to employment, public participation and social treatment.

IV. The June 4 prisoners of conscience

The large-scale arrests after the June 4 Massacre as well as the “Judicial Trial” and “Reeducation through Labor Punishment” launched thereafter have created large number of the June 4 victims: thousands and thousands of the June 4 prisoners of conscience, who were sentenced to death or jail and sent to Reeducation-Through-Labour Institutions for reeducation through labor.

- i. Great creation of and suppression on the June 4 prisoners of conscience by the governmental authority

On June 15, 1989, at its first trial verdict, Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced a death penalty with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation to Xu Guoming, Bian Hanwu and Yan Xuerong “who set fire on a train and wantonly destructed vehicles and undermined transportation equipment in the serious roit at Guangxin Road railway crossing, Shanghai-Nanjin Railway, on June 6”. This is the first group of the June 4 prisoners of conscience created by the authorities after the June 4 Massacre.

On June 17, at its first trial verdict, Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court, sentenced Ling Zhaorong, Zhang Wenkui, Chen Jian, Zhu Jianjun, Wang Hanwu, Luo Hongjun, Ban Huijie, Wang Lianxi to death with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation. The crime was “engaging in activities of beating, smashing, looting and setting fire during the counter-revolutionary rebellion”. The 8 accused appealed to the Beijing Higher People's Court, except Wang Lianxi, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, the appeal of the rest was dismissed, and their original verdict was upheld. This is the second group of the June 4 prisoners of conscience after the June 4 Massacre.

On June 20, The Supreme People's Court issued a notice, “demanding the people’ s court at every level trial timely couter-revolutionaries and severe criminals who engaged in counter-revolutionary rebellion and created social unrest, according to law.” It was clearly that the people’ s court at every level was requested to quicken its trial, to creat and punish the June 4 prisoners of conscience .

On June 22, the participants in the April 22 Incident in Hunan Province were condemned. Among them, Li Weihong, a worker from Hunan Provincial Fire-Fighting Equipment General Factory, was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve, the rest were sentenced to limited imprisonments from 1 year to 15 years seperatively.

Till June 30, 103 “trouble makers engaged in beating, smashing and looting” in Liaoning Province had been decided to be sent to the reeducation-through-labor institutions for reeducation.

During the nationwide large-scale arrests, the numbers arrested in Beijing amounted to the most. And the numbers of the ones being sentenced and sent for reeducation throuth labor also amounted to the most. In Beijing, there were 10 the June 4 prisoners of conscience being sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve. They are:

No.	Name
1	Dong Shengkun
2	Zhang Maosheng
3	Sun Hong
4	Xi Haoliang
5	Zhu Gengsheng

No.	Name
6	Li Yujun
7	Zhu Wenyi
8	Miao Deshun
9	Jiang yaqun
10	Wang Jiexiang

There were 22 the June 4 prisoners of conscience being sentenced to life imprisonment. They are:

No.	Name
1	Yu Zhijian
2	Wang Lianxi

No.	Name
12	Chang Jingqiang
13	Chang Yongjie

3	Yang Pu
4	Sun Chuanheng
5	Zhang Fukun
6	Gao Liang
7	Song Kai
8	Wang Yan
9	Gao Hongwei
10	Wu Chunqi
11	Zhao Suoran

14	Zhang Guodong
15	Zhang Baoqun
16	Zhang Qun
17	Zhang Yansheng
18	Wang Lianhui
19	Sun Yancai
20	Shi Xuezhi
21	Li Zhixin
22	Feng Lisheng

There were 26 the June 4 prisoners of conscience being sentenced to limited imprisonment of over 16 years. They are:

No.	Name
1	Yu Dongyue
2	Lu Decheng
3	Li Hongqi
4	Zhang Baosheng
5	Liu Jianwen
6	Du Jianwen
7	Zhao Qing
8	Li Yanhua
9	Su Gang
10	Peng Xingguo
11	Li Changzhan
12	Gong Chuanchang
13	Chen Yang

No.	Name
14	Liu Xu
15	Liu Zhenting
16	Liu Changqing
17	Deng Wanbao
18	Ma Lianxi
19	Yang Yufu
20	Jiang Sheng
21	Li Fuquan
22	Zhao Yushui
23	Lu Jinsheng
24	Gao Zhenhe
25	Hao Fuchun
26	Wang Changhong

According to incomplete statistics, till the spring of 1994, there were still 314 the June 4 prisoners of conscience being jailed, and 298 the June 4 prisoners of conscience being released from prison in Beijing(for details, please refer to Appendix III).

In Hunan Province, Hu Min, a worker from Yueyang Axletree Plant, was sentenced

to life imprisonment. Guo Yunqiao, a worker from Yueyang 3517 Plant, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Li Wangyang, a Shaoyanese, and Zhang Jinsheng, Changshaer were sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Liu Jianan a Yiyanese was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and Zhang Shanguan a Xupuer was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment (for details, please refer to Appendix IV).

In Shaanxi Province, Li Guiren, the former Deputy Editor-in-Chief in Shaanxi Huayue Literature and Art Publishing House, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Ma Hongliang, a student from Xi'an Institute of Metallurgical Construction, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. Lian Dangmin, a student from Northwest University, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. Xue Yan, a student from the Philosophy Department in Northwest University, and Tian Feng, a student from Northwest Political Science and Law Institute, were sentenced to 2 years imprisonment (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

In Zhejiang Province, Ma Deliang was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Zhang Weiping, 9 years imprisonment. Mao Guoliang, 7 years imprisonment. Yang Zhongxin, a young worker from Xuanju Hydraulic Components Factory, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Zhao Wanmin, Shi Mingjun, Yang Zemin and Chen Gang were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Chen Longde was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. Wang Donghai and Wu Gaoxing, 2 years (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

In Guizhou Province, Chen Yong was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Feng Gang, an announcer from Guizhou TV Station, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Chen Xi, 3 years, Du Heping and Wang Shunlin were sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. Zhang Xinpei 2 years (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

In Shandong Province, Chen Lantao, a postgraduate from Ocean University of Qingdao, and 21-year-old Zhang Jie, who had applied for an examination from Beijing Film Academy, both were sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Chen Yanzhong was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment. Zhang Xiaoxu, an assistant engineer from Qingdao Post Office, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Sun Weibang, Zhang Shibing, Zhang Benxian and Li Haiyun were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Hao Jinguang, 11 years imprisonment, Li Nan, Wang Yanhui, Dou Jiangang, Meng Qingqin, Wang Jian and Niu Shengchang were sentenced to 10 year (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

In Sichuan Province, Jiang Jian, a Chengduer, and Ran Ming, also a Chengduer, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Lei Fengyun, a Guanganese, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Pu Yong, a Nanjianger, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Hou Duoshu, a teacher from Daxian Teachers' College was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Xu Wanping, a Chongqingese, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Qin Lishang, a student from the Department of Physics in Southwest Normal University, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. Liao Yiwu, a poet, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. She Wanbao, the vice president of the Guangyuan Branch, Agricultural Bank of China, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

In the 3 provinces at Northeast China, Tang Yuanjun, Leng Wanbao, Li Wei and Liang Liwei, the workers from Changchun First Automotive Works, were separately sentenced to 20 years, 8 years, 5 years and 5 years imprisonment. Wei Shouzhong, a Shenyangese, was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Xiao Bing, a worker from Dalian City, Chi Shouzhu, a worker from Jilin City were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Xu Baiquan, a peasant from Tieling, Liaoning Province, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Tian Xiaoming, a worker from Dandong City, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment (for details, please refer to Appendix V).

On December 8, 1989, Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court, at its first trial verdict, sentenced death penalty with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation to Meng Duo and Zhou Jiguo, who "were the murderers cruelly killing Li Guorui, the Republic Defender, during the Beijing counter-revolutionary rebellion".

The persons imprisoned in Qingcheng Penitentiary were sentenced, one by one, since January 1991. Zhen Xuguang, a student from Beijing Aviation Institute, Zhang Qianjin, a student from Beijing Languages Institute, Yao Junling, a student from Beijing Sports Institute, Dai Chiyi, a graduate from Beijing Economics Institute, were sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Kong Xianfeng, a student from Beijing Institute of Economics and Business, Ma Shaofang, an education student from Beijing Film Academy, Li Kezhou, a postgraduate from Renmin University of China, Wang Youcai, a postgraduate from Peking University, Zhang Ming, a student from Tsinghua University, were

sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. Zhai Weiming, a student from Beijing Economics Institute, was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment. Wu Xuecan, a reporter from People's Daily, Guo Haifeng, a postgraduate student from Peking University, Wang Dan, a student from Peking University, were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. Xu Qinxian, the former army commander of 38th Corps and Bao Zunxin, were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Liu Gang was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Wang Jiansheng, a worker from Beijing Leather Factory, and Ren Wanding were sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming were sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.

ii. The June 4 individuals with unchanged belief after being released from prison

Some of the June 4 prisoners of conscience after stepped out of the penitentiaries and reeducation-through-labour institutions, still stick to the valued ideas they have been looking for. Like the stood-up Tiananmen Mother, they boldly exercise their fundamental rights, with the concept of “tell truth, refuse to forget, seek justice, and arouse conscience” in mind. They have been difficultly striving and marching forward with unswerving determination during the processes of their ceaselessly striking against the ban on free expression, the restrictions on the media and the ban on political parties, of their protecting their own rights and defending other’ s rights, and of their suffering from suppressions by the authorities from time to time.

The followings are some of the June 4 individuals who are with these typical and representative characters:

Mao Guoliang

An Anjieer from Zhejiang Province, born in 1959, with college education, a former chemical teacher in An Jie No. 5 Middle School.

Before he was arrested in 1989, he was a graduate from Zhejiang Institute of Education. From June 2 till 12, Mao Guoliang wrote, successively, 7 poems:

Surging Billows, A Song in Memorial of the Soul, Children, Stand Up and others, and had them posted in Zhejiang Institute of Education and Hangzhou University. This expressed the moral conscience and sense of social justice a teacher should obtained. He also edited and copied the flyers in relation to the Beijing June 4 Massacre, distributing them among students and posting them at the public places, such as Wu Linmen, Yanan Road, Jiefang Road, the 6th Park and the Hangzhou Great Hall of the People etc.

On June 6, he posted his *A Statement of Secession from the Communist Party of China*, showing the awakening of his own. For these, he was arrested by Hangzhou Public Security Bureau on June 18. On the trial day, at the Hangzhou Great Hall of the People served as the trial courtroom, the judges, just before the crowded audience, questioned him, with a show of gravity and dignity: “Your name?” Mao Guoliang replied, inspiring awe by upholding justice: “My surname is patriotics, given name is crime, and thus, my name is Patriotic Crime.” The court sentenced him 5 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation as an excuse of his “severe crimes deserving severe punishment as per law”.

In jail, Mao Guoliang had always been the head of his fellow sufferers, who persisted in protest, no matter on facing either terrible high-handed policy or mollifying measures from the penitentiary authorities. During the 4 consecutive years from 1990 to 1993 when he was released from prison, the imprisoned Mao Guoliang insisted on the way of hunger strike for condolences to the June 4 deceased of his compatriots on each National Memorial Day of June 4 .

At the end of 1990, some officials from Zhejiang authorities had a talk with Mao Guoliang, promising to have his original sentence commuted if he admitted his guilt. This proposal was flatly refused by Mao Guoliang. In September, 1993, Mao Guoliang was released from prison after reductions of his sentence under the relatively lax policies from the Zhejiang authorities.

After release, together with some fellow sufferers, such as Wang Donghai, Wu Gaoxing and others, Mao Guoliang, unremittingly struggled for the reevaluation of the June 4 event and for the promotion of the Chinese democracy process

under the extremely difficult survivable environment.

Mao Guoliang' s employment for earning a living had been destroyed for 8 times by the Zhejiang authorities because he refused to keep silence and was unwilling to abandon his pursuance for democracy under the high-handed policy environment. He had been wandering about in a desperate plight and earnig a living from place to place. Now, Mao Guoliang' s wife and daughter are at Anjie County, his hometown, and he has been hired out for work as a teacher in Yunnan Province, far away from his hometown, unable to be back to the home he belongs and meet the daughter he loves since they have been torn asunder.

Chen Longde

A former worker from Zhejiang Aluminum Products Factory and the chief organizer and decision-maker for Zhejiang democracy movement in mid 1990s, residence in Room 502, No. 9, Xiao Youli, Xiaoying Lane, Hangzhou City, and born in 1958, used to go to the countryside as an educated-youth peasent, once served in army as a soldier for 3 years.

Though Chen Longde only receives junior high school education, however by self-study, he becomes very familiar with the Chinese modern and contemporary history, particularly familiar with the history of the revolution of 1911 in China and he is of strong modern political consciousness and democratic ideas. He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for writing and distributing flyers during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. During the service of his sentence in No. 4 Penitentiary, with his fellow sufferers, he persisted in striving in jail. He was the force at core for the activities in hunger strike and in memory of the June 4 vitims.

After he was discharged from prison, he actively liaised with the friends in other areas, such as Liu Nianchun, Zhang Lin and others, mobilizing his friends

within his provincial area to participate in the activities for protecting labors' rights. Thereafter, he, together with Wang Donghai, Wang Youcai, Fu Guoyong and others, organized his friends within his provincial area for get-together, issuing joint letters many times, requiring CPC authorities to change the quality of the June 4 event, and to put a practice of political reform. Thus, he became then the chief organizer and decision-maker for Zhejiang democracy movement. Because of these, he had been taken into custody repeatedly, but he was always indomitable.

In 1996, the authorities strengthened its crack down on dissidents. Under the circumstances that the people's voices were stifled and the one clearly understood that he would be put into prison if he dared to launch any objective activities, Chen Longde, together with Wang Donghai, resolutely issued an open letter, which was written by 7 dissidents, including Wu Gaoxing, Mao Guoliang, Ye Wenxiang, Fu Quan, Zhao Wanmin, to the NPC Standing Committee, before the 7th anniversary of the June 4 event, putting forward five proposals of releasing, unconditionally, all imprisoned political and religious offenders, such as Wei Jinsheng, Chen Ziming, Wang Dan, Liu Nianchun, Hu Shigeng, Xu Yonghai and others, of re-evaluating the June 4 event and 1989 pro-democracy movement, of convening of the Round Table, widely carrying out a dialogue with the community, and of proceeding, systematically, the progressive political reform step by step. Because of these activities, he was sent to a reeducation-through-labor institution for 3 years re-education through labor. During his stay at this institution, Chen Longde could no longer stand the brutal beating by Tang Jinbao, an institution guard, and others, he jumped out of the window in the 3rd floor for suicide, and had his right femur broken. From then on, he became disabled permanently, only depending on two crutches to walk. Chen Longde is 51 years old so far, but he still remains single, surviving on the retirement pension of his over 80-year-old parents. After his release from prison in 1999, Mr. Xu Liangying offered him money via others for several times, however, he was strong and self-esteemed, unwilling to accept the assistances from friends, and refused to call for help. During 2005, Zhang Lin, Yang

Tianshui and Deng Huanwu went to visit him one after another, but when offering money, they were declined. In February, 2008, the overseas individuals, like Huang Heqing, Shengxue and others decided to offer Chen Longde a regular humanitarian assistance; however, they were politely declined as the same.

Wang Donghai

A symbolic and leading figure in Zhejiang democratic movement during the mid 1990s, a member of Democratic Party of China, a Hangzhouer, and born in 1946 with senior high school education, former manager from Hangzhou municipal Wenlan Emporium.

Wang Donghai took part in democratic activities in Zhejiang earlier during the time of 1979 Democratic Wall in Xidan, Beijing, editing a civil magazine named *Zhejiang Tide*. Wang Donghai aggressively participated in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. After the June 4 Massacre, he made streamers reading as “Fire at me!” “If we should die, we would die bravely!” , and held lectures and demonstrations. Thus, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

In Zhejiang No. 4 Penitentiary, he actively took part in the activities of the hunger strike, rescue of fellow-sufferer and the memory of the spirit of a martyr during 1989 pro-democracy movement. After released from prisonment, with Chen Longde and others, he initiated and organized dissentient activities, heading in the list of signers of various open letters and appeals, thus he had been held in custody for many times. He became the most famous dissident in Zhejiang democratic movement in mid 1990s. In 1995, he was awarded the Human Rights Award held by Fang Guanqing Endowment. In 1996, he was sent to a reeducation-through-labor institution for 3 years re-education through labor (serving decision outside the labor insitution under surveillance) because he

jointly initiated, together with Wang Youcai and others, the activity of sending a 7 person' s open letter to the NPC Standing Committee. In July, 1998, he, once again with Wang Youcai, initiated the activity of organizing Democratic Party of China.

Wu Gaoxing

A Linhaier from Zhejiang Province, born in 1947, university education background, former lecturer from Taizhou Supply and Marketing School, the head of the political teaching and research section.

After the June 4 massacre, with his local friends, he launched demonstrations by students and workers for many times, but failed. On June 7, he and one of his school' s language teachers put up posters at school, held demonstration, delivering impassioned addresses, giving an accusing account of the June 4 crime and shepherding all the teachers and students from his school to go on street for demonstration and sit still with a peaceful protection. Thus, the shameful silence in Taizhou City was finally broken. Thereafter, the Taizhou authority sentenced him 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement” .

At jail, he firmly stood with his other fellow sufferers, carrying out the activities in memory of the June 4 victims, and of the hunger strike for protecting persecution and striving for human rights. After got released from prison, he aggressively participated in the Zhejiang democratic movement in the mid of 1990s, recommending his fellow sufferers of Wang Donghai, Chen Longde, Mao Guoliang and others to Mr. Xu Liangying, a senior dissident. He also went to Hangzhou to meet Liu Nianchun and Zhang Lin, and made a courtesy call on Mr. Lin Mu, another senior dissident. He supported and participated in the activities for various signig, initiated by Chen Longde, Wang Donghai, Fu Guoyong and others. For these, he was put in custody and his house was

searched and his property was confiscated. One of the durations in custody lasted for one month. Over the past 20 years being persecuted, his experiences have been full of frustrations while bringing up his children under very harsh time. He used to ride a rickshaw to earn a living and used to be a teacher in a private secondary school, and ever used to work on papers for others who were incapable to write a paper, all these were his survival ways and means. Recently, he engages in writing for a free trade, determining to make a thorough study on the democracy process in contemporary China.

He has issued, on the periodicals of *Man and Human Rights* and others, many disquisitions, such as *On the Strategies of Rescuing the Political Prisoners and the Prisoners of Conscience*, *On the Internal Logical Mechanism from Low Tide to High Tide in Chinese Democracy Movement* and *The Sense of Utility Theory and the Democracy Process in Contemporary China*. Now he is over the age of retirement, while only he earns his bread on the slender payment for a writer's work, he suffers the persecution from the authorities. However, in order to study the Chinese democracy process, he would not change his original intention, and never stop reading and writing.

Ye Wenxiang

A Lanxier from Zhejiang Povince, born in 1963, college education background, a former accountant from Lanxi Agricultural Bank of China

After the June 4 massacre, Ye Wenxiang and his fellows read out a protest against Beijing' s massacre to Voice of America via international long-distance calls. Thereafter, he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . In jail, Ye Wenxiang insisted the human dignity that the June 4 prisoners of conscience should obtain. Thus, he was severely beaten and insulted by the prison guards. After got released from prison, he actively

participated in various signing campaigns launched by Chen Longde, Wang Donghai and others, so, he became an individual the authorities had to stickly supervise. Now he is hired out for work as an accountant in a coal mine in Guizhou Province.

Zhao Wanming

A Linhaier from Zhejiang Province, born in 1967, graduated from Ningbo Textile School, a former technician from Jiaojiang Dyeing factory

After the June 4 Massacre, he just could not contain the indignation at heart and put up a Big-Character Poster on streets, protesting the Beijing Massacre. Because of this, he was severely sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. In jail, he was not afraid of threats, and remained unmoved at carrot. With other fellow sufferers he persisted in striving. These behaviors displayed the upright character the June 4 prisoners of conscience should obtain. After release from prison, he had been put under detention for many times because of his active participation in all kinds of gatherings and dissenting activities. He is now hired for a wrok in Hangzhou.

Huang Zhidao

A Changshanese from Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province, born in 1965, a graduating student from English Department in Zhejiang Normal University, and an admitted student as a postgraduate for European and American Literature in Shandong University

After the June 4 Massacre, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment by

Zhejiang authorities because his initiation of protesting activities. He was highly appreciated by the prison authorities due to his outstanding translating and literary talents, and however, he did not abandon his conscience. At the most cardinal questions of right and wrong when Ye Wenxiang, his fellow sufferer, was beaten by a prison guard, he firmly stood with his fellow sufferers, protesting in hunger strike. After got released from prison, he declined his Alma Mater' s offer of a job, lonely went down south to Shenzhen. By his hard endeavor, he founded Shenzhen Daxinya Translation Co. Ltd, working as General Manager now.

Li Guiren

A former Deputy Editor-in-Chief in Shaanxi Huayue Literature and Art Publishing House in 1989

He was discharged from public employment and was severely sentenced to 8 years imprisonment under the crime of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusoin" by Xi'an Municipal Intermediate People's Court because he organized to hang huge posters and demonstrations and strikes for protesting, and sent, by telegraph, 3 letters to Zhao Ziyang, the General Secretary of CPC, appealing his meeting with the students on hunger strike, and demanding deposal of Li Peng, Yang Shangkun and others. In 1994, he was bailed out for medical treatment. After that, he earned a living on proofreading. Later, he was unable to go on his proofreading due to exacerbation of coronary heart disease and cerebral infarction, only lived on his wife's retirement pension. However, he has never changed his conviction and will.

Fu Sheng

A kader from Xi' an Navigation Technology Institute

He aggressively participated in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. After the June 4 Massacre, he was decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation. After got rid of this reeducation, he still continued in democracy movement, thus he had been a subject to the authorities' persecution, and often tracked by police. His phone could not get through very often, and he was summoned or called for "a talk" by police for many times. His house was once been searched by police and he was once been kidnapped. His job at his unit has been changed and his 2 grade of salary has not been raised.

Chen Xi

Bore in February, 1954, a political- issue -related cadre in Guiyang Municipal Jinzhu University before imprisoned in 1989

He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation under the crime "counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion" because of his organizing of Guiyang Salon Sodality and Guizhou Patriotic and Democratic United Union during the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

In May, 1995, he was arrested because of his organizing China Democratic Party, Guizhou Branch, and his proposals of "daring to be the first, Guozhou democracy movement going in front nationwide and demanding for rehabilitating the June 4 event in 1989" . In March, 1996, he was severely sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with 5 years political rights deprivation under the crime of "organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary group" by Guiyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court. During the service of his sentence in jail, he was beaten heavily to death for many times, by other

criminal offenders suborned by the penitentiary authority, but he never bowed his head.

In May, 2005, he was released from prison after his completion of 10 years imprisonment. He continued engaging himself in the activities of promoting democracy, protecting human rights and constitutionality. Together with other dissidents in Guizhou, he has held multi-sessions of Guizhou International Civil Seminar on Human Rights.

Liao Shuangyuan

Born on April 28, 1953, worked in the Public Security Section of Guiyang Axletree Plant before being sent to labor camp for reeducation through labor.

During the 1989 pro-democracy movement, Liao Shuangyuan organized to hold activity meetings of Guiyang Salon Sodality, supporting and lending their voices in aid of the student strike in Beijing. He himself went on street for demonstration, distributing flyers and delivered public oration. At the end of May 1989, he and Wu Yuqin, his wife, went to Beijing to lend their voices in aid of the struggles of the students and citizens there. On June 13, 1989, he was arrested and thereafter was decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”. At this institution, he was once severely beaten and seriously injured.

In May, 1995, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment with 4 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary” because of his participation in organizing China Democratic Party, Guizhou Branch. After released from prison in May, 1999, he went on to throw himself into the causes of freedom and democracy, having been suffered the persecution from the authorities for quite long time.

Zhang Shanguang

Born in 1955, a Xupuer from Hunan Province

Between spring and summer in 1989, Zhang Shanguan kept close watch at the student unrest and civilian petition in Beijing and other areas in China. Before June 4, he repeatedly sent letters, by telegraph, to Beijing Self-Managed Association in Institution of Higher Education, expressing his support. In the evening of June 3, he sent protecting letters, by telegraph, to the Central Committee of CPC and the State Council, condemning the suppression on the peaceful demonstration students by armed forces ordered by the governmental authorities, and declared that from then on, the State Council would be no longer recognized as a people's government. On June 5, he wrote and printed flyers named *the Bloody Truth*, complaining the suppression on the students and citizens in Beijing, and had these flyers distributed in schools, on the streets and bus stations at the county. He was arrested on June 16. In September in the same year, he was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation under the crime of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion" by Huaihua District Intermediate People's Court, Hunan Province.

After his release from prison, Zhang Shanguang went on with the activities of promoting democracy and protecting human rights. On July 22, 1998, Zhang Shanguang was once again arrested in Xupu County. He was on trail secretly and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with 5 years political rights deprivation under the crime of "illegally providing intelligence for the overseas".

During the service of his sentence in Chishan Penitentiary, once the police authorities sent its people to have a talk with him, promising if he symbolically admitted his guilt, or symbolically consented that he would no longer engage in the democratic activities after his release from prison, he would be released

home, 2 years prior to his sentence, but was refused by him definitely. On July 21, 2008, early in the mornig, the prison authorities sent him home by car, making his friends, driving from Changsha, fail to receive him. Upon his arrival at home, when he was interviewed by telephone from Radio Free Asia, he replied the questions one by one with clear attitude and precise thought, displaying that the prisoned life of 16 years and 6 months among this 20 years had not destroyed this tough guy from Hunan Province.

Xie Changfa

Born on October 7, 1951, a Pingtanese from Wangcheng County, Hunan Province, a former educated-youth peasant, a staffer in Changsha Steel Plant.

In 1989, Xie Changfa was an assistant engineer, at that time he was in Liuyang County, working for a campaign named “socialist education” as a temporary and pluralistic vice chief executive of a township government.

After the June 4 Massacre, he went to several schools for delivery of public address, condemning and protesting the authorities’ atrocities. For these, he was decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation, with actual execution of 2 years in the labor institution. In 1992, Xie Changfa formed a Reading Gathering, but been banned. In spring of 1998, he and Pan Mingdong intended to start up a parade on the celebration of Zhu Rongji’ s election of Premier, but he was held in custody. In 1998, Xie Changfa and other dissidents in Hunan Province launched the organization of China Democratic Party, Hunan Preparatory Committee, as a result, he was once again held in custoday. During the next 10 years , Xie Changfa had been engaged in the related activities in the name of a party member of China Democratic Party. In 2005, Xie Changfa wrote *China Democratic Party Declaration*, later, he wrote *A Clear Declaration to the Domestic and Overseas*

Compatriots, Questions and Answers on Democracy and *A Song of China Democratic Party* etc., and he modified the *Constitution of China Democratic Party* prepared by the dissidents from Zhejiang Province.

From 2002 on, on the 9th day of the first month of the Lunar Year, Xie Changfa invited, annually, the party members of China Democratic Party or democratic dissidents to get gathered together. He successively went to the cities and provinces like Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Jilin, Shaanxi, Anhui, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guizhou, Sichuan, Chongqing and Gansu to meet his friends, and imbursed, timely, the party members who were difficult in survival. On June 26, 2008, he was criminally interned by Changsha Municipal Public Security Bureau, and on July 31, the arrest application by this Bureau was ratified by the People's Procuratorate under the accusation of “subversion of state power” . On November 1, the Public Security Bureau once again completed its investigation, and delivered this case to the People's Procuratorate. On April 28, 2009, Changsha Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a trial on this case.

Liu Xianbin

Born on October 2, 1968, a Suininger from Sichuan Province, a student in grade 87 from School of Labor and Human Resources in Renmin University of China

In the mid of April, 1989, he wrote two big-character posters: *A Story of Mr. Hu' s Appearance in Dream and Making a Request* and *Re-Examination on the History of Chinese Communist Party*, and had them posted on the Democratic Walls in Renmin University.

After the June 4 Massacre, He took part in protesting activities on June 5 in Chengdu, thereafter, was interrogated and persecuted by Beijing Public Security Bureau and Suining Public Security Bureau, and was arrested on April 15, 1991, imprisoned in Qincheng Penitentiary. On December 8, 1992, he was sentenced to 2 years and half imprisonment. He got released from prison on October 14,

1993.

After the release, he looked for and liaised with democratic practitioners around every corner for promoting the development of democratic forces. In 1995, he was confined for days and his house was searched because his participation in the signing on an open letter, *Extracting a Bloody Lesson, Promoting the Process of Democracy and Constitutionality*. In 1995, he organized the democratic practitioners, from Sichuan Province and Chongqing City, to carry out public striving. He repeatedly wrote open letters, appealing to release Wei Jinsheng, Wang Dan, Liu Xiaobo and others, thus he was summoned and incarcerated and his house was searched for many times. In October, 1998, he and She Wanbao, Huang Xiaomin and others arranged for the organization of China Democratic Party, Sichuan Preparatory Committee, and on October 15, he went to the Department of Civil Affairs of Sichuan Province for registration in public.

At the same time, he set up China Human Rights Observation, Sichuan Branch. In January, 1999, he went to the provinces and cities as Hubei, Hunan, Zhejiang, Shandong, Beijing and others for having discussions on these issues relating to democracy. On January 23, he was arrested in Beijing, and then transferred to Suining County, Sichuan Province after one month imprisonment, and then was held in custody for one month and half. From July 1, 1999, he was under residential surveillance, and on July 7, he was held in criminal custody. On August 8, he was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment under the crime of “subversion of state power”. On September 3, he was transferred to Chuandong Penitentiary, located in Dazhu County, Sichuan Province, to serve his sentence. During this service of his sentence in jail, he received commutation for 3 times. He was set free from prison on November 6, 2008. After his second release, Liu Xianbin was still unable to have his will changed, thus, he went on to keep himself engaged in the democratic causes.

On November 11, 2008, together with Chen Wei and others, Liu Xianbin issued an open letter *On Deng Yonggu Issue to Suining Municipal Party Committee and Government*. In early December, he had his name signed on *Charter 08*.

Li Bifeng

A Mianyanese from Sichuan Province, the Chairmen of the Chengdu Self-organized Youth Council during the 1989 pro-democracy movement

He organized and participated in the protecting demonstration in Chengdu, thereafter was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary. After got released from prison, he aggressively participated in the activities for democracy, and signing open letters. In 1998, he was arrested under a so-called accusation by the authorities and sentenced to 8 years imprisoned because of his concern on the worker' s strike. He was imprisoned in Ya' an Penitentiary. After his release from prison, he earned a living on business dealing. In December, 2008, he took part in the activities of signing on *Charter 08*.

Liao Yiwu

Born in Fuling County from Chongqing City in 1958, a famous poet and folk artist

After the June 4 Massacre, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment because of his copying CD to expose the authorities' atrocities, being imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 4 Penitentiary. After his release from prison, he went on to deliver dissidence voices, to participate in public signing and hosted the underground publications, such as *Intellectuals*, giving publicity to thoughts of freedom and democracy. His works include *An Interview on the Bottom in China*, *A Record of the Chinese Unjust Cases*, *The Last Landlord* and *The*

Madhouse during the Earthquake etc. In December, 2008, he took part in the activities of signing on *Charter 08*.

Xu Wanping

A Chongqingese

He was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment because of his active participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary. After got released from prison, he engaged aggressively in the activities for democracy. In 1998, he was decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation. He was held in Chongqing Municipal Xishanping reeducation-through-labor institution. In 2003, he was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment because of his participation in the activities of China Democratic Party, and he now is imprisoned in Chongqing Jiangbei Penitentiary.

She Wanbao

A Guangyuanese from Sichuan Province, the vice president of the Guangyuan Branch, Agricultural Bank of China when the 1989 pro-democracy movement took place

He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment because of his supporting the students strike in Beijing and participation in this movement, and was imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary. After got released from prison, he still went on actively with the activities for the democracy, participated in the activities of signing on for open letters many times. In 1998, he took part in the activities for setting up China Democratic Party. He was one of the members of the Sichuan Preparatory Committee of China Democratic

Party. He also engaged in the jobs for China Human Rights Observation, Sichuan Branch, and China Human Rights Observation, Temporary Headquarters. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment under the crime of “subversion of state power” , and now he is imprisoned in Sichuan Chuandong Penitentiary.

Jiang Fuzhen

A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, born on April 25, 1956

He threw himself to the democratic movement in 1989, was severely sentenced to 8 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by the authorities. After released from prison, he earned a living by operating a bookstall and bookstore one after another. From 1998 on, he started to issue articles on the net publications like *Democracy Forum*, *Boxun*, *Beijing Spring* and others. He had his name signed on the open letter, demanding to release Wang Youcai, Che Hongnian, Mu Chuanhang, Yan Peng and others. And he wrote articles, appealing for Ren Ziyuan.

In September, 1998, Jiang Fuzhen signed his name on the application for registration of China Democratic Party, Shandong Committee. On May 15, 1999, Jiang Fuzhen, together with Shen Guijun and Zhang Mingshan sent a letter to the Commission of Legislative Affairs in Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appealing reevaluation on the June 4 event and release of political prisoners.

iii. The June 4 individuals with bitter life after being released from prison

Most of the June 4 prisoners of conscience , stepping out of prison, fell into dire survival straits. They are unable to find a suitable job, unable to enjoy the fundamental social welfare. Among them, “the June 4 mob” after completion of their long-term

sentence, and stepped out of prison, are in most difficult situation.

Zhang Maosheng

Born on June 28, 1968, a former worker in a machinery factory located in Yongding Road, Beijing.

In the morning of June 4, 1989, he participated in the activities of setting fire on a military vehicle, thus, he was arrested on June 21. On November 10, He was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of “arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. After more than 17 years imprisonment, he was released from prison on September 13, 2006, with 5 years political rights deprivation. He was already 38 years old when he was discharged from prison, very difficult in looking for a job, only lived on his parents' a retirement pension, never dream of the enjoyment of the fundamental medical care welfare. Hs has no room belonging to him, thus, has to stay with his parents.

Dong Shengkun

Born on December 16, 1960, a former worker from a printing house in Beijing

He was arrested on June 10, 1989. On August 4, 1989, he was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of “arson”. He had served his sentence in Beijing Municipal Penitentiary, Beijing Municipal No. 2 Penitentiary and Beijing Juvenile Correctional Facilities in sequence. On September 5, 2006, he was discharged from prison after completion of this service, with 8 years political rights deprivation.

Dong Shengkun got divorced with his wife while he was in jail. His kid was with his former wife. He now lives together with his mother, who is a retired worker with a monthly retirement pension of RMB 1,300, suffering from the diseases like cerebral thrombosis, high blood pressure. Most of her retirement pension, therefore, is for seeing a doctor. After released from prison, Dong Shengkun has been extremely hard at looking for a job, because he is over aged with little technical skills. He had several employment experiences but all ended in failure.

Wang Liangxi

Born on September 25, 1955, a sanitary worker with some mental disorder from Xicheng District, Beijing

He was arrested on June 6, 1989 and was sentenced to death with immediate execution under the crime of “arson” at the first trial verdict of the court on June 17, 1989. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at the second trial verdict of the higher court and he then got released on bail for medical treatment. But in August in the same year, he was taken into custody to serve his sentence. He served his term of imprisonment in Beijing Municipal Penitentiary, Beijing Municipal No. 2 Penitentiary and Beijing Juvenile Correctional Facilities in sequence. On August 1, 2007, he was released with 5 years political rights deprivation upon completion of his sentence.

When Wang Lianxi was in jail, his parents passed away successively, and his wife divorced him. When his former house, located at No. 3 Songbai Lane, was torn down, the Demolition Party did not provide him the settlement of new homes because of his imprisonment. So he was homeless after his release from prison. He once stayed at an office of Xicheng District Administration of Justice and a bunk house located at No. 43 Chaoshou Lane. His life is extremely hard. From October 10, 2008 on, he has roosted at Xicheng District Pingan Hospital.

Sun Hong

Born on January 14, 1971, a former worker in Beijing Fluorescent Lamp Factory

At the night of June 3, 1989, on witnessing the pitiful sights caused by the Massacre, he participated in the activities for interception of the martial law troops' vehicles at the eastern entrance of Jingsong Road near his home, and was arrested on June 11. In June, 1990, he was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of "arson". After imprisonment, the prison authorities separately and specially imprisoned the June 4 prisoners with over 10 years' sentence at the No. 12 Team of Beijing No. 2 Penitentiary, enforcing them to labor over 16 hours per day.

To resist against this hard labor, Sun Hong strived with his life in October, 1993, thus, was put into a confinement cell. Till August 8, 1995, his sentence was commuted to a limited imprisonment of 18 years and 6 months. He was released from prison on July 7, 2007 with 8 years political rights deprivation.

Before his imprisonment, Sun Hong lived with his grandfather at Room No. 2, the 2nd row of the Crane Factory' s dormitory in Nongguangli, Chaoyang District. When the former house was torn down in 1996, the Demolition Party refused to provide him the settlement of a new home on the reasons that he was imprisoned. After Sun Hong's release from prison, he tried to get back the house he deserved, however, 10 years passed, the original Demolition Party, the personnels in charge at that time, as well as the related ones in the sub-district office and the local police substation could no longer be found anywhere. Thus, Sun Hong once went to offices of the Neighbourhood Property Management Companies, and Chaoyang District Housing Administration Bureau, only with answers of "no idea about it" . Currently, Sun Hong and his parents as well as his younger sister' s family members, a family with 6 people, live in a two-bedroom house with less than 40 square meters.

Because he was imprisoned only at his age of 18 years, he was with less social experiences and technical skills, thus, he was unable to find a job after his release, resulting in state with no sources of income. Further, the life in prison for many years made him suffer from many diseases like high blood pressure, cervical spondylosis, and prostatitis. His parents also suffered from many kinds of diseases. Their monthly retirement pension was spent on seeing doctor and taking medicine. Sun Hong' s mother was also suffering from the disease of cerebral arteriosclerosis and his younger sister was just unemployed. Now, Sun Hong is living on a monthly minimum guarantee allowances of RMB 400 and the insufficiency depends on his relatives. His life is extremely hard.

Sun Chuanheng

Born on January 7, 1970, a former worker from Beijing Municipal Geological Instrument Factory

On June 4, 1989, he, together with Zhang Guodong and others, intercepted, in front of the Xinhua Gate, the vehicles of the martial law troops, forwarding to Tiananmen Square, and had a direct conflict with the soldiers. He was arrested on June 7, 1989, and in August, 1990, he was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of “assembling a crowd of armed rebellion for the counter-revolutionary purpose” .

After Sun Chuanheng was put into prison, for many times he had public conflicts with the prison guards and was put into solitary confinement because he was unable to stand various corruption in the jail. For a period of 4 years from 1995 to April, 1998, he was deprived the right to accept his parents' monthly prison visit. Even during his suffering from the disease of abdominal tuberculosis and was hospitalized, he was not permitted to have a glance at his parents. During the period of 10 years from 1990 to October, 2000, except his commutation from life imprisonment to fixed term imprisonment, his sentence

had never been commuted for a single day. He was discharged from prison in February, 2006 with 5 years political rights deprivation.

After his release, Sun Chuanheng would not be willing to be a burdon to his old parents aged about 70 with bad health. He made a living away from home. However, on learnig that he was just released from prison, no one was willing to employ him. Thus, he manages his own business, selling cold drink and rain gears. He has not earned a penny due to various reasons. Currently, he stays at his relative' s home at the suburb area in Beijing, scrimping and saving, and barely making ends meet.

Zhao Suoran

Born on April 11, 1962, residence in Mentougou District, Beijing, a former electrician in the Shougang Group Co. Ltd

On June 4, 1989, He, together with the angry crowd, struck an armored vehicle near Bajiao Village. Thereafter he was sentenced to life imprisonment on charge of “counter-revolutionary sabotage” . He was released from prison after his completion of the sentence. Zhao Suoran had been imprisoned for about 18 years, with pains in waist and leg. After his release, he was unable to find a job. Now, he survives on a monthly minimun guarantee allowances of RMB 390 and his father' s retirement pension.

Li Zhixin

Born on October 14,1956, residence near HuangSi, Dongcheng District, Beijing

On June 4, 1989, with numerous civilians at Xueyuan Road, he set fire on a

military vehicle. He was sentenced to life imprisonment on charge of “arson” . He was discharged from prison on June 3, 2008. He was refused to have a last glance at his father, when his father passed away in 1997. His mother was 73 years old, suffering from heart disease, and having to take medicine everyday. He labored endlessly in jail, thus, his health was ruined with arthritis and he had pains at waist. He was unable to see clearly with his eyes. He was over aged with little skills when he was released, thus, no one was willing to hire him. Later, he borrowed some money from his elder brother and sister to buy an electric bicycle to deliver express mails in a courier company at his friend’ s recommendation. He was unemployed not long after his start at this job. So, he had been applying for minimum guarantee allowances. And now he is able to receive monthly minimum guarantee allowances of RMB 410.

Zhang Yansheng

Born on November 9, 1967

In 1989, he was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of“robbery” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. On April 25, 2003, he was discharged from prison. At the detention house, he suffered, for many times, severe beating, corporal punishment and verbal abuse for no reason at all. In jail, he was forced to labor overtime, with no sufficient sleep. This resulted in bad condition in his health. After got released from prison, he had been unable to find a job for quite a long time, only survived on his mother’ s retirement pension. Now he works as a delivery man for a company with some income. But this company would not pay for basic endowment insurance, basic medical insurance and unemployment insurance on behalf of him, so he is unable to pay for doctors and medicine when he is ill. He has negotiated it with government officials on this issue for many times, but with no results.

Wu Chunqi

Born on May 4, 1952, his parents passed away in 1988

On June 4, 1989, he, together with the citizens, angrily set fire on the military vehicles near Yongding Men. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court on charge of "arson".

Wu Chunqi had been kept under the harrow when he was in the detention house and jail, resulting in a siege of illness. After his release from prison in December, 2008, he was unable to find a job, and his application for minimum guarantee allowances has been still subject to ratification. He is now surviving difficultly on monthly subsidy for special difficulties of RMB 400.

Song Kai,

Born in 1958

On June 4, 1989, he and numerous citizens intercepted an ambulance belonging to the armed police. Wang Yuwen, an armed policeman, was dragged out of the ambulance and beaten by the crowds. Thereafter, he was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of "counter-revolutionary assault" by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. He served, successively, the sentence in Beijing No. 1 Penitentiary, Beijing No. 2 Penitentiary and Yuanqing Penitentiary. After his release from prison, he lives a hard life.

Shao Lingcai

A Jinanese from Shandong Province, born in 1962

In 1989, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “disturbing social order” . Shao Lingcai was a former teacher in a workers’ school from Jinan Municipal Machine Tool Plant. After he was sentenced, he was expelled from his public employment. Now his eyes are almost blind, and earns a living on massage with a disabled license. His wife has retired ahead of her age and his son is in university for study. The family lives an extremely difficult life.

iv. The June 4 prisoners of conscience still in jail till now

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the June 4 event, according to the data we collected, there are still seven political prisoners, the June 4 prisoners of conscience, imprisoned in Beijing penitentiaries. They are:

Zhu Gengsheng

Born in 1964

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he, inflamed with righteous indignation aroused by the atrocities done by the troop’s massacre against the masses, surrounded an armored command vehicle with other citizens. He covered this armored command vehicle with a piece of cotton-wedded quilt, and set fire on it. The commander inside was smoked out and ran away. After June 4 of 1989, he was sentenced to death with immediate execution, together with lifelong deprivation of political rights under the crime of “counter-revolutionary arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People’s Court. Zhu Gengsheng refused to accept this sentence as final, and proceeded with an appeal. His appeal was rejected and the original verdict was sustained by Beijing Higher People's Court at its second

trail verdict. Zhu Gengsheng spent more than 700 sleepless nights with foot fetters, handcuffs at the condemned cell blocking up the prisoners under sentence in the Beijing Detention House. In the autumn of 1991, the Supreme People's Court commuted his death sentence with immediate execution to death with a two-year reprieve through its procedure for review of death sentence.

In 1993, Zhu Gengsheng's death sentence with a two-year reprieve was commuted to life imprisonment. In 1997, his life imprisonment was commuted to 20 years imprisonment. After several commutations, he still has more than one year remaining sentence. He is currently imprisoned in No. 5 Sub-Block in Beijing No. 2 Penitentiary. Zhu Gengsheng's aged mother resides at her elder daughter's home in Xiaoxitian, where Zhu Gengsheng will stay after his release from prison.

Li Yujun

Aged over 40 currently

On June 4, 1989, together with numerous citizens, he set fire on a military vehicle near Hongmiao, Chaoyang District, Beijing. Later he was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of "arson" by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. In 1993, His death sentence with a two-year reprieve was commuted to life imprisonment, then in 1997, was commuted to 20 years imprisonment.

After commutation, there is still 3 years remaining sentence for him, he is now imprisoned in No. 5 Sub-Block in Beijing No. 2 Penitentiary.

Chang Jinqiang

Born in 1969

On June 4, 1989, he, aged 20 at that time, had conflict with the armed policemen at the gate of a hospital near Xizhimen, Beijing. He wounded an armed policeman by bricks. He was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of “counterrevolutionary assault” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. In 1991, his life imprisonment was commuted to 20 years imprisonment. He is currently imprisoned in No. 5 Sub-Block in Beijing No. 2 Penitentiary. He will be released from prison in early June this year.

Jiang Yaqun

Born in 1936

On June 4, 1989, he participated in the activities of setting fire on military vehicles near Dongsì, Dongcheng District, Beijing. Later, he was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of “counterrevolutionary arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1991, and was commuted to 20 years imprisonment in 1993.

Jiang Yaqun has no relatives, so no one went to him for prison visit. He suffered from epilepsy, was unable to participate in labor, thus, he could not receive commutation. Now he is imprisoned in Yanqing Penitentiary in Beijing with remaining sentence of 4 years.

Miao Deshun

Born in 1963, residence in a dormitory of the Western Suburbs Timber Mill in Wuluju

On June 4, 1989, together with masses, he angrily set fire on the martial law troop' s military vehicle near Wukong Bridge. He was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve on charge of “arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. In 1992, he was commuted to life imprisonment.

Because Miao Deshun refused to commit his guilt, only till 1997, his life imprisonment was commuted to 20 years imprisonment. In jail, Miao Deshun never wrote the requested thought-report, never participated in labor, thus, he often got an electric shock by billy from the prison guards.

Currently, Miao Deshun serves his sentence in Yanqing Penitentiary with remaining sentence of 8 years imprisonment because his original sentence has never been commuted.

Shi Xuezhi

Born in 1939, an Erbozier from Huilongguan, Changping District, Beijing

On June 4, 1989, at around of the eastern gate of Beijing Institute of Aeronautics in Xueyuan Road, he, together with many citizens, set fire on a military vehicle. Later, he was sentenced to life imprisonment on charge of “arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. In the summer of 1991, Shi Xuezhi inserted many pieces of paper into the latex gloves to be exported to the United States of America with the expression, both in English and Chinese, “Salutation to the American people!”, “Salutaton to the Statue of Liberty!”, “Products made with prison labour!” and “Many the June 4 Mob imprisoned in Beijng No. 2 Penitentiary!” etc.

Later, when these latex gloves were returned by quality inspection unit, as Shi Xuezhi no longer worked in this workshop, thus, the pieces of paper with his written expression were found. The prison authorities were very angry at these, and put Shi Xuezhi into Detention Cell for 3 months. During the time, the

authorities took him to No. 7 Block, and flagrantly in breach of the related regulations, made electric shocks by billy on his mouth, tongue, armpits and genitals, in order to punish Shi Xuezhi extrajudicially and arbitrarily.

Currently, Shi Xuezhi is imprisoned in Yanqing Penitentiary with remaining sentence of one year.

Yang Pu

Born in 1960

On June 4, 1989, near Taoranting Park, together with many citizens, he set fire on a military vehicle. Later, he was sentenced to life imprisonment on charge of “arson” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court. In 1994, he was transferred to, from Beijing No.2 Penitentiary, a sicked team in Tianjing Chadian Convict Farm because both his legs were suffered from bone tuberculosis. Thereafter he was re-transferred to Yanqing Penitentiary in Beijing.

V. The June 4 individuals suffering in other forms of political persecution

The June 4 victims, except the June 4 deceased, the June 4 wounded, the family of the deceased and wounded, and the June 4 prisoners of conscience , also include lots and lots of the June 4 individuals suffering from other forms of political persecution. They are those who were detained for interrogation, were under residential surveillance and house arrest, were expelled from school, from the party and from the public employment, were the sufferers from other forms of party disciplinary sanction and administrative sanction, were the unemployed from their original units as well as the one who had to be in exile abroad etc.

After the June 4 Massacre, the authorities arrested and detained, in the name of “detention for interrogation”, a great number of active participants for the 1989 pro-democracy movement and of the insubordinates against the atrocities of the June 4 Massacre. At that time, the detention houses in every district and county of Beijing were over crowded with people. Chen Peisi, an actor, was held in custody in “Paoju”, a nickname for Gongjiao Sub-Bureau, Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau. In Qincheng Penitentiary, the authorities detained for interrogation hundreds of intellectuals, students and workers. Among them, there were the ones who had been included in the national wanted list: Zhou Fengsuo, Xiong Yan and Xiong Wei; as well as Liu Xiaobo, a lecturer from Beijing Normal University, Gao Yu, a journalist from China News Service, Jiang Qisheng, a doctoral candidate from Renmin University of China, Wang Peigong, a dramatist and Chen Wei, a freshman from Beijing Institute of Technology.

In Guangzhou, Chen Wei, a female student from grade 85 in Department of Atmospheric Science, Sun Yat-sen University, and Yu Shiwen, a student of grade 86 in Department of Philosophy, Sun Yat-sen University, were detained for interrogation for one year and half. Wang Lianping, a postgraduate from South China Normal University was detained for interrogation for 6 months. Zhang Yu, an undergraduate student in Grade 85 from Zhongshan Medical University and Yu Houqiang, an undergraduate from South China University of Technology were also detained for interrogation.

In Xi’ an, Zhao Changqing, an undergraduate from Department of History, Shaanxi Normal University was detained for interrogation for more than 5 months. Mei Lin, a postgraduate from Department of Mechanical Engineering, Xi’an Jiaotong University was detained for interrogation for 11 months. Ling Qiang, a postgraduate from Department of Architecture, Xi’an Jiaotong University was detained for interrogation 6 months. Gao Junsheng, a journalist from the newspaper *Population*, Zheng Baohe, a teacher from Xi’ an No. 91 Middle School, Han Rui, a cadre from Shaanxi Provincial Economic and Trade Commission, were detained for interrogation for several months. Tang Zhiping, a student from Department of Mechanical Engineering, Shaanxi Institute of Mechanical Engineering was detained for interrogation of 6 months.

In Chengdu, Xiao Xuehui, an associate professor of Southwest College for Nationalities was detained for interrogation for about 2 years. Wang Chengzhong from

Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences was detained for interrogation for about 2 years. Wang Linjian, , Han Yanming and Wu Weidong, students from Sichuan University, were detained for interrogation for one year. Ouyang Yi, a Suininger, was detained for interrogation for 3 months.

After the June 4, Yu Haocheng, the former president of the Mass Press of the Ministry of Public Security, was expelled from the Party, and was under residential surveillance for one year and 6 months in an Armed Police Force compound located in Beijing suburbs. Dai Qing, a former journalist from *Guangming Daily* was put under residential surveillance, the location of which was even in Qingcheng Penitentiary.

Zhao Ziyang, the former General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPC, was revoked all his posts inside and outside the Party and was put under house arrest at his home in No. 6, Fuqiang Lane .

Yang Xianyi, a translator, was expelled from the Party. Hu Jiwei, the former Deputy Chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of the National People's Congress, was revoked all his posts inside and outside the Party. Xu Liangying, a researcher for natural science history from Chinese Academy of Sciences, was expelled from the Party. Luo Zhengqi, the former president of Shenzhen University, was revoked all his posts, expelled from the Party, and was transferred to South China Normal University. Shao Yanxiang, a poet, received a punishment of warning within the Party. Zhang Zuhua, the former member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Youth League and the League Secretary of departments under the Party Central Committee, was revoked all his posts. Chen Yuguo, a young teacher from School of International Studies, Peking University, lost his post in teaching. Pu Zhiqiang, a postgraduate from China University of Political Science and Law, suffered from a punishment of warning within the Youth League. Du Xian and Xue Fei, the announcers from China Central Television, lost their original posts. Lu Zhongming, the former Director of Theoretical Research in the Party School of the Shiyan Municipal Committee of CPC , Hubei Province, was expelled from the Party, and placed on academic probation.

While Fang Lizhi, Yan Jiaqi, Chen Yizi, Wan Runnan, Su Xiaokang, Yuan Zhiming, Wuerkaixi, Wang Chaohua, Zhang Boli, Cai Ling, Feng Congde, Xiang Xiaoji,

Zheng Yi, Li Lu, Liu Junguo and other important democratic movement participants were forced to be in exile abroad.

VI. The political victims under the One-Party dictatorship system

On December 10, 2008, before the 60th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 303 Chinese citizens jointly signed and issued *Charter 08*. It is pointed out in this *Charter 08*:

“The result of the civil war between the Kuomintang and Communist Party of China made China plunge into the abyss of modern totalitarian. ‘New China’ founded in 1949 is, nominally, ‘the People's Republic’, but in fact is ‘the Party’s world’. The ruling party monopolizes all political, economic and social resources, creating a series of human rights catastrophe like ‘Anti-Rightist Struggle’, ‘the Great Cultural Revolution’, ‘the Great Leap Forward’, ‘the June 4 event’ and ‘the suppression on the private religious activities and rights protecting movement’ and etc., These catastrophe made thousands and thousands of people lose their lives and made the national and state pay extremely disastrous costs.”

In truth, it is the June 4 victims who are the political victims under the One-Party dictatorship system.

The Chinese One-Party Dictatorship system is, in full, the dictatorship of the proletariat system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Under this system, there are several essential characteristics which differ fundamentally from those under modern democratic system. These characteristics are:

- i. The implementation of ban on free expression, restrictions on the media and ban on political parties

The second paragraph of Article 105 and others, in the Criminal Law of P.R.China, are specially employed to condemn someone for his free expression, that is to say, they are for implementing and maintaining the ban on free expression. This system never allows professional brethren to run a newspaper, thus this prohibition is called the restrictions on the media. This system, with the application of the first paragraph of Article 105, prohibits the legitimate existence of the opposition parties, so, this prohibition is called the ban on political parties.

- ii. The implementation of combination of the three powers in legislation, administration and judicatory

Montesquieu pointed it out long ago: Those, who hold power, have a tendency to abuse power. To counteract this tendency, we must use the power of checks and balances of power; we must make the legislative, administrative, judicial powers seperated. However, in China, all powers are exercised by a group of people in the Political Bureau; thus, this kind of arrangement is called the combination of the three powers in legislation, administration and judicatory

- iii. The Head of State and the representatives of the National People's Congress are not through universal suffrage

Under such a system, those, who dare to exercise the right to freedom of expression, will inevitably be in breach of words cut; those, who dare to exercise the right to freedom in press, will be violating the ban; those, who dare to exercise the right to freedom of association, will inevitably be in breach of the party ban.

Under such a system, all in favor of and promotion of the separation of the three powers will not be inevitably tolerated by those in power;

Under such a system, those, who advocate the popular election, will be inevitably disgusted by “head of state” and “people’s representatives”;

In short, whoever dares to strike against the ban on free expression, the restrictions on the media and the ban on political parties and dares to publicly call for

constitutional democracy , would be likely the political victims under this system in any conditoin.

VII. The changes in the living conditions of the June 4 victims

Before the turn over of the June 4 case and before the change on the system which caused the June 4 tragedy, to change the living conditions for the June 4 victims, it is necessary to do the followings:

i. The awakening and the growth of awareness of their own rights for the June 4 victims

If we think that the figure of 2,600 decedents killed by the June 4 butcher's knife is credible, then, so far less than one tenth of the families of the June 4 deceased publicly delivered their voices for justice and striving. And among tens of thousands of the June 4 disabled, only few of them stand out. A great number of the June 4 prisoners of conscience, being sentenced to jail and decided to be sent to the reeducation-through-labor institutions for reeducation after the June 4 Massacre, have not publicly fought and contended. It would not be a small amount that the June 4 individuals, suffering from other forms of political persecution, remain silent and swallow their angers.

We believe that in order to have the survival state without dignity changed, it is the priority to have the right consciousness of the June 4 victims awakened and grown. With the awakening and growth, the followings would come true stage by stage:

i). Stepping out of living conditions with great injustice and endurance of humiliation, to exercise the rights of expressing the truth, to tell the actual state of being persecuted publicly, to recover or improve human dignity as an individual;

ii). To form a peaceful and rational protesting body, like the one as Tiananmen Mother;

iii). To safeguard not only the June 4 victims' own rights, but also defend the rights of others, like the rights of the victims persecuted during "the anti-rightist campaign", of the citizens suffered from political persecution because of their striking against the ban on free expression, the restrictions on the media and the ban on political parties, and of the bodies suffered from various religious persecution; to concern and help the bodies being violated institutionally, like the bodies being violated by "property right reform" under black-box arrangement, by the "breaking up house of city" forcibly, by compulsive "land acquisition", by extorting confessions with torture and arbitrary detention;

ii. Concerns, supports and helps from the public

This is valuable and feasible. For instance, the schoolmates, friends and colleagues of the June 4 decedents are able to provide or publish the clues of the decedents. The public like the witnesses of the June 4 Massacre, the medical personnels who participated in rescuing the deceased and wounded after the June 4 Massacre, directly or indirectly, strike against the forbidden area of the June 4 issue, by telling the real situation of this event. The public is also able to provide humanitarian aids to the family of the June 4 victims, and to the June 4 individuals, who suffer from hardship in life, and so on so forth.

For 20 years, numerous people have done so. We hope that more and more people will also do so----- on May 6, 2009, more than 80 Chinese Christians published a historic declaration on the 20th anniversary of the June 4 event, and this is a very good example. And at the night of June 4 each year, thousands of flickering candlelights in Hong Kong's Victoria Park are the imperial memories and sacrifices to the deceased and also the sincere love and comforts to the living.

iii. Concerns, supports and helps to the June 4 victims from the international

communities

The Chinese June 4 victims are the victims of the extremely serious human rights catastrophe in the 20th century. Concerns, supports and helps to them from the international communities will strongly encourage them to defend their human rights and to fight for the change of their fates. The concerns and supports from the international communities include two parts: one is from the civil society and the other is from the United Nations human rights bodies and the governments in democratic countries.

In the civil society, if the annual Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 awarded to the body of Tiananmen Mother, it would be of significance with a milestone in strongly supporting the Chinese June 4 victims. To the United Nations human rights bodies and governments in democratic countries, it would be a workable option to persist in the delivery of the concerning voices to the human rights situation of the Chinese June 4 victims and to establish channels for direct contacts with the June 4 victims.

Concluding remarks

In view of the June 4 restricted area set up by the authorities, the information on the June 4 victims brought forth here is far from completion. We hope that there would be more and more the June 4 victims to tell the truth, to witness the persecution and we expect that there would be more and more countrymen, who are aware of the relevant information, to refuse to forget, and reconstruct memory. It is only on the basis of facts and truth that the justice and fairness could be possible, and the case of the June 4 event could be turned over.

If the case of the June 4 could not be turned over, the June 4 souls in heaven would not agree, the other June 4 victims would not agree and the politically persecuted by this regime would not agree; if the case of the June 4 could not be turned over, the conscience of mankind would not agree, and the social justice would not agree; If the case of the June 4 could not be turned over, our ancestors would not agree, the natural law and justice of nature would not agree.

In order to eradicate the June 4- like massacre to repeat in the Chinese ground, in

order to eradicate the June 4- like human rights disaster to repeat in the Chinese ground, the case of the June 4 must be turned over.

The case of the February 28 in Taiwan has been turned over, the case of the Hungarian event in 1956 has been turned over, and the case of the Kwangju incident in Korea in 1980 has been turned over. We believe that relying on the endeavors from the June 4 victims and other political victims, relying on the endeavors from the the common people being violated institutionally, relying on the endeavors from those with conscience and foresight at home and abroad, the case of the June 4 is bound to be turned over.

References

1. Ding Ziling: *Ding Ziling ---- A name list for the June 4 victims*
Hong Kong, 90s Press, 1994;
2. Ding Ziling, Jiang Peikun: *The Living and the Dead*
Hong Kong, Human Rights in China, 2000;
3. Ding Ziling: *The Search for the June 4 Victims*
Hong Kong, the Open Press, 2005;
4. Jiang Yanyong: A Proposal for Giving an Appropriate Social Status
to the June 4 Students' Patriotic Movement in 1989
2004;
5. Zhang Liang: *The True State of the Chinese June 4*
New York, Mirror Press, 2000;
6. Chen Xiaoya: *A Heavy Review*
Hong Kong, the Open Press, 2004;
7. Lei Yin: *The Biography of Yang Xianyi*
Beijing, printed at own expense, 2004;
8. Wang Dan, Wang Chaohua, Jiang Qisheng etc.:
Memories of the Personally Experienced
New York, Mirror Press, 2004;
9. Yu Haocheng: *The Crow of the Rooster in Wind and Rain*

Hong Kong, Chengzhong Bookstores, 2004;

10. 303 citizens: *Charter 08*

December 9, 2008;

11. Tiananmen Mother' s website: www.tiananmenmother.org

12. First handed materials provided by some of the June 4 individuals and "the June 4 Mobs"

Appendix

I. Basic information for some of the June 4 victims
and names of Tiananmen Mothers

i. Basic information of 195 decedents during the June 4 event

No.: 0001 Name: **Jiang Jielian**, Gender: Male Age when killed: 17

Home location: Beijing City

Unit and/or occupation before death:

A student in class 4, grade 12, the Middle School Affiliated to Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

At about 10: 30, at the night of June 3, 1989, Jiang Jielian jumped out of the window at the bathroom, and left for Tiananmen Square via Muxudi. Over 23 o'clock, when the martial law troops forcibly broke into Muxudi, he was killed in front of the long parterre before No. 29 building in Fuxingmenwaidajie. After he was shot, he said to his accompanier: "Run! I might have a shot!" Then he fell down. The

bullet shot from his back, cutting through his chest, and having his heart hurt. He was sent to the Children' s Hospital and died there after failure in rescue. The Hospital Death Certificate indicated: "died before arrival at hospital." He was one of the first victims at the night of June 3 in Muxudi. On June 7, he was cremated at Babaoshan, and his cremains have been placed inside the funeral hall at home.

Family information:

Father: Jiang Peikun, a Professor in Department of Philosophy of Renming University of China:

Mother: Ding Ziling, an Associate Professor in Department of Philosophy of Renming University of China. Ding was forcibly retired in 1995, and Jiang in 1996. All are early retirements.

No.: 0002, Name: **Wang Nan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 12 from Beijing Yuetan Middle school

Details when killed:

At 11 o'clock of the night on June 3, 1989, Wang Nan took a camera and left home. Early in the morning on June 4, he was shot at his head and fell down to the ground at the southern entrance in South Changanjie. He was prohibited to receive rescue from ambulance corps by the martial law troops, thus he died in 2 or 3 hours. He was immediately buried with other corpses in the grass land in front of the gate of Beijing No. 28 Middle School located on the west side of Tiananmen Square.

On June 7, when the body smelled odoriferous, after negotiation by the school authorities, his body was dug up. He was suspected as a soldier

of the martial law troops, due to the service uniform he was in, thus his body was sent to Hugu Temple Hospital. It was only till June 14 that his family found his body. On June 26, he was cremated at Baobashan after the receipt of the Certificate, indicating “died outside” by the Municipal Public Security Bureau. His ashes have been place at the sepulchral chapel in Wanan Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Wang Fandi, a Professor in the China Conservatory, retired.

Mother: Zhang Xianling, a Senior Engineer, from China Space Civil and Building Engineering Design and Research, retired.

Wang Nan had 2 elder brothers.

No.: 0003, Name: **Yang Minghu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 42

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from the Legislative Bureau in China International Trade Promotion

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, when the martial law troops let fly a volley of gunfire in front of the Ministry of Public Security in East Changanjie, he was shot at his belly by a dum dum, and was sent to Tongren Hospital for emergent rescue. His bladder and pelvic were crushed up. After operation, his was continuously in high fever, and died on June 7. After cremation, his ashes were placed at the sepulchral chapel in Wanan Cemetery.

Family information:

Wife: You Weijie, an Engineer in Beijing Printing and dyeing plant, still remains single.

Son: Yang Yi, aged only 5 when his father was killed,

now a college student;

No.: 0004, Name: **Xiao Jie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Sichuan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student at Grade 88, in School of Journalism and Communication,
Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

On June 5, 1989, Xiao had a train ticket back to Chengdu, Sichuan Province. At around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he walked to the southern entrance in Nanchizi, crossing the road over Red Line, he was shot with the bullet cutting from his back through his chest, immediately died because of his failure to obey the soldier's "stop" order. At around 4 p.m., the Ministry of Public Security advised his school to take back his body according to the student's identity card found from his remains. Xiao took part in the protecting activities in front of the Great Hall of the People after the death of Hu Yaobang and the subsequent hunger strike.

Family information:

His parents are common cadres, and Xiao was the only son of them.

No.: 0005, Name: **Chen Laishun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 23

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate student in grade 89 of photography classes trained for the
Xinhua News Agency by School of Journalism and Communication,
Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

At the night on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his head when he took

photos on the top of a bungalow in the north-west side to the Great Hall of the People. After his death, his classmates purchased a grave in a cemetery near Hongqi Village in Xiangshan and had his ashes placed and tombstone erected.

Family information:

Father: Chen Wenbo,

Mother: Zhang Shusen, all are retired workers
from Beijing Towel Factory

No.: 0006, Name: **Hao Zhijing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Ma'anshan City, Anhui Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An assistant researcher from the Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Science, once visited USA as a visiting fellow in 1988.

Details when killed:

Over 11 o'clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his left chest and died in Fuxing Hospital. It was till July 4 that his family members found his body. His ashes were placed in Wanan Cemetery at the western Beijing suburb.

Family information:

He just got married less than one year, and his widow went to USA and got re-married.

Father: Hao Yichuan, a consultant and professor and Senior Engineer in
Maanshan Iron & Steel Company, retired.

Mother: Zhu Zhidi, a doctor in the section of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
retired.

No.: 0007, Name: **Xie Jingsuo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 2 from Institute of Light Industry of Beijing Union University

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, at Liubukou, Xidan, he was injured by a bullet, his private parts were smashed, later he was shot at his left chest. He was sent to the Municipal Emergency Center and died after failure in emergent rescue. When he was killed, he took a camera with him.

Family information:

Father: Xie Jianguo, a worker from the Plant Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, retired.

Mother: Jiu Meihua, also retired.

Xie had 4 elder sisters.

No.: 0008, Name: **Xiao Bo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Longshan County, Hunan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A lecturer from the Department of Chemistry in Peking University, he was admitted to the Technical Physics Department of Peking University at his age of 16.

Details when killed:

At the night on June 3, 1989, Xiao went to Muxudi to persuade his stuents back to school and he was shot at his chest. After sent to Fuxing Hospital, he died due to failure in emergent rescue. After cremation, his ashes were sent back to his hometown in Longshan County, western part of Hunan Province. Xiao's birthday was on June 3, and when he was killed he left a pair of twin sons, only born 70 days, one of whom was

suffered from cerebral palsy.

Family information:

Father: Xiao Changyi, a head of Longshan County Audit Bureau,

Mother: Yao Ruisheng, a staffer from a salt company in Longshan County, both retired.

Xiao had an elder sister and younger brother.

Wife: Liu Tianyuan, got re-married in 1992, her second husband, Zhu Suren, is Xiao close friend. Zhu works as a teacher in the Law Institute of School of Economics and Management, North China University of Technology, and Liu works in a bank in Beijing.

No.: 0009, Name: **Sun Hui**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Shizuishan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in class 4, grade 88 from the Department of Chemistry in Peking University,

Details when killed:

In the morning on June 4, 1989, he rode to look for his classmate who were scattered by the martial law troops. Wearing a Peking University logo vest and jean, he was shot near Fuxingmen, lying dead in the streets. After cremation and placement in Beiing Laoshan sepulchral chapel for 3 years, his ashes were moved to his home in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Family information:

Father: Sun Chengkang, an Assistant Engineer from the Preparing Team in Shuihuijing Colliery, Shizuishan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region,

Mother: Yu Qing, a housewife.

His grandmother died in 1992 due to over-grief on missing her grandson.

Sun Hui had an elder sister and elder brother, both got married. His elder sister' s name is Sun Ning.

)

No.: 00010, **Name:** Lu Chunlin, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Wujiang City, Jiangsu Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate in grade 86 from the Department of Philosophy,
Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was shot to death by the martial law troops in Muxidi. Before his death, he passed his certificate taken with him to the passersby for passing back to his school. He was taken back for cremation by his school after identification, and his cremains were placed within their own mulberry garden at his hometown in Jiangsu Province.

Family information:

Father: Lu Masheng, a cook in a local village-and-township owned enterprise, retired.

Mother: a countryside housewife.

Lu had an elder sister. She already got married, and after his death, she moved back to live with her parents.

Lu had a younger brother, named Lu Kunlin, who went to the States for further study in Hawaii University after his graduation.

No.: 00011, Name: **Zhang Xianghong,** Gender: Female, Age when killed:

20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 87 major in the international communist movement in the Department of International Politics of Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

Over 11 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, she, together with her elder brother, sister-in-law and others went back home from her relatives' home in Zhushikou. When reaching Qianmen, they were blocked and broken up by the martial law troops. Zhang and her sister-in-law hid themselves in the bushes to the western of Qianmen, but a bullet hit her aorta in the left chest and cut through to her back. She was sent to the Municipal Emergency Center and died in the morning on June 4. Her cremains were buried in the Taiziyu Cemetery

Family information:

There are parents, elder brothers and sister-in-law in her family.

Father: Zhang Yaozhu, a retired cadre in a Vegetable Company in Dongcheng District.

Mother: Wang Peijing, a kindergarten teacher from the Information Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Science, retired.

Her second elder brother: Zhang Xiangming;

Her sister-in-law: Kang Zhanju, working in Emergency section in Chaoyang Hospital.

Her first elder brother: Zhang Liming, in the States now.

No.: 00012, Name: **Cheng Renxing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Hubei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

Graduated from Foreign Language Department of Wuhan Central China Teachers College, majoring in English, and a dual-degree graduate in grade 87 from the Research Institute of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe of Renmin University of China

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit, by a bullet, at his the underbelly under the national flagstaff and died from over bleeding due to lack of rescue after sent to Beijing People's Hospital. It was 11 days later that Cheng's remains was taken back from the Hospital by his girl friend and his elder brother who hurried to Beijing to make arrangements for his funeral. In his family Cheng Renxing was the only son who was admitted to university. He used to be awarded the titles like Triple-A Student (title of merits), Outstanding Student Leader, and Outstanding League Member.

Family information:

Father: Cheng Xijian, engaged in agriculture.

Mother: Jin Yaxi (also Jin Axi), engaged in agriculture too.

Elder brother: Cheng Xianren, as well as sister-in-law, engaged in agriculture.

Younger brother: Cheng Zhongxing, a japanner.

2 elder sisters: Cheng Xianyan and Cheng Chunyan both engaged in agriculture.

No.: 00013, Name: **Wang Yifei**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Datong Company in Zhongguanchun, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet at his chest at the gate of the head quarter of Chinese Academy of Science in Sanlihe. His family member took his body back from Fuxing Hospital on June 4.

Family information:

Father: Wang Yaozhong, the deputy secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of CPC in Renmin University of China,

already retired.

Mother: the Chief of the Housing Administrative Section of Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, already passed away.

Wife: Zhang Naiqing, a teacher in Zhongguanchun No. 2 Primary School, still remains single.

Daughter: Wang Meng, born in 1984, an infirm high school student in the Middle School affiliated to Renmin University of China,

;

No.: 00014, Name: **Yang Yansheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from China Sports Newspaper

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit by a dumdum at his belly at the junction of Zhengyi Road when he was rescuing other wounded. He died from failure in rescue after sent to Beijing Hospital. His cremains were placed at the sepulchral chapel in Wanan cemetery.

Family information:

Both his parents work in the Hohhot Municipal Trade and Industry Bureau.

Wife: Huang Jinping, works in a company, already got re-married.

Yang had a over one-year-old son when he was killed. His son lives with his former wife.

No.: 00015, Name: **Zhang Jin**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduating student from the Foreign Affairs Service School affiliated to China World Trade Center, also a student of the Training Center affiliated to China World Trade Center

Details when killed:

Over 12 o'clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, she and her boy friend hid themselves in a bystreet near the Nationalities Cultural Palace, She was hit at her head when the martial law troops let fly a volley of gunfire. She died in the early morning on June 4 in the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital and was cremated on June 14. Her cremains were buried at Row 4, South Area in Taiziyu Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Zhang Junsheng, a cadre from Beijing Cereals, Oils Import and Export Corporation, already retired.

Mother: Ma Xueqin, a retired worker from Xisi Huawei Garment factory, Beijing.

Elder sister: Zhang Yao,

Brother-in-law: Zhao Juntao.

No.: 00016, Name: **Duan Changlong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduating student and a monitor in Grade 84, majoring in Applied Chemistry from Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, riding a bike out from his home, he met the martial law troops confronting with the mass. He stepped forward for

reasoning and persuasion, but he was shot at his left chest, he was killed within short distances, by a small-caliber pistol. In the early morning on June 4, he died in the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital. His cremains were buried in Wanan Cemetery in western suburb Beijing.

Family information:

Father: Duan Hongbing, a member of Xicheng District People's Political Consultative Conference, also a retired middle school teacher, got this son being killed at his age of 44.

Mother: Zhou Shuzhuang, a retired cadre. Duan Hongbing is Duan Qirui's grand nephew.

Duan Changlong had one elder sister and one younger sister.

No.: 00017, Name: **Wang Weiping**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An internship from the Obstetrics and Gynecology Section in Beijing People's Hospital, and a graduating student from Beijing Medical University.

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, her neck was hit by a bullet when she was rescuing the wounded near Muxudi. After being sent to Peking University First Hospital, she died from failure in rescue. Her cremains were buried in Wanan Cemetery. On the gravestone, except her name and identity, there are the dates of her birth and death: "born on December 21, 1964, died in an accident on June 3, 1989."

Family information:

Father: Wang Deyi, an assistant manager in the Personnel Department of Xindadu Hotel, already retired,

Mother: a retired worker.

Wang Weiping had 2 elder sisters and one younger brother.

No.: 00018, Name: **Wang Jianping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver from the Southern Suburb Motor Transport Team of Beijing
Municipal Gas Company

Details when killed:

At night on June 3, 1989, his left chest was hit by a bullet at the junction of Xidan, and his lung was injured. He died at Beijing Municipal Emergency Center in the early morning on June 4. His cremains were placed in a peasant's land in western suburb, Beijing, later moved to Dongsheng Sepulchral Chapel.

Family information:

Father: Wang Guangming, a retired worker from No. 5 Construction Company,

Mother: Yuan Shumin, a retired worker from Beijing No.3 State-owned Cotton Mill,

Wife: Hou Yueping, a dinning hall worker in Western Suburb Gas Bottles Factory of Beijing Gas Company.

Wang Jianping left a pair of twin daughters, Wang Qing and Wang Chen with only 8 months old, when he was killed. They reside with Wang Jianping's parents now.

No.: 00019, Name: **Wang Peiwen**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A grade 86 undergraduates from Department of Youth Work in China

Youth University of Political Science

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, Wang Peiwen walked at the front row of the students retreated from Tiananmen Square. When they reached Liubukou, Wang was rolled to death by a tank. His body was crushed to pieces.

Family information:

Father: Wang Jixi, an engineer from Supply and Marketing Section in Xianyang Color Picture Tube Plant, Shaanxi Province

No.: 0020, Name: **Dong Xiaojun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in Grade 86 from Department of Youth Work in China Youth University of Political Science

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, near Liubukou, while Dong walked at the end row of the students retreated from Tiananmen Square, He was rolled to death by a tank running after them. His body was crushed to pieces. After cremation, he was buried at his hometown.

Family information:

Father: Dong Xiang, the principal of Xinmin School, Nanyang Town, Suburb Yancheng City, Jinagsu Province.

Mother: Gao Xiuhua, a teacher in the same school, staying at home for rest due to sickness.

Dong was the only son of his parents, and he had 2 elder sisters.

No.: 0021, Name: **Yuan Li**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 29

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An Engineer from Beijing Research Institution of Automation for Machinery Industry affiliated to the Ministry of Machinery Industry.

Details when killed:

Over 11 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet not long after his departure from home. After searching all over 44 hospitals in Beijing by his family members, he was found as the No. 2 unknown corpse in Navy General Hospital. After his family member' s claim on his body on June 19, he was cremated on June 24 and buried in Wanan Cemetery. Yuan Li graduated from the Northern Jiaotong University as a postgraduate student, used to visit Germany, and already received a visa to the States.

Family information:

Father: Yuan Kezhi, a chief engineer from China Textile Industrial Engineering Institute, Ministry of Textile Industry, aged over 70, already retired.

Mother: Li Xuewen, a doctor in the Children' s Hospital, suffering from heart disease, retired.

Yuan Li had an elder brother and a younger sister.

)

No.: 0022, Name: **Ye Weihang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student, monitor and student cadre in grade 13 from Beijing No. 57 Middle School,

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by bullets in Muxudi and died

in Navy General Hospital over 2 o'clock in the early morning on June 4 as No. 1 unknown corpse in this hospital. He was hit in 3 parts of his body, an open injury at his right shoulder, 2 close injuries at his right chest and at his right head. His corpse was found by his family members on June 5 and his cremains were placed at his home.

Family information:

Father: a retired technical cadre in the Ministry of Public Security now works in Hainan Province.

Mother: Yin Min, a former doctor in this Ministry, and works in China Import Newspaper now. Ye had an elder brother.

)

No.: 0023, Name: **Wu Guofeng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Xinjin County, Sichuan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 86 from the Department of Industrial Economy of Renmin University of China, used to be a member of the Preparatory Committee of his school's Student Self-Governing Union during 1989 democratic movement.

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he took a camera with him and left his school. He was killed by a bullet at his head from back. After falling down on the ground, he was poked by a bayonet with a 2-inch-long injury and obvious knife-marks at his 2 palms. While an old man sent him to the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, he died after telling this old man about his school's name. In the morning on June 4, when Jiang Peikun, a professor from Renmin University of China was looking for his son's corpse, he was found at the name list for the dead at the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital. At the request of this Hospital, Jiang took the name list for the dead back to school. After cremation, his

cremains were taken back by his parents and placed at home now. Wu used to participate in the activity of Tiananmen Hunger Strike for 5 days and nights.

Family information:

Father: Wu Dingfu, aged 55 in 1989, working in a neighbourhood enterprise, retired due to his illness in 1993, with a retirement pension of RMB 120 monthly.

Mother: Song Xiuling, a housewife, aged 52,

Elder sister: already got married,

Younger brother: self-employed for a retail business,

Grand Father: aged 85, Grand Mother, aged 81.

No.: 0024, Name: **Wang Chao**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from Sitong Company in Zhongguanchun, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was killed. He was the No. 3 unknown corpse in the Navy Hospital and his cremains were placed in Jinshan Cemetery near Xiangshan.

Family information:

Father: Wang Fuhai, a cadre from Chinese Academy of Sciences, suffering from the decease of paralysis and laying in bed.

Mother: a Chief engineer from Technology Section in the Bureau of Science and Technology for Resources and Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, retired.

Wang just got married before he was killed, and his widow is unknown now.

Wang had 2 younger sisters, got married.

No.: 0025, Name: **An Ji**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An editor from a journal *Urban and Rural Construction* affiliated to China Research Center for Construction Engineering Technology,

Details when killed:

At about 12 o' clock on June 6, 1989, An and his 6 friends (4 males and 2 females: Wang Zhengqiang and his girl friend, Wang Zhengsheng and his girl friend, Yang Ziming and his younger brother) were shouted to stop by the martial law troops at the junction of Nanlishi Road and were let fly a volley of gunfire by the soldiers. Wangs' and Yangs' brothers totaling in 4 were hit by bullets. The two young women got survived by kneeling down to beg for mercy. A bullet injured An Ji' s leg and another hit him at his back, cutting sidelong through his chest. At around 4 o' clock in the early morning on June 7, An Ji died in the Children' s Hospital. After cremation, his cremains were placed at the sepulchral chapel in Futian Cemetery, western suburb Beijing.

Family information:

His parents are all old cadres. His father died during the Cultural Revolution.

Mother: Wang Yun, a Director of the Ministry of Construction, already retired.

Wife: He Pu, works in *Building Materials Newspaper*.

Son: An Ran, a grade one pupil in a primary school when An Ji was killed.

An Ji had an elder brother named An Lai

No.: 0026, Name: **Yu Di**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An engineer from Beijing Solar Energy Technology Institute, Yu Di once invented electric membrane with his colleagues and rewarded a prize.

Details when killed:

At around 2 o'clock in the early morning on June 4, the martial law troops stood face with masses along the street from Nanchizi to Museum of History, and used to let fly a volley of gunfire against the citizens for 4 times. Yu was hit at the first time firing. A bullet penetrated from his lower ribs through his right upper rib, injuring his 8 organs like the liver, lung and kidney, and also scratched his spine. He received operations by Peking Union Medical College Hospital for 4 times, one of his kidneys was taken out and he was under emergent rescue for more than 20 days with high fever. He died in Peking Union Medical College Hospital on June 30.

Family information:

His parents are all retired cadres.

He had a younger brother, already got married.

Wife: Xu Liping used to work at the same unit with Yu, now she lives with her parents in China Northern Jiaotong University.

He had a son, only 5 years old when he was killed.

No.: 0027, Name: **Yan Wen**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 2 from the Department of Mathematics, Peking University

Details when killed:

At around 1 o'clock in the early morning on June 4, 1989, when helping to take video, he was hit at his artery on the root of his right thigh, after sent to the Navy Hospital, he died from failure in emergent rescue. After cremation, he was buried at Row 11, South Area, in Taiziyu Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Yan Guanghan, a senior engineer from Planning and Research Institute in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry,

Elder brother: Yan Yong, a postgraduate in the Department of Computer, Peking University, went to the States for further study in 1989.

Mother: Tan Hanfeng, a senior accountant in Beijing Cigarette Factory, retired already.

No.: 0028, Name: **Qian Jin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An undergraduate in grade 86 from Beijing Foreign Trade University

Details when killed:

At around 10 o'clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, when Qian Jin and his classmate named Yuan rode a bike home from the junction at the north Fengwo Road to Muxudi, they encountered the martial law troops' letting fly a volley of gunfire from east to west. The bullets hit many people on the roadside and Qian together with his classmate were hit at their bellies. Qian was sent to hospital for emergent rescue by others. Qian died at the Railway General Hospital on June 5 because his artery was cut off. His cremains were buried in Suzhou.

Family information:

Father: Qian Yongnian, used to be the First Secretary at the Embassy in the United States, and director of Foreign Affairs Office, the

State Council, an Ambassador to Indonesia after 1989, already left his post now.

Mother: A teacher from China Foreign Affairs Institute.

Qian Jin had a younger sister.

No.: 0029, Name: **Liu Hong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate in grade 88, majoring in environmental protection, Tsinghua University, and a graduating student in grade 83

Details when killed:

In early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit at his belly near Qianmen. His intestines flew out and were inserted into his belly by his classmates and covered by a small basin. After being sent to a hospital he died in his classmate's arms due to failure in rescue.

Family information:

His parents are all intellectuals for supporting Xinjiang. Liu Hong had a younger sister.

No.: 0030, Name: **Zhong Qing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An undergraduate in class 6, grade 86 in the Department of Precision Instruments and Methodology, Tsinghua University

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at his head by a bullet at Muxudi. Half of his face was cut off. His identity was verified by the key in his pocket, and his school was advised.

Family information:

N/A;

No.: 0031, Name: **Zhou Debao**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 20

Home location: Hunan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduating student from Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, already assigned to Nanjin University.

Details when killed:

N/A

Family information:

His home is in countryside and 2 elder brothers died unnaturally. After his death, his family members were overwhelmed with sorrow

No.: 0032, Name: N/A, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A conductor in Route No. 101 bus rout

Details when killed:

At around 5 o' clock in the early morning on June 4, 1989, his corpse lay north to the crossing in Red Temple eastern suburb Beijing.

Family information:

N/A.

No.: 0033, Name: **Zhang ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 53

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A section chief in Infrastructure Section in the Eastern Suburb Thermal Power Plant

Details when killed:

At around 5 o' clock in the early morning on June 4, 1989, his corpse lay north to the crossing in Red Temple eastern suburb Beijing.

Family information:

N/A.

No.: 0034, Name: **Lu Peng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 9

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A pupil in grade 3 from Shunchenggen Primary School, Beijing

Details when killed:

At about 12 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his chest by the martial law troops near Fuxingmen Flyover, and died immediately on site. His corpse was placed on a convertible for public demonstration.

Family information:

Lu' s parents were educated-youth peasants, now work outside of Beijing. Lu was grown up with his maternal grandmother.

No.: 0035, Name: **Zhuang Jiasheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A salesman in Wudaokou Department Store, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the daytime on June 3, 1989, he did not return home after left home. On June 11, his family members found him as per the photos of the unknown corpses in Tongren Hospital. He was hit by 2 bullets at his chest and an arm. After cremation, his cremains were placed in Sepulchral Chapel in Babaoshan for 3 years and then moved to Dongsheng Sepulchral Chapel.

Family information:

Father: Zhuang Zhongyi. His parents are all over 70 and 60 retired workers.

Zhuang was still single before his death, but had a girl friend.

Zhuang had an elder brother and sister, all got married.

Elder brother: Zhuang Ruisheng, a staffer in Wudaokou Department Store.

No.: 0036, Name: **Yuan Minyu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A welder from Beijing Geological Instrument Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his heart and throat at a place between Sanlihe and Muxudi. In the afternoon on June 4, he died in the Children' s Hospital. On June 5, he was sent back, in a coffin bought by his relatives and friends, to his hometown at Hebei province.

Family information:

Wife: Kang Jingfen, a worker from Shijingshan LPG Plant.

Son: Yuan Bosheng, a pupil in a primary school when his father was killed.

Father: Yuan Changlu, a retired cook from the Ministry of Public Security, has been paralytic, and his post has been replaced by his eldest younger sister.

Mother: died at the beginning of 1989.

Younger brother: suffering from psychopathy, hospitalized in Beijing Rehabilitation and Nursing Center.

His youngest sister: a vegetative person, staying at home.

No.: 0037, Name: **Du Yanying**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 29

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in a company affiliated to Beijing Municipal Prison Administration Bureau (a former graduate of grade 82 from Beijing Institute of Aeronautics)

Details when killed:

At around 2 o' clock in the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit at his liver by dum dum near Dabei Photo Studio in Qianmen. He died at Friendship Hospital in the early morning on June 5.

Family information:

His parents were all cadres in Chadian Prison Administration Bureau. His father passed away. Du was the only son in his family, and had an elder sister and younger sister.

His widow: Song Huiming aged 33, a staffer in National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

His orphan: Du Hanfei only aged 6 when he was killed.

No.: 0038, Name: **Lu Jianguo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 40

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver from Beijing Municipal Tourism Administration Bureau

Details when killed:

At around 11 of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by dum dum at his left chest near Sanlihe Market in Erqi Theater Road and died in Fuwai Hospital.

Family information:

His father: an older cadre.

His orphan: Shen Ran, a high school girl student in No. 113 Middle School.

His widow: a former doctor in Dongfeng Television Factory, unable to continue her work due to the severe stimulation on his death, thus, transferred to work in Beijing Exhibition Center.

No.: 0039, Name: **Wang Zhengsheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in North China Materials Station

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 6, 1989, he was killed with An Ji and others(please refer to Number 0025), while his elder brother was at present, being wounded by a bullet.

Family information:

Father: Wang Guoxian, an old director of the State Reserve Materials, already retired for many years, aged over 70

Mother: Zhou Shuzheng, currently a director of neighborhood committee. Wang' s family is a large one, and Wang was the youngest son, with a byname as the little 6th. He just engaged in marriage before he was killed.

Wang' s oldest elder brother, Wang Lisheng, aged over 40.

No.: 0040, Name: **Li Changsheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A librarian in the library of College of Automaton in Beijing Union University

Details:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, he left home for Tiananmen Square. Till now, he could not be found anywhere. It is unable to say he is alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found.

Family information:

The whereabouts of his family members unknown

No.: 0041, Name: **Xi Guiru**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer at the labor service company of Beijing Exhibition Hall

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, she was hit at her left shoulder at the junction of Erqi Theater, and died in People's Hospital

Family information:

Husband: Wang Lin, aged over 30 then with left hand disabled, a staffer in a tertiary industry company of Beijing Exhibition Hall.

Her son: Wang Hangyu, a pupil in a primary school when she was killed

No.: 0042, Name: **Dai Wei**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A cook in Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3rd, 1989, Dai went to his Restaurant for his duty in Qianmen. He was blocked at Mingzhu Hotel, and was hit by bullet at his back. After being sent to the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, he died from over bleeding in the early morning on June 4th.

Family information:

Mother: aged 45 when he was killed, a staffer in Xijiekou Cinema, now retired.

Younger sister: Dai Ju, aged over 20, a staffer in Hepingmen Roast Duck Restaurant.

No.: 0043, Name: **Wu Xiangdong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Beijing Dongfeng TV Set Plant, and also a student in grade 3 at Economical Management Department in an evening school.

Details when killed:

Over 11 o' clock in the evening on June 3, he was hit at his neck by dumdum near the end of a bridge in Muxudi. After being sent by citizens to Fuxing Hospital, he died due to over bleeding at around 5 o' clock in the early morning on June 4. He was very clear in mind before his death, writing personally his unit' s address on a ten cents note, and requesting a student to deliver his death message. In the evening on June 4, his family members identified his body and took him away. He was cremated at the Eastern Suburb Crematory on June 7. His cremains were buried at Row 3, Area 2 in Babaoshan Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Wu Xuehan (born on September 25, 1940 and died on November 29, 1995), a senior engineer from the Science and Technology Management Section in Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, died from an incurable disease in 1995 due to over depression on missing his son.

Mother: Xu Jue, a researcher in Mineral Bed Research Room in the same academy.

He had a younger brother, now studying in Germany.

No.: 0044, Name: **Liu Jianguo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A salesman from the Sales Section in Beijing Great Wall Wind Raincoat Company

Details when killed:

At around 12 o'clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by bullet at his chest at the junction of Xidan. After being sent to Erlong Road Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. He was buried at Row 7, South Area in Taiziyu Cemetery.

Family information:

Liu's parents: suffering from cancers successively within 3 years after his death because of over stimulated by his death and died due to failure in treatment.

His widow: Ning Shuping, aged 37, a worker from No. 4 Glasses Factory located in Guozi Lane, Xuanwu District, Beijing,

His orphan: Liu Yue, a girl pupil aged only 7 when he was killed, and now a senior high school student.

No.: 0045, Name: **Lai Bi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Yongning County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An undergraduate in grade 87, from Beijing Medical University,
A Zhuang Nationality

Details when killed:

At around 2 o'clock in the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was killed by a bullet at the junction between South Changjie and Xi Changan Avenue. The bullet shot in from his forehead and got out from behind. The bullet's caliber was about 10 cm. He was sent to Peking University First Hospital and died at 6 o'clock in the morning due to failure in rescue. The certificate issued by this Hospital reads: "by accidentally injured". His remains were moved back to the Medical University, and a farewell ceremony was held for him. His family members went to Beijing to take his cremains back, placing them at his home in Yongning.

Family information:

Father: Lai Yundi, a doctor in Nalou United Clinic.

Mother: Unknown.

He had 2 elder brothers and an elder sister. His family is pretty poor and his grand mother died at the same year due to overburden with grief.

No.: 0046, Name: **Dong Lin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Dongcheng District People's Court, Beijing

Details when killed:

At around 11 o'clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at his lower right rib by dum dum at the eastern bank of a river in Muxudi. He was sent to Fuxing Hospital. 3 other persons were also hit while he was shot, one in artery at the foot of the thigh, died immediately on site. The

rest two were also sent to Fuxing Hospital. Among them, one was a staffer from a television station. His position being hit and his operation received were same as those as Dong Lin. He and Dong Lin both died in the evening of June 4, because of the lack of blood to transfuse.

Family information:

Father: a director from the General Affairs Section in Beijing Film Studio, already retired.

Mother: Li Cuihua, a staffer from Civil Products Sales Company, North China Materials Supply Station, Aviation Department.

No.: 0047, Name: **Guo Anmin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 23

Home location: Hunan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate in grade 89 majoring in jet engine from Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics , He had passed the examination for post graduate before killed

Details when killed:

In early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit at his head, with half of his face cutting off, and died immediately. His corpse was placed at the great hall of China University of Political Science and Law, and was taken back to Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics several days later.

Family information:

N/A

No.: 0048, Name: **Lin Renfu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Putian City, Fujian Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A doctoral graduate student from Materials Science Department in Beijing University of Science and Technology.

Details when killed:

In early morning on June 3, 1989, retreated with his classmate, Wang Kuanbao, from Tiananmen Square, while reaching Liubukou, he was rolled to death by a tank. He got married. He was ready to go to Japan in October, 1989 before his death.

Family information:

Father: Lin Jinpei, a retired worker, aged 74.

Mother: Pan Muzhi, a housewife, aged 66.

Lin Renfu had 3 elder brothers and one elder sister.

His 2 elder brothers named Lin Renguo and Lin Renmin.

No.: 0049, Name: **Sun Yanchang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver from Beijing Construction Company

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, Sun left his home to look for his younger brother, when reaching the south to the square of the general bus station for 110 route bus, he was hit, by the martial law troops, at the fourth nerve center of the cervical vertebra. He was rescued by Chaoyang Hospital, and died due to failure in treatment half year later.

Family information:

Father: Sun Hengrao, a director of the printing workshop in Beijing Printing and Dyeing Factory, already retired.

Mother: Wang Wenhua. Sun was the first son,

He had 2 younger brothers.

No.: 0050, Name: **Qian Hui**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Fujian Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate student majoring in news reporting and editing from Beijing Broadcasting Institute

Details when killed:

Early morning on June 5 , 1989, outside of the gate at his school, his bladder was broken up by a large bullet fired from a tank and his thigh artery was cut by another bullet. He did not die immediately, saying to his mates: “Take care! The military vehicles have not passed.” He was taken back into his school gate, with bleeding over 100 meters and died.

Family information:

Qian was the only son in his family. When his father came to Beijing to take his cremains, once proposed to his school for holding his urn around his school for a circle, but being refused.

No.: 0051, Name: **Zhou Bing**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 88 from Beijing Broadcasting Institute

Details when killed:

Zhou Bing was put under investigation for her participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. Because she was unable to get through, she jumped out from her school’ s 13-storey towers for suicide in September 1989. After her death, the school authorities falsely accused her suffering from neuropathy; actually she did not suffer any metal diseases at all. Several days before her death, she sent posthumous writings to her parents, expressing her betrayal for her parents’ love and care from her childhood. 10 minutes before her death, she took

several bottles of boiled water for her dormitory.

No.: 0052, Name: **Piao Changgui**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 47

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A performer from the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe
(A Korean nationality)

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, his left head was hit from behind, and the bullet cut through, getting out from his right neck. He died in the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital. He was buried in Jinshan Cemetery with no gravestone.

Family information:

Wife: Jin Zhenyu, an administrator for a labor warehouse in Chian Iron and Steel Researching Institute, retired now.

He had 2 daughters. His first daughter is now 24 years old and has got married, and second daughter, 21, having had a job.

No.: 0053, Name: **Bian Zongxu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 49

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A manager from Xinjiekou Mechanical and Electrical Products Supply and Purchase Company, Beijing

Details when killed:

Early morning on June 4, 1989, in front of the gate of Xidan Furniture Store, a bullet cut through his head, and killed him immediately. His cremains were buried in Taiziyu Cemetery. “Mournfully erected by his family dearest and relatives and friends” is read on his gravestone. He left a pair of twin children when he was killed.

Family information:

Wife: Zhou Yan, now moved to reside in South Korea, leaving a pair of twin orphans

Son, Bian Wei,

Daughter, Bian Ni. Both of the twin orphans are college students now, and are taken care of by Zhou Yan' s elder sister, Zhou Xin

No.: 0054, Name: **Tian daoming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Shishou City, Hubei Province.

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 85 from the Management Department in Beijing University of Science and Technology

Details when killed:

Early morning on June 4, 1989, after his completion of the graduation thesis, he went to Liubukou and was rolled to death by a tank.

Family information:

Father: Tian Weiyan

Mother: Huang Dingying, in his countryside family, Tian had brothers and sister, totaling in 8, only he was admitted to college in his family. His family lives a poor life, thus, his classmates mutually agree to arrange sending, by post , RMB 10 Yuan to his parents each year each person.

No.: 0055, Name: **He Jie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 23

Home location: Baoqing County, Helongjiang Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate student from Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, with his classmates, He went to Tiananmen and was killed at Nanchizi. The death certificate issued by Beijing Hospital read as “injured at head” (shot at his head). He died at 3: 40 of the morning on June 4. He Jie was admitted as an undergraduate by Tsinghua University when he was in grade 12, aged 15. In 1987, he was recommended by Tsinghua University for a postgraduate, free from examination, to Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was only 23 when he was killed. His cremains were taken back to his hometown in Helongjiang Province and buried in Nanshan Cemetery on Xiaoqing Mountain, belonging to Wanda Mountains.

Family information:

Father: He Xingcai, a manager in Water Supply Company of Farm 853, Baoqing County, Helongjiang Province, retired now.

Mother: Yang Zhiyu, a nurse in the farm hospital, retired now.

Elder Brother: He Qing, currently residing in the States, and having a doctorate.

Elder sister: He Zhiping, working in the Farm Mechanical Engineering Company.

Younger brother: He Jing, working in Beijing now.

No.: 0056, Name: **Song Xiaoming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A skilled worker from Factory 283 affiliated to No 2 Institute of the Ministry of Aviation.

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, when Song walked southwestwards on the sidewalk at the crossing in Wukesong, the military vehicles coming

from south were firing against the crowds shouting slogans, and a bullet cut through Song' s thigh artery. After he was sent to Hospital 301, the military personnel, holding gun at arm, did not allow the doctors to take rescue and to transfuse blood by orders, thus he died in early morning on June 4 due to over bleeding. Song' s mother also died of renal failure not long after his death. Song' s cremains were buried in No. 83 Grave without gravestone in Taiziyu Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: died long ago.

Song' s daughter: Song Yimin, only 4 months old when he was killed.

His widow got re-married and his daughter was grown up by Song' s elder sister, Song Chunning, and Song' s parents-in-law.

No.: 0057, Name: **Liu Yansheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 37

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from China Household Electric Appliance Research Institute

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet, at the junction of the National Palace, Changan Avenue. The bullet cut through his belly. After being sent to Posts and Telecommunications Hospital for rescue, he died from over bleeding.

Family information:

Wife: Zheng Xiuchun, a worker from Beijing Medical Scales Factory (Near Liulichang).

His daughter: Liu Cheng aged only 7 when he was killed. After his death, his unit only provided RMB 400 Yuan for funeral fee and RMB 800 Yuan for pension, and the Insurance Company refused to

honor his claim against the life insurance policy insured by him with a premium of RMB 5,000 Yuan before his death. The mother and the daughter are living a hard life.

)

No.: 0058, Name: **Wen Jie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A teacher from Beijing Fashion Institute, and a postgraduate in 1988 from Department of Chinese, Peking University

Details of death:

He was detained after the June 4 event. He suffered from intestinal cancer in jail, and died not long after released on bail.

Family information:

Father: Less than one year after Wen' s death, his father also died.

Mother: Huo Ying, graduated from Yanjing University, received an operation on her cancer in 1993, and now she is till under treatment

No.: 0059, Name: **Li Huiquan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A journalist from China Metallurgical Newspaper

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was killed at the junction of Liubukou. His headless corpse was found in Posts and Telecommunications Hospital on June 11.

Family information:

Mother: Wang Wenxia,

Wife: working in China Ocean Trading General Company, and residing
in Hong Kong now.

He had a son.

No.: 0060, Name: **Zhang Runing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A deputy director of Russian Language Section in China Radio
International

Details when killed:

Over 10 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, on the way from home
to the broadcasting station, his belly was hit by a dum dum near the
bridge in Muxudi when crossing the road. After sent to Fuxing Hospital,
he died from failure in rescue in the early morning on June 4. His
cremains were buried in Futian Cemetery in western suburb Beijing.

Family information:

He got married with no kids.

Mother: Zhang Huixian, aged 62, used to work in the Foreign
Department of Xinhua News Agency, now retired.

Zhang had an elder sister.

)

No.: 0061, Name: **Jiu Fenggen**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 40

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from Drilling Tools Factory, Ministry of Geology

Details when killed:

At about 10 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he left home for

Xidan to rescue the wounded. He was hit by 3 bullets, one bullet hit at his back, another at his arm, and the third, cut through his left arm to his heart. He was sent to Erlonglu Hospital by civilians, died from over bleeding. His cremains were placed in Laoshan Sepulchral Chapel previously and now have been taken back, placing at his home.

Family information:

Father: Died in 1987.

Mother: Meng Jinxiu, a housewife

He had an elder brother and younger brother, suffering from disease for many years and died not long ago

Wife: Li Guiying aged 42, a saleswoman in the Stationery Department in Cuiwei Mansion (a market).

His daughter: Liu Chunli: a pupil aged 8 when he was killed, suffering from heart disease and chronic appendicitis. She was a vocational school student and now got her graduation. She was admitted to college in 2000 after examination.

No.: 0062, Name: **Li Meng**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An assistant researcher in the National Language Committee

Details:

On June 4, 1989, her husband was seriously injured by a dum dum. He was found among mass corpses, thus he escaped from death by luck accidentally. Li was in disorder mentally because of severe stimulation on her spiritually. At the end of 1990, she lost herself. She could not be found for so many years: it is unable to say she is still alive because she is unable to be found by person, and unable to say she is dead because her corpse is unable to be found. The public security organ has issued an announcement declaring her death and de-reiterated her Census

Registration.

Family information:

Husband: Tang Deyang, an editor in the Unity Press now

Her Parents: teacher and supplementary staff from the National Defense University.

Her daughter, Tang Tang, a high school student now

No.: 0063, Name: **Ben Yunhai**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Guanganmennei Sub-district Office

Details when killed:

He left home in the evening on June 3, 1989, but failed to return. His corpse was found in Fuxing Hospital on June 4. His belly was hit by dum dum and died after failure in rescue. His cremains were buried in Jinshan Cemetery in suburb of Beijing.

Family information:

His parents were cadres in Shougang Group, all retired now.

His elder brother: Ben Yunjiang, a doctor in Chongwenmen Children's Hospital

No.: 0064, Name: **Liu Hongtao**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 18

Home location: Wuhan City, Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An undergraduate student in class 40882, grade 88 in Department of Engineering Optics, Beijing Institute of Technology

Details when killed:

He was killed near the Nationalities Cultural Palace at about 1 o'clock, early morning on June 4, 1989. His corpse was taken back to school from the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital.

Family information:

Father: Liu Renan, a teacher from Wuhan Chemical Institute, retired

Mother: Qi Guoxiang, a teacher from Wuhan Chemical Institute, retired

No.: 0065, Name: **Zhouxinming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 16

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A freshman in the Technical School of Snow Electric Company

Details when killed:

He was hit at his ribs and liver in front of the Nationalities Cultural Palace in the early morning on June 4, 1989 when he was rescuing the wounded. The bullet cut out of his body from the lower part of his right back. The bullet was dum dum, and broke his liver. He was sent to Jishuitan Hospital, operation on him was unnecessary. He died at 5 o'clock in the early morning. He was buried in Jinshan Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Zhou Guolin, a cadre in Beijing Variable Electrical Appliance Factory.

Mother: Mu Huailan, a staffer in the same factory.

Zhou had an elder brother, residing with his parents.

No.: 0066, Name: **Wang Gang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A skilled worker in Beijing Coking Plant

Details when killed:

He left home for his Plant for night shift in the afternoon on June 3, 1989. In the morning on June 4, after his work-shift at 7 a.m., when he went to his Plant' s gate to buy his breakfast, the military vehicles fleets were passing by with high speed. He was unable to get through the road, so he stopped at the roadside. At this moment, a military vehicle rushed to the crowd and rolled 3 persons to death immediately on site and injured many. Wang Gang was one of the 3 dead. After the military vehicle rolled crowd, the soldiers changed to another vehicle and left. The angry crowd set fire on the left vehicle. Wang Gang' s internal organs were injured and he died on site. Later he was sent to Chuiyangliu Hospital, but rescue was proved unnecessary. His cremains were buried in Jinshan Cemetery in western suburb of Beijing.

Family information:

Father: Wang Yuzhe, the president of the Party School affiliated to Beijing Municipal Agricultural Machinery Company.

Mother: Qi Zhiying, a retired worker in Beijing Municipal Agricultural Machinery Company.

No.: 0067, Name: **Zhang Lin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 37

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989, and buried in Jinshan Cemetery.

Family information:

Wife: Lu Yanjin

Daughter: Zhang Wenli

No.: 0068, Name: **Han Ziquan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 38

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An electrician from Beijing University of Science and Technology
(former Beijing Iron and Steel Institute)

Details when killed:

Over 5 o' clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989, when he sent his relatives home, he was hit at his neck and died near the Agriculture Exhibition Hall.

Family information:

Father: a former worker in Shougang Group, died in 1982.

Mother: Yao Furong, aged 64, retired

Wife: Yuan Cuiyun, got re-married,

Son: Han Ning, a pupil when his father was killed, and now a college student, majoring in computer, from China Management Software Institute, residing with his mother.

Han Ziquan was the first son in his family; his youngest brother was drowned previously, now there is only the second younger brother left in his family.

No.: 0069, Name: **Li Dezhi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Wuhan City, Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate in Grade 88 from the Department of Applied Physics in Beijing Posts and Telecommunications Institute

Details when killed:

He was killed in Fuxingmen between June 3 and June 4, 1989. His corpse was taken back to school from Fuxing Hospital.

Family information:

Father: Li Xianyuan, a lecturer in Hubei Provincial Posts and Telecommunications School, already retired, strong stimulated mentally after lost his son with very poor economical condition.

Mother: Name N/A, died of illness 10 years ago.

Grand mother: age 83

The eldest brother: a staffer in Wuhan No.2 Radio Factory;

The youngest brother: Li Dehua, a construction labor in Shenzhen.

No.: 0070, Name: **Zhou Yongqi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A head of the Motor Transport Team in Beijing Automobile Spring
Factory

Details when killed:

He was hit by a bullet near Trade Union Building over 11 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989. The bullet cut through his left chest, and got out from his right lung, injuring his heart and lung. After being sent to Fuxing Hospital, he died.

Family information:

Wife: Zhao Jianhua, just giving birth to her son for 15 days when her husband was killed.

His son: Zhou Yi

Elder brother: Zhou Xuanqi

No.: 0071, Name: **Nan Huatong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver in Beijing Residential Siding Plant

Details when killed:

A about 5 o' clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989, he left home for Changan Avenue without return home. 2 days later, his family members identified him from the photos of the dead in Peking Union

Medical College Hospital and found his corpse. A bullet cut through his left back shoulder and his chest was broken.

Family information:

Wife: Xu Baoyuan, a saleswoman in the female shoes group of shoes and headgear counter in Changan Market (now unemployed)

He had a daughter born in 1987

No.: 0072, Name: **Huo Anshang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 32

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989, and was buried at Taiziyu Cemetery.

Family information:

Wife: Pan Xueqin

Daughter: Huo Tong

No.: 0073, Name: **Zhong Guiqing**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

She was killed on June 4, 1989 and was buried in Taiziyu Cemetery

Family information:

N/A

No.: 0074, Name: **Mu Guilan**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 48

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in the Finishing Workshop, Beijing No. 3 State-owned Cotton Factory

Details when killed:

At around 6 o' clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989, she went out to buy her breakfast. When passing by Chaoyangmen Flyover, she met tanks and military vehicles coming from the direction of Tong County. The tanks and vehicles let fly a volley of gunfire while marching. Mu was hit at her head and died immediately. A passerby took a photo as a proof and sent it to her family members.

Family information:

Husband: Jai Fuquan, a staffer in the office of No. 5 workshop (glass workshop) of Beijing Bulb Plant, retired 2 years ago.

She had a son, got married.

Daughter: Jia Xuemei, aged 22, working in Being International Post Office

No.: 0075, Name: **Xioang Zhiming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Jinxi County, Jiangxi Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate in Grade 88 from Economical Department, Beijing Normal University

Details when killed:

He was killed at the night on June 3, 1989. According to the witnesses, Xiong and a female classmate hid themselves at an entrance of a bystreet. When her female classmate was killed, he stepped forward to rescue her, but was killed too. Xiong' s corpse was identified from the clothes he worn by his classmates, and taken back by his school.

Family information:

Father: Xiong Hui

Mother: Zhang Caifeng, aged over 50, both of his parents engaging in agriculture;

2 sisters: the youngest one, Xiong Liqin, engaged in agriculture at home;

Younger brother: Xiong Jianming, a college student in a teacher' s college

No.: 0076, Name: **Zhang Weihua**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: about 24

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate from the Marine Forecast in the State Oceanic Administration

Details when killed:

He was hit at his belly at LiShi Road in the early morning on June 4, 1989. His corpse was found in the Children's Hospital on June 5.

Family information: N/A

Note:

His home is in Southern China,

Zhang Weihua, a Zhejianese, might be a postgraduate in grade 87 from Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences (maybe from Astronomical Observatory) (by reasoning only), a former student from Department of Geography in Hang Zhou University.

His younger sister, Zhang Weiying, graduated from Hang Zhou teacher' s college, was resigned to work in an Astronomical Observatory. Wang Youcai advised the same to Jiang Qisheng and others.

No.: 0077, Name: **Zhang ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Henan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate in grade 88 from Management Department in Beijing Business Institute

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 3, 1989, when retreated to Liubukou from Tiananmen Square, his head was stroke by a stick and his throat was hit by a bullet. He was sent to Beijing Emergency Center for rescue but died from failure.

Family information: N/A .

Note:

He was only known as a student from countryside.

No.: 0078, Name: **Gong Jifang**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Baotou City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate in grade 88 from Management Department in Beijing Business Institute

Details when killed:

When retreated to Liubukou from Tiananmen Square in the early morning on June 4, 1989, her left arm was hit by dum dum, and she fell down on the ground. She lost her consciousness due to military poison gas. She was sent to Beijing Emergency Center but died from failure in rescue. Her death certificate indicated: the main cause for her death was her lung erosion caused by the military poison gas.

Family information:

Father: Xiong Yansheng, retired from Darat Power Plant in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in 1988, previously going to

Shanghai for employment, and now working as a technical consultant in a power plant in Shanxi Province

Mother: Sun Yansheng, retired several years ago, suffering from metal disease because she was severely stimulated by her daughter' s death.

No.: 0079, Name: **Jiang * ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Liaoning Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate from China University of Journalism

Details when killed:

He was hit by a bullet in the evening on June 3, 1989 at Jianguomenwai and died.

Family information: N/A.

No.: 0080, Name: **Liu Chunyong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from a bathroom in Tianqiao Nantong Service Mansion, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, at the General Bus Station for 15 route bus when he encountered the airborne troops coming from the south and letting fly a volley of gunfire, he was hit at his head. After failure in rescue by Friendship Hospital, he died in the early morning of June 4. The death certificate issued by the hospital indicated: "heart failure and respiratory failure caused by the bullet wound" . He was buried in a

place at Tong County.

Family information:

Father: already died.

Mother: Sun Xiuzhi, aged over 60, a retired worker in a Processing Plant in Xuanwu District.

Elder brother: Liu Chunlin, terminated from his work because of illness, staying at home, currently he hospitalized for suffering from metal disease,

No.: 0081, Name: **Jiu Junhe**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 56

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A self-employed stallman

Details when killed:

Liu was a stallman for watermelons under the Watchtower in Qianmendajie. In the early morning of June 4, he was hit at his external carotid artery by the martial law troops. He died in Friendship Hospital.

Family information:

Wife: Wu Shouqin, living on as a stallwoman, already died. Liu had 2 sons.

The oldest son: Liu Xueli, a driver.

No.: 0082, Name: **Liang Baoxing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a driver in Huafeng Sewing Machine Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, near the General Bus Station for route 15 bus, his face was cut through by bullet, and died from failure in rescue in Friendship Hospital on June 5.

Family information:

Mother: Meng Shuzheng, a retired worker.

He had a stepfather, also a stallman.

He had 2 younger brothers.

No.: 0083, Name: **Luan Yiwei**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Baotou City, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An engineer in Baotou Iron and Steel Design and Research Institute

Details when killed:

In early morning of June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet at his waist near Nanchizi, and died in Tongren Hospital due to failure in rescue.

Family information:

Mother: Li Zhengying, residing in No. 1, Jiefang Building 36, No. 5, Freedom Road, Qingshan District, Baotou City.

Wife: Chen Mei, a teacher in foreign languages, from Engineering Institute affiliated to Inner Mongolia First Machinery Company, remains unmarried.

Daughter: Luan Yueou, nickname Jiaojiao, aged 13(in 1997), a high school student.

No.: 0084, Name: **Sun Jinjian**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a self-employed household in fashion business, and a graduating student majoring in electronics from a vocational school.

Details when killed:

He was hit by a bullet in the evening of June 3, 1989. After being sent to Friendship Hospital, he died due to failure in rescue at 2 o' clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989. He was the unknown No. 1 corpse in this Hospital (No. 2 was a student from China Agricultural University). On June 14, his father found his corpse at this Hospital. His cremains were placed in the Sepulchral Chapel in Babaoshan for 3 years and moved to the Sepulchral Chapel in Gutian Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Su **, from Sichuan Province, a former accountant in the Ministry of Chemistry, has retired for many years, suffering from various diseases.

Mother: Jin Lanfeng, from Nanjin, a retired worker from Beijing Clutch Factory, aged 65 currently, suffering from heart disease.

Younger brother: Su Jinshi.

No.: 0085, Name: **Zhang Luohong**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from the Retired Cadres Entertainment Center affiliated to General Political Department of PLA(this Center locates at Baishi Bridge)

Details when killed:

She was killed in Muxudi in the evening of June 3, 1989

Family information:

Husband: a former staffer in the Ministry of Construction, now residing abroad

She had a child, sending back to her hometown.

No.: 0086, Name: **Wang Zhiying**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A lathe worker from Beijing Transmission Cut Bridge Factory, and been awarded title as a model worker before his death.

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, at 11 o'clock, when he and his wife returned home (located in eastern Zhushikou) from the home (located in Xuanwumen) of his mother-in-law, at about 12 o'clock, they reached the crossing at Zhushikou, encountering the martial law troops, which was letting fly a valley of gunfire all along their way. This couple hid themselves behind a microbus parking at the junction. He was hit at his carotid artery by a bullet and was sent to Qianmen Hospital, then transferred to Tongren Hospital. He died from over bleeding after failure in rescue. He was the first victim sent to that Hospital.

Family information:

Father: a retired worker from Erqi Rolling Stock Plant.

Mother: a housewife

Wife: Zhang Yanqiu, aged 33, a worker in the canned workshop in Artic Ocean Food Company, retired due to the slump in her company. now working as a saleswoman in Xidan Market, and got re-married;

Daughter: Wang Shuang, born in 1982.

No.: 0087, Name: **Wang Hongqi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Haidian Leather Research Institute and also a technical school student

Details when killed:

On June 3, 1989, he was hit when he went home after his shift work. The bullet cut across his chest. On June 4, his family members received his death message from other citizens and hurried to the Navy Hospital. There were nothing left in his pocket; his stipend cash and monthly ticket for bus etc. were all lost.

Family information:

Father: Wang Lian, aged 58, a driver in Traffic Division in Beijing University of Science and Technology, unable to drive any more due to the combination of grief and indignation because of his son's death, thus, he changed to be a repairman.

Wang had a younger brother and sister. Wang was the first son.

Mother: Di Mengqi, a worker in No. 5 Refectory in Peking University, already retired.

No.: 0088, Name: **Li Shuzhen**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 51

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in a dinning hall of Beijing Water Supply Company

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, she went out by bike with her husband. Near the Military Museum, they encountered the firing from the martial

law troops and she was hit by 3 bullets. After being sent to the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, she died from failure in rescue on June 4.

Family information:

Husband: a director in Tian Village Water Source Plant already got re-married. .

The oldest daughter: Li Jianxin, a worker from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities

No.: 0089, Name: **Ma Chengfeng**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 55

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

Joined the army in 1949, participating in the Korean War, returned to China and demobilized in 1955, belonging to railway corps

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, when she was enjoying cool air with her neighborhood in the same building within their courtyard (opposite to China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research), encountering the firing from the marching vehicles, she was hit at her belly. After sent to Hospital 301, she died from failure in rescue in the early morning of June 4. After her death, her husband repeatedly wrote to the military authorities with no reply. In 1992, her husband buried her cremains in Jinshan Cemetery by self expenses.

Family information:

Husband: Du Dongxu, aged 68, a retired cadre and former machinery and engineering soldier, got remarried with a female teacher named Qian Putai, coming from outside Beijing. Du is now a guest editorial for a press. Du had children. Du and Qian stay at the picture mounting class in Haidian Adult University.

No.: 0090, Name: **Guo ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

Over 9 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet and died at the junction between Fuxing Road and Yongding Road.

Family information:

Before he was killed, his home was in Dongran Village, Sijiqing Township, but now it has been moved away. His father used to be a soldier.

No.: 0091, Name: Yang Zhengjiang, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A waiter in Huaiyangchun Restaurant, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when passed by Muxudi with some of his classmates, his left thigh was hit by a bullet and his artery was cut off. After sent to the Navy Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. His corpse was found on June 6 and his cremains were placed at the Sepulchral Chapel in Wanan Cemetery.

Family information: Father: Yang Yingshan, a staffer in Beijing Municipal Housing Administration Bureau, already retired.

Mother: Tian Shuling, a housewife.

Yang Zhengjiang had 3 elder brothers.

One elder brother: Yang Yunlong, unemployed, the eldest brother, Yang Zhenglong, a staffer in the dinning hall in Beijing Exhibition Hall.

No.: 0092, Name: **Li Li** Gender: Female, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Guizhou,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 87 at 14 Department in Chengdu Institute of Telecommunications Engineering

Details when killed:

In the morning of June 4, 1989, together with her boyfriend, she went to Chengdu Square in People' s Road, encountering the conflicts between the police and the mass. When she ran away from the Square, she was seized by police and severely stoke by electronic stick. Later she was sent to hospital by other civilians and died from over injury at the same night. Several days later, her parents hurried to Chengdu for her memorial meeting from Guizhou Province.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0093, Name: **Kou Xia**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A kindergardener in North Xisi Kindergarten

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, she was hit at her upper belly by a bullet on the pavement opposite to the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, and her spleen was injured. She died at 5 o'clock of the afternoon on June 4.

Family information:

Father: Kou Yusheng

Husband: Bai Ying, a driver in Beijing Municipal Financial Bureau;

Son: Bai Yinsheng, born in 1988

No.: 0094, Name: **Han Qiu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A salesman in the sales division of Jiamusi Municipal Nail –Making
Factory

Details when killed:

He went to Beijing on business during the time of 1989 democratic
movement. In early morning of June 4, his head was hit by a bullet.
After sent to Tiantan Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. The
hospital issued a death notice with no indication of the cause of death.
The death certificate issued by Chongwen Public Security Bureau stated
the cause as “died of shooting” .

Family information:

Father: Han Guogang aged 69.

Mother: Wang Yuqing, aged 67, lost her eyesight not long after her
son’ s death.

Elder sister: Han Xiuhua, already passing away.

The second elder sister: Han Xiuping, working in the stationery group of
Jiamusi Municipal Department Store. Now her parents reside
with her.

Elder brother: Han Hui, Working in Zhaohe Hospital, Qunxin Road,
Xintang Town, Zhencheng City, Guangdong Province

No.: 0095, Name: **Liu Jinghua**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 34

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in No. 3 Retired Cadre's Housing Center affiliated to the General Political Department of PLA.

Details when killed:

At 9 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, together with her husband (wounded, recorded in other file) went from Balizhuang to her maternal grandaunt' s home, located at Yongdingmenwai, to fetch medicine for her child. When reaching Xidan, they encountered the martial law troops, so they returned. At about 11 o' clock, they arrived at Yanjin Hotel, encountering the martial law troops' firing, thus, both of them hid themselves in a bystreet beside Building 21, however, the soldiers ran after and shot. She was hit at her upper head and died immediately.

Family information:

These 2 couple all hit by bullets

Husband: Feng Youxiang, wounded,

They had a son, named Feng Yujia, age 7 when they were hit.

Aunt: Feng Shulan

No.: 0096, Name: **Wang Tiejun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Muxudi Passenger Division of Beijing Railway Bureau

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was on duty at the division. When he, climbing on the roof, expected to view the details of the martial law troop' s entering city with a telescope, he was hit by a bullet and died.

Family information:

Father: a former director of Shijiazhuang Railway Sub-bureau..

No.: 0097, Name: **Huang Tao**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Zhangjiagang City, Jiangsu Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A college student in Beijing

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989

Family information:

His family members dislike to be contacted.

No.: 0098, Name: **Tao Zhimin** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Tiantai County, Zhejiang Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a student in a university in Beijing

Details when killed:

N/A

Family information: N/A

No.: 0099, Name: **Xu Jianping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in a university in Beijing

Details when killed:

On June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet at his face, and rolled to death by a tank.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0100 Name: **He Guo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in Yuetan Neighborhood Grain Shop, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3 or 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet in Muxudi and died at Fuxing Hospital

Family information: N/A

No.: 0101, Name: **Li Hui**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduating student from Beijing Judicial School

Details when killed:

At 11 o'clock of the evening on June 4, on hearing the bark of gun, he and his elder brother went out of his house in the Public Security University's dormitory located in Muxudi, expecting to know what happened. Not long after that, Li Hui was hit by a bullet, which cut through his left zygomata, getting out from his ear. His family members found his corpse in Fuxing Hospital at 10 to 12 at the same night. His elder brother was also hit by a bullet, and his left leg was wounded.

Family information:

Father: Li Wensheng, a retired teacher from The Public Security University, now he is suffering from hemiplegy.

Mother: Guo Shuzheng, strongly stimulated by Li Hui's death with poor health condition, and died in 2000

Elder sister: Li Yuehua

Note:

Till May, 2002, his name and family details are clarified.

No.: 0102, Name: **Luo Wei**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An assistant engineer in Beijing Semiconductor Materials Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 4, 1989, he was killed when he rode a bike at the western side in Changan Avenue. The diagnosis by Guanganmen Hospital read: abdominal gunshot wounds. He did not die immediately. 2 bullets were taken out of his belly; one was a dum dum, exploding inside. His liver, kidney, bladder, stomach and digestive tract were injured. The hospital had his liver and stomach repaired, but failed. He died of actual renal failure. He was buried at 1-9, Area 7, Badaling People's Cemetery (3 km. away from Badaling highway exit).

Family information:

Father: Retired;

Mother: Shao Qiufeng, retired

Elder sister: Luo Shen

Elder brother: Luo Maochu

Wife: Gui Wei

No.: 0103, Name: **Qi Wen** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 16

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in No. 3 Railway Middle School

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet in Muxudi and

died in Fuxing Hospital

Family information: N/A

No.: 0104, Name: **Liu Zhanming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 38

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a staffer from China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation

Details when killed:

At about 3 or 4 o' clock in the early morning of June 4, 1989, Liu went, from his home at No. 44, Dongxiliutiao, to the home of his mother-in-law, as his wife just gave a birth to his baby, staying at her mother' s home. He did not reach his destination nor return home. 3 days later, his corpse was found in Peking Union Medical College Hospital, as a unknown corpse numbered 21. His right mandibula was hit by a bullet which remained inside (according to his family member' s recall, there were more than 40 numbered photos for corpses in this hospital at that time).

Family information:

Wife: Xu Jin, a worker in Beijing No. 3 TV Accessories Factory

Son: Di Zhuang, only born for 20 days when his father was killed;

Father: originally named Di, he had his family name changed as Liu when he joined the army.

His parents are all retired cadres in the public security organic system.

Liu had brothers.

No.: 0105, Name: **Shi Yan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Dalian City, Liaoning Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A performer in the Song and Dance Ensemble affiliated to the Political Department of Air Force

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, 1989, his head was hit by a bullet. After he was sent to Beijing People's Hospital by a Red Cross ambulance, he did not stop breathing. Later he died from failure in rescue, and was cremated in Babaoshan.

Family information:

He got married and his widow got re-married.

He had frail elderly parents in Dalian, his hometown.

Father: Shi Feng, retired

Mother: Han Shuxiang.

He also had an elder sister and a younger sister.

No.: 0106, Name: **Ren Jianming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 30

Home location: Dingzhou City, Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A peasant from Chenzhuangzi Village, Dingzhou City, Hebei Province

Details when killed:

During the democratic movement, Ren went to Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to meet his wife who just gave a birth to baby (she was an Inner Mongol), On June 4 when he was returning Hebei via Beijing, he encountered the martial law troops' firing. He was hit at his belly, and his intestines flew out. He was sent to Peking Union Medical College Hospital. The hospital realized that he was unable to be cured, thus he was moved to the mortuary. Later he was found still alive, thus his family members were advised. However, his family members were unable to let him hospitalized due to lack of money, so he was taken

back to his home in Hebei by his elder brother-in-law. After got home they were still lack of money for treatment, so, with simple treatment, he was let at home for self recovery. Later his flew-out-intestines became rotted. Ren could not stand the pains and hanged himself the day after the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Family information:

Wife: got remarried, taking her son away with her. .

Mother: Li Shujuan aged 65, hard of hearing.

Father: Ren Fengqi, an old cadre from 1937 on, died in 1980

His mother lives with his younger sister who is a peasant.

Ren had 5 brothers and sisters.

No.: 0107, Name: **Sun Tie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in the headquarters of the Bank of China, also veteran

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he encountered the martial law troops firing in front of the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. With his friends, he ran into the courtyard of the Institute of Non-ferrous Metal nearby. But the soldiers of the martial law troops ran after them and got into the yard and fired. He was hit at his chest. After being sent to the General Railway Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. The death certificate issued by the hospital read: "right chest hit by a bullet and pulmonary vein injured with severe hemorrhage. Dying at 23: 45 on June 3, 1989". His death was regarded as "death of illness" by his unit. His cremains were buried in Baobaoshan Cemetery by his classmates' fund-raising.

Family information:

Father: Sun Shuzen, aged 58, working in the telegraphic room of Beijing Cable and Wireless Station

Mother: Zhang Meiling, aged 60, suffering from heart disease and died in July 1994.

Sun Tie was the only son in his family.

No.: 0108, Name: *** Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A senior high school student in Beijing No. 190 Middle School

Details when killed:

His father was a head in a local police station in Beijing. On June 3, he went to this station to meet his father. On June 4, his father requested one of his colleagues to send him back home. He was shot to death by the martial law troops while they were passing by Nanheyuan.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0109, Name: **Su Shengji**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 43

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A journalist from *Housing Newspaper* of Beijing Asian Games Village

Details when killed:

At the evenfall of June 3, 1989, Su had a work discussion with his friend at his friend's home located in Songshu Street, Xijiekou. At 6 o'clock, on seeing the emergent TV announcement, he left his friend's home. At 11 o'clock, someone met him near the Worker's Cultural Palace. Thereafter no one could find him. Till now his family

has not find his corpse.

Family information:

Wife: Zhang Huiming, a staffer in Beijing Radio Factory, got remarried.

Her current husband is a professor from Tsinghua University.

Son: Su Hang, born in December, 1975, being sent to reform school for juvenile delinquency for 3 years because of his condemnation of the June 4 Massacre.

Father: Su Maolu, a former county magistrate of Fushan County, Shanxi Province, already retired

Mother: died from anger and grief after Su was killed.

No.: 0110, Name: **Ren Wenlian**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Linhe City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade one from Department of Mining, Beijing University of Science and Technology

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989

Family information:

Father: Ren Jinbao, a peasant, having 2 sons and 4 daughters.

Mother: already died.

Younger brother: Ren Wenqin, a secretary in a township government.

No.: 0111, Name: **Huang Peibu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

Residing in Huangzhuang, Dongran Village, Sijiqing Township, Haidian District, Beijing

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989

Family information: N/A

No.: 0112, Name: **Zheng Chunfu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 37

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker and group leader from the project team of the Forbidden City

Details:

He originally lived in No 78, Yanyue Bystreet, in Dongcheng District. Over 11 o'clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he left home and disappeared. Till now there is no single information received about him. His family members had searched out all mortuaries of the hospitals and crematoriums, but could not find his corpse.

Family information:

Father: died not long after 1989. .

Mother: a housewife;

Wife: Guan Weidong, a worker from Xicheng District No.1 Vehicle Factory, now residing in her parents' home, her father aged over 80, a retired worker, her Mother, a housewife.

His daughter: Zheng Ou, only 7 years old when he disappeared.

No.: 0113, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 16

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 88 from Beijing Building Industrial School

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was hit by 2 bullets and sent to the General Hospital of the Air Force for emergency rescue. He died from

failure in rescue.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0114, Name: **Cao Zhengping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 29

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from the Computer Station in Beijing Institute of Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, also a veteran

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, when he was rescuing a female journalist, he was hit by a bullet at his back and his belly was exploded. He was immediately sent to the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, and was transferred to the People' s Hospital on June 4. He died from over bleeding on June 6.

Family information:

Father: Cao Huaxian, aged over 70, a retired worker; .

Mother: a housewife

He had an elder brother and sister;

Elder Sister: Cao Zhengmei

No.: 0115, Name: **Li Zhengying**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 45

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A skilled worker in the Instrument Factory affiliated to the Academy of Military Medical Science

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he went to hospital to fetch medicine for his child. At about 10 o' clock, he was seen by someone, standing

beside the guard room of the north gate of Hospital 301. At this moment, when the martial law troops were letting fly a valley of gunfire from the west, the doorkeeper fell down (someone said that the doorkeeper was hit), while Li was going to help the doorkeeper to stand up, he was hit at his chest. The bullet cut through it and got out from his back, injuring his heart. He was sent to Hospital 301 and died due to failure in rescue one hour later.

Family information:

Wife: Zi Shuwen, working in Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

He had 2 sons: the older one was 11, and the younger, 9 when he was killed. Now the older son is in a Vocation School, and the younger son is in junior high school

No.: 0116, Name: **Yang Ruting** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 41

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

The head of the Administration Section in Electric Appliance Factory, Beijing No.1 Machine Tool Plant

Details when killed:

Over 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he got out of his home, expecting to get the details of the happening. He was hit by 2 bullets near Fuxingmen Flyover. One cut in his lung, another shot off his arm. The bullet, cut in his lung, got exploded at the wound on his back. He died at Beijing Children' s Hospital.

Family information:

Wife: Guo Liying, a worker in Beijing Electro-Acoustic Equipment General Plant

He had a daughter, named Yang Shuang who is now a vocational school student in No. 36 Middle School

Yang had an old father who is retired personnel, living with his widow and grand daughter now.

No.: 0117, Name: **Wang Qingzeng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 34

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver in Tiantan Grain Deposit, Beijing

Details when killed:

At 11 o' clock on the evening on June 3,1989, he rode a bike from his home(near Zhushikou) to his unit(in the direction of Yongdingmen) to check his vehicle. When reaching the road opposite to No. 8 Rubber Factory, he was hit at his stomach by the martial law troops marching from the south. Not long being sent to Tiantan Hospital, he died. His cremains were buried in Mentougou.

Family information: Wife: Cao Yunlan, a worker in Chongwen Street Association.

He had a son, named Wang Lei, only aged 6 when he was killed:

No.: 0118, Name: **Zhou Deping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Tianmen City, Hubei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate student in the Department of Radio Electronics (now Department of Electronic Engineering) of Tsinghua University

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, when Zhou went out by himself, he encountered the martial law troop' s letting fly a volley of gunfire. He was hit at his head and died in Tongren Hospital. On June 6, after identification by his school, he was sent to Babaoshan for cremation on June 8.

Family information:

Father: Zhou Zhigang, aged 67, engaged in agriculture

Mother: Cao Changxian aged 69

No.: 0119, Name: **Wang Wenming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A die locksmith in Beijing Qianjin Shoe Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, on hearing barks of gunfire, Wang and his neighbor went to the direction to Zhushikou to see the happenings. About 12 o' clock, when the martial law troops were letting fly of volley of gunfire from south to north, Wang was hit at his left rib. The bullet got out from his right rib. He was sent to Friendship Hospital for rescue. His intestines were broken up. The hospital could only have about 2 meters of intestines connected, and failed to have the rest done. After the operation, he was in high fever. He died over 9 o' clock of the evening on June 4. The shoe factory regarded his case as normal death. His cremains were buried in Wenan, his hometown.

Family information:

Wife: Meng Shuying, a worker in a Branch of Beijing Gear Factory

He had a son named Wang Zheng, aged 7 when he was killed:

No.: 0120, Name: **Yin Jing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 36

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was at his home on Floor 8, Building 22, which was along the street in Muxudi. When he went into his kitchen room and turn on the light, he was hit by a bullet at his head and he died

immediately. His cremains were buried at the grave of No. 12, Row 17, Area 2, in Babaoshan People's Cemetery.

Family information:

Wife: Guan Liyan, working in Ministry of Materials, now residing in Muxudi.

Yin had a son, named Guan Xiaopeng, aged 6 when his father was killed

Father-in-law: Guan Shanfu, the former Deputy Procurator-General of

No.: 0121, Name: **Yang Ziping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in Beijing No. 1 Machinery Tool Plant

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 6, 1989, An Ji, Yang Ziming, Yang Ziping, Yang Yuemei (Yang's 3 brothers and sisters), Wang Zhengqiang, Wang Zhengsheng (Wang's 2 brothers), Zhang Xuemei, totaling in 7, went to Fuxingmen. On reaching the junction at Lishi Road, they were suffering the intensive fire from the martial law troops ambushed in cable ditches. An Ji died immediately. Yang Ziping and Wang Zhengsheng died from failure in rescue after being sent to Fuxing Hospital. Wang Zhengqiang and Yang Ziming were severely wounded.

Family information:

Elder brother: Yang Ziming

No.: 0122, Name: **Zhao Long**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduating senior high school student

Details when killed:

He left home over 1 o'clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989. He was hit at his chest by 3 bullets at the junction of Xidan and died immediately. His corpse was sent by the mass to No. 2 People's Hospital and was found out by his family members on June 7. His cremains were placed at home.

Family information:

Father: a technical cadre in Navy Equipment Department already retired.
 Mother: Su Bingxian, a German translator in Central Compilation & Translation Bureau, already retired.

No.: 0123, Name: **Lei Guangtai**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 33

Home location: Huairou County, Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A peasant from Sitaishang Village, Miaocheng Township, Huairou County, Beijing, and also as driver of his village's motor transport team

Details:

In June, 1989, his motor transport team committed in a contract of the earthworks for Jianguomen Customs Mansion. Over 10 o'clock of the evening on June 3, Lei and other 2 drivers went to Tiananmen Square to have a look at Goddess of Democracy. About 11 o'clock, when 3 of them reached by Nanchizi, squatting under the Red Wall for smoking, they encountered the martial law troops shooting along eastern Changan Avenue. Upon their standing up, Lei was hit and fell down. Many people were hit at that moment. Lei was taken away with a tricycle by a citizen after he was hit, and the rest of them were broken up. From then on, Lei could not be found anymore.

Family information:

Wife: Fang Guizheng, born in 1956, a peasant in the same village;

Son: Lei Yong, born in 1981, in a vocational school now;
 Daughter: Lei Fei, adopted in 1988, at primary school now, but with no
 Census Registration;

No.: 0124, Name: **Zhong Junjun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 3 from Beijing University of Agriculture

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, together with 4 of his classmates rode bikes to Tiananmen Square, he was hit at his right chest on the way. He died due to failure in rescue after sent to Emergency Center.

Family information:

Father: died in 1993.

Mother: Xiao Shulan, aged 56, a peasant residing with Zhong' s elder brother. Zhong had an elder brother and younger brother.

No.: 0125, Name: **Gao Yuan** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A doctor in the division of traditional Chinese medicine, Beijing Shijinshan Hospital

Details when killed:

Over 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit by 2 dum dum at his chest near Fuxingmen Subway Station. His back was cut through, leaving a bowl-like wound. An old man sent him by a tricycle to the Municipal Children' s Hospital. He was still alive when he arrived. He died from over bleeding due to lack of timely rescue. On June 9, his corpse was moved to Fuxing Hospital, placing among the piles of corpses in the bicycle shed of this hospital. Till June 11, his

family members found his corpse which had changed its shape. Later, Shijinshan Hospital issued a mistake-injury certificate, and had a memorial ceremony held. He was buried at a grave in Babaoshan Cemetery, purchased by this hospital.

Family information:

Father: Gao Yinhui, a former political commissar in the Affiliated Hospital of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences

Mother: Zhang Wei, a director in the Office of the Party Committee of Information Department, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Both of them retired at home now. They have 2 sons and one daughter. Gao Yuan is their second son.

No.: 0126, Name: **Ni Shilian**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Beijing Petrochemical Design Institute of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation and also a graduating student from Beijing University of Petroleum

Details when killed:

About 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, Ni and other 6 young people rode bikes from Geological Hospital to Xidan. He was hit by bullet at his chest and belly. He was sent to Xuanwu Hospital by civilians, but died. In 1990, his work unit issued an "unnatural death" certificate, with a political conclusion: "violation of the martial law and self-responsibility for the results." With one-time issuance of basic salary for 10 months, amounting to RMB 835 Yuan, this issue was closed. Cao Changren and Wang Jianwei, the 2 wounded were with Ni at that time.

Family information:

Father: Ni Yuqin, a teacher in Beijing University of Petroleum

Mother: Zhang Shuyun

No.: 0127, Name: **Kuang Min**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An engineer in Beijing Forklift General Plant, and also a graduate from Beijing Institute of Technology

Details when killed:

In the early morning on June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet in Muxudi. The bullet cut in his right rear waist and got out from his right abdomen. He died upon arrival at hospital.

Family information:

Father: Guang Diqing, a senior engineer in Electric Power Research Institute, Ministry of Electric Power, retired

Kuang got married, with no child.

No.: 0128, Name: **Yin Shunqing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from No. 1 Housing and Maintenance Company

Details:

Over 7 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he left home by bike. About 10 o' clock, someone saw him near Telegraph Building. At night, someone saw him being hit by bullet at his head in Liubukou and died immediately, but till now his corpse could not be found.

Family information:

Wife: Bai Lixia, a worker from Zhongfangli Housing Management Division, No. 1 Housing and Maintenance Company

He had a daughter, aged 2 when he was killed

No.: 0129, Name: **He Shitai**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from the casting workshop in Beijing No. 1 Machinery Tool Plant

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he went to the home of his father-in-law in Puhuangyu after his night shift. In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when he reached to the southern entrance of Nanheyuan, he encountered the fire from the troops. His temple was hit by a bullet. He continued to hold his bike while he was hit. Later he was sent, by other citizens, to Peking Union Medical College Hospital, but died before his arrival. 2 days later, his family member took his corpse back from the hospital. A witness sent back his bike.

Family information:

Father: He Ruitian

Mother: Suo Xiunv, both retired workers from Beijing No. 1 Machinery Tool Plant.

He Shitai got married, his widow got remarried .

He had a daughter, residing with her mother.

He had a younger brother and sister.

No.: 0130, Name: **Zhou Yuzheng**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 36

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A branch-leveled confidential secretary (a veteran) in the Department of

Comprehensive Reform for Economical System (Policies Study Section)
in State Planning Commission

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, on hearing the bark of gunfire, she and her husband and child approached to the window to see the happenings. The martial law troops fired up to the building. Her husband drew his child to lie down faster, thus, they were free from injury, and however, she was hit at her head and died immediately on site. The child was strongly and severely stimulated at personally viewing his mother's death by shooting. After cremation, Zhou was buried at a Muslim Cemetery in Babaoshan (Zhou was a non Muslim).

Family information:

Husband: Chen Jianjun, a driver in the vehicle team, the State Planning Commission, a professional soldier.

Son: Chen Yizhou aged 16, a high school student

No.: 0131, Name: **Ya Aiguo** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A job-waiting youth

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, on the way to Gongzhufeng with his colleagues, he was hit, at his head, by bullet from the martial law troops at 22 o'clock, and died in Hospital 301. The hospital diagnosis read as "injury through the brain stem". His family members found his corpse on June 5. He was buried at his hometown in Tianjin after cremation.

Family information:

Father: Ya Weilin, a cadre in a food store affiliated to the Second Nuclear Academy of Institute

Mother: Zhang Zhengxia, a retired worker

No.: 0132, Name: **Song ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 39

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A party secretary in Beijing No. 4 Glass Factory, a deputy of Beijing Municipal People's Congress, a municipal Young Pace-Setter and a labor hero before death.

Details when killed:

At night of June 3 1989, he stayed at home in Muxudi, on hearing the bark of gunfire, he rose up and closed the window. He was hit by bullet at his stomach which was cut through and made it perforated. He was sent to hospital for rescue, but died due to over bleeding. At that time, the martial law troops sent their people on side, supervising the doctors' obeying their order of "non-rescuing", and the martial law troops ordered that the death certificate was not allow to indicate "bullet wound", and only "over bleeding" was allowed. He was buried in Babaoshan. Later his father sued against Xicheng District Public Security Bureau and Li Peng in Zhongnanhai. After the receipt of the letter by Zhongnanhai Letters and Calls Room, there was no more information and response about his letter.

Family information:

Father: Song Peiyi, a retired cadre from Traffic Bureau of the State Planning Commission, an old correspondent and an old soldier of Eight Route Army participating in revolution in 1937

Mother: a retired cadre;

Wife: Gu Bing, retired before required age.

No.: 0133, Name: **Chen Shenlin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 36

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from Beijing 707 Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, he rode a bike to Xidan, and was hit at his heart by a bullet from the martial law troops. He died in Beijing No.2 Hospital. After he was killed, his family members search out every hospital in Beijing, but could not find him. Later, with the help of Municipal Health Bureau in searching unknown corpses, his was found one month later. His corpse was rotted. He was identified with the clothes he worn and the seam left after the operation on his stomach by his family members. After cremation, he was buried at his hometown in Jiangsu Province.

Family information:

Father: died for many years, a on-side staff officer for Nie Rongzheng, one of the ten Marshals in PLA before his death. His wife and children were left at his hometown

Wife: Wu Lihong, aged 46, a senior nursing officer in No. 5 ward, Beijing Obstetrics Gynecology Hospital, got remarried. Her current husband is a driver in the State Cultural Relics Bureau.

He had a daughter aged 8 when he was killed.

No.: 0134, Name: **Shi Haiwen**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 20

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A current year postgraduate from Shenyang College of Pharmacy (trained for his unit in Beijing Institute of Nutrition Source)

Details when killed:

On June 4, 1989, he was hit at his neck and died in Jishuitan Hospital.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0135, Name: **Yang Hanlei** Gender: Male, Age when killed: 19

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in the Cook Training Class of Beijing Liufang Hotel

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he and his classmates went out to have their monthly bus tickets changed, later they went to Beijing Hotel . In the early morning of June 4, he was hit by bullet at his spleen at the south entrance of Nanchizi. After being sent to Peking Union Medical College Hospital, he died from over bleeding. 3 or 4 days later, his classmates accompanying him on June 3 , advised his family to take his corpse from the hospital. After cremation, his cremains were placed at home.

Family information:

Father: Yang Darong,

Mother: Huo Tianfeng. His parents were workers in Bailan Washing Machine Factory. They all got retired at home ahead of their age because of the factory' s slump.

Yang had a younger brother, who got employed after graduation from a vocational school.

No.: 0136, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Hebei,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A former journalist in Kailuan Worker's Newspaper. In 1989, he was on loan to Xinhua News Agency as a reporter.

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989

Family information:

His widow got remarried.

He had an orphan

No.: 0137, Name: **Wang Yaohe**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 40

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A cook of a restaurant in Chaoyangmenwai, Beijing

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989.

Family information:

He used to be an educated-youth peasant in Shaanxi, and got married there. His widow is in Shaanxi. He had an orphan, old mother and elder brother. His father passed away for long

No.: 0138, Name: **Peng Jun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Xinjiang Autonomous Region,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a staffer of the Office in Beijing, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Details when killed:

At about 6: 40 in the morning of June 5, 1989, Peng went out from his residence in East Bridge, Chaoyang District, to buy his breakfast. On his way, he encountered the fire from the martial law troops, and he was hit by 2 bullets. One was at his ankle, another cut in from his right back, got out and exploded from his left chest. After the rescue by Chaoyang Hospital, he died.

Family information:

Father: Peng Guogui, worked in Beijing Office, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, suffered severe mental stimulation because of his son's death and died in 1991.

Mother: Liu Shuqin, a worker in the United Association, Xuanwu Branch of Public Security Bureau., retired, residing with Peng's younger sister Peng Tao.

Peng had a daughter.

Peng's widow, Zhang Yuan, got remarried and residing with his daughter.

No.: 0139, Name: **Liu Qiang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student from Hebei Normal University

Details:

He went to Beijing to participate in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He did not return after the June 4 Massacre. From then on he is unable to be found: it is unable to say he is still alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0140, Name: **Su Xing**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 29

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from Non-Ferrous Metals Import and Export Corporation

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, Su returned home from her mother's home in Fuwaidajie. She felt unease about her mother, thus, got back to Fuwaidajie again. She was blocked at the junction of Nanlishi Road. In the early morning, the martial law troops fired at the roadside crowd with submachine guns. 5 people were hit and fell down on the ground. Su was hit at her chest, and was sent to Children's Hospital and then transferred to the People's Hospital and died from failure in rescue. Su was the only daughter for her parents, already got married, but had no child.

Family information:

Father: the former director of Minister Office of Ministry Metallurgical Industry, died of illness in 1988.

Mother: Gao Jie, a retire cadre in Beijing No. 6 Rubber Plant

No.: 0141, Name: **Bao Xiudong**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 41

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

The director of a printing plant located in Gulou Dongdajie

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at the junction of the Association of Returned Scholars from Western Countries near Beijing Hotel. He was sent to Peking Union Medical College Hospital and died. His cremains were buried at the People's Cemetery in Babaoshan.

Family information:

Father: Bao Yutian aged 72, a worker, suffered from hemiplegia and hospitalized.

Mother: Wang Shuanglan, aged 69, retired

Wife: Sun Shanping, aged about 50, worked in Beixinjiao Post Office, retired.

Son: Bao Xin, aged 23, a non-regular employee

Younger brother: Bao Xiuzhi

Younger sister: Bao Limei

No.: 0142, Name: **Zhao Dejiang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver in China Federation of Trade Unions and also a veteran

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, 1989, at the gate of the Unions, an old man was hit (later died), Zhao stepped forward for rescuing the elderly, but was hit at his head by the martial law troops. He was sent to the General Air Force Hospital, but died before his arrival.

Family information:

Mother: Cheng Shuzheng, aged 64, a porter in Shougang Group, retired already;

Wife: got remarried;

Son: a pupil in a primary school

No.: 0143, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, 1989, at the gate of China Federation of Trade Unions, he was shot and died. Zhao Dejiang approached to rescue him but was killed also.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0144, Name: **Cao ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A draft man in Design Institute of Beijing Institute of Surveying and Mapping

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he left his home and was shot near Xidan. After being sent to the Posts and Telecommunications Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. On receipt of notification to take delivery of his corpse, his family members found that there were flies all over his corpse and his wound became minced meat. He was sent to Babaoshan for cremation, but his cremains were got left.

Family information:

Father: Cao Zengbing aged 68, a senior engineer in Beijing Institute of Surveying and Mapping, retired.

Mother: a housewife with metal troubles;

He had 2 elder sisters and 2 younger sisters.

No.: 0145, Name: **Cui Linfeng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 29

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in Sanlihe Garment Plant, Beijing

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, 1989, he left home for his Plant to be on his duty. He might have been back after his night shift at 2 a.m. on June 4, but his family awaited him for 2 days without seeing him. Later his family members went to his Plant to look for him and were advised that after his arrival at his plant at the night of June 3, he invited 3 persons in total, going to the direction of Changan Avenue by bikes. Later they departed, one to the east, one to the south, and Cui to the west, then a volley of shots was heard, and Cui did not return the same day. The rest

of them got back home safely. His family members had searched out all of the hospitals, but could not find him. Till now, he is still under disappearance, and it is unable to say he is still alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found.

Family information:

Father: Cui Lutian died from over depression at his age of 68 in 1994 due to lost of his son.

Mother: Wang Guirong, aged 70, a worker in Sanlihe Garment Plant, retired.

Cui had 2 elder brothers.

The oldest elder brother: Cui Linsen, working in Heavy Machinery Plant Shougang Group;

The second elder brother: working in Beijing Fan Manufacturing Factory

No.: 0146, Name: **Wang Fang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 50

Home location: Beijing

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from Beijing Coal Mine Machinery Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his head in Muxudi. He was taken by Wang Jun on a truck. He died on the way to the General Navy Hospital.

Family information: N/A

No.: 0147, Name: **Liu Jinsheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 40

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in railway organic systems

Details when killed:

On June 4, 1989, he was killed near Yangfangdian, Beijing

Family information: N/A

Note:

This clue was provided by Li Dingguo on August 6, 1998, and is subject to verification.

No.: 0148, Name: **Zhang Guimei**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 61

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A former director in the Personnel Division of Administration Bureau, Ministry of Chemical Industry, just retired not for long.

Details when killed:

In the evening on June 3, 1989, she stayed at her home in Hepingli. On hearing turmoil outside, she headed out of the window at the corridor along the street, expecting to make clear about the happenings. She was unfortunately shot by a bullet, which penetrated through her heart. She died immediately at home.

Family information:

Husband: a cadre from the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

Note:

When Wang' s wife was wounded, Wang did not send her to hospital, thus his wife died at home, for this Wang was praised by the authorities.

No.: 0149, Name: *** Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student from Department of Mechanical Engineering of Jiangnan

University

Details:

During the 1989 pro-democracy movement, he and some of his classmates went to Beijing to send the collected donation to the students who were on hunger strike on Tiananmen Square. From then on, he did not return. It is unable to say he is alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found. (This information is provided by several teachers in his school. His disappearance was wildly known at this school).

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0150, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: about 20

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A doorkeeper at the north gate of Hospital 301(a soldier from armed police)

Details when killed:

About 11 o' clock in the evening on June 3, 1989, the martial law troops were marching toward the direction to Muxudi, and the crowds were retreating. On noticing the emergency, he opened the gate to let the crowds in, in order to let them get escaped. He was shot by bullets from the martial law troops at his head and upper chest, and died immediately (this information is provided by many witnesses.)

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0151, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

In the daytime of June 4, near Hospital 301, he was first struck down by

a military vehicle, and then rolled into muddy flesh by an armed vehicle. From the muddy flesh, only the colorful shirt he worn and the remains of a hand could be distinguished. His corpse was left there till the afternoon of June 5, then was shoveled into a plastic bag and taken away (provided by many witnesses).

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0152, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A cook in the Great Hall of the People

Details when killed:

On June 4, 1989, when he went to the Great Hall of the People from his home located in Menkuang Lane, he was killed. After his death, his family was compensated RMB 10,000 Yuan.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0153, Name: ***, Gender: Female, Age when killed: the aged

Home location: Wanxian County, Sichuan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A nursery maid working in Beijing from Wanxian County, Sichuan Province (served at a deputy minister' home located in Building 22 in Muxidi)

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, when she leaned over the balcony on Floor 14, Building 22 to see the happenings, her belly was shot and she died immediately. At the same time, Yin Jin, the son-in-law of the former Deputy Procurator-General of the Supreme People' s Procuratorate was hit, by a bullet, at his head within his house locating at Floor 8 at the same building(please refer to Number: 0120).

The son of the killed provided this clue to Su Bingxian, the family member of the June 4 deceased, at Babaoshan Crematory.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0154, Name: **Li Chun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A cook in Xidan National Hotel

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, after his night shift, when Li wheeled his bike to the second building south to the Trade Union Mansion(near Muxudi), he was hit by a bullet, which crossed his rib. He was sent to Guanganmenwai Hospital and he died from failure in rescue.

Family information:

Father: a retired cadre from The Second Artillery Force of the PLA

Mother: Gui Delan, a staffer in Taibushi Street Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. Li Chun was the only son in his family, and he had no sisters. After her son was killed, Gui Delan suffered from spondylitis, unable to be straight back, but she still goes on with her work.

No.: 0155, Name: ***, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in a plant in Beijing

Details when killed:

In the daytime of June 5, she was killed by a rushing armed vehicle of

the martial law troops near Wukesong. The deceased was the sister-in-law of a squad leader in Beijing Armed Police. After negotiation, she was regarded as “accidental injury”.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0156, Name: **Du Xueguang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker in the printing house of the People’s Health Publishing House

Details when killed:

At 5:30, in the evening of June 3, 1989, Du and his friends rode bikes to Changan Avenue. While reaching Xinquamen, they heard a volley of gunfire, the martial law troops moving from west to east. They turned back. Only several meters away, Du Xueguang was shot by a bullet at his temple, he fell down together with his bike, with one leg still on it. It was the time about 12 o’clock. There was a bus on site, the 6 shot were taken on and sent to Peking Union Medical College Hospital. 4 died on the bus, including Du Xueguang. the rest 2 were severely wounded with fates unknown. Du’ s family members rushed to the hospital in the morning of June 4, but unable to identify him as the corpses were too many. His family members went there again on June 5 and found his corpse, numbered 30th.

Family information:

Mother: Ge Guirong

Note:

Du’s relatives witnessed that there were several layers of corpses in the morgue and specimen rooms of Peking Union Medical College Hospital. The corpses were photographed, totaling in 3 volumes with 40 photos each. 2 volumes were full, and the third one was less. There were at least

80-100 corpses in total, and Du was numbered as 30.

No.: 0157, Name: **Sun Xiaofeng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student from Beijing Sports University

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989.

Family information:

Father: Sun Rong, the former director of Inner Mongolia
Administration of Sports Bureau

No.: 0158, Name: **Zhao Tianchou**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 47

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A maintenance worker from Beijing Research Institute of Electrical
Mechanical Technology

Details when killed:

On June 4, 1989, he was hit by 4 bullets, 3 at his chest, one at his belly.
His family members found his corpse at Peking Union Medical College
Hospital.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0159, Name: **Hu Xingyun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Sichuan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 85 from the People's University of China

Details:

After the June 4 Massacre, he was disappeared . It is unable to say he is still alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0160, Name: **Zhai Shun**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, he was rolled to death by a police patrol car in Muxudi. This matter was dealt as a car accident and his mother suffered from schizophrenia after his death.

Family information:

His mother has been provided for by the armed police.

No.: 0161, Name: **Chen Ziqi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A bus driver for route 339 from Capital Motors

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, as Chen was the first shuttle bus driver and received a notice from his company, he left home to Jiuliqiao for his duty. He had not returned home for 3 days. His family members searched all over the major hospitals in Beijing and on June 6, identified him as per the key to his bike and dresses he worn in the Children's Hospital. At that time, his head had been deformed and his chest, shot by bullets, was mutilated beyond recognition. His unit dealt it with "normal death", and provided RMB 800 as pension. To do these is to end this event, but with a message: this event would be re-handled as per the

related regulation if the government would have another expression. His remains were buried in Yan Village Cemetery in Liang Township, Hebei Province.

Family information:

Father: Chen Jianjun, a retired worker from a plant in Beijing

Mother: died from grief, only 70 days after Chen was killed.

Chen got married and had a daughter aged 3 when he was killed.

Chen's widow got remarried 3 years after Chen was killed. His daughter lives with her mother.

Chen also had an elder sister and 2 younger brothers, all got married.

No.: 0162, Name: **Qi Li**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 88, majoring in Set Design from Central Academy of Drama

Details when killed:

He once engaged in the Tiananmen student movement, and was investigated after the June 4 massacre. He could not stand the pressure, and hanged himself.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0163, Name: **Wei Wuming**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Wuhan City, Hubei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 83 from the Department of Drama and Literature in Central Academy of Drama

Details when killed:

She participated in the hunger strike in Tiananmen Square. After the June 4 Massacre, she walked intentionally toward a locomotive and crushed for a suicide.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 164, Name: **Zhu ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Jiangxi Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A postgraduate from Department of Physics in Beijing Normal College
(Now Capital Normal University)

Details when killed:

He was killed on June 4, 1989

Family information: N/A:

Note:

He was the postgraduate student of Teacher Zhang' s husband. Teacher Zhang works in Beijing Women' s Second Middle School

No.: 0165, Name: **Dai Jinping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 27

Home location: Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A graduate from Hebei Agricultural University and a postgraduate in grade 86 in Beijing Agricultural University

Details when killed:

At about 11 o'clock of the evening on June 3, he was killed near Chairman Mao Memorial Hall in Tiananmen Square. His family members found his corpse at the Friendship Hospital on June 10. The university authorities gave his family RMB 2,000 as pension.

Family information:

Father: Dai Congde, a peasant, was killed by evildoer with no reason

during his employment by a trusting and trading company in Wuhan Hanzheng Street in 1998.

Mother: Zhu Jinrong, a peasant, suffering from lots of diseases because of over grief after her son's death under annual dedication with no ability to work.

His second younger brother: Dai Jihai aged 26 currently, suffering from schizophrenia, completely losing labor abilities

His second sister-in-law: Wang Dengying, only able to engaged in house keeping.

He had a niece and a nephew, his family is in financial difficulty.

He had a widow and a 2-year-old orphan.

No.: 0166, Name: **Zhang Fuyuan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 66

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A retired worker in Hospital 302, also a party member

Details when killed:

He was on guard at the construction site of the mansion, belonging to the Design Institute, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. This Mansion was opposite to Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. In the evening on June 3, after his work, he paid a visit to his relative in a lane outside the eastern wall of Beijing AT & T Mansion. Very late at that night, poison gas was released outside, and it was very smoked inside the house. As this house was very near to the avenue (west Changanjie), they all came out to see what was happening. When they just reached the entrance of the lane, they encountered firing, by the martial law troops, at the crowd in the lane. Zhang was shot at his right waist. At that time, Zhang and the crowd ran into the lane, but the troop continued firing at the crowd inside. Upon his arrival at his relative's courtyard, he fell down. After he was sent by an ambulance to Jishuitan Hospital, he died. On June 4, his corpse was taken back by his children.

Family information:

Wife: Liu Qian, born in 1921, a housewife, supported by her children.
His children are workers, and now 2 of them are unemployment.
The oldest son: Zhang Juan;

No.: 0167, Name: **Li Haocheng**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 20

Home location: Wuqing County, Tianjin City,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

An undergraduate majoring in Chinese literature in grade 87 from the Department of Chinese Literature in Tianjin Normal University and a League branch secretary

Details when killed:

During the 1989 pro-democracy movement, Li followed more than 5,000 students and teachers from his school to Beijing for expressing their support. According to the witness, in the early morning of June 4, when the martial law troops rushed into Tiananmen Square, Li was taking photos at the southeastern corner of the square. He suffered 2 shots from the troops, the fatal shot located at his liver. After he was sent to Tongren Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. On June 7, the hospital informed his school as per the information provided by his Student Identification Certificate. After verification on his corpse by his family members and school, he was cremated in Babaoshan. The school authorities offered RMB 2,000 Yuan as compensation to his family, and had his student file destroyed.

Family information:

Father: already died
Mother: Liu Jianlan
Elder brother: Li Haoquan
Younger brother: Li Haojun
The Second elder sister: Li Xiumin

The Lis are all peasants in Wuqing County, with a large family member under poor living condition.

No.: 0168, Name: **Chen Zhongjie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 31

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

Used to work in a unit affiliated to No. 3 Ministry of Machinery Industry, in 1989, he left his job temporarily for an employment in the South

Details when killed:

Between the evening of June 3 and the early morning of June 4, he was hit by a bullet at Fuyou Street. The bullet got in from his forehead and got out from his back head. Before arrival at Peking University First Hospital, he died, thus he was sent to the mortuary.

Family information:

Wife: Teng * *, already got remarried

He had a son, aged 4 when he was killed, and now residing with his widow:

Mother: suffering this attack, she was under ailing condition. And now his parents died.

No.: 0169, Name: **Wang Dongxi**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Shanghai City,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed: N/A

Family information: Father: Wang Chunshu;

Mother: Cao Lanying

No.: 0170, Name: **Guo Chunming**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 23

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A teacher from Beijing Liuyi Middle School, in 1989, further studied in the Biology Department of Shijingshan Branch, Beijing Institute of Education, the monitor in his class

Details when killed:

At 8 o'clock of the evening on June 3, he went to Muxudi to look for his classmates, without returning home. His family members went to Fuxing Hospital for his information, and found his name on the list of the dead posted on wall, and found his corpse at the bicycle shed. At that time, there were dozens of corpses piling there in the shed. The one opposite to Guo was a woman, aged over 50. Guo was shot at his left kidney and his leg was also shot. According to the hospital, when Guo arrived at there he was still able to breathe. But he died due to lack of timely rescue because of too many wounded. After Guo's death, Liuyi Middle School provided a small sum of funeral fees. His cremains were placed at the Sepulchral Chapel in Wanan Cemetery.

Family information:

Father: Guo Daxian worked in Haidian Housing Administration Office after retired from Air Force. Now retired

Mother: Huang Xuefeng, a housewife

He had an elder sister

No.: 0171, Name: **Han Junyou**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 20

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a worker in Beijing No. 1 Shoe Factory (currently Beijing Baihua Group Co. Ltd), later transferred to Security Section as an door guard

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, he was shot at his head and died after being

sent to Fuxing Hospital. His family members found his corpse at the bicycle shed in this hospital.

Family information:

Mother: a retired worker from No. 1 Shoe Factory

Elder sister: Han Junling, a staffer in No. 5 workshop in the same factory, later her factory moved to suburb, thus her whereabouts was unknown in details.

He had elder brother and sister in law.

No.: 0172, Name: **Li Gangtie**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 22

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A youth worker in the water supply workshop of the Power Plant, Shougang Group (just left his post for several days with expectation of being a driver)

Details when killed:

He left his home at the night of June 3, and was shot by the martial law troops near Fuxingmen. Several bullets hit him at his shoulder and liver and he was sent, by civilians, to Fuxing Hospital for emergent rescue. In the evening of June 4, his family members found his corpse at that hospital. After cremation, his cremains were placed at the Sepulchral Chapel in Babaoshan Cemetery, and was buried at a hill in Western Mountains 3 years later.

Family information:

Father: Li Chuanshan, former workshop director in the Power Plant, Shougang Group, already retired;

Mother: Jiang Yanqin, an accountant in Shougang Group, retired too; these 2 old suffer from high blood pressure and his father suffers from severe arthritis, inconvenient in moving.

Li had 2 elder sisters, both got married. Li was the youngest son in his

family.

No.: 0173, Name: **Wang Ying**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer in Beijing Transformer Factory

Details when killed:

He was killed in the June 4 Massacre, actual time and details are subject to investigation.

Family information:

Father: Wang **

Mother: Guo Min, all of them, retired cadres

No.: 0174, Name: **Cai ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from the Commercial Press

Details:

He disappeared during the time of the June 4 Massacre. It is unable to say he is still alive because he is unable to be found by person, and unable to say he is dead because his corpse is unable to be found.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0175, Name: **Wang Junjin**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: over 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A technician in a plant affiliated to Electronic Instrument Industrial Development Bureau, Beijing, and his plant locates near Baita Temple

Details when killed:

At about 10 o'clock of the morning on June 4, he was shot by the martial law troops. His kidney was hit by dum dum, and his heart was injured. After sent to hospital for emergent rescue, he died from failure in rescue. When his family members found his corpse, they also found more than 40 corpses were piled in that hospital.

Family information:

His parents are all retired workers in textile industry with bad health condition. His mother once suffered from metal disorder after his death. Later she suffered from cancer and died in 2001.

Wife: Li Yanhua, re-married with a stable life.

Son: Wang Zicheng aged 4 when his father was killed;

Younger sister: Wang Lili;

Younger brother-in-law: Xu *

No.: 0176, Name: ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: below 20

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, he was killed at the junction of Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai Avenue, eastern to Muxudi. He was shot at his chest. After being sent to the Children's Hospital, he died from failure in rescue. According to the witnesses, the dead was in green brown shorts, white short-sleeved T-shirt and a pair of barefooted sandals. He had no identification certificate, with a watch at his wrist and his chest bleeding. The witnesses also saw 13-14 corpses piling there in the hospital. This corpse still remained unclaimed for 4-5 days. Thus, the hospital declared that if it was still remained unclaimed, it would be dealt with by the Epidemic Prevention Station.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0177, Name: **Hu ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Hebei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in a university in Beijing

Details when killed:

Half month later after the June 4 Massacre, his family members were aware of his death. Because of the financial difficulties and the governmental high pressure, they dared not go to Beijing to identify and take back his corpse. 2 months later, they requested their relatives to go to Beijing to handle the related issues.

Family information: N/A:

Note:

This clue was provided by a listener, an overseas audience to Audience Hotline in the program of Democratic Sharon on June 1, 2002, the victim was his classmate's classmate. This clue is subject to verification.

No.: 0178, Name: **Xia Zhilei**, Gender: Female, Age when killed: 22

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in a university in southern China

Details when killed:

In the early morning of June 4, Xia Zhilei retreated with other students from Tiananmen Square. When arrived at Dongdan, Xia fell down, with words: "hurry, hurry to find a place for rest, it seems that I am shot." She covered her chest with blood bleeding from her fingers. Several of her female classmates took off her shirt, finding that the lower part of her left breast was shot by a bullet with blood emitted. It was in great

turmoil at that time, if she was able to send to hospital timely, she would not die. Several minutes later, Xia Zhilei woke up from coma, on seeing the classmates looking at her with grief, her pale face appeared a little smile: “classmates, do not look at me in this way.....” In this way, she left this world she loved.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0179, Name: **Lin Tao**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 24

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

Joined the army in 1981, used to be a scout in an army, demobilized in 1984 to work in Beijing Kunlun Hotel, later transferred to another company.

Details:

After supper in the evening of June 3, 1989, when he finished the lunch for his work tomorrow, on learning that the martial law troops rushed into the city, he rode a bike and left his home. From then on, he never returned home. He is one of the June 4 disappeared.

Family information:

Father: Lin Wuyun, a driver in the Air Force, retired.

Mother: Sui Lisong, an army doctor, retired;

Elder sister: Lin Li

Younger brother: Li Yi

No.: 0180, Name: **Li ****, Gender: Male, Age when killed: about 30

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A driver in Beijing Urban Environment Supervision General Team

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, Li was on duty at his General Team’s office in

a 2-stored building located at the entrance of Rongxian Lane west to the Great Hall of the People. In the early morning of June 4, he was shot, at his head, by bullet from the martial law troops who fired against this building. He fell into his colleague's arm and died immediately.

Family information: N/A:

Note:

This colleague, named Jiao Xueming, is serving his sentence in No. 2 Penitentiary now. This clue was provided by Jiang Qisheng in June 2003.

No.: 0181, Name: **Zhang Jian**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 17

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 12 from No. 95 Middle School in Xuanwu District

Details when killed:

On June 4, Zhang left his home for Qianmen to have a look at his uncle and aunt. On his way there, he was shot by the martial law troops. The bullet hit at his heart. He was sent, by civilians, to Peking Union Medical College Hospital, but he already died. At noon, when his family members found that he failed to arrive at his uncle's home, they immediately separated to look for him. Finally they found his photo taken after death at Peking Union Medical College Hospital, after checking 3 volumes of photos for the dead, with 17-18 corpses each. The hospital provided convenience to this family to enable them to look for Zhang's corpse, and they got him. The next day, he was taken to Babaoshan crematory for cremation.

Family information:

His father and mother all died (father died in 1987, and mother, in 1989). Zhang Jian's cremains were moved to his hometown in Zhangzhuang Village, Botou City, Hebei Province and were buried with his parents.

Zhang Jian had 4 elder sisters;

The first elder sister, Zhang Yuhuan, engaged in bringing up Zhang Jian, suffering from mental disorders due to severe stimulation because of his death;

The second elder sister, Zhang Yumei;

Zhang Jian' s uncle: Zhang Hongzheng

No.: 0182, Name: **Li Ping**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 23

Home location: Dandong City, Liaoning Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade from the Department of Political Education in Beijing Normal College

Details when killed:

On June 3, Li and his classmates were aware that class would be resumed next week, then in the evening, he and some of his classmates had a truck stopped, expecting to go to Tiananmen Square to have a look. The truck was unable to move anymore before reaching at Muxudi. So, they got off the truck and walked to the east, encountering the martial law troops' letting fly a volley of gunfire. He was shot at his left cheek and was sent to Fuxing Hospital. He died from severe wound at his head and failure in rescue at about dawn time on June 4. His corpse was deposited at the mortuary of this hospital and later was transferred, by his college, to a small hospital's mortuary near his school. But his school still did not advise his family. It was a classmate, whose home was in Jinzhou, who advised Li's family members. Several days later, Li's first elder brother and second elder brother hurried to Beijing, and following their arrival, Li's father and younger brother arrived too. One of a deputy presidents and a department head received them, providing them RMB 2,000 Yuan as comfort fee. With their consent, the corpse was cremated and the cremains were taken back.

Family information:

Father: Li Qishan, an elder soldier of Chinese People's Volunteer Army

Mother: Sun Shufang, a peasant

Li's first elder Brother: Li Ming

Li's second elder brother: Li Zhi

Younger brother: Li Tao

Younger sister: Li Mo

No.: 0183, Name: **Ma Jianwu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Heibei Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

a student from Beijing College of Chinese Medicine

Details when killed:

The details are subject to investigation.

Family information:

His parents may all die, but subject to investigation.

No.: 0184, Name: **Huang Xinhua**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 25

Home location: Hunan Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

In 1983, was admitted to the Department of Advanced Physics, in Tsinghua University and in 1988, admitted to a postgraduate courses in Chinese Academy of Sciences

Details when killed:

On June 4, he was killed in Tiananmen Square, and cremated in Beijing. His cremains were taken back by his elder brother, Huang Linqiang, to his hometown for burying. The authorities provided RMB 1, 200 Yuan with statement of "accidental injury".

Family information:

His home is in a small village in Shaodong County, Hunan Province, details are not available.

Note:

Our beloved uncle has disappeared from this world for 15 years

Reported by Epoch Times on May 31

We could still remember the last time we met him was a day in May, 1989 when he returned from Beijing after the students' strike. It was not expected that a nightmare came only several days after his departure from home to Beijing. My uncle's name is Huang Xinhua, growing up in a small village in Shaodong County. He was admitted to Tsinghua University in 1983, and admitted to Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1988. My uncle, who would become senior personnel for the national defenses, died at the hand of the soldiers for national defenses accidentally on June 4, 1989. His grandparents with severe diseases have been lying on beds for long, keeping asking: "Why the state killed his kid who has been trained the God's favored?! Why our fates are so bitter?"

Huang Xinhua, born in November, 1961, was admitted to the Department of Advanced Physics in Tsinghua University from Shaodong No. 3 Middle School in 1983, and was admitted to Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1988. On June 4, 1989, Huang Xinhua, a postgraduate in grade one in the postgraduate courses in Chinese Academy of Sciences, died in Tiananmen Square. He was cremated after his death and his cremains were taken back, by his first elder brother, Huang Linqiang, to his hometown in Shaodong for burying (RMB 1,200 was provided by the authorities with expression of "accidental injury." When his elder brother dealt with his funerals in Beijing, even no one came to bid farewell to his remains and cremains, in spite of his good relationship with others before his death. (Reported: 5/31/2004 5:03:15 PM)

No.: 0185, Name: **Tao Maoxian**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A staffer from Beijing 811 Plant

Details when killed:

During the June 4 Event, he was shot at his waist from back and died when he was rescuing the wounded. After his death, his unit gave him a conclusion as: “unnatural death”.

Family information:

He had widow and orphans (not clear about the genders)

Note:

This clue was provided by Yin Min on December 29, 2004, and is subject to verification.

No.: 0186 Name: **Zou Zuowu**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

N/A

Details when killed:

He was shot by a bullet at the dawn of June 4, 1989, and one of his legs was amputated. He died 6 months later.

Family information:

He had a son, named Zou Qing

No.: 0187, Name: **Jiang Jiaxing**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: N/A

Home location: N/A,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

N/A

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0188, Name: **Bai Jinchuan**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 21

Home location: Dongcheng District, Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student majoring in appliance maintenance, Beijing Union University

Details when killed:

He was shot and died at the Division of Pediatrics in Tongren Hospital on June 4

Family information:

Father: a technician in Navy

Elder brother: Bai Songchuan

No.: 0189, Name: **Jin Ying**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 18

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 5, he went out with his colleagues with no return home. His family members and relatives searched him in every hospital, but failed. One week later, his relatives and friends found his corpse in Erlong Road Hospital in Xicheng District. His family members hurried to the hospital for verification. According to the door keeper in the mortuary of the hospital, Jin appeared as a child, and he was sent, with a tricycle by a man and woman, to this hospital.. The man and woman said a lot of small white flowers were put beside him, lying on the parterre in Muxudi, with much blood on the ground. He was dead, appearing very pitiful. Jin' s family members said that Jin was shot by 3 bullets, his hip and his part of * were shot by a bullet separately, and the vital bullet was at his *. His family members had his corpse cremated at Babaoshan

crematory, and had his cremains deposited at the Sepulchral Chapel for 3 years. According to his family, they had his ashes scattered in the lake at Beihai Park. Thereafter, his family believe that the visit to Beihai Park by his family is the visit to this kid.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0190, Name: **Liang Jianbo**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 18

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in Beijing Chemical School, 1

Details when killed:

In the afternoon of June 3, he went to police training school to visit his elder sister, thereafter, he did not return home. More than 10 days later, his family members found his corpse at Jishuitan Hospital. According to the rescue record, he was shot at his head and leg, first sent to Children's Hospital and then transferred to Jishuitan Hospital. He died from penetrating injury. His cremains were buried in a place near Summer Palace.

Family information:

Father: Liang Changlu, a worker (a lathe worker) in Beijing Organic Chemical Plant, suffering from poor health due to severe spiritual stimulation because of his death, and passed away in March, 1998.

Mother: He Fengting, a peasant.

He had an elder brother and sister.

No.: 0191, Name: **Wang Yongzhen**, Gender: Female, Age when killed:
N/A

Home location: Liaoning County, Liaoning Province,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A student in grade 86 from China Agricultural University

Details when killed:

After she was killed in 1989, her cremains were scattered into Hunhe River.

Family information:

Her parents went to the States with their son, now passed away.

No.: 0191, Name: **Zhang ***, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 16

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed: N/A

Details when killed:

On June 3, he stayed at Tiananmen Gate for watching, as his sister was a managing personnel for Tiananmen Gate. At about 5 o'clock in the early morning of June 4, he rode a bike on the Golden Water Bridge, expecting to go home, but he encountered a group of soldiers who were mad through killing. Allowing no arguments, they raised sticks and had them heavily hit on his head. Many persons on the Tiananmen Gate shouted loudly: "He is one of us!" These soldiers, however, completely ignored and had Zhang knocked down and drawn to the People's Culture Palace. This pity child died one hour later.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0193, Name: * * *, Gender: Male, Age when killed: about 15

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A junior high school student

Details when killed:

He resided at Beijing Office of Qinghe Farm at that time. At the end of

June (maybe on the date of June 29?), this child did the homework offered by his teacher. After class, when he and several of his classmates walked near Yuquanying, they met a peasant selling his watermelons. As this kid was naughty, he patted the watermelons with his hand, making one watermelon falling down from the cart. At this, this peasant shouted loudly: "What do you expect to do? Robbing the watermelons?" It happened that the patrol car with machine guns of the martial law troops passed by, the soldiers fired immediately on hearing this shouting. The kids ran in all directions, but this kid was hit by a bullet and died at once.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0194, Name: * * *, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 35 or 36

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A cadre from Beijing Correctional Institution of Juvenile Offenders

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, he left home to have a look at the happenings. He was killed by a bullet near Jiaodaokou. At that time he resided around the place at Diqingju, in Ande Road, Andingmen.

Family information: N/A:

No.: 0195, Name: **Liu Yongliang**, Gender: Male, Age when killed: 26

Home location: Beijing,

Unit and/or occupation before killed:

A worker from Beijing Internal Combustion Engine Factory

Details when killed:

In the evening of June 3, his liver was shot and he died in Beijing Hospital

Family information: N/A:

ii). The name list for part of Tiananmen Mothers

The body of Tiananmen Mother is a body of the June 4 victims composed of the June 4 deceased and the June 4 disabled. The following is the name list for Tiananmen Mother who published and jointly signed open letters:

No.	Name
1	Ding Ziling
2	Zhang Xianling
3	Zhou Shuzhuang
4	Li Xuewen
5	Xu Jue
6	Yin Min
7	Du Dongxu
8	Song Xiuling
9	Yu Qing
10	Guo Liying
11	Jiang Peikun
12	Wang Fandi
13	Yuan Kezhi
14	Zhao Tingjie
15	Wu Dingfu
16	Qian Putai
17	Sun Chengkang
18	You Weijie
19	Huang Jinping
20	He Tianfeng
21	Meng Shuying
22	Yuan Shumin

No.	Name
64	Ya Weilin
65	Hao Yichuan
66	Xiao Changyi
67	Ren Jinbao
68	Tian Weiyan
69	Yang Zhiyu
70	Qi Guoxiang
71	Li Xianyuan
72	Zhang Caifeng
73	Wang Yuqin
74	Han Shuxiang
75	Cao Changxian
76	Fang Zheng
77	Qi Zhiyong
78	Feng Youxiang
79	He Xingcai
80	Liu Renan
81	Li Shujuan
82	Xiong Hui
83	Han Guogang
84	Shi Feng
85	Pang Meiqing

23	Liu Meihua
24	Xie Jinhua
25	Ma Xuejin
26	Kuang Ruirong
27	Zhang Yanqiu
28	Zhang Shusheng
29	Yang Darong
30	Liu Xiuchen
31	Shen Guifang
32	Xie Jinrong
33	Sun Ning
34	Wang Wenhua
35	Jin Zhenyu
36	Yao Furong
37	Meng Shuzhen
38	Tian Shuling
39	Shao Qiufeng
40	Wang Guirong
41	Tan Hanfeng
42	Sun Hengrao
43	Chen Mei
44	Zhou Yan
45	Li Guiying
46	Xu Baoyan
47	Liu Chunlin
48	Di Mengqi
49	Yang Yingshan
50	Guan Weidong
51	Gao Jie
52	Suo Xiunv
53	Liu Shuqin
54	Wang Peijing
55	Wang Shuangle

86	Huang Ning
87	Wang Bodong
88	Zhang Zhiqiang
89	Zhao Jinsuo
90	Kong Weizhen
91	Liu Baodong
92	Lu Yubao
93	Lu Masheng
94	Qi Zhiying
95	Fang Guizhen
96	Xiao Shulan
97	Ge Guirong
98	Zheng Xiucun
99	Wang Huirong
100	Xing Chengli
101	Gui Delan
102	Wang Yunqi
103	Huang Xuefen
104	Wang Lin
105	Liu Gan
106	Zhu Jingrong
107	Jin Yaxi
108	Zhou Guolin
109	Yang Ziming
110	Wang Zhengqiang
111	Wu Lihong
112	Ning Shuping
113	Guo Daxian
114	Cao Yunlan
115	Sui Lisong
116	Wang Guangming
117	Ma Shulan
118	Mu Huailan

56	Zhang Zhenxia
57	Zhu Zhidi
58	Liu Tianyuan
59	Pan Muzhi
60	Huang Dingying
61	He Ruitian
62	Cheng Shuzhen
63	Zhang Yaozu

119	Fu Yuanyuan
120	Sun Shufen
121	Liu Jianlan
122	Wang Lian
123	Li Chunshan
124	Jiang Yanqin
125	He Fengting
126	Tan Shuqin

Total: 126 persons

The name list of the fellow sufferers, Tiananmen Mother, who had their names signed on various documents over the years and have passed away:

No.	Name
1	Wu Xuehan
2	Su Bingxian
3	Yao Ruisheng
4	Yang Shiyu
5	Yuan Changlu
6	Zhou Shuzhen
7	Wang Guoxian
8	Bao Yutian
9	Lin Jingpei
10	Kou Yusheng

No.	Name
11	Meng Jinxiu
12	Zhang Junsheng
13	Wu Shouqin
14	Zhou Zhigang
15	Sun Xiuzhi
16	Luo Rang
17	Yan Guanghan
18	Li Zhenying
19	Kuang Tiqing
20	Duan Hongbin

Total: 20 persons

Note: These data are adapted from the website of Tiananmen Mother.

II. The name list for some of the June 4 wounded and disabled

The body of Tiananmen Mother has collected basic information about 80 of the June 4 disabled, but some disabled dislike to disclose their information, and some dislike to reveal their names. The followings are the basic information of 57 the June 4 disabled:

No.	Name	Details
O1	C.M.Q.	<p>Female, about 20, a college student, a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when she rescued the wounded near Tiananmen Square with the civilian-organized Rescue Team, of which she was one of the members, she was rolled and injured at her leg by an armed vehicle. After emergent rescue, her leg was fixed by a piece of stainless steel, she almost got recovered.</p>
O2	L.G.	<p>Male, aged 36, a company manager, a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot at his spine at the upper part of his chest in Muxudi, resulting in high paraplegia. He is with clear consciousness but his legs and arms are with no functions at all</p>
O3	W.T.L.	<p>Male, aged 24, a staffer, and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the daytime of June 4, 1989, he was shot at his left shoulder near Beijing Hotel, and his nerves were cut off by the bullet.</p> <p>After rescue in Peking Union Medical College Hospital, he was transferred to Jishuitan Hospital for further treatment. His left arm becomes disabled. He received operations for 7 to 8 times within 3 years. His spleen was wounded and one of his ribs was broken.</p>
O4	Z.J.Q.	<p>Male, aged 17, a vocational secondary school student, and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the day time of June 7, 1989, he rode a bike to his school near Beijing Railway Station for study. He encountered a tank, the soldiers on it ordered all pedestrians to fall flat on the ground while firing. He was shot by a bullet, which cut into his liver and injured his spine. He was treated in Peking Union Medical College Hospital. At present, one of his legs is a little lame when he walks.</p>
05.	T.Z.	<p>Male, aged 16, a junior high school student and a Pekinese:</p>

		<p>In the daytime of June 4, 1989, with his classmates, when he rode a bike to a place between Wangfujing and Nanchizi, he was shot at his head by the martial law troops. He was treated in Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Being shocked, he suffered metal disorder in 1990, unable to continue his study and unable to get a job. He is now hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital by his family' s expenses.</p>
06.	Fang Zheng,	<p>Male, aged 23, a graduate, and an Anhuiese:</p> <p>At dawn of June 4, 1989, the students retreated in line from Tiananmen Square. At about 6 a.m., when passing by Liubukou, a tank rolled against the students walking on the cycling way and release poison gas. Fang Zheng had no time to get himself dodged as he was saving a female student from his school, thus his 2 legs were rolled off by the tank, and his legs were amputated in Jishutan Hospital. He fends for himself with a difficult life.</p>
07.	W.Y.	<p>Male, aged 27, a staffer and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot at his head near Gongzhufen. After treatment in Peking University First Hospital and hospitalized for several months, he was left with hemiplegia and inconvenience in walking. In 1993, he took more than 70 sleeping drugs for suicide, but was saved out of danger because a timely discovery of his suicide.</p>
08.	C.N.	<p>Male, aged more than 30, a lecturer and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot at his knees in Muxudi. He received operations for 2 times in Jishuitan Hospital, and got recovered for walking after 2 years. He suffered identification and punishment by his unit, being suspended at his duties and punished with party discipline.</p>
09..	L.L.F.	<p>Female, aged over 30, a staffer and a Pekinese:</p> <p>She was hit by 2 bullets in Muxudi, her important organs were not injured but large area skin-grafting was made.</p>

10..	Su Wenkui	<p>Male, aged 22, a student from China Youth College of Political Science, residing in Hainan Province now:</p> <p>In the morning of June 4, 1989, he retreated with his schoolmates from Tiananmen Square. He was severely injured by a wildly running tank and also suffered from gunshot wound. His leg is lame and he is with gunshot wounds at several parts of his body.</p>
11	Y.Z.H.	<p>Male, aged 30, a researcher and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot at Muxudi. His innominatum was injured and he becomes blame after recovery. He suffered from identification and punishment from his unit. Later, he went to Shenzhen and works there</p>
12..	X.Y.C.	<p>Male, aged 46, already left his posts, a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, His leg was shot in Muxudi, leaving him with the sequela of obteomyelitis. Thus he has to have his legs soaked in a drug barrel for several hours a day. He has no income and medical expenses, as he has left his posts. His live expenses and medical expenses as well as his daughter' s expenses are maintained by his wife. He went abroad for medical treatment.</p>
13	L.K.Q.	<p>Male, aged over 20, a student:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, he was shot by 2 bullets. Now he is almost recovered.</p>
14	K.L.X.	<p>Male, aged over 30, a college teacher and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, he was hit by a bullet at his crus, with a wound of about 16 cm long. After treatment, no obvious qequela left.</p>

15	C.J.	<p>Male, aged 19 and a Pekinese:</p> <p>On June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet at his crus near Beijing Municipal Foreign Economic and Trade Commission.</p>
16	Wang Kuanbao	<p>Male, aged 29, a doctoral student and a Jiangsuer:</p> <p>In the morning of June 4,1989, he and another doctoral student, Li Renfu wheeled bikes on the road. When they reached Liubukou, they failed to avoid the tank running against them. Lin was rolled to death on site and Wang Kuanbao’ s pelvis was crushed. He was sent to Xuanwu Hospital and had been in danger for one week. Even after several years’ treatment, his wound still remained uncovered and he infected with hepatitis when he received transfusion of blood.</p>
17	C.C.Z.	<p>Male, aged 20, a college student and a Sichuanese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was hit by a bullet at his leg and was sent to Jishuitan Hospital. But his school refused to pay the medical expenses thus he was in an embarrassed situation in the hospital near 11 months. His school declared expelling his school census, with multi-twists and turns, after his hospitalization, he was allowed to go back to his school as a college student.</p>
18	L.B.D.	<p>Male, aged 20, a graduate and middle school teacher and a Tangshanese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot by a bullet at root of his thigh with serious injury. He was sent to Jishuitan Hospital. After great endeavor, the doctors saved his thigh, but his school refused to pay his medical expenses and expelled his school census, so he had been in an embarrassed state in the hospital for 10 months. Later, after hard work, he was assigned a job by his school.</p>
19	N.Y.J.	<p>Male, aged 13, a pupil and a Pekinses:</p> <p>At around 3 o’ clock in the afternoon of June 6, 1989, he encountered firing from a machine gun in a tank at an exit of the subway after school. His belly and left arm were hit by bullets and he fell down</p>

		on the ground. The martial law troops did not allow rescue, letting him lying for more than half-hour and bleeding all over the ground. After being sent to Fuxing Hospital, his spleen and one of his kidneys were extirpated and his ribs were wounded.
20	Y.Z.	Female, aged 18, a vocational secondary school student: In the evening of June 3, 1989, she was shot at her right arm in 3 parts and received treatment in Hospital 304. Because of her injury, she met difficulties in profession assignment.
21	X.J.Z	Male, a doctor, a Yanbianese from Northeast China: Before June 4, 1989, he came to Beijing Maternity Hospital for practical training. He was put into custody in Zhongshan Park for more than 20 days and suffered from severe beating, resulting in disability at his hand, making him unable to perform operations as a doctor. Late he returned to Yanbian City, Jilin Province.
22	X.J.W.	Male, aged over 20, a student, and a Jinhuaer from Zhejiang Province: After June 4, 1989, he was imprisoned in Qincheng Penitentiary and he was made insane.
23	Wang Zhengqiang.	Aged over 20, a staffer and a Pekinese: In the evening of June 6, 1989, he and his younger brother, Wang Zhengsheng, Anji and others were fired by the martial law troops. Wang Zhengqiang was injured. Having hospitalized for more than 6 months, he was still not out of danger. With 2 times operations, he was finally saved.
24	Yang Ziming	Male, aged over 20, a staffer and a Pekinese: He was shot at his belly and sent to Fuxing Hospital. After hospitalization for more than one month, he was recovered with no sequela.
25	Qi Zhiyong	Male, aged 37, originally a worker and now a self-employed person, a Pekinese: On June 4, 1989, he was shot at his leg. After treatment in Xuanwu Hospital, his right leg was amputated. He walks now with a pair of crutches. The medical expenses were self-covered. He is now suffering a

		hard life.
26	W.B.D.	Male, aged over 20, a self-employed households and a Pekinese: On June 4, 1989, he was shot at his shank. 5 years after surgery, his wound relapsed. The medical expenses were self-covered.
27	K.W.Z.	Male, aged over 20, an undergraduate, and a Wuhanese: On June 4, 1989, he was shot at his shank. He received 2 times operations one after another. At the end of 1993, he received the last major operation.
28	Zhang Zhiqiang	Male, aged 32, a laboratory technician and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, he was shot by a bullet near Xidan. His left leg was fractured and his sciatic nerve was cut off. He also suffered from osteomyelitis. After several hospitals' treatments and 6 operations one after another, he was able to undertake his duty in 1993. He is disabled in walking as his muscles have collapsed due to the steel support at his leg.
29	L.H.	Male, aged about 20, an undergraduate and a Fujianese: On June 5, 1989, he was shot by a bullet at his buttock from a tank outside Beijing Broadcasting Institute. He was recovered now with one leg laming.
30	Zhang Bing	Male, aged 34, a sales manager and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, He was shot by a dum dum with one leg crushed when he was rescuing the wounded near Liubukou. He suffered from osteomyelitis and his leg was supported by a steel bar. He had been hospitalized for 2 years. He is now disabled in walking.
31	L.C.H	Male, a staffer and a Pekinese: He was shot at the upper part of his ankle at a place 500 meters north to Muxudi Bridge. He was recovered now.
32	M.W.	Male, aged 20, a driver in a company and a Pekinese: At 2 o' clock of the early morning on June 4, 1989, near Xidan, he was shot and the bullet cut through by his spine, injuring his liver and

		lung. After 15 days treatment in Xuanwu Hospital, he left the hospital but was infected, thus re-hospitalized with RMB 2,000 Yuan medical expenses, the payment of which was refused by his unit, and covered by him.
33	Z.J.S.	<p>Male, aged 45, a worker and later a self-employed households and a Pekinese:</p> <p>Between the night of June 3 and the early morning of June 4, 1989, he was shot by bullets. 2 bullets hit his 2 legs separately, cutting through athwart, breaking off his right knee. He was sent to Xuanwu Hospital for rescue. On the way to the hospital, a male youth on the vehicle, aged about 20, who was shot at his chest, died beside him.</p>
34	name unknown	<p>Female, an undergraduate:</p> <p>On June 4, 1989, she was wounded by smoke bombs. Her wound could not get recovered even though after long time treatment. She was the first hospitaler in Xuanwu Hospital.</p>
35	Ma Yifei	<p>Male, aged 32, a staffer and a Pekinese:</p> <p>In the evening of June 3, 1989, when he run into a lane with the crowds near Liubukou, he was shot by a bullet at his right pate and his cranium was broken off. He hospitalized in Peking University Third Hospital for 6 months, with several operations. He now suffers from hemiplegia, unable to raise his left hand, and was inconvenience in walking.</p>
36	Tang Deyang	<p>Male, aged 39, a journalist and editor and a Pekinese:</p> <p>At about 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at his belly by a dum dum near Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, and his guts were beaten to a mummy and his liver was injured. He was sent to Fuxing Hospital by civilians. On seeing he was dying hopelessly, unable to be rescued, the hospital piled him among the corpses. Later he was found alive by some passersby, so he was transferred to Haidian Hospital. After 3 major operations one after</p>

		another, he got recovered in late 1990.
37	L.X.J.	Male, aged 27, a job-waiting youth: On June 4, 1989, he was shot at his pelvis. After treatment in Xuanwu Hospital, the bullet still remains in his body till now.
38	X.C.X.	Male: Except his gender, others are unknown in details.
39	C.X.X.	Male, deputy chief editor, a Pekinese: After he suffered from gun wound on June 4,1989, he was under identification and check by his unit, though remained at his post, he is no longer with powers for his duties.
40	Liu Hua	Male, aged over 20, a staffer and a Pekinese: He was injured on June 4, 1989, and his right arm was amputated.
41	Zhao Guoqing	Male, aged over 20, an undergraduate from China Youth College of Political Science and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when retreated with his schoolmates from Tiananmen Square, he was rolled and injured severely by a wildly running tank in Liubukou. His chest was badly injured.
42	Qian Yixin	Male, aged over 20, an undergraduate from China Youth College of Political Science and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when retreated with his schoolmates from Tiananmen Square, he was rolled and severely injured by a wildly running tank.
43	W.H.R.	Male, aged over 20, an undergraduate and a Pekinese: On June 4, 1989, he was shot at his belly near Tiananmen.
44	Shan Lianjun	Male, an undergraduate from China Youth College of Political Science and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, when retreated with his schoolmates from Tiananmen Square, he was rolled and severely injured by a wildly running tank.
45	S.K.	Male, aged 18, a technician and a Pekinese:

		On June 4, 1989, he was shot at this leg by a bullet, but he remains undeformed.
46	C.G.Q.	Male, a Tianjinese: One of his legs was broken up.
47	M.W.B.	Male, aged 15, a student and a Pekinese: His leg suffered from a gunshot wound in his leg.
48	Wang Yunqi	Male, aged 21, a worker and a Pekinese: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet on the road, south to the western reviewing stand of Tiananmen. The bullet cut in from his front right scapula, and got out from his right lateral upper arm, causing him with comminuted and opened fracture. Later he was sent into a bus, parking in Tiananmen Square, within which, there were more than 40 wounded, all injured in the Square, some of them already died. When the driver drove the bus east, the bus was shot. The driver shout out loud while waving his white shirt: "No shooting, this is a bus, transporting the wounded!" thereafter the bus arrived at Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Later, Wang was hospitalized in Guangnei Hospital for more than one month, and got his injury recovered gradually.
49	W.Q.H.	Male, aged 30, a worker: In the early morning of June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet near KFC in Qianmen. The bullet injured his left thigh and calf.
50	Zhang Yalai	On June 4, 1989, he was hit at his thigh by a bullet, resulting in his high amputation. In 1992, he went to the States.
51	Pang Meijing	In the early morning of June 4, 1989, his legs were shot by bullets, leading to amputation in his 2 legs. He is living a hard life now.
52	Huang Ning	In early morning of June 4, 1989, His face was shot, leading him to go blind in his 2 eyes. He is now earning a living on blind-massage service.
53	Feng Youxiang	Male, aged 32, a staffer in Beijing: In the evening of June 3, 1989, his thigh was cut through by a bullet, leaving him a life-long disability.

54	Quan Xiping	Male, a worker in Nankou Locomotive Depot of Beijing Railway Bureau: In the morning of June 4, 1989, while he was avoiding a tank in Liubukou, he was shot at his right thigh. Now his right leg is under shrinking state.
55	Cao Changren	Male, a staffer from Beijing Design Institute of China Petrochemical Corporation: At about 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at his leg by a bullet at the junction of Xidan.
56	Wang Jianwe	Male, and a staffer from Beijing Design Institute of China Petrochemical Corporation: At about 11 o' clock of the evening on June 3, 1989, he was hit at his waist by a bullet at the junction of Xidan.
57	Li Ming	Male, residing in the People' s Public Security University in Muxudi: At around 11 p.m. on June 3, 1989, he was shot at his left leg in Muxudi (his younger brother, Li Hui was killed).

Note:

The data in this list is adapted from the book *Ding Ziling ---- A name list for the June 4 victims*

III. Name list for some of the June 4 prisoners of conscience in Beijing

i, The list of the June 4 prisoners of conscience still imprisoned till the spring of 1994(totaling in 314 persons according to uncompleted statistic data):

i). 2 persons in Qingcheng Penitentiary

No.:	name
1	Bao Tong

No.:	name
2	Xu Qingxian

ii). 140 persons in Beijing Municipal No. 2 Penitentiary:

No.:	Name	original sentence	location prisoned
1	Ren Wanding	7 years imprisonment	No. 2 Team
2	Chen Ziming	13 years imprisonment	No. 8 Team
3	Zhao Suoran	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
4	Sun Yancai	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
5	Zhang Baoqun	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
6	Zhang Baosheng	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
7	Shi Xuezhi	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
8	Zhao Qing	18 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
9	Liu Jianwen	20 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
10	Wang Yonglu	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
11	Liang Yunqing	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
12	Huo Liansheng	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
13	Liang Zhixiang	10 years and half imprisonment	No. 12 Team
14	Wang Lianhui	Life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
15	Liu Kunlun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
16	Wang Jian	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
17	Cai Jun	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
18	Sun Zhenggang	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
19	Su Gang	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
20	Chang Yongjie	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
21	Jia Majie	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
22	Huang Xuekun	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
23	Ma Shiming	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
24	Wang Yueming	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
25	Sun Yanru	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
26	Liu Chunlong	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
27	Xi Haoliang	Death with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
28	Zhang Qun	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
29	Xu Ning	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
30	Peng Xingguo	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team

31	Zhang Baojun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
32	Li Changzhan	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
33	Zhang Baoku	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
34	Tang Yong	10 years and half imprisonment	No. 12 Team
35	Hua Siyu	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
36	Yang Jianhua	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
37	Guo Zhengbo	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
38	Liang Chaohui	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
39	Zhang Shengbo	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
40	Mi Yuping	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
41	Li Zhixin	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
42	Li Hongqi	20 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
43	Qiao Hongqi	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
44	Sun Hong	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
45	Lian Zhengguo	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
46	Gao Hongwei	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
47	Yu Wen	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
48	Gong Chuanchang	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
49	Zhang Maosheng	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
50	Dong Shengkun	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
51	Zhang Kun	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
52	Ma Guochun	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
53	Du Jianwen	17 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
54	Lu Liping	10 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
55	Zhang Fukun	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
56	Li Yusheng	8 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
57	Chen Yang	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
58	Liu Xu	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
59	Chang jingqiang	Life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
60	Gao Liang	Life imprisonment	No. 12 Team

61	Hu Zhongxi	10 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
62	Liu Zhengting	19 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
63	Cao Yingyuan	10 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
64	Wu Chunmo	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
65	Guan Baoqiang	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
66	Zhang Yansheng	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
67	Niu Shuliang	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
68	Bai Fengying	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
69	Liu Changqing	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
70	Zheng Yansheng	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
71	Song Kai	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
72	Meng Fanjun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
73	Zhu Gengsheng	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
74	Yang Guanghui	14 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
75	Deng Wanyu	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
76	Wu Ruijiang	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
77	Ma Lianxi	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
78	Lu Xiaojun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
79	Niu Zhanping	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
80	Song Shihui	12 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
81	Gu Lianzhong	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
82	Duan Zhijun	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
83	Wu Chunqi	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
84	Yang Pu	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
85	Liu Zihou	8 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
86	Yang Yupu	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
87	Li Yujun	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
88	Jiang Yaqun	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
89	Sun Chuanheng	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
90	Wang Lianxi	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
91	Jiang Sheng	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team

92	Liu Bao	8 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
93	Li Fuquan	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
94	Zhao Yushui	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
95	Lu Jinsheng	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
96	Wang Dingming	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
97	Li Tao	11 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
98	Gao Zhenghe	20 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
99	Wang Dongfeng	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
100	Liang Yingchun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
101	Hao Fuchun	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
102	Lu Hongze	14 years imprisonment	No. 11 Team
103	Li Zengliang	12 years imprisonment	No. 11 Team
104	Liu Yusheng	14 years imprisonment	No. 11 Team
105	Liang Zhengyun	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
106	Yan Jianxin	11 years imprisonment	No. 11 Team
107	Zhang Guodong	life imprisonment	No. 10 Team
108	Qi Zhengguo	14 years imprisonment	No. 10 Team
109	Shan Hui	14 years imprisonment	No. 10 Team
110	Kang Xiulin	13 years imprisonment	No. 9 Team
111	Feng Lisheng	life imprisonment	No. 11 Team
112	Huo Jiangang	11 years imprisonment	No. 11 Team
113	Zhu Wenyi	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
114	Miao Deshun	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
115	Wang Yan	life imprisonment	No. 12 Team
116	Sun Boguang	13 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
117	Wang Changhong	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
118	Li Yanhua	15 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
119	Shen Weiming	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
120	Wu Zhaoqiang	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
121	Li Guoqiang	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
122	Li Jindong	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team

123	Wang Jiansheng	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
124	Li Baoqin	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
125	Wu Wenjian	7 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
126	Jia Liming	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
127	Guan Baoxiang	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
128	Liu Rui	6 years imprisonment	No. 12 Team
129	Wang Jiaxiang	death sentence with 2-year reprieve	No. 12 Team
130	Chen Dongxiang	*	*
131	Chen Qiulong	*	*
132	Hu Zhongxi	*	*
133	Liang Zhengchang	*	*
134	Qian Yongmian	*	*
135	Shen Licheng	*	*
136	Tan Diaoqiang	*	*
137	Wang Baoyu	*	*
138	Wang Dongfeng	*	*
139	Wang Ruijiang	*	*
140	Zhang Peiwen	*	*

iii). 70 persons in No. 3 Branch, Qinghe Labor Farm:

No.:	Name
1	Chen Baohua
2	Chen Guoqiang
3	Chen Jingkui
4	Dong Jianjun
5	Du Xinhai
6	Feng Xuyin
7	Gao Fuxing
8	Gao Yang

No.:	Name
36	Lv Jinshan
37	Ma Jianli
38	Ma Yupeng
39	Meng Fanming
40	Niu Jinhai
41	Qin Zhiyu
42	Ren Yingjun
43	Rong Yongnan

9	Gu Wenshou
10	Guo Xueming
11	Guo Zhanqiang
12	Hao Fenghai
13	He Yonghong
14	Huo Yanfeng
15	Ji Lizhong
16	Jin Zhigang
17	Lai Wenge
18	Li Baohua
19	Li Junsheng
20	Li Lijin
21	Li Ruijun
22	Li Shengli
23	Li Dong
24	Li Xingjiang
25	Li Yanming
26	Li Yi
27	Li Zhong
28	Liang Aizhong
29	Liang Zheng
30	Liu Dongquan
31	Li Jian
32	Liu Tianli
33	Li Wensheng
34	Liu Xiaowei
35	Liu Zhiqiang

44	Sun Hongsheng
45	Tan Weijun
46	Tian Degang
47	Tian Jinbao
48	Dong Bo
49	Wan Baolin
50	Wang Chunsheng
51	Wang Jun
52	Wang Naige
53	Wang Shiji
54	Wang Xianhui
55	Wei Guoqing
56	Xiao Fuge
57	Xu Dongxin
58	Yang Bing
59	Yang Hongwei
60	Yang Yi
61	Yu Hailing
62	Zhai Yongmeng
63	Zhang Jinyuan
64	Zhang Jun
65	Zhang Shouxin
66	Zhang Zhengxi
67	Zhao Pengli
68	Zhao Wanliang
69	Zhao Yushun
70	Zhu Tongjie

iv). 56 persons in No. 6 Branch, Qinghe Labor Farm:

No.:	Name
1	An Lianxi

No.:	Name
29	Shang Weiguang

2	Chen Wei
3	Chen Wenzhong
4	Cheng Hongli
5	Cheng Honglin
6	Deng Shusheng
7	Du Jun
8	Fang Zhongman
9	Gao Yuwen
10	Hou Yongli
11	Jia Shiwang
12	Li Bing
13	Li Cang
14	Li Donghui
15	Li Guangtian
16	Li Jianjun
17	Li Jiming
18	Li Linhua
19	Li Wu
20	Liu Changqing
21	Liu Gang
22	Liu Jie
23	Liu Jinguo
24	Liu Jinhua
25	Liu Xiaodong
26	Lu Chunming
27	Meng Lianwang
28	Rong Junping

30	Shi Zhong
31	Song Youlin
32	Sun Lianqi
33	Tang Jie
34	Wang Chengqi
35	Wang Chunyou
36	Wang Jianga
37	Wang Zheng
38	Wei Peng
39	Wei Zhengshe
40	Xia Baohe
41	Xia Bingqing
42	Xiao Chunming
43	Xiao Lianxi
44	Xie Zhaoyang
45	Yang Yuqing
46	Yang Lijun
47	Yu Changcheng
48	Yan Yun
49	Zhang Fusheng
50	Zhang Liwei
51	Zhang Wenzeng
52	Zhang Yi
53	Zhao Jianxin
54	Zhao Jun
55	Zhao Wensheng
56	Zhao Yizhi

v). 46 persons in No. 8 Branch, Qinghe Labor Farm:

No.:	Name
1	Cao Jingzhou

No.:	Name
24	Song Lijun

2	Chen Chao
3	Chen Chunsheng
4	Chen Xiaodong
5	Cui Cheng
6	Deng Yuanping
7	Diao Bing
8	Ding Ke
9	Ding Jue
10	Dong Shuangso
11	Duan Chengjie
12	Gao Jiarong
13	Guan Longming
14	Hu Jie
15	Hu Wanchun
16	Huang Yushun
17	Kou Yongjie
18	Liang Lin
19	Lei Deqi
20	Li Jincun
21	Li Xianzhong
22	Li Yongsheng
23	Shi Guohui

25	Sun Geqi
26	Sun Wei
27	Tang Yongping
28	Tian Ming
29	Wang Yujun
30	Wu Yuping
31	Tang Haiquan
32	Yang Jian
33	Yang Ligu
34	Yao Jipei
35	Zhang Cailin
36	Zhang Chuanyou
37	Zhang Lianfu
38	Zhang Xiaolei
39	Zhang Yinjun
40	Zhao Liwei
41	Zhao Yongjiang
42	Zhao Yonglin
43	Zhao Zhiyong
44	Zhao Zhongyou
45	Zhong Fang
46	Zhu Wenfu

ii. The list of the June 4 prisoners of conscience already got released from prison till the spring of 1994

(totaling in 298 persons according to uncompleted statistic data):

No.:	Name
1	Wang Dan

No.:	Name
150	Tian Deqing

2	Bao Zunxin	151	Tian Shuangjie
3	Bi Yiming	152	Tian Xiaoning
4	Wang Juntao	153	Wang Gang
5	Jiang Chengbing	154	Wang Hong
6	Lin Minchen	155	Wang Jinyue
7	Shi Weicai	156	Wang Nvhe
8	Wang Yongyu	157	Wang Shu
9	Wu Xuecan	158	Wang Shuangquan
10	Yu Shuzhen	159	Wang Yaxiong
11	Zhao Pinjun	160	Xiao Jinting
12	Li Songming	161	Yang Bo
13	Zhao Feng	162	You Qijiang
14	Huang Qingxiu	163	You Zhiqiang
15	Luo Lianxi	164	Yu Bo
16	Wang Huanchun	165	Yu Yu
17	Wang Yongming	166	Zeng Weibing
18	Liu Guangli	167	Zhang Chenghui
19	Liu Yanbing	168	Zhang Lianjun
20	Liu Yuezhong	169	Zhang Qiusheng
21	Liu Yugeng	170	Zhang Yucheng
22	Liu Yuping	171	Zhang Zhongfu
23	Bian Yuhai	172	Zhao Shengqiang
24	Chen Shijun	173	Zhao Yong
25	Chen Shujin	174	Zhong Weiming
26	Chen Yunjian	175	Zhou Wendong
27	Chen Zhanquan	176	Zhu Xiaozhong
28	Deng Changrong	177	Chang Wenlong
29	Di Wenjie	178	Fan Jianguo
30	Dong Baoli	179	Fang Liwen
31	Dong Yajun	180	Fu Yanbo
32	Dou Linhuai	181	Gong Ming

33	Feng Yue	182	Guo Yunfei
34	Feng Zhiping	183	Hong Bo
35	Gao Aidong	184	Jiang Hui
36	Gao Liancheng	185	Li Bingjiao
37	Gao Wancheng	186	Li Dian
38	Guan Hongzhi	187	Li Dequan
39	Guo Weishu	188	Li Jinquan
40	Han Shengli	189	Li Kai
41	Hu Qiuyong	190	Liang Jian
42	Jia Yun	191	Liu Hongfeng
43	Jiang Hua	192	Liu Xianfeng
44	Kong Lingjun	193	Liu Xianjun
45	Li Bing	194	Liu Zeguo
46	Li Changmao	195	Pan Gengzhu
47	Li Songqing	196	Wang Jijun
48	Li Zhengpin	197	Wang Qingyan
49	Liu Shijun	198	Wang Yi
50	Ma Baoguo	199	Wu Yucheng
51	Ma Jianjun	200	Wu Zhengru
52	Ma Xiangjian	201	Xiong Wei
53	Liu Jinli	202	Ye Jian
54	Ren Weijun	203	Zhang Lianxiang
55	Shen Meiman	204	Zhao Donghui
56	Sun Juhai	205	Zhao Jinchuan
57	Tang Minglu	206	Zhu Shouzheng
58	Tang Wei	207	Ji Jiarun
59	Wang Jinyuan	208	Jiang Jin
60	Wang Jun	209	Jin Qixiang
61	Wang Wenhua	210	Jin Yaming
62	Wang Zheng	211	Li Gang
63	Wang Zhi	212	Li Jianjun

64	Wu Lijun	213	Li Jianxin
65	Xu Baosheng	214	Li Qiang
66	Xu Pingli	215	Li Sheng
67	Xue Jianming	216	Li Yulong
68	Yi Jinyao	217	Liang Weidong
69	Yin Chengjun	218	Liu Chi
70	Yu Junbo	219	Liu Dongxiang
71	Yu Wen	220	Liu Guihua
72	Yu Zhiguo	221	Liu Hanming
73	Zhai Tonggui	222	Liu Jinyuan
74	Zhang Bing	223	Liu Jishen
75	Zhang Lixin	224	Liu Qi
76	Zhang Wei	225	Liu Qinlian
77	Zhang Yu	226	Liu Qirong
78	Zhao Dequan	227	Liu Ruxin
79	Zhao Yonggang	228	Ma Hongyu
80	Chen Yue	229	Meng Haoran
81	Dai Guoqiang	230	Meng Jian
82	Guo Xianghua	231	Meng Qingxiang
83	Hou Peifang	232	Ren Jianli
84	Kang Changjun	233	Ren Wenge
85	Li Chi	234	Shi Hongliang
86	Liu Junxing	235	Sun Liya
87	Luo Jifeng	236	Sun Peng
88	Wang Boda	237	Bian Yun
89	Wang Yange	238	Cai Hongyan
90	Wang Youli	239	Cao Dazheng
91	Ye Hao	240	Cao Zhonggang
92	Yu Shiming	241	Chen Yajun
93	Zhou Gang	242	Diao Zhengpu
94	Wang Xinjian	243	Dong Yi

95	Bai Jinqun	244	Dou Zhihui
96	Cao Baozhu	245	Du Jianhua
97	Chang Zhenghua	246	Fang Zhongguo
98	Che Yanhua	247	Feng Hongjie
99	Chen Aiming	248	Gao Feng
100	Cui Jingchun	249	Gong Jianming
101	Dang Peng	250	Gong Yonghua
102	Dong Huiquan	251	Gu Yue
103	Duan Bao'en	252	Guo Feng
104	Fu Qiang	253	Guo Jinghua
105	Gao Jun	254	Han Baozeng
106	Gao Shijie	255	Han Weidong
107	Gong Shusong	256	Hu Wei
108	Guo Haiwei	257	Tang Shouxian
109	Guo Zheng	258	Tian Yu
110	Han Yajun	259	Tong Wenli
111	Han Zhongliang	260	Wang Baoming
112	He Jie	261	Wang Dongli
113	Hu Zhiquan	262	Wang Guiquan
114	Huang Zheng	263	Wang Haoying
115	Huo Lijun	264	Wang Jianguo
116	Jiang Baojia	265	Wang Jianxin
117	Jiao Jiancheng	266	Wang Pinglai
118	Jin Delin	267	Wang Wenjiang
119	Li Aiguo	268	Wang Yasheng
120	Li Feng	269	Wang Zhigang
121	Li Huicheng	270	Wei Zhengzhuang
122	Li Jinxiang	271	Wu Guoqing
123	Li Li	272	Xiao Liang
124	Li Manrong	273	Xing Delin
125	Li Nvsheng	274	Xu Su

126	Li Shengyong	275	Xu Wei
127	Li Tao	276	Yan Deshan
128	Li Wendong	277	Yan Jian
129	Li Xuejun	278	Yan Wei
130	Li Zhiguo	279	Yang Yongli
131	Li Zhijian	280	Yang Changjiang
132	Lin Liming	281	Yang Zhi
133	Liu Baozhu	282	Zhang Guohua
134	Liu Bowen	283	Zhang Jinqiu
135	Liu Zhaohui	284	Zhang Kai
136	Liu Dongming	285	Zhang Li
137	Liu Wenxing	286	Zhang Li
138	Liu Zhengxian	287	Zhang Song
139	Lv Tao	288	Zhang Yan
140	Mao Xiaojun	289	Zhang Yongshun
141	Man Liande	290	Zhao Guilin
142	Meng Xianqiang	291	Zhao Jianxin
143	Pang Wei	292	Zhao Jinguang
144	Qi Yongge	293	Zhao Liqiang
145	Shi Yong	294	Zhao Ruixiang
146	Song Yuchuan	295	Zhao Yongjing
147	Su Yanjun	296	Zheng Jianghui
148	Sun Qing	297	Zhou Guolin
149	Tang Wenzhi	298	Zhou Jihui

Note:

The data are adapted from the report issued by Human Rights in China and Human Rights Observation/ Asian on May 19, 1994.

IV. Name list for some of the June 4 prisoners of conscience in Hunan Province

I). In 1989, 40-50 of the June 4 prisoners of conscience imprisoned in

Hengyang Penitentiary(currently changes its name to Yanbei Penitentiary), here have 21 of them listed as below:

No.	Name	Details
01 02 03	Yu Dongyue, Lu Decheng Yu Zhijian	Been sentenced, separately, to 20 years, 16 years and life imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary sabotage” as well as “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court.
04	Hu Min	Born in 1964, a worker from Yueyang Axletree Plant, Been sentenced to life imprisonment under the so called crime of “indecent assault” by Yueyang Municipal Intermediate People’s Court on August 8, 1989.
05	Guo Yunqiao	Born in 1965, a worker from 3517 Factory, Been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at the same case in Hu Min’s trail.
06	Mao Yuejun,	Born in 1965, a worker from Yueyang No. 5 Engineering Department of the Provincial No. 3 Construction Engineering Co., Ltd, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at the same case as Hu Ming’ s trail.
07	Wang Zhaobo	Born in 1965, a worker from Yueyang Locomotive Depot, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at the same case as Hu Ming’ s trail.
08	Fan Lixin	Born in 1967, a peasant from the suburb of Yuyang city, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment at the same case as Hu Ming’ s trail.
09	Fan Fan	Born in 1966, a worker from Yueyang Steel Ball Factory, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment at the same case as Hu Ming’ s trail.

10	Lu Jingguo	Born in 1964, a teacher from a middle school in Xintian County, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by Yongzhou Municipal Intermediate People’s Court.
11	Song Zaofa	Aged over 30, a dean of the middle school where Lu Jingguo taught, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment as the same case as Lu Jingguo’s trial.
12	Yan Jiazhi	Aged over 40, the principal of the middle school where Lu Jingguo taught, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment as the same case as Lu Jingguo’s trial.
13	Wang Liulan	Born in 1960, a steward from the security section in Zhongnan Pharmarceutical Machinery Factory, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by Yongzhou Municipal Intermediate People’s Court.
14	Duan **	Born in 1965, a teacher from a middle school in Qiyang County, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment as the same case as Wang Liulan’s trial.
15	Jiang Shaoxiong	Born in 1967, a middle school teacher from Qiyang County, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment as the same case as Wang Liulan’s trial.
16	Tan Shoulin	Born in 1963, Qiyang County No. 1 Middle School, Been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment
17	Li Yu	Born in 1969, a Henyanese, and undergraduate, Been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.

18	Lei Nuoheng	Born in 1969, a Hengyanese, and a worker, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “disturbance of public order”.
19	Hu Dingfeng	Born in 1963, a Miluoer and a lawyer, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
20	Xia Yang	Aged over 20, the Youth League secretary, Yueyang Municipal Committee, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.

II). In 1989, 50-60 of the June 4 prisoners of conscience imprisoned in Yong Zhou Penitentiary(formerly called Human Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary), here have 6 of them listed as below:

No.	Name	Details
1	Li Wangyang	A Shaoyanese, Been sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.
2	Zhou Zhirong	Born in 1959, Anxianese, a teacher in Xiangtan No. 2 Middle School, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “ counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
3	Yan Deyun	Born in 1964, a self-employed households in Xiangtan City, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “disturbance of public order”.

4	Liu Yongxiang	Born in 1970, a Xiangtanese, a senior high school student, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “disturbance of public order”.
5	Tang Ao	Born in 1962, a Shaoyanese and a worker, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment under the crime of “disturbance of public order”.
6	Chen Tiancheng	An undergraduate from the Department of History in Xiangtan University, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

III). In 1989, about 60 of the June 4 prisoners of conscience imprisoned in Chishan Penitentiary (namely Human Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary), here have 19 of them listed as below:

No.	Name	Details
01	Liu Jianan	Born in 1951, a Yiyanese, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
02	Zhang Jinsheng	Born in 1952, Changshaer, Been sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.
03	Zhang Shanguang	A Xupuer, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment
04	Tan Li	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
05	Liu Kewen	A Zhuzhouer, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

06	Li Jinhong	A Chenzhouer, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
07	Chen Xuejin	A Chenzhouer, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
08	Li Jian	A Changshaer, and a deputy Commander in Chief for Changsha Federation of Workers Self-Government, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
09	Zhang Fan	A Xiangyinese and an undergraduate student from Changsha Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
10	Hu Zuoyi	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
11	Liu Wei	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
12	Tan Mingqi	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
13	Zhang Xudong	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
14	Zhou Min	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
15	Zhou Weihong	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to death with 2 years reprieve.
16	Zhang Jie	A Changshaer, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

17	Wang Changhuai	Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
18	Liu Fengjiu	Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
19	Chen Shuai	Been sentenced to one year and 6 months imprisonment.

IV). In Xinkaipu Reeducation-through-labour Institution, 50-60 of the June 4 prisoners of conscience were detained for re-education through labor, here have 9 of them listed below:

No.	Name	Details
1	Xie Changfa	A Changshaer, Been decided for 2 years re-education through labor
2	Qing Zhao	A Yongzhouer, Been decided for 3 years re-education through labor.
3	Zheng Shihe	A Yongzhouer, Been decided for 3 years re-education through labor.
4	Deng Liming	A Shaoyanese, Been decided for 3 years re-education through labor.
5	Zhang Guohan	A Changshaer, Been decided for 2 years re-education through labor.
6	Pan Mingdong	A Changshaer, Been decided for 3 years re-education through labor.
7	Xiao Huidu	A Huaihuaer, Been decided for 2 years re-education through labor.

8	Duan Ping	A Qiyaneese, Been decided for 2 years re-education through labor.
9	Li Wangmini	A Shaoyanese, Been decided for 3 years re-education through labor.

V). Among the June 4 prisoners of conscience in Hunan Province, Mo Lihua and Lu Siqing from Shaoyang, Tang Boqiao from Yongzhou, Tan Liliang from Loudi and Chen Gang from Xiangtan are also included. The followings are also included:

No.	Name	Details
1	He Chaohui	Born in 1966, a Chenzhouer, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
2	Jiang Liansheng	A workshop director from Zhuzhou 331 Factory, Been sentenced 4 years imprisonment.
3	Bo Xiaomao	Born in 1966, a Zixinese, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

Chen Xuejin, Li Jinhong and Jiang Fuxing were all sentenced to imprisonment at the same case as Bo Xiaomao' s trail.

Note:

These data have collected the information provided by several released individuals of the June 4 prisoners of conscience in Hunan Province.

V. Name list for some of the June 4 prisoners of conscience in other provinces

I).. In Sichuan Province

i. The ones being sentenced to jail:

No	Name	Details
01	Liu Xianbing	<p>Male, Han nationality, born on October 2, 1968, a Suininese from Sichuan Province, an undergraduate in grade 87 from School of Labor and Human Resources of Renming University of China:</p> <p>After the June 4 Event, Liu Xianbing had been suffering the interrogation and persecution by Beijing and Suining Public Security Bureaus because of his participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was arrested on April 15, 1991 by Beijing Public Security Bureau, and was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by Beijing Municipal Intermediate People’s Court. He got released from prison on October 14, 1993.</p>
02	She Wanbao	<p>Male, born in 1958, Guangyuanese from Sichuan Province:</p> <p>He was then the vice president of the Guangyuan Branch, the Agricultural Bank of China, and was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment because of his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary and got released from prison in 1993.</p>
03	Ding Mao	<p>Male, Han nationality, born in 1968, a Mianyanese and an undergraduate in Philosophy Department of Lanzhou University:</p> <p>On August 19, 1989, he was put into a detention house under the accusation of “offence of traffic order”. On May 4, 1990, he was exempted from prosecution and released back to his school. In 1991, he and Liu Wensheng, Liu Baiyu, Gao Changyun, Zhang Jian and others organized “China Social Democracy Party”, taking the duties as a</p>

		<p>member of executive committee and director of construction and planning department. On April 29, 1992, just before his graduation from his university, he was secretly arrested and put into Lanzhou Municipal Detention House. Later in 1995, he was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment under the crime of "organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary group", and transferred to Lanzhou Penitentiary.</p>
04	Liao Yiwu	<p>A Fulinese from Sichuan Province, born in 1958, a famous poet in Chengdu City:</p> <p>After the June 4 Event, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” because of his advocating the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 2 Penitentiary and transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in November 1992.</p>
05	Li Bifeng	<p>A Mianyanese from Sichuan Province, born in 1964:</p> <p>During the pro-democracy movement in 1989, he took the duty of Chairman for Chengdu Youth Self-Governing Council, and was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He was imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary</p>
06	Qing Lishang	<p>A Zunyier from Guizhou Province, an undergraduate from Physics department in Southwest Normal University:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment because of his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was successively imprisoned in Chongqing Detention House and Sichuan Provincial No. 3. Penitentiary</p>
07	Zhao Minghong	<p>A Leshanese from Sichuan Province:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary.</p>

08	Ni Kaibo	<p>A Ziganese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary, and was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in October, 1992.</p>
09	Li Ping	<p>A Ziganese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” because of his shouting “reactionary” cry. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary and was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in October 1992.</p>
10	Zhang Yue	<p>A Xuzhouer from Jiangsu Province with his age unknown, a student from Sichuan Institute of Meteorology:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989, and once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary, later was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in October 1992.</p>
11	Hou Duoshu	<p>A Daxianese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown, a teacher from Daxian Teachers’ College:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary, and was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in September 1992.</p>
12	Jiang Shihua	<p>A Chongqinese, with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary. He resides in</p>

		Chongqing.
13	Dai Lin	<p>A Chongqinese with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for is participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. He was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary and now he resides in Chongqing.</p>
14	Yang Wei	<p>A Dujiangyanese with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary. After the pro-democracy movement, he continued in democratic activities, taking part in openly signing activities many times. He was in exile abroad in 2000, now he resides in Canada.</p>
15	Pu Yong	<p>A Nanchonese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary, later was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in September 1992. He died of illness not long after he got released from prison in 1999.</p>
16	Lei Fengyun	<p>A Guanganese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary and later was transferred to Sichuan Provincial No. 3 Penitentiary in September 1992</p>
17	Liao Pinghua	<p>A Zigonese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown:</p> <p>He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of</p>

		“counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No.1 Penitentiary.
18	Tang Xianquan	A Mianyanese from Sichuan Province, born in 1962 He was sentenced to 3 years in imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary. After his release from prison, he accepts an employment in Mianyang City.
19	Ye Lin	A Guanganese with his age unknown: He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary.
20	Li Zijin	A Guangyuanese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 4 Penitentiary.
21	Zhong Lin	A Fushunese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989
22	Jiang Jian	A Chengduese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of “beating, smashing and looting” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary, later was transferred to Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary.
23	Ran Ming	A Chengduese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sentenced to life imprisonment under the crime of “beating,

	smashing and looting” for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989 and was once imprisoned in Sichuan Provincial No. 1 Penitentiary, later was transferred to Sichuan Pengan Penitentiary.
--	---

ii)The ones with decision by Public Security Bureaus

being sent to reeducation-through-labour institutions:

No.	Name	Details
1	Yang Wei	A Mianyanese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sent to a reeducation-through-labour institution for 3 years reeducation-through-labour for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. After his release from the institution, he takes an employment in Mianyang City.
2	Wang Shineng	A Mianyanese from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sent to a reeducation-through-labour institution for 2 years reeducation-through-labour for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. After his release from the institution, he takes an employment in Mianyang City.
3	Yu Xiaolin	A Santaier from Sichuan Province with his age unknown: He was sent to a reeducation-through-labour institution for 2 years reeducation-through-labour for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989.
4	Wang Jianhui	A Anhuier, born in 1966: He was sent to a reeducation-through-labour institution for 1 year reeducation-through-labour for his participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. After his release from the institution, he took an employment in Sichuan Province, and now he is employed in the newspaper <i>Chengdu Commercial</i> . He is a famous dissenting writer in Chengdu.

II). In Guangdong Province:

The ones being sentenced to jail:

No	Name	Details
1	Yi Danxuan	<p>An undergraduate in grade 87 from the management department in Guangzhou Commercial Institute with his native place in Hunan Province, a member of standing committee, vice chairman and a principal in action of Patriotic Association for Guangzhou College Students:</p> <p>After the June 4 Massacre, he continued in organizing “empty campus campaign”. After the failure of students’ strike in Beijing, he still organized the rescue of the escaped active participants and intellectuals in the pro-democracy movement from Beijing to southern China. In July, 1989, he was arrested and put into custody in Huanghua Penitentiary (namely No. 1 Detention House affiliated to Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau). In March, 1993, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of disturbance of social order”.</p>
2	Liu Donghua	<p>A Sichuanese, and a staffer from Physics Department in Sun Yat-sen University.</p> <p>He aggressively participated in the democratic movement in Guangzhou, especially in the early preparatory work. He was one of the initiators and organizers for the campus strike in Guangzhou. After the failure, he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in jail. He resides domestically.</p>
3	Lu Zibing	<p>A Henanese, and the principal in Guangzhou office of Henan Provincial Foreign Trade Department, aggressively participated in the democratic movement in Guangzhou and drafting documents for the students engaged in demonstration and procession.</p> <p>After the failure of the movement, he was arrested and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and expelled from his public employment as well as</p>

		deprived his housing welfare.
4	Chen Zhixiang	A Guangdongese and a teacher from Guangzhou Seamen' s School: He aggressively participated in the democratic movement in Guangzhou in 1989. After the June 4 Massacre, he wrote a giant protest catchphrases in Guangzhou and was arrested immediately. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment as per the rule of “punishing severely and quickly” . His whereabouts is unknown currently.

III). In Shaanxi Province:

i. The ones being sentenced to jail

No.	Name	Details
1	Ma Hongliang	Been admitted to Harbin Institute of Technology in 1987 and expelled from school because of his participation in the activities of boycotting Japanese goods, once again been admitted to Xi'an Institute of Metallurgical Construction: In 1989, been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” for his participation in the democratic movement in 1989. His whereabouts is unknown currently.
2	Xue Yan	An undergraduate in grade 2 from the Department of Philosophy in North West University, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” , is

		now engaged in advertisement business.
3	Tian Feng	A student from Xi' an Political Science and Law Institute: <p>Been sentenced 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .</p> <p>His whereabouts is currently unknown.</p>
4	Li Guiren	The former Deputy Editor-in-Chief in Shaanxi Huayue Literature and Art Publishing House: <p>Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” ,</p> <p>and was expelled from public employment.</p>
5	Zheng Xuguang	A Xi' anese from Shaanxi Province: <p>Been a student from Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics at that time, and was put into the national wanted list for his participation in the democratic movement in 1989. He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.</p>
6	Zhou Qing	Born in January, 1965, a trainee in the author training program in Northwest University: <p>Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .</p> <p>After having served his sentence in jail, he was sentenced to another 8 months in prison due to the accusation of his “poor attitude in pleading guilty and resistance in reform” and other charges.</p>
7	Lian Dangmin	A student in grade 2 from Northwest University: <p>Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” because he joined in “Self-government Federation of College Students” .</p>

After the suppression on the 1989 pro-democracy movement, the students who participated in the movement, secretly organized Democratic National Salvation Council which was cracked by CPC authorities in the spring of 1990, and this organization was accused as counter-revolutionary group. The principals were sentenced to jail. They were:

No.	Name	Details
1	Zhang Ming	<p>A Chengduer, born in 1969:</p> <p>Been admitted to the Chinese Department in Northwest University. In March of 1990, he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the crime of organizing “ counter-revolutionary group” by Xi’ an Municipal Intermediate People’ s Court for his organization of “China Federation of Democratic Youth” , “Democratic National Salvation Council” and other political organizations. Successively, he was put into custody in Xi’ an Municipal Detention House, imprisoned in Shaanxi Provincial No. 1 Branch Team for reform-through-labor and Shaanxi Provincial No. 2 Penitentiary.</p>
2	Xu Jianxiaong	<p>A student in grade 2 from Chemistry Department, and Chairman of the Democratic National Salvation Council:</p> <p>Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and sentenced to another 12 months in prison when he was in jail. He got released from prison in 2000, and now he engaged in a self-employed business in Xi’an .</p>
3	Sun Zhenggang	<p>A student in grade 3 from Biology Department:</p> <p>Been sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Currently he engages in editing and writing.</p>

4	Zhang Hongqi	Been sentenced to 5 years. He earns a living on employment.
5	Wang Lei	Been sentenced to one year and 9 months. He now resides abroad.

- ii. The ones with decision by Public Security Bureaus
being sent to reeducation-through-labour institutions

In Xi'an area, more than 200 individuals were sent to reeducation-through-labour institutions because of their participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement, among them 2 were females. They were all accused as "participation in trouble-making" with 1 to 3 years duration in these reeducation-through-labour institutions. The followings are the individuals who have been verified:

No	Name	Details
1	Ai Dong	An engineer from Xi' an Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
2	Fu Sheng	A cadre from Xi' an Institute of Navigation Technology, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
3	Fu Yu	A teacher from Northwest Political Science and Law Institute, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation and was allowed to return to the Institute after the reeducation.
4	An Baojun	A staffer from the vehicle team in the Fourth Military Medical University, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor

		institution for reeducation and was unemployed after the reeducation.
5	Li Tinglu	A worker from Northwest No.4 State-owned Cotton Mill, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation
6	Qin Xiaofeng	A student from Shaanxi Provincial Food in School, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation. He engages in a self-employed business.
7	Bai Yingxue	An engineer from 7171 Factory, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
8	Yuan Jianping	A worker from Xi' an Aircraft Manufacturing Factory, and the principal for the broadcasting sation set up in the Clock Tower. Been decided with 1 years and six months in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation. After released from the institution, he resigned and engages in a self-employed business.
9	Wang Jinping	A technician from Xi' an Aircraft Manufacturing Company, actively organizing procession and supporting the students' strike. Been decided with 1 year in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation, and decided another 1 year in this institution for reeducation.
10	Huo Guo' an	A worker from the Institute of Navigation Technology, Been decided with 1 year and 6 months in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
11	Bai Fuxun	A worker from the Institute of Navigation Technology, Been decided with 1 year in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
12	Hao Ruoyan	A teacher from the affiliated Children's High School of Xi'an Pharmaceutical Factory, Been decided in the reeducation-through-labor institution for

		reeducation.
--	--	--------------

V). In Zhejiang Province:

The ones being sentenced to jail

(the ages indicated in the list referred to the time of 1989):

No.	Name	Details
01	Wang Youxai	Aged 26, a postgraduate from Peking University, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
02	Mao Guoliang	Aged 30, a student from Zhejiang Institute of Education and a former teacher in Anjie No.4 Middle School, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
03	Wang Donghai	Aged 43, a manager in Hangzhou Wenlain Market, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
04	Wu Gaoxing	Aged 42, a lecturer from Taizhou Supply and Marketing School, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
05	Chen Longde	Aged 32, a worker from Zhejiang Aluminum Products Factory, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
06	Fu Quan	Aged 23, an accountant from Lanxi Municipal Agricultural Bank of China , Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.

07	Zhao Wanmin	Aged 23, a technician from Jiaojiang Dyeing Factory, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
08	Zhang Jinlin	Aged 27, a peasant from Pujiang County, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
09	Yang Zhongxin	Aged 19, a worker from Xianju Hydraulic Plant, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
10	Jin Xiuyuan	Aged 19, a vocational school student in Shengxian County, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
11	Ye Liangcai	Aged 59, an assistant guard, and a retired worker from a construction company in Yuhuan County, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”. He died already.
12	Xie Zhijian	Aged 26, a technician in Qinshan Nuclear Power Station, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
13	Gai Yufeng	Aged 26, a technician in Qinshan Nuclear Power Station, Been sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
14	Huang Qiang	Aged 23, a bus conductor in Hangzhou Bus Route 9, Been sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “blocking traffic”.
15	Wang Xingshan	Aged 28, a staffer in a hospital in Ningbo, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.

16	Chen Yibiao	Aged 34, a peasant from Lihui County, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
17	Li Xiaohu	A worker from Hangzhou Washing Machine Factory, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
18	Gao Jingtang	Aged 33, a non-regular employee, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
19	Shi Mingjun	Aged 30, a peasant from Yuhang County, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “blocking traffic”.
20	Zheng Xiaoman	Aged 28, a worker from Lanxi Flour Mill Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
21	Ma Deliang	Aged 38, a worker from Hangzhou Garden Been sentenced to 13 years imprisonment under the crimes of “organizing a counter-revolutionary group” and “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
22	Bao Ruiqing	Aged 28, a teacher from a middle school in countryside in Yiwu City Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
23	Wang JiuHong,	Aged 30, a non-regular employee, was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
24	Qian Wei	Aged 28, a self-employed household Been sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
25	Tang Defa	Aged 28, a non-regular employee Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.

26	Sun Guangqing	Aged 27, a non-regular employee Been sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
27	Shi Qiang	Aged 24, a worker in a Plant in Hangzhou Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
28	Yao Hua,	Aged 27, a teacher from Zhejiang Institute of Technology Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “blocking traffic”.
29	Yang Zeming	Aged 23, a student from Zhejiang Electronic Engineering Institute Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
30	Chen Gang,	Aged 22, a student from Ningbo University Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
31	Zhang Chen	Aged 21, a student from Zhejiang Medical University Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
32	Ye Zhijian	Aged 23, and a student from Hangzhou University, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
33	Li Baoku	Aged 25, a student from Zhejiang University Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”.
34	Hu Rongrong	Aged 28, a postgraduate from Zhejiang University Been sentenced to 2years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
35	Fang Yuesong	Aged 23, a student from Hangzhou University Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.

36	Hu Nannan	Aged 20, a student from Zhejiang Agricultural University Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “blocking traffic”.
37	Hu Wenkui	Aged 23, a student from Lishui Teachers’ College, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
38	Huang Zhidao	Aged 24, a graduating student from Zhejiang Normal University, and admitted student as a post graduate for European and American Literature in Shandong University Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”.
39	Cui Jianchang	Aged 26, a student from Zhejiang Academy of Fine Art Been sentenced 2 years and 6 months imprisonment under the crime of “offence of disturbance of public order”
40	Zhang Weiping	Aged 25, a student from Zhejiang Academy of Fine Art Been sentenced to 9 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”. His original sentence was commuted to 5 years at the end of 1990.
41	Dong Huaiming	Aged 44, a lecturer from Jiaxing Health School, Zhejiang Province, and a special commentator for Beijing Federation of Workers Self-Government during the 1989 pro-democracy movement Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by Beijing authorities.
42	Fu Guoyong	Aged 22 Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation because he went to Beijing to participate in the 1989 pro-democracy movement.
43	Ye Wenxiang	Aged 26, an accountant in Lanxi Agricultural Bank of China Been sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment under the

	crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
--	---

VI). In Guizhou Province:

i. The ones being sentenced to jail

No.	Name	Details
01	Chen Xi	Originally named as Chen Youcai, male, born in February, 1954, a political-issue-related cadre in Guiyang Municipal Jinzhu University before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory dilution”
02	Du Heping	Male, born in December, 1954, a self-employed households engaging in books dealing before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
03	Wang Shunlin	Male, born in 1959, a teacher from Academic Research Institute in the Party School of Guizhou Provincial Committee of CPC, and also a lawyer before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
04	Zhang Xinpei	Male, born in 1950, a manager from Guizhou Gaoyuan Consultation Company for Science and Technology before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with 2 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary

		propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
05	Chen Yong	Male: Been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment under the crime of “beating, smashing and looting” .
06	Feng Gang	Male, a famous announcer from Guizhou Television Station before imprisoned: Been severely sentenced 5 years imprisonment with 2 years political rights deprivation under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” with actual imprisoned time of about 2 years. He still works at his original unit now.
07	Guo Zhongming	Male, born in 1961, a teacher in a school in Guizhou Province before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
08	Zeng Ning	Born in Xin Ning, Human Province in 1967: Been under “detention for interrogation” for one month and a half in 1989. In 1991, he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
09	Xia Chunlong	Male, a senior high school student from Zhijin County No. 2 Middle School, Guizhou Province before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
10	Wu Weisong	Male, worked in Bijie sub-provincial administrative region before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . After got released from prison, he earns a living on employment by

		private enterprises basis.
11	Lu Zhaoxiang	Male, born in 1954, the principal of Guizhou Federation of Workers Self-Government and a self-employed household before imprisoned: Been sentenced to control for 1 year and 6 months under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” , with execution in jail. He now resides in Guiyang City.
12	Jiang Lugnag	Male, born in 1956, the principal of Guizhou Federation of Workers Self-Government and a self-employed household before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
13	Xu Kelun	Male, born in 1968, study at a school in Zunyi City, Guizhou Province before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “assault” for his participation in the activities injuring a soldier during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He resides in Guiyang City now.
14	He Wanchun,	Male, worked in Xiangyang Machinery Plant affiliated to Guizhou Institute of Technology before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
15	Jiang Tianqing	Resided in Qianxi County before imprisoned: Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion”
16	Ou Zongyou	Aged 46, a self-employed household engaging in art gallery, and the director of Zhongshan West Road Association of Self-employed in

	Guiyang City: <p>Been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” and successfully got escaped during his appealing time.</p>
--	---

- ii. The ones with decision by Public Security Bureaus
being sent to reeducation-through-labour institutions

No	Name	Details
01	Liao Shuangyuan	Male, born in April, 1954, worked in the Public Security Section of Guiyang Axletree Plant before imprisoned: <p>Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .</p>
02	Tan Xinming	Male, born in 1968, a student before imprisoned: <p>Been decided with 2 years and 6 months in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He now resides in Mawangmiao, Guiyang City.</p>
03	Peng Wengang	Male born in 1972, a student before imprisoned: <p>Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .</p>
04	Cao Zhirong	Male, born in 1965, a job-waiting youth before imprisoned: <p>Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “destruction of public property” . He is now jobless.</p>

05	Xue Zhanping	Male, born in 1959, a manager in a company before imprisoned: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
06	Wang Jun	Male, born in 1964: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He was a poet before imprisoned, later he changed to be an editor.
07	Zeng Shi	Male, born in 1954, a journalist from Chongqing <i>Entrepreneur</i> , with participation in the activities held by Guiyang Salon Sodality: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He now resides in Beipei District in Chongqing City.
08	Zhang Wei	Male, born in 1971, a student before imprisoned: Been decided with 1 year in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He earns a living on the basis of employment in private enterprises outside of his hometown.
09	Su Fei	Male, born in 1964, a worker from Yongyue Factory before imprisoned: Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He earns a living on the basis of employment in private enterprises outside of his hometown.
10	Li Zheng	Male, born in 1969, an apprentice in Guiyang Nanming Shoe Factory: Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor

		institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He earns a living on employment basis at private enterprises in Guiyang.
11	Li Bing	Male, born in 1970, a temporary worker before imprisoned: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He earns a living on employment basis at private enterprises in Guiyang.
12	Zhao Lijun	Male, born in 1965, a photographer in Guiyang Yunma Aircraft Manufacturing Factory before imprisoned: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
13	Ji Feng	Male, born in 1962, a student from Chinese Department in Guizhou University before imprisoned, and vice Chairman of Guizhou Self-Managed Association in Institution of Higher Education during the pro-democracy movement: Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
14	Sun Yading	Male, born in 1960, a worker in Geological Team before imprisoned: Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He is now jobless.
15	Zhou Bijun	Female, born in 1969, a peasant in Shibao Town, Huaxi District, Guiyang City, before imprisoned: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .

16	Qing Bo	Male, born in 1970, a student from Department of Geology in Guizhou Institute of Technology: Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
17	Wang Tianyuan	Male, born in 1970, a student from Department of Civil Engineering in Guizhou Institute of Technology: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” .
18	Chen Tian	Male, a student from Chinese Department in Guizhou Normal University with participation in Guiyang Salon Sodality: Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” . He was expelled from school. Once he earned a living on employment basis in Guiyang, but now his whereabouts is unknown.

VII). In Shandong Province:

- i. The ones being sentenced under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” to jail

No.	Name	Details
01	Chen Lantao	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment (combined punishment for 2 crimes) . He was paroled in 1999.

02	Zhang Jie	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment (combined punishment for 2 crimes). He was paroled in 2001 and in 2002, he went to Shenzhen to earn a living on employment basis in Painters' Village.
03	Zhang Xiaoxu	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and got paroled in 1998. He earns a living on employment basis now.
04	Zhang Weibang	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence in 1999 and released from prison.
05	Wu Xusheng	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence and got released in 1996. He joined the preparatory team for China Democracy Party.
06	Niu Shnengchang	A Dongpinese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.
07	Li Haiyun	A Zhumadianese from Henan Province, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1999.
08	Zhang Shibing	Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1999.
09	Hao Jingguang	Been sentenced to 11 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1996.
10	Shao Yueyi	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 11 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1996.
11	Meng Qingtai	A Yantaier from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, and got released after completion of his sentence in 1999.

12	Li Nan	A Yantaier from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and later was bailed out for medical treatment due to his metal disorder.
13	Wang Zaijin	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and later was bailed out for medical treatment (subject to verification) in 1995, he might died of illness in 2001 or 2002.
14	Liu Jiwei	A Weifanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1997. He works as a taxi driver now.
15	Jiang Fuzhen	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and received reduction of sentence, got released at the end of 1995.
16	Niu Tianming	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and received reduction of sentence, got released at the end of 1996. He earns a living by working as a door keeper.
17	Qin Zhigang	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence, got released at the end of 1995. He earns a living by his own skills after released from prison.
18	Jiang Chunyuan	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, and received deduction of sentence, got released in 1993. He earns a living by a retail business.
19	Ren Zhongdi	A Yutaier from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and received reduction of sentence, got released in 1992.
20	Zhang Xinchao	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

21	Liu Yubing	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
22	Zhang Mingshan	A Linjuer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and was paroled on December 18, 1991. He earns a living in a construction team now.
23	Che Hongnian	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.
24	Shen Guiju	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment.
25	Yang Jianguo	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province and a teacher from Qingdao Institute of Education, Been put in custody for about 6 months for his engagement of “counter-revolutionary propaganda” in Ocean University of China.

ii. The ones being sentenced to jail under other crimes:

No.	Name	Details
01	Shao Lingchen	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, born in 1966, Been sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve under the crime of “offence of arson”. In 2004, he was bailed out for medical treatment because of suffering leukemia. 3 months later, he died.
02	Chen Yanzhong	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 17 years imprisonment and was bailed out for medical treatment in 1995. He died of illness in 2005.
03	Wang Zhonghua	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and received reduction of sentence and got released in 2001.
04	Zhang Benxian	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and was paroled on

		July 13, 1997. He is now employed in a company, working temporarily.
05	Dou Jiangang	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and was bailed out for medical treatment in 1995.
06	Wang Yanhui	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
07	Wang Jian	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The time of his release and other information are unknown.
08	Wang Lixin	A Jinanese, born in 1970, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the crime of “undermining traffic order”
09	Mao Yongliang	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and was paroled in 1992.
10	Wang Furong	Female, a Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, serving her sentence in Weibei Reform-Through-Labor Farm. Later, she suffered from the disease of neurological disorder.
11	Xie Jinyu	A Jinanese, born in 1966, Been sentenced to 6 years imprisonment under the crime of “assembling a crowd to disturb social order”.
12	Shi Xiaodong	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, and got released at the end of 1992.
13	Shao Lingcai	A Jinanese from Shandong Province, born in 1962, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment under the crime of “offence of social order”

14	Guo Gang	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence and got released in 1992.
15	Ding Hongjiang	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and received reduction of sentence and got released in 1991
16	Fan Qiangsheng	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, Been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, and got released after completion of his sentence.
17	Yang Gendong	A Qingdaoer from Shandong Province, a cadre from Qingdao Municipal People's Procuratorate and the initiator of Qingdao "Citizen Supporting Team", Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of "dereliction of duty".

- iii. The ones with decision by Public Security Bureaus
being sent to reeducation-through-labour institutions

No.	Name	Details
01	Lu Zhengdao	Male, aged 42, a worker from Foodstuff Cold Storage Plant affiliated to Qingdao Foreign Trade Company, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of his instigating the drivers for striking and blocking traffic.
02	Qiu Fenglei	Male, aged 21, a worker form Qingdao Bus Corporation, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of his joining in Qingdao "Citizen Supporting Team" and crashing into the Municipal Government.

03	Liu Xiwen	Male, aged 34, a worker from a food service company in Qingdao, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of his listening and distributing the messages from VOA.
04	Liu Qingsong	Male, aged 20, a worker from Qingdao Shoes Plant, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation of his instigating the drivers for striking and blocking traffic.
05	Fu Chunlei	Male, aged over 20, with his place of work unknown, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation for his participation in the related activities of resistance against the violence from the authorities.
06	Wu Bo	Male, aged over 20, with his place of work unknown, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation for his participation in the related activities of resistance against the violence from the authorities.
07	Han Yongquan	Aged 42, with his place of work unknown, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation for his participation in the activities of resistance against the violence from the authorities.
08	Wang Ran	Male, aged over 20, with his place of work unknown, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation for his participation in the activities of resistance against the violence from the authorities.

09	Wei Xiaoming	Male, aged about 30, a doctor in Qingdao Municipal People's Hospital, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation under the accusation for his instigating and leading his colleagues for procession and demonstration.
10	Wei Mingxiu	Aged over 20, with his place of work unknown, Been decided with 1 year in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation for his participation in the related activities.
11	Li Zhao	Male, aged over 20, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation for his participation in the related activities.
12	Shan Zhengheng	Male, aged about 20, a Pekinese, called "little Beijing" due to his short-sized figure, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation for his participation in the related activities in Beijing.
13	Shi Xiaoqiang	Male, aged less 20, Been decided with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation for his participation in setting up barricades and participation in overthrowing a vehicle.
14	Ma Hongbing	Male, aged less 20, Been decided, in the same case as Shi Xiaoqiang's, with 2 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation for his participation in setting up barricades and participation in overthrowing a vehicle.

15	Ma Dasheng	Male, aged over 30, a doctor in Northern District Hospital, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation because of his participation in various actions of fighting against violence.
----	------------	---

There were still about 30 individuals from Jinan City, like Wang Yong (3 years reeducation through labor), Wen Hongjun (2 years reeducation through labor) and others, being decided to be sent to Jinan Municipal Wangcun Reeducation-Through-Labor Institution for reeducation,

VIII). In other provinces:

i. the ones being sentenced to jail

No.	Name	Details
01	Zhang Lin	A Bengbuer from Anhui Province, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” after the June 4 Event. In 2005, he was again sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” because he went to Beijing to participate in Zhao Ziyang’s memorial ceremony. He now services his sentence in Tongling Penitentiary, Anhui Province. His wife, Fang Cao earns a living at his hometown with his 2 juvenile daughters.
02	Ma Linggang	A Hefeier from Anhui Province, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment under the crime of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion” by the authorities after the June 4 Event. He is now self-employed, remains single, earning a living with his son who goes to a high school.

03	Sun Xiangdong	A Huangshanese, Been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment by the authorities after the June 4 Event. Later, he engages in business and his current status remains unknown.
04	Ma Shaofang	An education student from Beijing Film Academy, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
05	Li Kezhou	A postgraduate from Renmin University of China, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
06	Chen Xuedong	A student from a university in Nanjing, Been sentenced 2 years imprisonment.
07	Qi Zhiping	A student from a university in Nanjing, Been sentenced 2 years imprisonment.
08	Sun Baoqiang	Female, a typist from Shanghai Oil Refinery, Been detained in Hongkou Detention House on June 5, 1989, and in September, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the crime of “assembling crowds to disturb traffic order”.
09	Li Guotao	A Shanghaier, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
10	Guo Haifeng	A postgraduate from Peking University, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
11	Zhai Weiming	A student from Beijing Economics Institute, Been sentenced 3 years and 6 months imprisonment.
12	Liu Gang	A postgraduate from Peking University, Been sentenced to 6 years imprisonment.
13	Zhang Ming	A student from Tsinghua University, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

14	Zhang Qianjin	A student in grade 4 from Beijing Languages Institute, Been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.
15	Kong Xianfeng	A student from Beijing Institute of Economics and Business, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
16	Hu Jian	A teacher from Taiyuan University of Technology, Shanxi Province, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
17	Wang Xinlong	A teacher from the Department of Politics in Shanxi University, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
18	Ge Hu	A teacher from Shanxi Institute of Coal Management, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.
19	Ding Junze	A teacher from Shanxi University, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
20	Yin Jin	A journalist from Hainan Daily, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
21	Tang Yuanjun	A worker from Changchun First Automotive Works, Been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.
22	Leng Wanbao	A worker from Changchun First Automotive Works, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.
23	Li Wei	A worker from Changchun First Automotive Works, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
24	Liang Liwei	A worker from Changchun First Automotive Works, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.
25	Si Wei	A Tonghuaer, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment due to his objection to the June 4 Massacre.
26	He Zhengqing	Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for his participation in the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

27	An Fuxing	A Jiliner, Been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment due to his organizing “League for Democratic Socialism”.
28	Li Jinger	A Jiliner, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment due to his organizing “League for Democratic Socialism”.
29	Xiao Bing	A worker from Dalian, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment
30	Li Shushen	A worker from Jinxi City, Lianning Province, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
31	Wang Guisheng	A Shandonese, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
32	Xu Baiquan	A peasant from Tieling, Lianning Province, Been sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.
33	Chi Shouzhu	A worker from Jilin City, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
34	Liu Yunshen	An English teacher from Liaoyang Municipal Middle School, Liaoning Province, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
35	Li Dejun	A teacher from Benxi Municipal Middle School, Liaoning Province, Been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.
36	Tian Xiaoming	A worker from Dandong City, Liaoning Province, Been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.
37	Yan Xingan	A worker from Fushun City, Liaoning Province, Been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.
38	Zhao Junlu	A Dandongese, Been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.
39	Wei Shouzhong	A Shenyangese from Liaoning Province, Been sentenced to 13 years imprisonment because he barred the ways to prevent military vehicles going to Beijing.

40	Dai Xuezhong	A Shanghaier, Been decided with 3 years in the reeducation-through-labor institution for reeducation.
----	--------------	--

Note:

This name list has combined the data provided by the relevant provincial June 4 prisoners of conscience already released from prison.

VI. The name list for “the June 4 mob” being executed by the authorities in 1989

1. On June 15, 1989, at its first verdict, Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People’s Court sentenced a death penalty with immediate execution and lifelong political rights deprivation to Xu Guoming, Bian Hanwu and Yan Xuerong “who set fire on train and wantonly destructed vehicles and undermined transportation equipment in the serious roit at Guangxin Road railway crossing, Shanghai-Nanjin Railway, on June 6”. On June 22, Xu Guoming, Bian Hanwu and Yan Xuerong were executed.

2. On June 17, at its first trial verdict, Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court, sentenced a death penalty with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation to Ling Zhaorong, Chen Jian, Zhu Jianjun, Wang Hanwu, Luo Hongjun, Ban Huijie, Wang Lianxi. The crime was “engaging in activities of beating, smashing, looting and setting fire during the counter-revolutionary rebellion”. The 8 accused appealed to the Beijing Higher People's Court, except Wang Lianxi, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, the appeal of the rest was dismissed, and their original verdict was upheld, and their death with lifelong political rights deprivation sentence was appoved. In the morning of June 22, these 7 “mob” were executed.

3. On December 8, 1989, at its first trial verdict, Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced a death penalty with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation to Meng Duo and Zhou Jiguo who were “the murderers,

cruelly killed Li Guorui, the Republic Defender during the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing”. At the end of December, Meng Duo and Zhou Jiguo were executed.

4. Sun Baohe, a Jinnanese from Shandong Province, was sentenced to death with immediate execution together with lifelong political rights deprivation under the crime of “arson” by Jinnan Municipal Intermediate People’s Court.

Note:

The so-called murderers, Li Bing and Li Bin, who “cruelly killed Liu Guogeng, the Republic Defender” as well as Zhang Jianzhong, who poked Liu with a knife and made Liu’s intestines out of his belly, were sentenced to death with immediate execution. But their exact data are not available.

VII. The June 4 prisoners of conscience still imprisoned in Beijing:

At the eve of the 20th anniversary of the June 4 Event, according to the data we collected, 7 individuals of the June 4 prisoners of conscience still imprisoned in Beijing penitentiary. They are as follows:

No	Name	age	fabricated charge	original sentence	location jailed
1	Zhu Gengsheng	45	C arson	death with a 2-year reprieve	5th team, No.2 P
2	Li Yujun	40+	arson	death with a 2-year reprieve	5th team, No.2 P
3	Chang Jinqiang	40	C assault	life imprisonment	5th team, No.2 P

4	Jiang Yajun	73	C arson	death with a 2-year reprieve	Yanqing P.
5	Shi Xuezhi	70	arson	life imprisonment	Yanqing P.
6	Yang Pu	49	arson	life imprisonment	Yanqing P.
7	Miao Deshun	46	arson	death with a 2-year reprieve	Yanqing P.

Note: C =
counter-revolutionary;

P = penitentiary