



Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD)

Web: [Hhttp://crd-net.org/H](http://crd-net.org/H) Email: Hnetworkcrd@gmail.com

THE LEGACY OF TIANANMEN: 20 YEARS OF OPPRESSION, ACTIVISM AND HOPE

Chinese Human Rights Defenders

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Twenty years since the Tiananmen massacre, the Chinese government refuses to accept responsibility, much less apologize or offer compensation, for killing, injuring, imprisoning and persecuting individuals for participating in peaceful protests. The number of the victims, and their names and identities, remain unknown. Families continue to be barred from publicly commemorating and seeking accountability for the death of their loved ones. Activists are persecuted and harassed for independently investigating the crackdown or for calling for a rectification of the government's verdict on the pro-democracy movement.

Many individuals continue to suffer the consequences of participating in the pro-democracy movement today. At least eight individuals remain imprisoned in Beijing following unfair trials in which they were convicted of committing "violent crimes". Those who were released after long sentences have had difficulty re-integrating into society as they suffer from continued police harassment as well as illnesses and injuries resulting from torture, beatings and mistreatment while in prison. Many of those injured have had to pay for their own medical expenses and continue to struggle as the physical and psychological scars leave them unable to take care of themselves or to work. Some who took part in the protests still find it difficult to make ends meet after they were dismissed from comfortable jobs or expelled from universities after 1989.

It is an oft-repeated claim that the pro-democracy movement was thoroughly crushed in 1989 and the Chinese people have "moved on"—they have become indifferent to politics and appear content with material gains. Contrary to this impression, individuals across the country continue to be inspired by the movement, many dedicating themselves to rights activism and helping ordinary people expose official corruption, social injustice and environmental degradation and to press local governments to address these issues. These human rights activists, who form a loosely-connected network known as the rights-defense movement (*weiquan yundong*), see it as an outgrowth of the pro-democracy movement or as laying the ground for future democratic reforms by raising citizens' awareness of their rights and building civil society.

Recently, a well-known Chinese intellectual advocated that China adopt a truth and reconciliation process to address its human rights violations during the Tiananmen Massacre. The suggestion has caught the attention of other intellectuals, former student leaders and victims' advocates. CHRD examines this proposal in this report. We argue that, in the absence of a genuine and firm commitment by the Chinese government to human rights, which entails democracy and the rule of law, such a process would certainly fail in its dual goals to both tell the truth about the Tiananmen massacre and foster reconciliation between citizens and the government.

In the meanwhile, CHRD continues to call on the Chinese government to allow independent investigations into the Tiananmen Massacre, hold officials accountable for the atrocities committed in June 1989, release a comprehensive list of victims of the crackdown, offer official apologies to and compensation for victims and their families and cease the harassment of individuals for commemorating, investigating and speaking out about the Tiananmen crackdown.

This report by the Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD) draws upon on [a recent report in Chinese](#) by Jiang Qisheng (江棋生), a Beijing-based writer and activist and a participant in the pro-democracy movement. In addition, the report is based on interviews with other participants in the 1989 pro-democracy movement, with individuals recently released after serving long sentences for committing "violent crimes" during the protests and with current human rights activists. The report includes lists of 195 individuals killed (Appendix I), 57 injured (Appendix II), 15 executed (Appendix III) and 905 incarcerated (Appendix IV (a) and Appendix IV (b)) as part of the crackdown. The lists were compiled by Jiang, who has worked closely with the Tiananmen Mothers, a group of relatives of those killed during the Tiananmen massacre that has been collecting and compiling information for the past twenty years. CHRD has consolidated and updated the lists, supplemented them with additional cases and translated them into English.

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PART I. TWO DECADES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST TIANANMEN PROTESTORS AND FAMILIES

In this section, we provide a retrospective overview of the human rights abuses during and soon after the military suppression around June 4, focusing on arbitrary detention, torture and use of the death penalty. We also discuss the violation of freedom of expression, association and assembly and political discrimination and persecution against survivors and families of victims of the Massacre since 1989.

ARBITRARY DETENTION

An unknown number of individuals were arbitrarily detained¹ to punish them for participating in the protests. Many were sentenced and then convicted of crimes such as “counter-revolutionary incitement” and “arson” in unfair trials and then imprisoned; some were sent to Re-education through Labor (RTL) camps without trials; others were detained in Custody and Investigation (收容审查) centers or put under residential surveillance.

A list of 905 individuals who were imprisoned or sent to RTL for participating in the 1989 pro-democracy movement compiled by Jiang Qisheng and Li Hai (李海), also a participant of the pro-democracy protests, is available in Appendix V. These individuals were incarcerated in facilities across 14 municipalities and provinces. Although the list is incomplete, it serves as a solid foundation for further investigation. Notably, of the 905 individuals documented, the majority of them—651—were incarcerated in Beijing, the focal point of the pro-democracy movement. Furthermore, the punishments handed out in Beijing were harsher than the rest of the country, as the vast majority of those sentenced to life imprisonment (21 of 25 total) or suspended death sentences (12 of 13) were found in Beijing.

Although the vast majority of the prisoners have already been released, and some of them exiled overseas, at least eight are still incarcerated in Beijing.² Authorities have justified the long prison terms of these protesters by accusing them of “violent” crimes such as killing soldiers, burning army trucks, or overturning armored tanks:

Name	Sex	Current age	Crime	Original sentence	Location of imprisonment
Zhu Gengsheng (朱更生)	M	45	Counter-revolutionary arson	Suspended death sentence	Beijing No. 2 Prison
Li Yujun (李玉君)	M	In his 40s	Arson	Suspended death sentence	Beijing No. 2 Prison
Chang Jingqiang (常景强)	M	40	Counter-revolutionary assault	Life terms	Beijing No. 2 Prison
Jiang Yaqun (姜亚群)	M	73	Counter-revolutionary arson	Suspended death sentence	Yanqing Prison
Shi Xuezhi (石学之) ³	M	In his 70s	Arson	Life terms	Yanqing Prison

Yang Pu (杨朴)	M	49	Arson	Suspended death sentence	Yanqing Prison
Miao Deshun (苗德顺)	M	46	Arson	Suspended death sentence	Yanqing Prison
Song Kai (宋凯)	M	In his 50s	Counter-revolutionary assault	Life terms	Yanqing Prison

TORTURE AND DEATH PENALTY

At least twelve Beijing residents were swiftly sentenced to death and immediately executed within weeks after they were arrested following the bloody crackdown on June 3 and 4 (See Appendix II: List of 57 Documented Cases of Individuals Injured during the Tiananmen Massacre). These twelve men were accused of various violent crimes, including “setting fire to a train” and “setting fire to military vehicles”. However, the details and circumstances around their trials and executions have remained unclear. It is believed that the defendants were tried in unfair trials. CHRD has learned from those released from prisons and RTL camps that some, especially those accused of “violent crimes”, were beaten and tortured to extract confession prior to their trials (see Case Study 1).

Case Study 1: Tortured to Extract Confession

Sun Hong (孙宏), a resident of Beijing, was a participant in the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Beijing. On June 3, 1989, Sun, then a 17-year-old worker at a lamp factory, witnessed the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers killing unarmed civilians around the Nanheyuan area. After he escaped from the killings, Sun helped other citizens and students to move the wounded and the dead. On June 4, deeply disturbed by what he saw the day before, Sun stood on Jingsong Dongkou Street in Chaoyang District, his neighborhood, and told passer-bys what he witnessed. Some of these passer-bys were stirred by Sun’s testimony and they went and set fire to two military vehicles in anger. Sun gave them rides home using his bicycle afterwards.



On June 11, Sun was taken into custody by policemen from Shuangjing Police Station under the Beijing PSB. Upon his arrival, a couple dozen policemen kicked and beat Sun with police batons, iron and wooden rods and raffle butts for over ten minutes. The policemen then forced Sun to identify the individuals who set fire to the vehicles, and when he refused, the policemen accused Sun of being the arsonist. Sun was repeatedly beaten and subjected to electric shocks by three policemen during several hours of interrogation. Sun eventually admitted the charge in near unconsciousness. Sun was swiftly convicted of “arson” and sentenced to a suspended death sentence.

In Beijing No.2 Prison, Sun worked between 16 to 20 hours everyday making all kinds of products, such as badminton rackets and chopsticks. When Sun complained about his mistreatment, he was punished with beatings, electric shocks and solitary confinement.

Sun suffers from cervical spondylosis, high blood pressure and sciatica as a result of his long hours of working and bending forward. Since his release between 2007 and 2008, Sun has been unemployed because of his poor health.

Source: interview conducted by CHRD in April 2009

Some prisoners complained of harsh conditions in prisons and labor camps, particularly long working hours and hazardous working environments (see Case Study 2). Tiananmen prisoners convicted of violent crimes in particular were tortured, beaten and otherwise mistreated in prisons or RTL camps (See Case Study 1 and Case Study 3).



Case Study 2: Harsh labor conditions left Tiananmen protestors permanently disabled

At about 11 pm on June 3, 1989, together with about 1,000 Beijing residents, 19-year-old Zhao Xing (赵庆) blockaded three military vehicles carrying around 100 unarmed soldiers en route to the Tiananmen Square near Guanyuan Bridge, Xicheng District. The crowd first surrounded these soldiers and took them to a nearby primary school, and then removed the food and drinks from the vehicles and dumped them on the ground. At around midnight, as news about Beijing residents being killed and injured by the military reached the crowd, they burnt the vehicles in anger.

Zhao was singled out by police and convicted of “robbery” and “arson” and sentenced to a total of eighteen years in prison, with three years’ deprivation of political rights. During his fourteen years of imprisonment in Beijing No.2 Prison, a couple of Zhao’s fingers were permanently disabled due to “joint inflammation” as a result of harsh labor conditions in the prison. Between 1991 and 1993, Zhao and other inmates were forced to work overtime to produce rubber gloves for export. Zhao told CHRD that, “As an inspection worker, I had to inspect over 2,000 pairs of gloves everyday. If you did not finish the target set by the prison staff...you may be subjected to beatings by police batons.”

Source: interview conducted by CHRD in March 2009.

Case Study 3: Tiananmen prisoner beaten and mistreated



Dong Shengkun (董盛坤), a 29-year-old worker from a printing plant, was apprehended on June 4, 1989. Prior to 1989, Dong had served in the PLA. As a veteran, he was ashamed of and outraged by the army's slaughter of civilians during the crackdown on Tiananmen protests and joined the burning of an army truck, for which he was convicted of "arson" and sentenced to a suspended death sentence. Dong was released on September 5, 2006, after serving 17 years in jail.

During his imprisonment in Beijing No.2 Prison, Dong was forced to work between sixteen and twenty hours daily making products such as badminton rackets, plastic gloves and woolen sweaters. According to Dong, he was repeatedly beaten by electric batons and subjected to solitary confinement.

Source: interview conducted by CHRD in March 2009.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSOCIATION, AND ASSEMBLY

Twenty years have passed and yet much about the circumstances around the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement remains unclear to the public. Since 1989, many individuals, such as participants in the pro-democracy movement, victims of the Tiananmen massacre, and their families, have recorded and published their testimonies of the events and collected and compiled lists of individuals who were killed, disabled and imprisoned as part of the crackdown. Chief among them is a group of relatives of those killed who began referring to themselves as the "Tiananmen Mothers" in December 1999. However, their repeated public calls for an official reversal of the verdict that the 1989 movement was a "counter-revolutionary riot", an independent investigation into the actions of the government in the Massacre, compensation for families of victims, and punishment in accordance with the law for those responsible for the massacre have been consistently ignored. Instead, the main organizers of Tiananmen Mothers have been constantly persecuted, intimidated and warned against continuing their activities for the last twenty years. Below are some examples of harassment against Tiananmen Mothers:

- Between August 18 and September 30, 1995, **Ding Zilin** (丁子霖) and **Jiang Peikun** (蒋培坤), founding members of the group, were subjected to "residential surveillance" in a hostel in Wuxi

City, Jiangsu Province, to prevent them from returning to Beijing where they were going to meet with foreign delegates at the World Conference on Women.

- On March 28, 2004, Beijing and Jiangsu authorities detained group members **Ding Zilin**, **Zhang Xianling** (张先玲) and **Huang Jinping** (黄金平), to prevent them from organizing a memorial ceremony for the victims of the crackdown during Qingming Festival, a traditional Chinese festival to remember and honor the dead. Ding was subjected to residential surveillance while Zhang and Huang were criminally detained. They were released a few days afterwards.
- On May 30 and June 1, 2008, several Beijing-based independent writers and scholars including **Liu Xiaobo** (刘晓波), **Jiang Qisheng** (江棋生), **Yu Haocheng** (于浩成) and **Zhang Zuhua** (张祖桦) were questioned for hours by police from the National Security Unit of Beijing Public Security Bureau (PSB) about the commemorative articles they wrote for the Tiananmen Mothers' new website, www.tiananmenmother.org.⁴
- During the Beijing Olympics in August 2008, **Ding Zilin** and **Jiang Peikun** were pressured to leave Beijing.⁵



Picture 1: the Tiananmen Mothers

The Tiananmen Mothers are not alone in striving to bring attention to the events of 1989, nor are they the only targets of police attention. Below are some recent cases of individuals who have been summoned, interrogated, detained, or had their homes searched and property confiscated for expressing outrage about the 1989 Massacre and commemorating those who were killed:

- On May 15, **Jiang Qisheng** (江棋生), a former 1989 prisoner, dissident writer and vice-chairman of the Independent Chinese PEN, was taken away from his home in Beijing and interrogated by police from the National Security Unit under the Beijing PSB Haidian District Subdivision for six hours. The police also searched his home and confiscated his computer, books, and most recent manuscripts. Jiang was summoned and his home searched for a report he was writing on the June 4th crackdown. A little over a month earlier, on March 31, Jiang was taken away from his home and interrogated by the police for six hours. During the interrogation, police produced a

print-out copy of an article about the June 4th crackdown that Jiang was working on from his computer. Police threatened Jiang and warned him against playing any role in organizing commemorative activities to observe the 20th anniversary. Officers also searched his home and confiscated 3 computers, bank cards, many books, notebooks, and manuscripts.⁶



Picture 2: Pictures of those who were killed during the Tiananmen Massacre, made by the Tiananmen Mothers

- **Zhang Shijun** (张世军), a former soldier who was present during the crackdown on protestors in Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989, was seized at his home in Tengzhou City, Shandong Province by local police in the predawn hours of March 19. CHRD learned on April 4 that Zhang was released but he was unwilling to divulge details of his detention. Prior to his detention, Zhang issued a public letter to Hu Jintao denouncing the Tiananmen Square massacre and calling for democracy, and had accepted interviews with a number of international media organizations.⁷
- On March 3, **Dong Changlin** (董长林), a resident of Tiexi District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, was subject to five days of administrative detention for posting a comment mentioning the Tiananmen Massacre on Kaidi Forum, a popular forum in China. Dong posted the comment on March 1 and two days later, he was detained for “spreading rumors and disrupting social order”.⁸
- **Sun Wenguang** (孙文广), a 75-year-old retired Shandong University professor and vocal dissident based in Jinan City, Shandong Province, had his home searched and his computer, portable hard-drive, an address book and articles confiscated by policemen from the National Security Unit of Jinan City PSB on June 11, 2008. Sun believed that his home was searched because of articles he posted online commemorating the 19th Anniversary of Tiananmen Massacre and criticizing the government for its handling of the Sichuan earthquake.⁹

- Between June and December 2007, **Chen Yunfei** (陈云飞), a businessman and democracy activist from Dazhou in Sichuan Province, was put under six months of residential surveillance by the Chengdu PSB for placing an advertisement in *Chengdu Evening Post* called "a tribute to the strong mothers of June Fourth victims."¹⁰ Chen continues to be harassed by Chengdu police. On April 20, Chen was summoned by officers from the National Security Unit under the Chengdu City PSB, who never showed up. Then on May 8, he was "invited for tea" by officers from the National Security Unit under the Chengdu Public Security Bureau (PSB). Although the police refused to divulge the reasons for the summons or the "tea", Chen believes that they are related to the approach of the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Massacre.¹¹

The Chinese government not only forbids the commemoration of those who were killed in the Massacre, it also bars any public commemoration of those individuals who inspired and shaped the 1989 pro-democracy movement. Police often tighten the control and surveillance of activists during the dates surrounding the anniversaries of these figures' deaths:

- **Sun Wenguang** (孙文广) was severely beaten on April 5, 2009, by a group of unidentified men on his way to the local cemetery to commemorate the life of **Zhao Ziyang** (赵紫阳), the late reformist CCP Secretary General known for his sympathy with student demonstrators during the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests. On that day, Qingming Festival, Sun was warned against visiting the grave by police from the National Security Unit of the Jinan PSB. Sun believes that the police, who followed him closely in a vehicle, witnessed the beating and yet did nothing to stop the men.¹²
- On April 15, 2009, the twentieth anniversary of the death of **Hu Yaobang** (胡耀邦), whose funeral in 1989 sparked the student protests that ultimately culminated in the military crackdown on June 4:
 - Local police or National Security officers under the PSB of their respective cities summoned at least five activists in five different provinces: **Luo Yongquang** (罗勇泉), of Shaoguan City, Guangdong Province; **Zou Wei** (邹巍) of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province; **Chen Xi** (陈西), of Guizhou Province; **Qi Zhiyong** (齐志勇), of Beijing; and **Zheng Enchong** (郑恩宠), of Shanghai. At least two other activists, who do not want their names made public, were kept inside their homes in Beijing.
 - A ceremony to present awards to "Excellent Citizens" sponsored by non-government groups and activists scheduled to be held at Guofeng Square, Beijing, was prevented from taking place by police because of the "sensitive" nature of the date. Beijing scholar **Du Guang** (杜光), who was asked to attend the ceremony to present the awards, arrived at Guofeng Square at the scheduled time, only to find the hall empty. Du was eventually led into a room with three uniformed police officers and two plainclothes individuals, who recorded his identification information before allowing him to leave. Other invitees, such as **Zhang Zuhua**, were barred from leaving home to attend the event.

- On November 3, 2007, large contingents of policemen were mobilized to block mourners from attending a memorial service for **Bao Zunxin** (包遵信), an influential dissident intellectual who inspired the 1989 pro-democracy movement. About 200 people who had planned to attend the service were prevented by the police from going. Before the funeral, the police used a variety of methods to prevent mourners from attending. The police visited and questioned friends and supporters of Bao to intimidate them. They also placed dozens of well-known human rights defenders under house arrest, residential detention or administrative detention, including **Mo Shaoping** (莫少平), a human rights lawyer; **Jiang Qisheng**; **Zhang Xianling** (张先玲), a member of the Tiananmen Mothers; **Qi Zhiyong** (齐志勇) and others. At the Beijing Eastern Suburb Funeral Home, the site of the memorial service, a large contingent of policemen from the Chaoyang District PSB National Security Protection Unit monitored mourners, videotaping them as a means of intimidation, and took some of them away.¹³

Participants of the 1989 pro-democracy movement who have since lived abroad in exile continued to be barred from entering China, or they risk retaliation once they enter the country. For example:

- **Yi Danxuan** (易丹轩), a former student leader in Guangzhou during the 1989 pro-democracy movement, was denied entry into China on March 7, 2009. According to the border police at Luohu, the immigration point between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, Yi was being prevented from entering the country on the basis of Article 12 of the Law of the PRC on the Control of the Exit and Entry of Aliens, which states that “aliens who are considered a possible threat to China’s state security and public order shall not be permitted to enter China.” Yi’s multiple-entry visa, valid until December 2009, was cancelled.¹⁴
- **Zhou Yongjun** (周勇军), a former student leader during the 1989 pro-democracy movement, has been detained since September 30, 2008, when he entered Chinese territory at Luohu, an immigration point between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. Zhou was returning to China to visit his family. Zhou was initially detained on suspicion of “spying” but the charge was later changed to “financial fraud”. Zhou was formally arrested for “financial fraud” in early May 2009.¹⁵

Every year around June 4, authorities detain, put under residential surveillance and threaten well-known activists to prevent them from organizing commemorative activities. For example, around the 19th anniversary of the Massacre last year:

- **Qi Zhiyong** (齐志勇), a Beijing activist who was shot during the 1989 Tiananmen massacre and left disabled, was under intermittent house arrest between May 23 and 28, 2008, and again on May 31, as four or five Beijing policemen were stationed at his home. On June 1, when police learned that journalists were coming to interview Qi, they took him away to a Beijing suburb. Qi was sent home on June 2 and then put under house arrest. Qi is often subjected to harassment and detention at other “sensitive” times, for example, during the Olympic Games last August, he was forced by the authorities to leave Beijing.

- **Chen Xi (陈西)**, a human rights activist from Guizhou Province, was put under house arrest for attempting to fly to Beijing to commemorate the Tiananmen Massacre. On May 31, 2008, Chen was kidnapped by about a dozen policemen at Guiyang Airport. Chen was detained for nine hours at Shixi police station in Guiyang City, capital of Guizhou Province, before he was released on June 1 into house arrest.¹⁶
- In the afternoon of June 4, 2008, about 200 police broke up a gathering commemorating the Tiananmen Massacre at a public square in Guiyang City, Guizhou Province. Some of those present, including **Tian Zuxiang (田祖湘)**, **Wu Damin (吴大敏)** and **Shen Youlian (申有连)**, were taken into police custody. Many others were intercepted or put under house arrest.
- Beijing-based lawyer **Pu Zhiqiang (浦志强)** was barred from commemorating the 19th Anniversary of the June 4th Massacre in Tiananmen Square. From June 2, 2008, Pu was closely followed by the Beijing police and warned to stay away from the square. In the afternoon of June 3, Pu was taken into police custody for several hours. He was later released, but police continued to monitor him. Pu vowed to commemorate those killed in Tiananmen Square every June 3 and had done so since 1989.¹⁷
- On June 4, 2008, **Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波)**, prominent Beijing dissident and intellectual, was manhandled by Beijing police. At 6 p.m., Liu and his wife were on their way to dinner when they were stopped outside of their apartment block by officers from the local police station under the Beijing PSB. Police asked Liu to come with them for a 'chat'. Liu refused. The head of the police station then grabbed Liu's head and neck while several other policemen grabbed Liu's arms. Together, they forcibly dragged him to a small house nearby. Liu was released later.¹⁸ Liu was taken away from his home on December 8, 2008 and remains detained in an undisclosed location in Beijing. Though the main cause of his detention is his role in organizing the endorsement of Charter 08, CHRD believes he was also incarcerated to prevent him from organizing activities to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1989 crackdown.¹⁹
- **Li Jinping (李金平)**, a Beijing dissident known for his public call for a re-evaluation of the legacy of the late CCP Secretary Zhao Ziyang, was detained in a black jail at Nali Holiday Resort in Huairou District, Beijing. On June 2, 2008, Li was seized by police from Changying Police Station and the National Security Unit of Beijing PSB Chaoyang District Sub-division. Li was released after June 4.

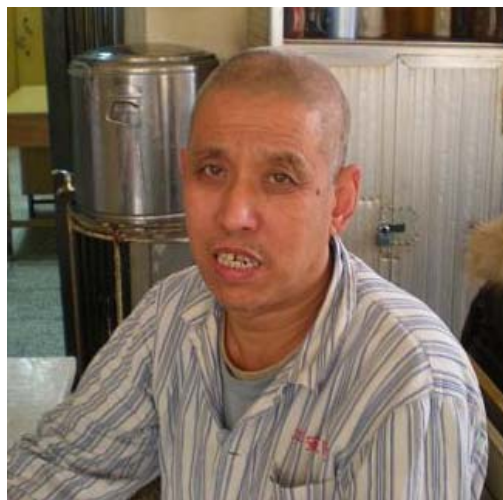
As the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Massacre approaches, activists across the country have reported to CHRD about heightened levels of official surveillance and monitoring. Local authorities are increasingly nervous about gatherings and meetings of activists, interrogating individuals travelling to those meetings or barring them from leaving their hometowns. Gatherings specifically focused on commemorating the Massacre, even if attended by a few intellectuals and families of victims, have been disrupted:

- On May 17, policemen from the Ministry of State Security barred **Ding Zilin** and her husband **Jiang Peikun** from leaving their apartment to attend a memorial for those killed during the Tiananmen Massacre organized by the Tiananmen Mothers.²⁰
- On May 10, Beijing police questioned at least one of the nineteen intellectuals who attended a scholarly forum discussing the 1989 crackdown.

POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION

After the crackdown, many protestors were dismissed from their universities and work units, and some were purged from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the government. When they applied for new jobs or submitted applications to new universities, they were turned down or denied entry. This often had wide-ranging consequences for these individuals, as they lost their allocated housing, benefits and pensions that came with the work unit or were denied entry to their chosen professions. Many of them endured years of hand-to-mouth existence as a result of their participation in the 1989 protests (See Case Study 4).

Re-integration into society is particularly difficult for individuals who were convicted of violent crimes and who served lengthy prison terms after the 1989 protests. These individuals, who tend to have little education and few skills, are discriminated against for having been in prison for violent crimes. They have tried to look for low-skilled positions but even if they succeed in finding one, they have difficulties holding down a permanent job. **Dong Shengkun** (董盛坤), released in September 2006 after serving 16 years for “arson”, worked as an insurance salesman and then later selling furniture. However, he has been unable to keep his jobs because of his poor health and constant police harassment. Many released prisoners live on handouts from family or pensions of aging parents.



Picture 3: Wang Lianxi in Psychiatric Hospital

But others cannot, as their parents have passed away or their family is no longer willing or able to support them. **Zhang Maosheng** (张茂胜), released in September 2006 after serving 16 years for “arson”, is now both homeless and jobless. His home was demolished during his time in prison, and his former work unit did not allocate him new accommodation. Zhang depended on his parents at the beginning of his release, but soon they grew impatient with his inability to support himself. Zhang has moved out of his parents’ home and now lives in a shelter. **Wang Lianxi** (王连喜), released in 2007 after serving 17 years for “arson”, has been incarcerated at a Beijing mental institution following his release. Wang’s parents passed away and his wife and children left him during his imprisonment. When Wang was released, his responsibilities fell on the Xicheng District Judicial Bureau and his Neighborhood

Committee in Beijing, who accommodated him in a small apartment. But when space ran out, Wang was first sent to a hospital, then a psychiatric institution. Wang remains “hospitalized”.

These ex-prisoners have accumulated various illnesses and injuries from torture, beatings and mistreatment at the prisons, but cannot afford to seek medical attention because they have no medical insurance; those who have reached the age of retirement have no pensions. Many of them, though released, are still deprived of political rights. This means that they are required to report their whereabouts to the authorities and attend “correctional education” organized by their Neighborhood Committees every week. They are also required to submit a “thought report” to the judicial bureau every month. During major events or festivals, they have to attend “meetings” organized by the local police to make sure that they are not going to do anything that poses a security threat to the public.

Case Study 4: Excerpts from an interview with Sun Baoqiang

Below are excerpts of interview with Sun Baoqiang (孙宝强), a typist who worked at an oil refinery in Shanghai before June 4, 1989. For making a public speech and leading a protest in Shanghai denouncing the Tiananmen Massacre, she was convicted of “assembling crowds to disturb traffic order” and sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

Interviewer: ...when you were released from prison, your work unit dismissed you from your job?

Sun: “[Yes], when I was released from prison in 1992, the old director at the street office...tried to help me to secure a job [at the original work unit], but he was resolutely refused...”

Interviewer: You must have had a difficult time in recent years?

Sun: “For the first three years after I was released, I lost my position and did not have a regular job. To support the family, my husband fixed household appliances as a second job on top of his regular job. Because he worked so hard for so long, his health is not very good...In 1992, I worked in management for Hongkou Technology Association...the salary I earned back at the oil refinery was seven times more than what I earned at the Technology Association. One time, I typed for twenty days at the Technology Association...I earned RMB 50 (an equivalent of \$9)...

My son has attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and his studies were already not very good...one time I yelled at him, ‘why are your grades so bad?’ My son retorted, ‘Why did you participate in ‘June Fourth’? It was your fault that our family has no money, not even an apartment!’ I was stunned...after I was released he was clearly more estranged from me, and less and less interested in studying...When he graduated from middle school, I worked day...and night...my son did not manage to get into high school or technical school. The teachers at the school criticized me for failing in my responsibility to my child...

I was dismissed from my job, so I lost the apartment allocated [by the work unit]. In 2003, when it was time for me to retire...the Social Security Bureau still made things difficult for me...In the end...although I

got my pension, it was only half of the pension [I should get] at the oil refinery. The municipal CCP committee wrote off those twenty-one years I worked at the oil refinery between 1968 and 1989.

On the surface I was sentenced to three years, but the conviction and the sentence was like a nuclear accident-- that there are after-effects after so many years...a healthy family is destroyed.”

Source: Interview conducted in April 2009 by Yan Ran (焉然), an activist in CHRD's network. The full transcript of the interview in Chinese is available

at <http://www.minzhuzhongguo.org/Article/sf/200905/20090504075257.shtml>

PART II. FROM THE 1989 PRO-PRO-DEMOCRACY PROTESTS TO THE RIGHTS DEFENSE MOVEMENT

Rapid economic growth and the continued suppression of any open expression of dissent and organized opposition makes it appear as if the people of China have since “moved on”, focusing their energies on improving their material well-being rather than seeking political reform. Young people are uninformed about the Tiananmen Massacre as all textbooks, printed publications as well as the internet have been censored to ensure only the official version is represented. However, quietly, a nascent civil rights movement (*weiquan yundong*, literally translated as “rights defense movement”) is burgeoning in China. This movement, similar to those in other parts of the world, has as its clear objective the promotion and protection of human and constitutional rights through non-violent means. Many participants in the 1989

Case Study 5: From Student Protest Leaders to Human Rights Activists

Liu Yanbin (刘贤斌), male, 40, Suining City, Sichuan Province

Liu was a student at Renmin University in 1989. For protesting against the Tiananmen Massacre on June 5, he was imprisoned for two years and six months between 1991 and 1993. After his release, Liu continued to be active in promoting democracy and later human rights, publishing public letters calling for democratization, promotion of the rule of law and the release of political prisoners. In October 1998 he applied to the authorities to establish the China Democracy Party Sichuan Branch Organizing Committee, as well as China Human Rights Watch Sichuan Sub-division. For these activities, Liu was arrested, convicted of “inciting subversion of state power” and sentenced to thirteen years of imprisonment. Liu was released early in November 2008. Soon after his release, Liu signed *Charter 08*, a public declaration that outlines a vision for a democratic and human rights-respecting China.

Liao Shuangyuan (廖双元), male, 56, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province

In 1989, Liao worked at the PSB of a bearing factory in Guiyang City. During the democracy movement, Liao participated in protests, distributed leaflets, gave speeches and organized meetings to call for support for the democracy movement. Liao was arrested on June 13, 1989, and convicted of “counter-revolutionary incitement” and sent to three years of RTL. Liao experienced severe beatings in the camp. Upon his release, Liao participated in the organizing of the China Democracy Party Guizhou Branch, and for that he was convicted of “counter-revolution” and sentenced to four years of imprisonment. Liao continues his effort promoting democracy and human rights since he was released in May 1999. Liao is an active member of the Guiyang Human Rights Forum, a group of Guiyang citizens who are interested in promoting human rights in the city. Liao was also a member of a team of citizen investigators, who investigated the suspicious death of a teenage girl in Wengan County, Guizhou Province, whose cause of death was allegedly covered up by the local police. For these activities, Liao has been frequently harassed and detained by the police.

pro-democracy movement have devoted themselves to defending human rights and played active roles in this civil rights movement (See Case Study 5). In preparing this report, CHRD interviewed a number of human rights activists within the *weiquan* movement about their experiences during and reflections on the 1989 pro-democracy movement and their path to becoming human rights defenders. Though many took part in, and were leaders during, the 1989 demonstrations, others were as young as nine years old and did not fully understand what had taken place until years later. But, regardless of their level of engagement during the events, all reflected on the profound effect the pro-democracy movement and the bloody suppression has had in shaping the course of their lives and of their activism.

1989 Pro-democracy Movement as a Lens and an Inspiration

For many human rights activists today, as student leaders or participants in the 1989 protests, the pro-democracy movement crystallized myriad issues and provided a framework for understanding the relationship between citizens, their rights, and the government. As Sichuan activist Chen Wei (陈卫) put it, “the democratic movement... deepened our understanding of individual rights, spurred us to study true democratic theory, and reflect on problems of social justice.” Not only was 1989 a moment of awakening of rights consciousness, but a moment of transforming thought into action, laying a foundation for a future of activism and willingness to risk one’s security to join together with others to “use concrete actions to defend their rights [and] put forward their own political views,” according to Chen. These activists, already inclined towards analyzing the problems facing themselves and their country, now found a sharpened focus both philosophically and physically.

For individuals who belong to a younger generation of rights activists, too young to participate in or comprehend the 1989 pro-democracy movement at the time, the events of 1989 later forced a critical assessment of the issues of human rights and social justice by bringing them into the forefront of popular discussion and making them impossible to ignore. Hebei activist Li Jinfang (李金芳) remembers,

Though at the time I didn't truly understand what democracy, freedom, and justice were, I, like most Chinese, bitterly detested corruption, understood that society, politics, and individual citizens were closely connected, and that human rights relied on the efforts of everyone. It was just that I didn't understand where the source of corruption lay, or what harm a one-party autocracy brought to the country and people. After June 4th, and immediately following a series of violent changes in Eastern Europe, I began to slowly reflect on China, the people, and myself... to better understand the pro-democracy movement, from the Democracy Wall period to the present.

Her focus on June 4th in particular, the bloody crackdown on students and citizens, was a theme common to a number of activists’ responses.

There is a reason that the massacre on June 4th has come to define the series of pro-democracy demonstrations that began in April; more than one activist traced their decision to put their own comforts and security on the line for their beliefs because “the students and workers of 1989 put their constitutional rights into practice and were the victims of a crackdown, a lesson learned in blood,” as

Beijing human rights activist Wang Debang (王德邦) said. It is impossible to separate the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement from the movement itself, and the two seem to have left equally important, if subtly different, impressions on activists involved in today's rights defense movement. Hubei cyber-activist Liu Yiming (刘逸明) says,

The 1989 pro-democracy movement left a profound impression on me. Although I didn't experience it personally, I find it impossible to remember this event indifferently. Whenever I think about the many innocent people ruthlessly murdered, I am firmly confident in my decision to support democratic reforms in China. In China, to be a free writer or a democratic or human rights activist today, one faces the threat of being imprisoned, but the chance of losing one's life is not very high. Those who joined the 1989 pro-democracy movement have already given their most precious lives, so what is a few years in prison?

He concludes, "when I think about the many innocent people who died, I feel stronger, calmer in my decision to dedicate myself to protecting human rights."

Rights Defense Movement Seen as "One Part of the Pro-Democracy Movement"

The relationship between the pro-democracy movement of 1989 and the current rights defense movement is a complex and nuanced one. Some activists integral to the rights defense movement developed their approaches to activism through their experiences participating in and reflecting on the 1989 pro-democracy movement. The lessons they learned have been turned into inspirations; as Li Jinfang recalled,

I felt that the pro-democracy movement had not succeeded in capturing the hearts and minds of the people... the masses on a large scale just didn't believe that they had a personal interest. As a matter of fact, in reality the pro-democracy movement was disconnected from Chinese society, the common people.

Though the rights defense movement does not present itself as an alternative to the pro-democracy movement in any way, those involved in rights defense work strive to address more immediate problems that fellow citizens face today – rights abuses, which in many ways bring them closer to "the common people".

Some activists involved in both the pro-democracy movement and the rights defense movement view the rights defense movement as a necessary response to the current situation in China, both with regards to government efforts to suppress democratic activism and the litany of rights abuses taking place daily. Activist Yang Hai (杨海) believes that the promotion of human rights helps build a strong foundation for democracy, saying,

The only way the democratic movement has a hope of succeeding is if it becomes linked with people's direct interests. The rights defense movement since the beginning of the new century has become a wide-ranging people's movement... as the idea of human rights and the rule of

law is spread and implemented more widely, it effectively puts into practice the ideals of the democratic movement and will greatly raise the rate of democratization of China. It is a growth in a new direction and the inevitable outcome of the pro-democracy movement.”

Others, like Chen Wei, see the rights defense movement as “our true and effective way of getting involved in the democratic movement,” saying “it is the responsibility of a democratic activist” to become involved in the rights defense movement. These activists thus see the two movements as tightly linked and mutually reinforcing.

“The Spirit of June 4th”

Li Jinfang, who felt that the pro-democracy movement was “disconnected from the common people,” spoke of her recent work as a human rights activist working with petitioners:

I discovered, in every corner of society, every hour, every minute, there are unjust events taking place, and suddenly I understood: no matter how society advances, how it changes, the ultimate goal is that people may live in a peaceful, just environment. We can all learn from experience and treat others with respect; this is the most basic human right, and also the most pressing need today. So, I should begin with myself, and work to give a voice to the powerless, to use my conscience and courage to supervise the government. In this way can I better carry on the spirit of the pro-democracy movement, the spirit of June 4th.

Regardless of whether activists see the rights defense movement as an outgrowth of the 1989 pro-democracy movement, or as laying the ground for future democratic reforms by raising awareness of rights and building rights-advocacy capacities in civil society, the sense of June 4th as a defining moment remains common to all the interviewees. And as these activists continue their work and build relationships with ordinary Chinese from all walks of life, even in remote regions of the country, they live and carry on the ideals of June 4th – democracy and human rights. In that important way, the “spirit”, as Li has termed it, lives on, and that moment which changed the life for a generation of Chinese activists and touched the hearts of many around the world has found new meaning. It continues to inspire activists today, as they push for social-political reforms that better protect human dignity.

PART III. LOOKING FORWARD

SHOULD TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION BE PUT ON THE AGENDA?

Twenty years after the government bloodily suppressed the pro-democracy movement, there has been little progress in addressing the issues at hand— participants of the movement and families of those killed and injured during the Massacre continue to press their demands for justice and accountability, while the government continues to ignore them and suppress all public discussion of the Massacre. Recently, Dai Qing (戴晴), a Chinese intellectual, has advocated a truth and reconciliation process as a means for the Chinese government to address its human rights violations during the Tiananmen Massacre.²¹ Inspired by the use of truth and reconciliation commissions by other countries in dealing with past atrocities, Dai believes that they might have something to offer to the Chinese. The suggestion has since caught the attention of other intellectuals and student leaders in the 1989 pro-democracy movement as well as victims’ advocates. Some find the suggestion refreshing and a plausible way forward, while some others, such as exiled student leader Wang Dan (王丹), find the suggestion “laughable”.²²

According to Dai, a society with “hatred resolved” should result from the process, where victims and their families, and China as a whole, would be able to “move on”. As to where exactly China should move on, Dai did not make clear.

What purpose would a truth and reconciliation commission serve in China today? For countries which have opted for the truth and reconciliation process, such as South Africa, Chile, Argentina and others, the transition was from a violent political regime—whether it was an apartheid-based, military or genocidal regime—to a regime committed to equal human dignity and rights, a regime where its constituent members, no matter their ethnicity, tribe, or position in society, have equal rights to vote and equal protection under the law. In other words, truth and reconciliation is not a standalone “product”, but it is an integral part of a wider process of political and societal transformation.

Without being part of such transformation, then, genuine truth and reconciliation would be impossible. The idea of a truth and reconciliation process is that, for people to be able to reconcile with each other, parties to the conflict must be able to tell the truth, about events that took place during the violence. Could one tell the truth about the Tiananmen Massacre when there is no protection of basic human rights, such as freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial? People would be too fearful of retaliation to tell the truth and the government would exert control over the media in order to propagate its own version of events. A genuine truth and reconciliation process would therefore require that the Chinese government firmly commit to protecting human rights. Could one tell the truth about the Tiananmen Massacre while staying silent about all other human rights violations committed by the same Chinese government, such as the persecution of Rightists in the 1950s and the starvation of tens of millions during the Great Chinese Famine between 1958 and 1961, to name just a few? Telling the truth about the Tiananmen Massacre would necessarily mean exposing deeply-rooted problems within

China's political system which underlie all current and past human rights violations. Therefore, a genuine truth and reconciliation process must be comprehensive – not limited only to the Tiananmen Massacre and its aftermath, but inclusive of human rights violations in China's past and present perpetrated by the same regime, that is, the CCP.

CHRD takes the position that, in the absence of a genuine and firm commitment to human rights by the Chinese government, which entails democracy and the rule of law, a truth and reconciliation process for the Tiananmen Massacre would merely be a farce, failing in both telling the truth and reconciliation. Perpetrators of human rights atrocities during the 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement would also enjoy complete impunity, as they already do, in such an officially-controlled process.

While the suggestion for a truth and reconciliation process is currently inappropriate for China, members of civil society could still pave the way for such a process. In fact, many of them are already contributing to the process of truth telling. The information collected and compiled about victims of the crackdown by the Tiananmen Mothers would serve as useful basis for a truth-telling process and perhaps even for reconciliation when China is ready for the transition. In Argentina, for example, when the military regime was replaced by a democratic one and a truth and reconciliation commission (the National Commission on the Disappeared) was established in 1983, detailed information about those who "disappeared" gathered during the military regime by families of victims, most notably the group Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Asociación Madres de Plaza de Mayo), formed the foundation for the Commission's investigation. The information they provided, coupled with their untiring public campaigning to maintain pressure on successive democratic governments, has kept the process moving forward, resulting in not only a national report documenting the disappearance of over 9,000 persons, but also the trials of military officers and others for their atrocities in recent years.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DEMANDS

Chinese Human Rights Defenders reiterates its demands²³ put forward in previous reports or statements concerning the bloody suppression on pro-democracy protests in 1989, that:

- the Chinese government allow a full, transparent and impartial investigation of the Tiananmen massacre and of allegations of torture, including the use of the death penalty, and wrongful imprisonment;
- any officials responsible for ordering the executions, torture, or wrongful convictions of protestors or for ordering that troops open fire on unarmed civilians be held accountable for their crimes;
- people imprisoned for merely engaging in peaceful protests or acts of self-defense be immediately released and compensated for damage;
- where there is corroborated evidence that people engaged in violent acts, their sentences be reviewed by an independent judiciary and early release considered given the circumstances at the time;

- the authorities publish a comprehensive list of individuals who were killed, injured, disappeared, imprisoned, detained, or otherwise punished for participating in the protests;
- the government apologize to and compensate those whose family members were killed, who were disabled, imprisoned, detained, or otherwise punished for participating in the protests;
- the authorities cease immediately the persecution and harassment of individuals for commemorating, investigating and speaking out about the Tiananmen Massacre.

LIST OF USEFUL RESOURCES

- Tiananmen Mothers, <http://www.tiananmenmother.org/>

The new website of Tiananmen Mothers, with lists of those who died and disabled during the Massacre (but currently not yet available on the website), interviews with the victims and their families, audio-visual information related to the Massacre, commentaries on the Massacre as well as petitions to the government and donation drives to aid families of victims.

A map of the locations where victims were killed can be found here (in Chinese): <http://www.tiananmenmother.org/the%20truth%20and%20victims/The%20list%20of%20the%20victims/the%20death%20location%20of%20the%20victims.jpg>

A map of the hospitals where the victims were sent to can be found here (in Chinese):

<http://www.tiananmenmother.org/the%20truth%20and%20victims/The%20list%20of%20the%20victims/the%20death%20hospital%20of%20the%20victims.jpg>

- The 20th Anniversary of June Fourth Massacre in China, <http://www.alliance.org.hk/>

In its section of Tiananmen Massacre Victims (六四受难者 http://www.alliance.org.hk/64/6420/?page_id=85, in Chinese), this website by Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement of China has the list of 188 individuals who died and 49 individuals who disappeared during the Tiananmen Massacre as documented by Tiananmen Mothers. It also contains a 60-min testimony by six family members of the Tiananmen victims.

- Human Rights in China, www.hrichina.org

HRIC contains a couple of webpages which have an English version of the list of 155 individuals killed during the Tiananmen Massacre as documented by Tiananmen Mothers and testimonies by the families of the victims.

- Lists of Known Victims, compiled by June Fourth Victims' network (in English) <http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/category?cid=8300>

- Testimonies from the families of those killed and wounded in the June 4 Massacre (in English) <http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/category?cid=8299>
- Beijing Street Locations and Hospitals Where Some Victims of the Tiananmen Massacre Died on June 4, 1989 (in English) <http://www.massacremap.com/MassacreMap.Tabloid-Size.pdf>
- 64 Memo (六四档案) <http://www.64memo.com/>
- Virtual Museum of China 89' <http://museums.cnd.org/China89/>

Selection of Blogs by former participants:

- Wu Wenjian (武文建) <http://www.bullogger.com/blogs/w/>
- Sun Liyong (孙立勇) <http://www.bullogger.com/blogs/sunliyong/archives/293460.aspx>
- Shao Jiang (邵江) http://blogs.amnesty.org.uk/blogs_profile.asp?uid=235312

APPENDIX I: LIST OF 195 DOCUMENTED CASES OF INDIVIDUALS KILLED DURING THE TIANANMEN MASSACRE

In his report published on May 19, Jiang Qisheng included a list of 191 individuals killed during the Tiananmen Massacre in June 1989. Since its publication, Jiang added four more cases to the list, making it a total of 195 individuals. However, not all of them were killed during the crackdown. Three protestors (51 Zou Bing [邹冰], 162 Qi Li [齐力] and 163 Wei Wuwen [韦武民]) committed suicide after they could not withstand official pressure and harassment after the military suppression. One individual (No. 58 Wen Jie [温杰]) died in prison and one (No.0062 Li Meng [李萌]) disappeared after she became mentally ill after witnessing the massacre. Ten individuals are believed to be killed during the Massacre but their bodies have not been found (0040 Li Changsheng [李长生], 0062 Li Meng [李萌], 0109 Su Shengji [苏生机], 0112 郑春富 [Zheng Chunfu], 0128 Yin Shunqing [殷顺清], 0145 Cui Linfeng [崔林峰], 149, 159 Hu Xingyun [胡星云], 174 Cai [蔡] and 179 Lin Tao [林涛]).

Details about the first 155 victims are available in English on the website of Human Rights in China (<http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/category?cid=8300>). Below we have included a translation of the details of the rest of the victims (No. 156 to 195).

No. 156

Name: Du Guangxue (杜光学)

Sex: M

Age: 24

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Worker at the People's Health Publishing House Printing Factory

Circumstances of death: At 5:30pm on June 3, 1989, Du and friends were riding their bicycles on their way to Changan Avenue. Near Xinhua Gate, they heard gunshots as the army enforcing the martial law marches from the west towards the east, they turned around immediately but within a few meters, Du's temple was shot, he and his bicycle fell down on the ground. That was about 12 mid-night. AT the time, there was a public bus nearby, which sent six of those who suffered gunshots to Xiehe Hospital. On the way four people died, including Du. The remaining two were seriously injured and it was unclear what happened to them. Du's family went to Xiehe Hospital in the early hours of June 4, but because there were too many bodies, they were unable to identify Du's. When they returned on June 5, they recognized Du's body, number 30.

Note: according to Du's family, at the mortuary of Xiehe Hospital, the bodies were stacked on top of each other, making several layers. The hospital staff took pictures of each of the body and made three photo albums. Each album can contain forty photos, two albums were completely full, while the third was not. Du's family estimated that there were between eighty and a hundred bodies at Xiehe Hospital alone. Du's was body no. 30.

No.157

Name: Sun Xiaofeng (孙晓峰)

Sex: F

Age: Unknown

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Student at Beijing Sport University

Circumstances of death: Sun was killed on June 4, 1989

No. 158

Name: Zhao Tianchou (赵天仇)

Sex: M

Age: 47

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: A repairman at Beijing Research Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Technology

Circumstances of death: On June 4, 1989, Zhao was shot four times. Three times at his chest, one at his abdomen. His family went to Xiehe Hospital where they found his body.

No. 159

Name: Hu Xingyun (胡星云)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Sichuan Province

Work Unit/School: People's University of China Class 85

Circumstances of death: Hu disappeared on June 4, his body was not found.

No. 160

Name: Zhai Shun (翟 顺)

Sex: M

Age: 30

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: In the early hours of June 4, Zhai was crushed to death by a military vehicle.

No. 161

Name: Chen Ziqi (陈子旗)

Sex: M

Age: 31

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Driver for the public bus company Capital Car Company that runs on Road No. 339

Circumstances of death: In the early hours of June 4, Chen was the driver for the first bus in the morning. Chen left home to go to work in Liuliqiao and never returned. His family looked for him in Beijing's major hospitals, and finally on June 6, they identified his body at Beijing Children's Hospital. Chen's family identified his body by his bike key and clothes because his head was deformed, and his chest was bloody from being shot at.

No. 162

Name: Qi Li (齐 力)

Sex: M

Age: 22

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: China Academy of Drama Class 88 specialized in stage design

Circumstances of death: Qi participated in the 1989 democracy movement. He was investigated after the Tiananmen crackdown, Qi could not withstand the pressure and killed himself.

No. 163

Name: Feng Wumin (韦武民)

Sex: F

Age: Unknown

Home location: Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Work Unit/School: China Academy of Drama Class 83

Circumstances of death: Feng participated in the hunger strikes in Tiananmen during the 1989 democracy movement. After the crackdown on June Fourth, she killed herself by walking directly into a train.

No. 164

Name: Zhu [first name missing] (朱..)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Jiangxi Province

Work Unit/School: Physics Graduate Student at Beijing Normal University (first Capital Normal University)

Circumstances of death: Killed on June 4.

Note: graduate student of husband of teacher Zhang at Number 2 Girl's Middle School

No. 165

Name: Dai Jinping (戴金平)

Sex: M

Age: 27

Home location: Hubei Province

Work Unit/School: 1984 graduate of Hubei Agricultural University, master's student at Beijing Agricultural University beginning 1986

Circumstances of death: Died around 11 pm on the evening of June 3 near the Mao Zedong Mausoleum on Tiananmen Square. Family members identified his body on June 10 at the Youyi Hospital Mortuary. School officials paid the family 2000 RMB as a settlement allowance.

No. 166

Name: Zhang Fuyuan (张福元)

Sex: M

Age: 66

Home location: Beijing City

Work Unit/School: Retired worker from People's Liberation Army #302 Hospital, Communist Party member.

Circumstances of death: Before he died, Zhang was on duty at the Metallurgy Department Design Institute construction site, across from the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. After leaving work on the evening of June 3, Zhang went to visit his relatives in a nearby hutong. A shell exploded outside their home, filling the room with smoke, and they all ran out into the street. When they reached the gate of the hutong, at West Chang'an Avenue, soldiers opened fire on the crowd gathered there, hitting Zhang in the right side as he turned and fled back into the hutong with the rest of the crowd. Zhang was taken to Jishuitan Hospital, where he died. Zhang's children identified his body on June 4.

No. 167

Name: Li Haocheng (李浩成)

Sex: M

Age: 20

Home location: Wuqing County, Tianjin City

Work Unit/School: student in Chinese language and literature at Tianjin Normal University, branch secretary of the Communist Youth League

Circumstances of death: Li travelled to Beijing along with 5000 students and professors from Tianjin Normal University to support the student movement. According to eyewitnesses, when martial law troops entered Tiananmen Square before dawn on June 4, Li was in the southwest corner of the square, taking pictures. Li was shot twice, and hit fatally in the liver. He was rushed to Tongren Hospital but died from his injuries. Hospital officials notified school officials on June 7, and officials and family members identified Li's body.

No. 168

Name: Chen Zhongjie (陈忠杰)

Sex: M

Age: Born in 1958

Home location: Unknown

Work Unit/School: Originally a worker at a work unit under 三机部, by 1989 he had left and planned to travel south

Circumstances of death: On the night of June 3 or the early morning of June 4, Chen was shot in the head at the south gate of Fuyou Street. By the time Chen was taken to Beijing University's Houshenku Hospital, he was already dead.

No. 169

Name: Wang Dongxi (王东喜)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Shanghai

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: Unclear

Note: Family was unwilling to discuss Wang's death in a 2001 visit.

No.170

Name: Guo Chunmin (郭春珉)

Sex: M

Age: 23

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Teacher at Number 61 Middle School in Beijing, studying biology at Beijing Institute of Education Shijingshan Campus, appointed class monitor

Circumstances of death: At 8 in the evening on June 3, Guo went to Muxidi to search for his classmates and did not return. His family found his name on a list of deceased at Fuxing Hospital, and found his body in a bicycle shed along with dozens of corpses, including a woman older than 50 laid head-to-head with Guo. Guo had been shot in the leg and left kidney, and doctors were unable to save him as they frantically tried to attend to all the wounded being brought into the hospital. Number 61 Middle School

provided a small amount for funeral expenses and Guo's remains are now housed at Wan'an Public Cemetery.

No. 171

Name: Han Junyou (韩俊友)

Sex: M

Age: in his 20's

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Beijing Number One Leather Shoe Factory (now Beijing Baihua Group Co.), originally a workshop worker, later a security guard

Circumstances of death: On the night of June 3, Han was shot in the head at Muxidi, and died after arriving at Fuxing Hospital. Family members identified his corpse in a bicycle shed on the grounds of the hospital.

No. 172

Name: Li Tiegang (李铁钢)

Sex: M

Age: 22

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: young worker in the water supply section of the power plant at Capital Steel and Ironworks

Circumstances of death: On the evening of June 3, Li was shot in the upper body by martial law troops near Fuxingmen. Li was taken by the crowds to Fuxing Hospital, but died. His family retrieved his body on the evening of June 4, and after he was cremated his remains were taken to Babaoshan Public Cemetery, later moved to a site in the Western Hills.

No. 173

Name: Wang Ying (王鹰)

Sex: M

Age: in his 30's

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Beijing Transformer Factory worker

Circumstances of death: Wang was killed on June 4 during the crackdown on the pro-democracy demonstration.

No. 174

Name: Cai [first name missing] (蔡)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Unknown

Work Unit/School: Business Affairs Publishing House worker

Circumstances of death: Cai has been missing and presumed dead since June 4.

No. 175

Name: Wang Junjing (王俊京)

Sex: M

Age: in his 30's

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Technician at a factory subordinate to the Beijing City Department of Standards, near the Baita temple

Circumstances of death: Around 10 in the morning on June 4, while on his way to work, Wang was shot by martial law troops, sustaining injuries to his kidney and heart. He was rushed to Xiehe Hospital, but doctors were unable to save him. When family members arrived to identify his body, they found his corpse piled along with more than 40 others.

No. 176

Name: Unknown

Sex: M

Age: younger than 20

Home location: Unknown

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: This teenager was killed on the evening of June 3, to the east of Muxidi, at the intersection of Fuwai Street and Sanlihe Road. He was shot in the stomach and rushed to Children's Hospital, but could not be saved. He did not carry any identification; eyewitnesses said he was wearing green-brown shorts, a white t-shirt, a wristwatch, and sandals. Since no one came to claim his body after 4 or 5 days, his corpse was taken to an epidemic prevention station to be handled.

No. 177

Name: Hu [first name missing] (胡)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Hubei Province

Work Unit/School: student at a university in Beijing

Circumstances of death: Hu's parents only learned of his death half a month after June 4, as they were poor and intimidated by the government crackdown, and could not travel to Beijing to claim Hu's body. Two months later, they entrusted a relative to go to Beijing to handle funeral arrangements.

No. 178

Name: Xia Zhilei (夏之蕾)

Sex: F

Age: 22

Home location: Unknown

Work Unit/School: Student at a university in Southern China

Circumstances of death: In the predawn hours of June 4, Xia was leaving Tiananmen Square with other students, walking towards Dongdan, when she suddenly fell and shouted "Quick! Quickly find a place to rest! I've been shot." She grabbed her chest, which was bleeding heavily. Female classmates removed her shirt and found that she had been shot under the left breast. Because the scene was so chaotic, and the only way to move Xia, who was unconscious, would have been to carry her, friends did not know what to do. Xia regained consciousness briefly, forced a smile and said "Classmates, don't look at me that way..." before she passed away.

No. 179

Name: Lin Tao (林涛)

Sex: Unknown

Age: 24

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Lin joined the army in 1981 as a scout for ground troops, in 1984 returned to Beijing to work in Kunlun restaurant; began working for a different company in 1989

Circumstances of death: After finishing dinner on the evening of June 3 and preparing lunch for the next day, Lin left home on his bike and never returned. Lin has been missing since June 4.

No. 180

Name: Li [first name missing] (李)

Sex: M

Age: approximately 30

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Driver for the Beijing City Appearance Unit

Circumstances of death: On the night of June 3, Li was on duty at the City Appearance offices at the entrance to the Rongxian hutong on the west side of the Great Hall of the People, and was shot in the head by martial law troops who fired on the building in the early morning hours of June 4. He died instantly.

No. 181

Name: Zhang Jian (张建)

Sex: M

Age: 17

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Sophomore at Number 95 Middle School in Beijing's Xuanwu District

Circumstances of death: On June 4, Zhang left home to visit his uncle and aunt, who lived in Qianmen. On the way he was shot in the heart by martial law troops. He was taken to Xiehe hospital but was dead before arriving. When the family heard that Zhang had not arrived at his relatives' house by noon, they split up and canvassed the city, eventually finding his picture at Xiehe hospital. They had to look through three books of victims of the massacre, each of which contained 17 or 18 photographs. Zhang's body was cremated the next day.

No. 182

Name: Li Ping (李评)

Sex: M

Age: 23

Home location: Dandong City, Liaoning Province

Work Unit/School: 3rd-year student at Beijing Teachers' Academy, Department of Politics and Education

Circumstances of death: On June 3, knowing they would resume classes the next week, Li and his classmates flagged down a truck heading towards Tiananmen, hoping to see the scene one last time. However, the truck could not get past Muxidi, so Li and his classmates got off and proceeded on foot. Martial law troops firing on the crowd shot Li in the left cheek, and he was taken to Fuxing hospital with a serious head wound, where he died in the early morning hours of June 4. His body was brought back to a small hospital near his college by school officials, who did not notify his parents. A classmate of Li's told the family of Li's death, and a few days later Li's father and brother went to the school, where officials gave the family 2000 RMB in compensation for Li's death.

No. 183

Name: Ma Jianwu (马健武)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Hebei Province

Work Unit/School: Student, Beijing College of Traditional Medicine

Circumstances of death: Unknown

No. 184

Name: Huang Xinhua (黄新华)

Sex: M

Age: 25

Home location: Hunan Province

Work Unit/School: Began upper-level studies in physics at Qinghua University in 1983, graduate student at the Chinese Academy of Sciences beginning in 1988

Circumstances of death: On June 4, Huang was killed on Tiananmen Square. His remains were transported home to Shaodong County, Hunan by his brother. The state provided the family with 1200 RMB, stating Huang was accidentally injured.

No. 185

Name: Tao Maoxian (陶茂仙)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Worker at Beijing Factory Number 811

Circumstances of death: On June 4, Tao was attending to the wounded when he was shot in the back and killed. After his death, his work unit issued an "improper death" verdict.

No. 186

Name: Zou Zuowu (邹作武)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: Zou was seriously injured on June 4 and had one leg amputated; he died 6 months later from his injuries.

No. 187

Name: Jiang Jiaying (姜嘉兴)

Sex: M

Age: Unknown

Home location: Unknown

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: Unknown

No. 188

Name: Bai Jingchuan (白京川)

Sex: M

Age: 21

Home location: Dongcheng District, Beijing

Work Unit/School: Beijing Associated University, Household Appliance Repair Specialty

Circumstances of death: Bai was shot on June 4 and died at the pediatrics department of Tongren Hospital.

No. 189

Name: Jin Ying (金颖)

Sex: M

Age: 18

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Unknown

Circumstances of death: Jin went out with others on the evening of June 5, and never returned home. Family members and relative searched for him at every hospital in Beijing without success. After a week, relatives found his body at Erlong Road Hospital in Xicheng district, Beijing. According to staff at the hospital, Jin was brought in by a man and a woman on a pedicab on June 6, covered in white flowers. Jin's body had been found in a flower bed in Muxidi. Jin's family found that Jin had been shot three times. Jin was cremated at Babaoshan Cemetery, and his ashes were later scattered in a lake in Beihai Park.

No. 190

Name: Liang Jianbo (梁建波)

Sex: M

Age: 18

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Beijing Chemical Engineering School

Circumstances of death: On the afternoon of June 3, Liang left home to search for his sister at police school, and never returned. After more than 10 days, his family found his body at Jishuitan Hospital. From the notes taken by doctors trying to save his life, Liang had been shot in the brain and leg, and taken first to Beijing Children's Hospital before being transferred to Jishuitan. Liang died after his lungs collapsed. Liang's remains were buried near the Summer Palace.

No. 191

Name: Wang Yongzhen (王永贞)

Sex: F

Age: Unknown

Home location: Liaoning Province

Work Unit/School: China Agricultural University Class 86

Circumstances of death: Wang was killed during the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

No. 192

Name: Zhang [missing] (张...)

Sex: M

Age: 16

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: unknown

Circumstances of Death: On June 3, Zhang was at Tiananmen (his sister was a guard at the square) watching the events, when, shortly after 4 in the morning, he began biking home from Jinshui Bridge. He ran into a group of soldiers, who began striking him with rods. Zhang was beaten and then dragged to the Workers' Cultural Palace, where he died a little more than one hour later.

No. 193

Name: unknown

Sex: M

Age: roughly 15

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: junior middle school student

Circumstances of death: At the time of the massacre, this child lived at the Beijing Liaison Office of Qinghe Prison Farm. At the end of June, perhaps the 29th, he and some classmates were walking home after school when they passed a watermelon vendor. Joking and playing around, they accidentally knocked down one of the melons, causing the vendor to shout at them and accuse them of stealing the watermelons; passing martial law troops stopped their patrol car and began firing at the students. This child was shot and died soon after.

No. 194

Name: unknown

Sex: M

Age: 35 or 36

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: cadre at the Beijing Juvenile Correctional Institution

Circumstances of Death: On the evening of June 3, this man left home to go and observe the action going on outside of his home. Near Jiadaokou, he was shot and killed.

No. 195

Name: Liu Yongliang (刘永良)

Sex: M

Age: 26

Home location: Beijing

Work Unit/School: Beijing Internal Combustion Engine Factory worker

Circumstances of death: On the evening of June 3, Liu was shot in the liver, and died at a Beijing hospital.

APPENDIX II: LIST OF 57 DOCUMENTED CASES OF INDIVIDUALS INJURED DURING THE TIANANMEN MASSACRE

According to Jiang Qisheng, the Tiananmen Mothers, whom he works with closely, have compiled a list of nearly 80 individuals who have been left disabled following injuries inflicted during the Tiananmen Massacre in 1989. However, some of these individuals are unwilling to publicly release their information, and some do not wish to have their names made public. Below is a list of 57 of these individuals who have agreed to make some parts of their information public.

01 C.M.Q., from Beijing, was a university student in her 20s when the Massacre happened. In the early hours of June 4, 1989, C.M.Q. was attending to those injured near Tiananmen Square as part of the civilian-organized first aid team when her leg was rolled over by a tank. After emergency treatment, her leg was stabilized using a stainless steel brace. She has basically recovered from the injuries.

02 L.G., from Beijing, was a 36-year-old manager at a company. In the evening of June 3, 1989, a bullet hit his spine above the middle of his chest, and as a result he was left paralyzed below the point of his injury.

03 W.T.L. was a 24-year-old Beijing office worker. On June 4, 1989, his left arm was hit by a bullet near Beijing Hotel. He was given treatment at Xiehe Hospital and Jishuitan Hospital, but his arm was permanently disabled as the bullet injured the nerves. He went through at least seven surgeries in the next three years.

04 Z.J.Q. was a 17-year-old vocational school student from Beijing. On June 7, 1989, he was riding his bike towards Beijing Railway Station on his way to school when he met a tank. The soldiers on the tank ordered everyone to lie down, and then proceeded to fire at the roadside. A bullet hit Z.J.Q.'s lungs and injured his spine. He was sent to the hospital. Z.J.Q. still walks with a slight limp.

05. T.Z. was a 16-year-old middle school student from Beijing. On June 4, 1989, he and his classmates were riding their bikes in the area around Wangfujing and Nanchizi when he was struck in the head by martial law troops. He was treated at Xiehe Hospital, but the shock caused him to become mentally abnormal. He was unable to continue his studies or find work, and was cared for at home. In September 1993 his condition deteriorated, and he now lives in a mental hospital for which his family must pay the costs.

06. Fang Zheng (方政) was a 23-year old university student from Anhui Province. At around 6 am on the morning of June 4, 1989, he was with a crowd of students who scattered from the square, and headed towards Liubukou. As they stood on the cycle path, a tank rolled towards them spraying poisonous gas. Fang Zheng was trying to help a fellow student and didn't get out of the way in time. The tank crushed

both his legs, which were amputated at Jishuitan Hospital. His disability has made it difficult for him to make a living.

07. W.Y. was a 27-year old office worker from Beijing. On the evening of June 3 1989, he was shot in the head in the vicinity of Gongzhufen. The bullet penetrated his brain. He was sent to Beijing University Hospital for treatment, and remained there for several months. He ended up permanently disabled due to paralysis in the left side of his body and severe difficulty of movement. In 1993, he tried to kill himself by taking over 70 sleeping tablets, but was found and rescued in time.

08. C.N. was a lecturer from Beijing in his early 30's. While in Muxidi area on the evening of July 3 1989 he was shot in both knees. He underwent two surgeries at Jishuitan Hospital, but it took two years before he was able to walk again. Following investigation by his work unit he was forced to stop work and classes, and was disciplined by the party's secretary.

09. L.L.F. was a company officer worker from Beijing in her early 30's. While in the Muxidi area on the evening of July 3 1989 she was hit by bullets in both legs. Although the bone and muscle were not seriously hurt, she had to receive large-scale skin grafts.

10. Su Wenkuai (苏文魁) was a 30-year-old student at the Chinese Youth College for Political Sciences, and now lives in Hainan Province. On the morning of June 4, 1989, he was leaving Tiananmen Square with his fellow students, when at Liubukou he was crushed and seriously injured by a speeding tank and shot. His legs remain crippled and he still has several unhealed bullet wounds.

11. Y.Z.H. was a 30-year old researcher from Beijing. He was shot while in Muxidi area on the evening of June 3 1989. The bullet struck his femur and despite the wound having healed he still has trouble walking. Afterwards he was investigated by his work unit and now lives in Shenzhen.

12. X.Y.C. was a 46-year-old retiree from Beijing. On the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot in the leg while in the Muxidi area. His bone marrow became seriously inflamed, and requires soaking in medicinal water for several hours each day. Since he was retired and without income, X.Y.Z. had to rely on his wife to look after him and his daughter to pay his living costs and medical fees. He has currently left the country seeking treatment.

13. L.K.Q. was a 20-year-old student. On the night of June 2 1989 he was hit by two bullets. He has now basically recovered from the injuries.

14. K.L.X. was a 30-year old university teacher from Beijing. On the night of June 3 1989 while in Muxidi, he was hit by a bullet in the lower leg. The wound was roughly 15cm long, however after healing it did not leave obvious scars.

15. C.J. was 19 years old and from Beijing. He was injured in the left lower leg while in the vicinity of Jingweihui on June 4 1989.

16. Wang Kuanbao (王宽保) was a 29-year old PhD student from Jiangsu Province. On the morning of June 4, 1989, he and another PhD student, Lin Renfu, were pushing their bikes to Liubukou, when a tank drove towards them and they were unable to get out of the way. Lin Renfu was crushed to death, and Wang Kuanbao suffered a smashed pelvis. He was sent to Xuanwu hospital and spent one week in intensive care. After leaving the hospital his treatment continued for many years, and in the process he was given a tainted blood transfusion from which Wang caught liver disease. The injuries inflicted by the tank have not fully healed.

17. C.C.Z. was a 20-year old university student and office worker from Sichuan. On the evening of June 5, 1989, he was struck by a bullet in the upper leg while in the Xidan area. He was sent to Jishuitan hospital. The university refused to pay his medical fees, and he was forced to remain at hospital for 11 months. He was expelled from the university. After severe setbacks, he returned to study at vocational school.

18. L.B.D. was a 20-year old university student and middle school teacher from Tangshan in Hebei Province. On the evening of June 3 1989, he was struck by a bullet in the upper leg while in the Nanchzi area and was seriously injured. He was taken to Jishuitan hospital, where the doctor managed through exhaustive work to save his leg from amputation. The university refused to pay his medical fees and he was expelled, and had to remain at the hospital for 10 months. Afterwards, following much effort, the school gave him back his job.

19. N.Y.J. was a 12-year old junior school student from Beijing. Around 3 pm on the afternoon of June 6, 1989, he was returning from school by the subway entrance at Muxidi, when he was hit by machine-gun fire. The bullets hit his stomach and left elbow and knocked him over. The martial law troops refused to permit anyone to help him, and he lay on the ground for half an hour, losing blood, before he was sent to Fuxing hospital. Several ribs were injured and his spleen and one kidney had to be removed.

20. Y.Z. was an 18-year old student majoring in Chinese. On the evening of June 3, 1989, while in Wukesong, she was shot in the right arm. Bullets entered in three areas, and she was taken to 304 Hospital for treatment.

21. X. J. Z. was a doctor from Tingbian in the northeast of China. He had come to Beijing before June 4, 1989, in order to practice at Beijing's Fuchan Hospital. On June 4 he was locked inside Zhongshan Park for 20 days. He was seriously beaten, and his hands were permanently disabled so that he was left unable to perform surgery. Afterwards he returned to Tingbian.

22. X. J. W. was a 20-year old university student from Jinhua in Zhejiang Province. On 4 June 1989 he was imprisoned in Zincheng Prison, which made him insane.

23. Wang Zhengqiang (王争强) was a 20-year old office worker from Beijing. On the evening of June 6, 1989, he was with his brother Wang Zhengsheng (王争胜) and a group of people including An Ji (安基) when they came under fire from the martial law troops. Wang Zhengsheng was shot and injured, after

which he was hospitalized for half a year before his condition ceased to be critical. He underwent surgery twice, but finally managed to survive.

24. Yang Ziming (杨子明) from Beijing was an office worker in his early 20's. He was shot and injured in the abdominal area, and had to stay at hospital for one month. The injury was not permanent.

25. Qi Zhiyong (齐志勇) was a 37-year old worker from Beijing, and now runs a small business. On June 4, 1989, he was shot and injured in both upper legs. He was treated at Xuanwu Hospital, where his left leg was amputated at the thigh. He had to pay all treatment fees himself, and still relies on crutches to walk. This makes his life very difficult.

26. W.B.D. was a 20-year old small business owner from Beijing. On June 4, 1989, he was shot and injured in the upper leg. He underwent surgery but relapsed five years later. He has had to fund all medical fees himself.

27. K.W.Z. was a 20-year old university student from Wuhan City. On June 4, 1989, he was shot in the lower leg. He had to undergo two sessions of surgery, followed by major surgery late in 1993.

28. Zhang Zhiqiang (张志强) was a 32-year old researcher from Beijing. Early on June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet while in the vicinity of Xidan. His right leg was fractured, badly damaging the nerves and leading to inflammation of the bone marrow. He received treatment at several hospitals over the years, having undergone surgery 6 times to date. He was unable to start work again until 1993. Today he has had a steel bar placed inside his leg to support it, and the muscles there have collapsed, which makes walking difficult.

29. L.H. was a 20-something university student from Fuzhou. On June 5, 1989, he was outside the gate of Beijing's Guangbo University when a tank drove past spraying bullets. He was hit in the middle of his arm, which has now healed. He still has a limp in one leg.

30. L.C.H. was an office worker from Beijing. On June 4, 1989, around 500 meters north of Muxidi Bridge he was shot by a bullet in the ankle. He has since recovered from the injury.

31. Zhang Bin (张斌) was a 34-year old shop administrator from Beijing. Before dawn on June 4 1989 he was tending to injured people in the vicinity of Liubukou, when he was struck in the thigh by a shell. The bone was smashed and the remaining bone marrow inflamed. He was hospitalized for two years and had a steel bar inserted into the wound. He still struggles to walk.

32. M.W. was a 28-year old driver for a company in Beijing. At around 2 in the morning of June 4, 1989, in the vicinity of Xidan, he was shot in the back by a bullet which narrowly missed his spine but injured his liver and lungs. He was treated at Xuanwu Hospital for half a month, but the wound became infected a month after leaving hospital. Since his work unit refused to reimburse his health costs he had to pay 2000 yuan in medical fees himself.

33. Z. J.S. was a 45-year old worker and private business owner from Beijing. On the night of June 3, 1989, he was shot while at Fuchengmen. A bullet went into each leg, tearing out through the flesh. His right knee cap was smashed and he was driven to Xuanwu hospital for treatment. With him in the car was a 20-year old young man who had been shot in the chest. He died at Z.J.S's side.
34. Anonymous A female university student. On June 4, 1989, her right leg was injured by a bullet while under a screen of smoke. The wound refused to heal for a long time, and she ended up being the longest-staying patient at Beijing Xuanwu Hospital.
35. Ma Yifei (马毅飞) was a 32-year old office worker from Beijing. In the evening of June 3, 1989, He was in the vicinity of Liubukou with a crowd of people running towards the hutongs, when he was struck by a bullet in the right side of his head. The skull in this area was smashed and he was sent to Beiyisan Hospital where he stayed for half a year and underwent several major surgeries. Now he is semi-paraplegic, and cannot lift his left hand or use his left leg properly.
36. Tang Deyang (唐得阳) was a 39-year old journalist and editor from Beijing. On the evening of June 3, 1989, at around 11 o'clock, he was struck by a shell in the stomach while in the area of the military museum. His intestines and liver were damaged. The nearby people sent him to Fuxing Hospital, where the staff decided he was at his last breath and could not be rescued, so he was put in the morgue. Later he was discovered and sent to Haiding Hospital, where he underwent surgery three times, and was able to leave the hospital in the early 1990's.
37. L.X.J. was 27 years old and waiting for a job assignment. On June 4, 1989, he was hit by a bullet in the pelvis. He was treated at Xuanwu Hospital, but the bullet has still not been successfully removed.
38. X. C. X. Apart from his name and gender, other details about him are unavailable.
39. C. X. C. was a vice-editor from Beijing. On June 4, 1989, he was shot and injured, after which he was investigated by his work unit and lost his job as well as his employment rights.
40. Liu Hua (刘华) was an office worker from Beijing in his early 20's. He was injured on June 4, 1989, after which his right arm had to be amputated.
41. Zhao Guoqing (赵国庆) from Beijing, was in his early 20's and a student at the China Youth University for Political Sciences. Before dawn on June 4, 1989, he was leaving Tiananmen Square with his fellow students, when at Liubukou he was crushed and his chest was seriously injured by a speeding tank.
42. Qian Yixin (钱奕新), from Beijing, was in his early 20's and a student at the China Youth University for Political Sciences. Before dawn on June 4, 1989, he was leaving Tiananmen Square with his fellow students, when at Liubukou he was crushed and seriously injured by a speeding tank.
43. W. H. R., from Beijing, was a student in his early 20's. On June 4, 1989, in the vicinity of Tiananmen, he was shot in the stomach.

44. Dan Lianjun (单连军), from Beijing, was a student at the China Youth University for Political Sciences. Before dawn on June 4, 1989, he was leaving Tiananmen Square with his fellow students, when at Liubukou he was crushed and seriously injured by a speeding tank.
45. S.K. was an 18-year old skilled worker from Beijing. On June 4, 1989, he was shot in the leg, though not permanently disabled.
46. C. G. Q. from Tianjin suffered a broken leg.
47. M. W. B. was a 15-year-old student from Beijing. He was shot in the leg and injured.
48. Wang Yunqi (王运启) was a 21-year old worker from Beijing. He was shot before dawn on 4 June 1989, on the road by the South side of Tiananmen West reviewing stand. The bullet entered through the front of his right shoulder blade and came out through the outside of his upper right arm, crushing the bone and causing an open fracture. He was taken to a large car inside Tiananmen Square which contained over 40 injured people. Some had already died, and all had been injured in the area of the square. As the car drove eastwards it came under gunfire. The driver waved a piece of white cloth and shouted "This car is transporting injured people. Please don't fire." They drove to Xiehe Hospital, after which Wang Yunqi also had to stay in Guangnei Hospital for over a month. The wound gradually healed.
49. W. Q. H. was a 30 year-old office worker. Before dawn on June 4, 1989, he was struck by a bullet in the vicinity of the Qianmen KFC fast food franchise. He was injured in the upper and lower left leg.
50. Zhang Yalai (张亚来) was shot in the thigh on June 4, 1989, and as a result his leg was amputated above the knee. In 1992 he moved to the USA.
51. Pang Meiqing (庞梅青) was shot in both legs before dawn on the morning of June 4, 1989. She had to have both legs amputated, making her life very difficult.
52. Huang Ning (黄宁) was a 30-year old office worker. He was shot in the face, after which he lost the sight in both eyes. He now supports himself as a blind masseur.
53. Feng Youyang (冯友祥) was a 32-year old who worked in an office in Beijing. In the evening of June 3, 1989, in the vicinity of Muxidi Yanjing restaurant, he was struck by a bullet which penetrated his left thigh. He was left permanently disabled.
54. Quan Xiping (权锡平) was a worker at the Nankou Department of the Beijing Railway Office. Around dawn on June 4, 1989, he was shot in the right upper leg while trying to get out of the way of a tank at Liubukou. His leg was left permanently crippled.
55. Cao Changren (曹长韧) was a worker at the Beijing Installations centre of the China Petroleum Central Company. He was shot in the leg at the entrance to Xidan Road on the evening of June 3, 1989, at around 11pm.

56. Wang Jianwei (王建伟) was a worker at the Beijing Installations centre of the China Petroleum Central Company. Around 11 pm on the evening of June 3, 1989, he was shot in the waist while near the entrance to Xidan Road.

57. Li Ming (李明) lived with his family in the Muxidi Police University Dormitories. At around 11pm on 3 June 1989, he was shot in the left leg while at Muxudi. His brother Li Hui (李辉) was killed.

APPENDIX III: LIST OF 15 DOCUMENTED CASES OF INDIVIDUALS EXECUTED AFTER HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF “VIOLENT CRIMES” DURING THE 1989 PRO-DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT

- On June 15, 1989, Xu Guoming (徐国明), Bian Hanwu (卞汉武) and Yan Xuerong (严雪荣) were convicted of “setting fire to a train and indiscriminate destruction of transport and transport equipment in a serious riot at the Guangxin Road Rail Crossing of Huning Railroad on June 6”. Xu, Bian and Yan were sentenced to death and deprivation of political rights for life. They were executed on June 21, only 15 days after the “riot” in which they allegedly participated.
- On June 17, 1989, Beijing Intermediate People’s Court convicted Lin Zhaorong (林昭荣), Zhang Wenkui (张文奎), Chen Jian (陈坚), Zu Jianjun (祖建军), Wang Hanwu (王汉武), Luo Hongjun (罗红军), Ban Huijie (班会杰) and Wang Lianxi (王连禧) of “vandalism and arson in a counter-revolutionary riot” and they were sentenced to death. The eight appealed but except for Wang Lianxi, who was given suspended life sentence, the rest had their sentences upheld. On June 22, the seven men were executed.
- On December 8, 1989, Beijing Intermediate People’s Court convicted Meng Duo (孟多) and Zhou Jiguo (周继国) of “murdering the Republic martyr Li Guorui (李国瑞) in a counter-revolutionary riot in Beijing”. The two were sentenced to death and deprivation of political rights for life. In the end of December, Meng and Zhou were executed.
- Li Bing (李兵), Li Bin (李斌) and Zhang Jianzhong (张建忠) were convicted of “murdering the Republic martyr Liu Guogeng (刘国庚)” and sentenced to death. However, the dates of the sentencing and execution are unclear.

APPENDIX IV (A): LIST OF 651 DOCUMENTED CASES OF INDIVIDUALS IMPRISONED IN BEIJING FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE 1989 PRO-DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT

This list has been compiled and updated over the past 20 years Jiang Qisheng (江棋生) by Li Hai (李海) (Jiang's recent report on June 4th is available [here](#), and Li's list can be viewed [here](#)). This is not a complete list, but rather a foundation for further inquiry and investigation. Where known, the sentence and location of imprisonment of these individuals have been recorded; all except those eight listed on p.4 and p.5 are believed to have been released.

Name	Original Sentence	Location of imprisonment
1. An Lianxi (安连喜)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
2. Bai Fengying (白凤莹)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
3. Bai Fengying (白风营)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
4. Bai Jinquan (白金泉)	Unknown	Unknown
5. Bao Tong (鲍彤)	Unknown	Qincheng Prison
6. Bao Zunxin (包遵信)	Unknown	Unknown
7. Bi Yimin (毕谊民)	Unknown	Unknown
8. Bian Yuhai (边玉海)	Unknown	Unknown
9. Bian Yun (边云)	Unknown	Unknown
10. Cai Hongyan (蔡鸿岩)	Unknown	Unknown
11. Cao Baozhu (曹宝珠)	Unknown	Unknown
12. Cao Dazeng (曹大增)	Unknown	Unknown
13. Cao Jingzhou (曹景洲)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
14. Cao Yingyuan (曹英远)	Ten years	Beijing Number Two Prison
15. Cao Zhonggang (曹忠钢)	Unknown	Unknown
16. Chai Jun (柴军)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
17. Chang Jingqiang (常景强)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
18. Chang Weilong (常文龙)	Unknown	Unknown
19. Chang Yongjie (常永杰)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
20. Chang Zhenhua (常振华)	Unknown	Unknown
21. Che Yanhua (车艳华)	Unknown	Unknown
22. Chen Aimin (陈爱民)	Unknown	Unknown
23. Chen Baohua (陈宝华)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
24. Chen Chao (陈超)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
25. Chen Chunsheng (陈春生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch

26. Chen Dongxiang (陈东象)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
27. Chen Guoqiang (陈国强)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
28. Chen Jingkui (陈景奎)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
29. Chen Qiulong (陈秋龙)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
30. Chen Shijun (陈仕军)	Unknown	Unknown
31. Chen Shujin (陈书金)	Unknown	Unknown
32. Chen Wei (陈伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
33. Chen Wenzhong (陈文忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
34. Chen Xiaodong (陈晓东)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
35. Chen Xuedong (陈学东)	Two years	Unknown
36. Chen Yahui (陈亚辉)	Unknown	Unknown
37. Chen Yang (陈扬)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
38. Chen Yang (陈阳)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
39. Chen Yue (陈越)	Unknown	Unknown
40. Chen Yunjian (陈云健)	Unknown	Unknown
41. Chen Zhanguan (陈战泉)	Unknown	Unknown
42. Chen Ziming (陈子明)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
43. Cheng Hongli (程红利)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
44. Cheng Honglin (程红林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
45. Cui Cheng (崔成)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
46. Cui Jingchun (崔景春)	Unknown	Unknown
47. Dai Guoqiang (戴国强)	Unknown	Unknown
48. Dang Peng (党鹏)	Unknown	Unknown
49. Deng Changrong (邓长荣)	Unknown	Unknown
50. Deng Shusen (邓树森)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
51. Deng Wanyu (邓万玉)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
52. Deng Yuanping (邓元平)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
53. Di Wenjie (邸文杰)	Unknown	Unknown
54. Diao Bin (刁斌)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
55. Diao Zhenpu (刁振浦)	Unknown	Unknown
56. Ding Jue (丁珏)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
57. Ding Ke (丁柯)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
58. Dong Baoli (董宝利)	Unknown	Unknown
59. Dong Huiquan (董会全)	Unknown	Unknown
60. Dong Jianjun (董建军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
61. Dong Shangsuo (董双锁)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch

62. Dong Shengkun (董盛坤)	Suspended sentence	death	Beijing Number Two Prison
63. Dong Yajun (董亚军)	Unknown		Unknown
64. Dong Yi (董毅)	Unknown		Unknown
65. Dou Linhuai (窦林怀)	Unknown		Unknown
66. Dou Zhihui (窦志辉)	Unknown		Unknown
67. Du Decheng (杜德成)	Eight years		Beijing Number Two Prison
68. Du Jianhua (杜建华)	Unknown		Unknown
69. Du Jianwen (杜建文)	Seventeen years		Beijing Number Two Prison
70. Du Jun (杜军)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
71. Du Xinhai (杜新海)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
72. Duan Baoen (段宝恩)	Unknown		Unknown
73. Duan Chengjie (段成杰)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
74. Duan Zhijun (段志君)	Eleven years		Beijing Number Two Prison
75. Fan Jianguo (范建国)	Unknown		Unknown
76. Fang Liwen (范立文)	Unknown		Unknown
77. Fang Zhongguo (方仲国)	Unknown		Unknown
78. Fang Zhongman (方仲满)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
79. Feng Hongjie (冯洪杰)	Unknown		Unknown
80. Feng Lisheng (冯立生)	Life imprisonment		Beijing Number Two Prison
81. Feng Xuyin (丰续银)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
82. Feng Ye (冯焯)	Unknown		Unknown
83. Feng Zhiping (冯志平)	Unknown		Unknown
84. Fu Qiang (付强)	Unknown		Unknown
85. Fu Yangbo (付砚波)	Unknown		Unknown
86. Gao Aidong (高爱东)	Unknown		Unknown
87. Gao Feng (高峰)	Unknown		Unknown
88. Gao Fuxing (高福兴)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
89. Gao Hongwei (高鸿卫)	Life imprisonment		Beijing Number Two Prison
90. Gao Jiarong (高家荣)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
91. Gao Jun (高军)	Unknown		Unknown
92. Gao Liancheng (高连成)	Unknown		Unknown
93. Gao Liang (高亮)	Life imprisonment		Beijing Number Two Prison
94. Gao Shijie (高士杰)	Unknown		Unknown
95. Gao Wancheng (高万成)	Unknown		Unknown
96. Gao Yang (高扬)	Unknown		Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch

97. Gao Yuwen (高玉文)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
98. Gao Zhenhe (高振河)	Twenty years	Beijing Number Two Prison
99. Gong Chuanchang (龚传昌)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
100. Gong Jianmin (龚建民)	Unknown	Unknown
101. Gong Ming (龚明)	Unknown	Unknown
102. Gong Shusong (龚树松)	Unknown	Unknown
103. Gong Yonghua (龚勇华)	Unknown	Unknown
104. Gu Lianzhong (顾连仲)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
105. Gu Wenshou (顾文寿)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
106. Gu Yue (谷跃)	Unknown	Unknown
107. Guan Baoqiang (关宝强)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
108. Guan Baoxiang (官宝祥)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
109. Guan Hongzhi (关宏志)	Unknown	Unknown
110. Guan Longming (管龙鸣)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
111. Guo Feng (郭峰)	Unknown	Unknown
112. Guo Haifeng (郭海峰)	Four years	Unknown
113. Guo Haiwei (郭海维)	Unknown	Unknown
114. Guo Jinghua (郭景华)	Unknown	Unknown
115. Guo Weishu (郭维树)	Unknown	Unknown
116. Guo Xianghua (郭向华)	Unknown	Unknown
117. Guo Xueming (郭学明)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
118. Guo Yunfei (郭云飞)	Unknown	Unknown
119. Guo Zhanqiang (国战强)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
120. Guo Zhen (果振)	Unknown	Unknown
121. Guo Zhenbo (郭振波)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
122. Han Baozeng (韩宝增)	Unknown	Unknown
123. Han Shengli (韩胜利)	Unknown	Unknown
124. Han Weidong (韩卫东)	Unknown	Unknown
125. Han Yajun (韩亚军)	Unknown	Unknown
126. Han Zhongliang (韩忠良)	Unknown	Unknown
127. Hao Fenghai (郝风海)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
128. Hao Fuchun (郝富春)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
129. He Jie (何杰)	Unknown	Unknown
130. He Yonghong (何永宏)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
131. Hong Bo (洪波)	Unknown	Unknown
132. Hou Peifang (侯培芳)	Unknown	Unknown

133.	Hou Yongli (侯永利)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
134.	Hu Jie (呼杰)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
135.	Hu Liping (户力平)	Ten years	Beijing Number Two Prison
136.	Hu Qiuyong (胡秋勇)	Unknown	Unknown
137.	Hu Wanchun (胡万春)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
138.	Hu Wei (胡伟)	Unknown	Unknown
139.	Hu Zhiquan (胡志全)	Unknown	Unknown
140.	Hu Zhongxi (胡忠喜)	Ten years	Beijing Number Two Prison
141.	Hu Zhongxi (胡忠喜)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
142.	Hua Siyu (华思宇)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
143.	Huang Qingxiu (黄清修)	Unknown	Unknown
144.	Huang Xuekun (黄雪坤)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
145.	Huang Yushun (黄玉顺)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
146.	Huang Zhen (黄振)	Unknown	Unknown
147.	Huo Jiangang (霍建刚)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
148.	Huo Liansheng (霍连生)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
149.	Huo Lijun (霍立军)	Unknown	Unknown
150.	Huo Yanfeng (霍岩枫)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
151.	Ji Jiarun (季家润)	Unknown	Unknown
152.	Ji Lizhong (季立忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
153.	Jia Limin (贾立民)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
154.	Jia Majie (贾马杰)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
155.	Jia Shiwang (贾士旺)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
156.	Jia Yun (贾云)	Unknown	Unknown
157.	Jiang Baojia (姜保家)	Unknown	Unknown
158.	Jiang Chengbin (姜成斌)	Unknown	Unknown
159.	Jiang Hua (姜华)	Unknown	Unknown
160.	Jiang Hui (蒋辉)	Unknown	Unknown
161.	Jiang Jing (姜京)	Unknown	Unknown
162.	Jiang Sheng (蒋生)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
163.	Jiang Yaqun (姜亚群)	Suspended death sentence	Beijing Number Two Prison
164.	Jiao Jiancheng (焦建成)	Unknown	Unknown
165.	Jin Delin (金德林)	Unknown	Unknown
166.	Jin Qixiang (金启祥)	Unknown	Unknown
167.	Jin Yamin (金亚民)	Unknown	Unknown

168.	Jin Zhigang (金志刚)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
169.	Kang Changjun (康长军)	Unknown	Unknown
170.	Kang Xiulin (康秀林)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
171.	Kong Lingjun (孔令军)	Unknown	Unknown
172.	Kong Xianfeng (孔险峰)	Three years	Unknown
173.	Kou Yongjie (寇永杰)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
174.	Lai Wenge (来文革)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
175.	Lan Lin (郎林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
176.	Lei Deqi (雷德琪)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
177.	Li Aiguo (李爱国)	Unknown	Unknown
178.	Li Baohua (李宝华)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
179.	Li Baoqin (李宝琴)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
180.	Li Bin (李斌)	Unknown	Unknown
181.	Li Bing (李兵)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
182.	Li Bingjiao (李兵交)	Unknown	Unknown
183.	Li Cang (李仓)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
184.	Li Changmao (李长茂)	Unknown	Unknown
185.	Li Changzhan (李长占)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
186.	Li Chi (李赤)	Unknown	Unknown
187.	Li Dexi (李德喜)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
188.	Li Dian (李电)	Unknown	Unknown
189.	Li Donghui (李东辉)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
190.	Li Feng (李枫)	Unknown	Unknown
191.	Li Fuquan (李福全)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
192.	Li Gang (李罡)	Unknown	Unknown
193.	Li Guangtian (李广田)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
194.	Li Guoqiang (李国强)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
195.	Li Hongmin (李洪敏)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
196.	Li Hongqi (李红旗)	Twenty years	Beijing Number Two Prison
197.	Li Huicheng (李惠成)	Unknown	Unknown
198.	Li Jianjun (李建军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
199.	Li Jianjun (李建军)	Unknown	Unknown
200.	Li Jianxin (李建新)	Unknown	Unknown
201.	Li Jimin (李继民)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
202.	Li Jincun (李近存)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
203.	Li Jinde (李金德)	Five years	Beijing Number Two Prison

204.	Li Jindong (李金栋)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison	
205.	Li Jinquan (李金泉)	Unknown	Unknown	
206.	Li Jinxiang (李金祥)	Unknown	Unknown	
207.	Li Junsheng (李俊生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
208.	Li Kai (李凯)	Unknown	Unknown	
209.	Li Kezhou (李克洲)	Three years	Unknown	
210.	Li Li (李立)	Unknown	Unknown	
211.	Li Lijing (李立京)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
212.	Li Lingqing (李凌庆)	Nine and a half years	Beijing Number Two Prison	
213.	Li Linhuai (李林怀)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch	
214.	Li Manrong (李曼戎)	Unknown	Unknown	
215.	Li Qiang (李强)	Unknown	Unknown	
216.	Li Ruijun (李瑞军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
217.	Li Rusheng (栗汝生)	Unknown	Unknown	
218.	Li Sheng (李升)	Unknown	Unknown	
219.	Li Shengli (李胜利)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
220.	Li Shengyong (李胜勇)	Unknown	Unknown	
221.	Li Songming (李松明)	Unknown	Unknown	
222.	Li Tao (李涛)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison	
223.	Li Tao (李涛)	Unknown	Unknown	
224.	Li Tong (李佟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
225.	Li Wendong (李文东)	Unknown	Unknown	
226.	Li Wu (李武)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch	
227.	Li Xianzhong (李宪忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch	
228.	Li Xingjiang (李兴江)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
229.	Li Xuejun (李学军)	Unknown	Unknown	
230.	Li Yanhua (李延华)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison	
231.	Li Yanming (李燕明)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
232.	Li Yi (李义)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch	
233.	Li Yongsheng (李永生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch	
234.	Li Yujun (李玉军)	Suspended sentence	death	Beijing Number Two Prison
235.	Li Yujun (李玉君)	Suspended sentence	death	Beijing Number Two Prison
236.	Li Yulong (李玉龙)	Unknown	Unknown	
237.	Li Yusheng (李玉生)	Eight years	Beijing Number Two Prison	

238.	Li Zengliang (李增良)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
239.	Li Zhengping (李正平)	Unknown	Unknown
240.	Li Zhiguo (李治国)	Unknown	Unknown
241.	Li Zhijian (李志坚)	Unknown	Unknown
242.	Li Zhixin (李志新)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
243.	Li Zhong (李忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
244.	Li Zongqing (李宗清)	Unknown	Unknown
245.	Lian Zhenguo (廉振国)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
246.	Liang Aizhong (梁爱忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
247.	Liang Baohua (梁宝华)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
248.	Liang Chaohui (梁朝辉)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
249.	Liang Jian (梁建)	Unknown	Unknown
250.	Liang Weidong (梁卫东)	Unknown	Unknown
251.	Liang Yingchun (梁迎春)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
252.	Liang Yunqing (梁云青)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
253.	Liang Zhaohui (梁朝晖)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
254.	Liang Zhenchang (梁振长)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
255.	Liang Zheng (梁正)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
256.	Liang Zhenyun (梁振云)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
257.	Liang Zhixiang (梁志祥)	Ten and a half years	Beijing Number Two Prison
258.	Lin Liming (林立明)	Unknown	Unknown
259.	Lin Minchen (林敏辰)	Unknown	Unknown
260.	Liu Bao (刘宝)	Eight years	Beijing Number Two Prison
261.	Liu Baozhu (刘宝柱)	Unknown	Unknown
262.	Liu Bowen (刘博文)	Unknown	Unknown
263.	Liu Changqing (刘长青)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
264.	Liu Changqing (刘长青)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
265.	Liu Chi (刘驰)	Unknown	Unknown
266.	Liu Chunlong (刘春龙)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
267.	Liu Dongming (刘东明)	Unknown	Unknown
268.	Liu Dongquan (刘东全)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
269.	Liu Dongxiang (刘东湘)	Unknown	Unknown
270.	Liu Gang (刘刚)	Six years	Unknown
271.	Liu Gang (柳刚)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
272.	Liu Guangli (刘光利)	Unknown	Unknown
273.	Liu Guihua (刘桂华)	Unknown	Unknown

274.	Liu Hanmin (刘汉民)	Unknown	Unknown
275.	Liu Hongfeng (刘洪峰)	Unknown	Unknown
276.	Liu Huaidong (刘怀东)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
277.	Liu Jian (刘舰)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
278.	Liu Jianwen (刘建文)	Twenty years	Beijing Number Two Prison
279.	Liu Jie (刘杰)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
280.	Liu Jinguo (刘金国)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
281.	Liu Jinhua (刘金华)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
282.	Liu Jinyuan (刘金园)	Unknown	Unknown
283.	Liu Jishen (刘继深)	Unknown	Unknown
284.	Liu Junxing (刘君兴)	Unknown	Unknown
285.	Liu Kunlun (刘昆仑)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
286.	Liu Qi (刘琦)	Unknown	Unknown
287.	Liu Qinlian (刘勤炼)	Unknown	Unknown
288.	Liu Qirong (刘其荣)	Unknown	Unknown
289.	Liu Quan (刘权)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
290.	Liu Rui (刘瑞)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
291.	Liu Shijun (刘世军)	Unknown	Unknown
292.	Liu Tianli (刘天利)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
293.	Liu Wensheng (刘文生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
294.	Liu Wenxing (刘文兴)	Unknown	Unknown
295.	Liu Xianfeng (刘险峰)	Unknown	Unknown
296.	Liu Xianjun (刘献军)	Unknown	Unknown
297.	Liu Xiaodong (刘晓东)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
298.	Liu Xiaowei (刘小伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
299.	Liu Xinru (刘新如)	Unknown	Unknown
300.	Liu Xu (刘旭)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
301.	Liu Yanbin (刘彦斌)	Unknown	Unknown
302.	Liu Yuezhong (刘越忠)	Unknown	Unknown
303.	Liu Yugen (刘玉根)	Unknown	Unknown
304.	Liu Yuping (刘玉平)	Unknown	Unknown
305.	Liu Yusheng (刘育生)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
306.	Liu Zeguo (刘泽国)	Unknown	Unknown
307.	Liu Zhaohui (刘朝辉)	Unknown	Unknown
308.	Liu Zhengang (刘振庚)	Seventeen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
309.	Liu Zhenting (刘振庭)	Nineteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison

310.	Liu Zhenxian (刘振贤)	Unknown	Unknown
311.	Liu Zhiqiang (刘志强)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
312.	Liu Zhiqiang (刘志强)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
313.	Liu Zihou (刘子厚)	Eight years	Beijing Number Two Prison
314.	Lu Chunmin (庐春民)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
315.	Lu Hongze (路洪泽)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
316.	Lu Jinsheng (卢金生)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
317.	Lu Xiaojun (陆小军)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
318.	Lü Jingshan (吕京山)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
319.	Lü Tao (吕涛)	Unknown	Unknown
320.	Luo Jifeng (罗继峰)	Unknown	Unknown
321.	Luo Lianxi (罗连玺)	Unknown	Unknown
322.	Ma Baoguo (马宝国)	Unknown	Unknown
323.	Ma Guochun (马国春)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
324.	Ma Hongyu (马宏宇)	Unknown	Unknown
325.	Ma Jianjun (马建军)	Unknown	Unknown
326.	Ma Jianli (马建立)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
327.	Ma Lianxi (马连喜)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
328.	Ma Shaofang (马少方)	Three years	Unknown
329.	Ma Shimin (马士民)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
330.	Ma Xiangjian (马祥建)	Unknown	Unknown
331.	Ma Xiaojun (马小军)	Unknown	Unknown
332.	Ma Yupeng (马宇鹏)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
333.	Man Liande (满连德)	Unknown	Unknown
334.	Meng Fanjun (孟凡军)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
335.	Meng Fanmin (孟凡民)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
336.	Meng Haoran (孟浩然)	Unknown	Unknown
337.	Meng Jian (孟坚)	Unknown	Unknown
338.	Meng Lianwang (孟连旺)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
339.	Meng Qingxiang (孟庆祥)	Unknown	Unknown
340.	Meng Xianqiang (孟贤强)	Unknown	Unknown
341.	Mi Yuping (米玉平)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
342.	Miao Deshun (苗德顺)	Suspended death sentence	Beijing Number Two Prison
343.	Niu Jinhai (牛金海)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
344.	Niu Quanli (牛全利)	Unknown	Unknown

345.	Niu Shuliang (牛书亮)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
346.	Niu Shuliang (牛叔亮)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
347.	Niu Zhanping (牛占平)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
348.	Pan Genzhu (潘根柱)	Unknown	Unknown
349.	Pang Wei (庞威)	Unknown	Unknown
350.	Peng Xingguo (彭兴国)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
351.	Qi Yongge (齐永革)	Unknown	Unknown
352.	Qi Zhenguo (祁振国)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
353.	Qi Zhiping (齐治平)	Two years	Unknown
354.	Qian Yongmian (钱永冕)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
355.	Qiao Hongqi (乔鸿岐)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
356.	Qiao Hongqi (乔鸿岐)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
357.	Qin Zhiyu (秦志玉)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
358.	Ren Jianli (任建立)	Unknown	Unknown
359.	Ren Wanding (任畹町)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
360.	Ren Weijun (任卫军)	Unknown	Unknown
361.	Ren Wenge (任文革)	Unknown	Unknown
362.	Ren Yingjun (任英俊)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
363.	Rong Junping (荣俊平)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
364.	Rong Yongnan (荣永男)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
365.	Shan Hui (善辉)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
366.	Shang Weiguang (尚伟光)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
367.	Shen Licheng (沈立成)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
368.	Shen Meiman (申美满)	Unknown	Unknown
369.	Shen Weiming (申卫明)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
370.	Shi Guohui (石国辉)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
371.	Shi Hongliang (师宏亮)	Unknown	Unknown
372.	Shi Weicai (施伟才)	Unknown	Unknown
373.	Shi Xuezhi (石学之)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
374.	Shi Yong (石勇)	Unknown	Unknown
375.	Shi Zhong (石忠)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
376.	Song Kai (宋凯)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
377.	Song Lijun (宋立军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
378.	Song Shihui (宋世辉)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
379.	Song Youlin (宋有林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
380.	Song Yuchuan (宋玉川)	Unknown	Unknown

381.	Su Gang (苏刚)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
382.	Su Gang (苏钢)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
383.	Su Yanjun (苏燕军)	Unknown	Unknown
384.	Sun Boguang (孙伯光)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
385.	Sun Chuanheng (孙传恒)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
386.	Sun Geqi (孙革旗)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
387.	Sun Hong (孙宏)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
388.	Sun Hongsheng (孙红生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
389.	Sun Jiyou (孙继友)	Twenty years	Beijing Number Two Prison
390.	Sun Juhai (孙聚海)	Unknown	Unknown
391.	Sun Lianqi (孙连启)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
392.	Sun Liya (孙利亚)	Unknown	Unknown
393.	Sun Peng (孙鹏)	Unknown	Unknown
394.	Sun Qing (孙庆)	Unknown	Unknown
395.	Sun Wei (孙伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
396.	Sun Yancai (孙彦才)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
397.	Sun Yancai (孙彦财)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
398.	Sun Yanru (孙彦如)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
399.	Sun Zhengang (孙振刚)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
400.	Tan Diaoqiang (谭钧强)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
401.	Tan Weijun (谭卫军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
402.	Tang Jie (唐杰)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
403.	Tang Minglu (汤名陆)	Unknown	Unknown
404.	Tang Shouxian (唐寿先)	Unknown	Unknown
405.	Tang Wei (唐伟)	Unknown	Unknown
406.	Tang Wenzhi (汤文志)	Unknown	Unknown
407.	Tang Yong (唐勇)	Ten years	Beijing Number Two Prison
408.	Tang Yongping (汤永平)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
409.	Tian Degang (田德刚)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
410.	Tian Deqing (田德庆)	Unknown	Unknown
411.	Tian Jinbao (田金宝)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
412.	Tian Ming (田铭)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
413.	Tian Shuangjie (田双杰)	Unknown	Unknown
414.	Tian Xiaoning (田小宁)	Unknown	Unknown
415.	Tian Yu (田禹)	Unknown	Unknown

416.	Tong Bo (佟波)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
417.	Tong Wenli (佟文利)	Unknown	Unknown
418.	Wan Baolin (万宝林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
419.	Wang Baoming (王宝明)	Unknown	Unknown
420.	Wang Baoyu (王宝玉)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
421.	Wang Boda (王伯达)	Unknown	Unknown
422.	Wang Changhong (王长洪)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
423.	Wang Changhong (王长洪)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
424.	Wang Chengqi (王成起)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
425.	Wang Chunsheng (王春生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
426.	Wang Chunyou (王春友)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
427.	Wang Dan (王丹)	Unknown	Unknown
428.	Wang Dingmin (王鼎民)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
429.	Wang Dongfeng (王东峰)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
430.	Wang Dongfeng (王东风)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
431.	Wang Dongli (王冬利)	Unknown	Unknown
432.	Wang Gang (王刚)	Unknown	Unknown
433.	Wang Guiquan (王贵全)	Unknown	Unknown
434.	Wang Haoying (王浩英)	Unknown	Unknown
435.	Wang Hong (王宏)	Unknown	Unknown
436.	Wang Huanchun (王焕春)	Unknown	Unknown
437.	Wang Jian (王健)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
438.	Wang Jian (王建)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
439.	Wang Jianguo (王建搞)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
440.	Wang Jianguo (王建国)	Unknown	Unknown
441.	Wang Jiansheng	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
442.	Wang Jianxin (王建新)	Unknown	Unknown
443.	Wang Jiexiang (王家祥)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
444.	Wang Jijun (王继军)	Unknown	Unknown
445.	Wang Jinyuan (王进元)	Unknown	Unknown
446.	Wang Jinyue (王金跃)	Unknown	Unknown
447.	Wang Jun (王军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
448.	Wang Jun (王军)	Unknown	Unknown
449.	Wang Juntao (王军涛)	Unknown	Unknown
450.	Wang Lianhui (王连会)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
451.	Wang Lianxi (王连喜)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison

452.	Wang Naige (王乃革)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
453.	Wang Pinglai (王平来)	Unknown	Unknown
454.	Wang Qingyan (王清延)	Unknown	Unknown
455.	Wang Ruhe (王汝和)	Unknown	Unknown
456.	Wang Runjiang (王润江)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
457.	Wang Shiji (王世继)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
458.	Wang Shu (王树)	Unknown	Unknown
459.	Wang Shuangquan (王双全)	Unknown	Unknown
460.	Wang Wenhua (王文华)	Unknown	Unknown
461.	Wang Wenjiang (王文江)	Unknown	Unknown
462.	Wang Xianhui (王献辉)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
463.	Wang Xinjian (王新建)	Unknown	Unknown
464.	Wang Yan (王焯)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
465.	Wang Yange (王燕革)	Unknown	Unknown
466.	Wang Yasen (王亚森)	Unknown	Unknown
467.	Wang Yaxiong (王亚雄)	Unknown	Unknown
468.	Wang Yi (王毅)	Unknown	Unknown
469.	Wang Yonglu (汪永录)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
470.	Wang Yongming (王永明)	Unknown	Unknown
471.	Wang Yongyu (王永裕)	Unknown	Unknown
472.	Wang Youli (王有立)	Unknown	Unknown
473.	Wang Yueming (王月明)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
474.	Wang Yujun (王玉军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
475.	Wang Zheng (王征)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
476.	Wang Zheng (王政)	Unknown	Unknown
477.	Wang Zhi (王志)	Unknown	Unknown
478.	Wang Zhigang (王志刚)	Unknown	Unknown
479.	Wei Guoqing (魏国庆)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
480.	Wei Peng (魏鹏)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
481.	Wei Zhenzhuang (魏振社)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
482.	Wei Zhenzhuang (魏振庄)	Unknown	Unknown
483.	Wu Chunmo (吴春墨)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
484.	Wu Chunmo (吴春末)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
485.	Wu Chunqi (武春启)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
486.	Wu Dongming (吴东明)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
487.	Wu Guoqing (吴国庆)	Unknown	Unknown

488.	Wu Lijun (吴立军)	Unknown	Unknown
489.	Wu Ruijiang (吴瑞江)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
490.	Wu Wenjian (武文建)	Seven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
491.	Wu Xuecan (吴学灿)	Unknown	Unknown
492.	Wu Yucheng (吴玉成)	Unknown	Unknown
493.	Wu Yuping (吴玉平)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
494.	Wu Zhaoqiang (吴兆强)	Six years	Beijing Number Two Prison
495.	Wu Zhenru (吴振如)	Unknown	Unknown
496.	Xi Haoliang (郗浩良)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
497.	Xia Baohe (夏保和)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
498.	Xia Bingqing (夏秉清)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
499.	Xiao Chunming (萧春明)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
500.	Xiao Fuge (肖富革)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
501.	Xiao Jinting (萧金亭)	Unknown	Unknown
502.	Xiao Liang (萧亮)	Unknown	Unknown
503.	Xiao Lianxi (萧连喜)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
504.	Xie Zhaoyang (谢朝阳)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
505.	Xing Delin (邢德林)	Unknown	Unknown
506.	Xiong Wei (熊伟)	Unknown	Unknown
507.	Xu Baosheng (徐宝生)	Unknown	Unknown
508.	Xu Dongxin (徐动新)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
509.	Xu Ning (许宁)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
510.	Xu Pingli (许平立)	Unknown	Unknown
511.	Xu Qinxian (徐勤先)	Unknown	Qincheng Prison
512.	Xu Shu (徐苏)	Unknown	Unknown
513.	Xu Wei (徐伟)	Unknown	Unknown
514.	Xue Jianming (薛建明)	Unknown	Unknown
515.	Yan Chaofu (阎朝富)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
516.	Yan Deshan (阎德山)	Unknown	Unknown
517.	Yan Jian (阎剑)	Unknown	Unknown
518.	Yan Jianxin (闫建新)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
519.	Yan Jianxin (阎建新)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
520.	Yan Wei (严伟)	Unknown	Unknown
521.	Yan Yongli (阎永利)	Unknown	Unknown
522.	Yan Yuqing (阎玉庆)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch

523.	Yang Baoyu (杨宝玉)	Three and a half years	Beijing Number Two Prison
524.	Yang Bing (杨兵)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
525.	Yang Bo (杨波)	Unknown	Unknown
526.	Yang Changjiang (杨长江)	Unknown	Unknown
527.	Yang Guanghui (杨光辉)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
528.	Yang Haiquan (杨海泉)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
529.	Yang Hongwei (杨宏伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
530.	Yang Jian (杨建)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
531.	Yang Jianhua (杨建华)	Fourteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
532.	Yang Liguo (杨立国)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
533.	Yang Lijun (杨利君)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
534.	Yang Pu (杨璞)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
535.	Yang Yi (杨屹)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
536.	Yang Yongshun (张永顺)	Unknown	Unknown
537.	Yang Yupu (杨玉甫)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
538.	Yang Zhi (杨智)	Unknown	Unknown
539.	Yao Jipei (姚继佩)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
540.	Ye Hao (叶皓)	Unknown	Unknown
541.	Ye Jian (叶剑)	Unknown	Unknown
542.	Yi Jingyao (易京瑶)	Unknown	Unknown
543.	Yin Chengjun (尹承军)	Unknown	Unknown
544.	You Qijiang (尤起江)	Unknown	Unknown
545.	You Ziqiang (尤自强)	Unknown	Unknown
546.	Yu Bo (于波)	Unknown	Unknown
547.	Yu Changcheng (于长城)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
548.	Yu Hailing (于海铃)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
549.	Yu Junbo (俞军波)	Unknown	Unknown
550.	Yu Shimin (于世民)	Unknown	Unknown
551.	Yu Shuzhen (于淑珍)	Unknown	Unknown
552.	Yu Wen (于文)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
553.	Yu Wen (于文)	Unknown	Unknown
554.	Yu Yu (于宇)	Unknown	Unknown
555.	Yu Zhiguo (于志国)	Unknown	Unknown
556.	Yuan Xun (袁勋)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
557.	Zeng Weibing (曾卫兵)	Unknown	Unknown

558.	Zhai Tonggui (翟同贵)	Unknown	Unknown
559.	Zhai Weimin (翟伟民)	Three years	Unknown
560.	Zhai Yongmeng (翟永猛)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
561.	Zhang Baojun (张宝军)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
562.	Zhang Baoku (张宝库)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
563.	Zhang Baoqun (张宝群)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
564.	Zhang Baosheng (张宝生)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
565.	Zhang Bin (章斌)	Unknown	Unknown
566.	Zhang Cailin (张才林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
567.	Zhang Chenhui (张晨辉)	Unknown	Unknown
568.	Zhang Chuanyou (张传友)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
569.	Zhang Fukun (张福坤)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
570.	Zhang Fusheng (张福生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
571.	Zhang Guodong (张国栋)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
572.	Zhang Guohua (张国华)	Unknown	Unknown
573.	Zhang Jinqiu (张金秋)	Unknown	Unknown
574.	Zhang Jinyuan (张进元)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
575.	Zhang Jun (张军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
576.	Zhang Kai (张凯)	Unknown	Unknown
577.	Zhang Kun (张坤)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
578.	Zhang Kun (张琨)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
579.	Zhang Li (张力)	Unknown	Unknown
580.	Zhang Li (张立)	Unknown	Unknown
581.	Zhang Lianfu (张连福)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
582.	Zhang Lianjun (张连军)	Unknown	Unknown
583.	Zhang Lianxiang (张连祥)	Unknown	Unknown
584.	Zhang Liwei (张丽伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
585.	Zhang Lixin (张立新)	Unknown	Unknown
586.	Zhang Maosheng (张茂盛)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
587.	Zhang Ming (张铭)	Three years	Unknown
588.	Zhang Peili (张佩利)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
589.	Zhang Peiwen (张佩文)	Unknown	Beijing Number Two Prison
590.	Zhang Qianjin (张前进)	Two years	Unknown
591.	Zhang Qijie (张琪杰)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
592.	Zhang Qiusheng (张秋生)	Unknown	Unknown

593.	Zhang Qun (张群)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
594.	Zhang Shengbo (张胜波)	Twelve years	Beijing Number Two Prison
595.	Zhang Shouxin (张守信)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
596.	Zhang Song (张松)	Unknown	Unknown
597.	Zhang Wei (张巍)	Unknown	Unknown
598.	Zhang Wenzeng (张文增)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
599.	Zhang Xiaolei (张小蕾)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
600.	Zhang Yan (张岩)	Unknown	Unknown
601.	Zhang Yansheng (张燕生)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
602.	Zhang Yi (张毅)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
603.	Zhang Yinjun (张银军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
604.	Zhang Yu (张宇)	Unknown	Unknown
605.	Zhang Yucheng (张玉承)	Unknown	Unknown
606.	Zhang Zhenxi (张振喜)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
607.	Zhang Zhongfu (张仲福)	Unknown	Unknown
608.	Zhao Dequan (赵德全)	Unknown	Unknown
609.	Zhao Donghui (赵东辉)	Unknown	Unknown
610.	Zhao Feng (赵峰)	Unknown	Unknown
611.	Zhao Guilin (赵桂林)	Unknown	Unknown
612.	Zhao Jianxin (赵建欣)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
613.	Zhao Jianxin (赵建欣)	Unknown	Unknown
614.	Zhao Jinchuan (赵晋川)	Unknown	Unknown
615.	Zhao Jinguang (赵金光)	Unknown	Unknown
616.	Zhao Jun (赵军)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
617.	Zhao Liqiang (赵利强)	Unknown	Unknown
618.	Zhao Liwei (赵立伟)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
619.	Zhao Pengli (赵朋利)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
620.	Zhao Pinju (赵品拒)	Thirteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
621.	Zhao Pinjun (赵品军)	Unknown	Unknown
622.	Zhao Qing (赵庆)	Eighteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
623.	Zhao Ruixiang (赵瑞祥)	Unknown	Unknown
624.	Zhao Shengqiang (赵盛强)	Unknown	Unknown
625.	Zhao Suoran (赵锁然)	Life imprisonment	Beijing Number Two Prison
626.	Zhao Wanliang (赵万良)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
627.	Zhao Wensheng (赵文生)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch
628.	Zhao Yizhi (赵义智)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 6 Branch

629.	Zhao Yong (赵勇)	Unknown	Unknown
630.	Zhao Yonggang (赵永刚)	Unknown	Unknown
631.	Zhao Yongjiang (赵永江)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
632.	Zhao Yongjing (赵永静)	Unknown	Unknown
633.	Zhao Yonglin (赵永林)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
634.	Zhao Yushui (赵玉水)	Fifteen years	Beijing Number Two Prison
635.	Zhao Yushun (赵玉顺)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
636.	Zhao Zhiyong (赵志勇)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
637.	Zhao Zhongyou (赵中友)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
638.	Zheng Jianghui (郑江辉)	Unknown	Unknown
639.	Zheng Yansheng (郑延生)	Eleven years	Beijing Number Two Prison
640.	Zhong Fang (钟放)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
641.	Zhong Weimin (钟卫民)	Unknown	Unknown
642.	Zhou Gang (周刚)	Unknown	Unknown
643.	Zhou Guolin (周国林)	Unknown	Unknown
644.	Zhou Jihui (周继辉)	Unknown	Unknown
645.	Zhou Wendong (周文东)	Unknown	Unknown
646.	Zhu Gengsheng (朱更生)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
647.	Zhu Shouzheng (朱守政)	Unknown	Unknown
648.	Zhu Tongjie (朱童节)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 3 Branch
649.	Zhu Wenfu (朱文福)	Unknown	Qinghe Farm Prison Number 8 Branch
650.	Zhu Wenyi (朱文义)	Suspended sentence	death Beijing Number Two Prison
651.	Zhu Xiaozhong (朱孝忠)	Unknown	Unknown

APPENDIX IV(B): LIST OF 254 DOCUMENTED CASES OF INDIVIDUALS IMPRISONED AND SENT TO RE-EDUCATION THROUGH LABOR FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE JUNE 4TH MOVEMENT

As with Appendix IV(a), the following list has been compiled and updated by Jiang Qisheng over the years. While it is not comprehensive, it aims to document the scope of the crackdown against participants in the 1989 pro-democracy movement and offers information about each particular case where available. The cases in this appendix have been organized by province, then further by individuals sent to prison or to re-education through labor. The provinces where individuals were incarcerated include:

- Sichuan Province
- Guangdong Province
- Shaanxi Province
- Zhejiang Province
- Guizhou Province
- Shandong Province
- Anhui Province
- Shanghai Municipal
- Jilin Province
- Shanxi Province
- Hainan Province
- Liaoning Province
- Hunan Province

Sichuan Province

Imprisoned (23)

Liu Xianbin (刘贤斌): Male, Han nationality, born on October 2, 1968 in Suining, Sichuan, enrolled at the School of Labor and Human Resources in People's University of China in 1987. After June fourth, Liu was tried and persecuted by Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau and Suining Municipal Public Security Bureau due to his involvement in the pro-democracy movement, and was arrested on April 15, 1991 by Beijing Municipal PSB. On December 8, 1992, Liu was sentenced to two years and six months by Beijing Intermediate People's Court on charges of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement to crime". He was released on October 14, 1993.

She Wanbao (余万宝): Male, born in 1958 in Guangyuan, Sichuan, was a vice president of Agricultural Bank of China, Guangyuan Branch. He was sentenced to imprisonment for four years in Sichuan No.3 Prison for participating in 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was released in 1993.

Ding Mao (丁矛): Male, Han nationality, born in 1968 in Mianyang, Sichuan Province, was a philosophy student at Lanzhou University. Ding was arrested on August 19, 1989 by Public Security Bureau in Lanzhou on charges of "a mob to disturb traffic order" and held in a detention center until May 4, 1990. He was released and returned to school without prosecution. In 1991, Ding, together with Liu Wensheng, Liu Baiyu, Gao Longyun, and Zhang Jian, founded the "Chinese Social Democratic Party" and was a member of the executive committee, serving as Minister of Planning and Establishment. On April 29, 1992, he was put into a secret detention center in Lanzhou before his graduation. In 1995, he was sentenced to seven years on the charge of "organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary group," and then was sent to a prison in Lanzhou.

Liao Yiwu (廖亦武): Born in 1958 in Fuling, Sichua, Liao became a famous poet in Chengdu and was sentenced to four years in prison shortly after June 4th on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for circulating his poem entitled "The Massacre" on the 1989 democracy movement. He was confined in No.2 prison in Sichuan until November 1992, and then sent to No.3 prison in Sichuan.

Li Bifeng (李必丰): Born in 1964 in Mianyang, Sichuan, Li became the chairperson of the Chengdu Youth Autonomous Union during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. Li was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and held in the No. 3 prison in Sichuan.

Tan Lishang (覃礼尚): Born in 1964 in Zunyi, Guizhou, Tan was a student in the Department of Physics at Southwest Normal University. Tan was sentenced to five years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for his involvement in the 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in the Chongqing Detention Center and No. 3 Prion in Sichuan.

Zhao Minghong (赵明洪): Born in Leshan Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Zhao was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. Zhao was detained in No. 3 Prison in Sichuan.

Ni Kaibo (倪凯波): Born in Zigong, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Ni was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement. Ni was held in No.1 Prison of Sichuan until October 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Liu Ping (刘平): Born in Zigong, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Liu was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for shouting "counter-revolutionary" slogans during the 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan until October 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Zhang Ye (张晔): Born in Xuzhou, date of birth unknown, Zhang was a student at the Institute of Meteorology in Sichuan. Zhang was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" for taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan until October 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Hou Duoshu (侯多蜀): Born in Daxian, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Hou was a teacher at Daxian Normal College. Hou was sentenced to eight years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in Pengan Prison in Sichuan until September 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Jiang Shihua (蒋世华): Born in Chongqing, date of birth unknown, Jiang was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.3 Prison in Sichuan. Jiang now lives in Chongqing.

Dai Lin (戴林): Born in Chongqing, date of birth unknown, Dai was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.3 Prison in Sichuan. Dai now lives in Chongqing.

Yang Wei (杨伟): Born in Dujiangyan, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Yang was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.3 Prison in Sichuan. After his release, Yang continues to be engaged in the pro-democracy movement and participated in a public signature campaign. He has lived in exile in Canada since 2000.

Pu Yong (蒲勇): Born in Nanjiang, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Pu was sentenced to ten years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" after taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in Pengan Prison in Sichuan until September 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan. He died shortly after his release in 1999.

Lei Fengyun (雷风云): Born in Guangan, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Lei was sentenced to twelve years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in Pengan Prison in Sichuan until September 1992 before being sent to No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Liao Pinhua (廖品华): Born in Zigong, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Liao was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan.

Tang Xianquan (唐先全): Born in Mianyang, Sichuan, in 1962, Tang was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan. He has worked in Mianyang since his release.

Ye Lin (叶林): Born in Guangan, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Ye was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan.

Li Zijin (李子金): Born in Guangyuan, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Li was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.3 Prison in Sichuan.

Zhong Lin (钟林): born in Fushun, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, was sentenced to two years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement.

Jiang Jian (姜建): Born in Chengdu, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Jiang was sentenced to life in prison on the charge of "vandalism element" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement, and held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan before being sent to Peng'an Prison in Sichuan.

Ran Ming (冉明): Born in Chengdu, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Ran was sentenced to life in prison on the charge of "vandalism element" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement. Ran was held in No.1 Prison in Sichuan before being sent to Peng'an Prison in Sichuan.

Sent to Re-education through Labor (4)

Yang Wei (杨伟): Born in Mianyang, Sichuan, Yang was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years for taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He has worked in Mianyang since his release.

Wang Shineng (汪世能): Born in Mianyang, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Wang was subjected to Re-education through Labor for two years due to taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He has worked in Mianyang since his release.

Yu Xiaolin (余小林): Born in Santai, Sichuan, date of birth unknown, Yu was subjected to Re-education through Labor for two years due to taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

Wang Jianhui (汪建辉): Born in Anhui in 1966, Wang was subjected to Re-education through Labor for two years due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement in Sichuan. He is currently working for the *Chengdu Commercial Daily* and is one of best-known dissident writers in Chengdu.

Guangdong Province

Imprisoned (4)

Yi Danxuan (易丹轩): Born in Hunan, Yi enrolled as an undergraduate student in Guangzhou Business School in 1987. He was a Standing Committee member, vice president of the Guangzhou Patriotic Union (GZPU), in charge of the Operation Section of GZPU and was mainly responsible for protests in the provincial government square. After the June 4th massacre, he continued to organize the "Empty School Movement" and remained active in organizing the rescue of student activists and intellectuals who escaped from Beijing after the student movement was crushed. He was arrested in July 1989, and was sentenced to two years in prison. He currently lives in the United States.

Liu Donghua (刘东华): Born in Sichuan, Liu was on the staff at the Department of Physics at Sun Yat-sen University and actively participated in 1989 pro-democracy movement in Guangzhou, especially in the early preparations. He was one of the initiators and the earliest organizers of the student movement in Guangzhou. He was sentenced to three years in prison after the crackdown on the student movement. He lives in mainland China.

Lu Zibin (陆子斌): Born in Henan and later head of Henan Trade Office in Guangzhou, Lu actively participated in the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Guangzhou and drafted documents for the students' protest. After the crackdown on the student movement, he was arrested and sentenced to five years in prison. He was dismissed from his working unit and had his home confiscated.

Chen Zhiqiang (陈志祥): Born in Guangdong, Chen taught at the Seafarers School and actively participated in 1989 pro-democracy movement in Guangzhou. After the Tiananmen massacre, he wrote big character slogans in Guangzhou. He was arrested immediately and was hastily sentenced to ten years in prison. Current status unknown.

Shaanxi Province

Imprisoned (12)

Ma Hongliang (马洪良): Ma enrolled in Harbin Institute of Technology in 1987 and was expelled from the school for taking part in a movement to boycott Japanese goods. He enrolled in Xi'an Institute of Metallurgy and Construction in 1988. He was sentenced to four years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement. Current status unknown.

Lian Dangmin (连党敏): A sophomore student at Northwestern University, Lian was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" due to taking part in the Autonomous Union of Xian University Students. He is self-employed, engaged in farming in Chengcheng County, Shaanxi, where he was born.

Xue Yan (薛焰): A sophomore student in the Department of Philosophy at Northwestern University, Xue was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". Xue now works in advertising.

Tian Feng (田丰): Tian was a student at the Xi'an Institute of Political Science and Law. He was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". Current status unknown.

Li Guiren (李贵仁): Li was editor-in-chief of the Hua Yue Literature and Art Publishing House in Shaanxi. He was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and dismissed from his working unit.

Zheng Xuguang (郑旭光): Zheng, born in Xi'an, Shaanxi, was a student at Beijing Aviation Institute. He was on the government's "most-wanted" list after June 4 and sentenced to two years in prison for taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement.

Zhou Qing (周勍): Born in January 1965, Zhou was a student taking writing classes at Northwestern University. He was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary

propaganda and incitement". His re-education time was extended to eight months due to "bad attitude towards pleading guilty and resisting reform".

After the Tiananmen Massacre, students participating in the 1989 pro-democracy movement at Northwestern University in Xian, Shaanxi, secretly organized a group called the Pro-democracy National Salvation Committee in September, 1989. The organization was labeled a "Counter-revolutionary Group" by Chinese Communist authorities and its main members were sentenced to prison. They were:

Xu Jianxiong (许建雄): Xu was a sophomore in the Department of Chemistry and president of Pro-democracy National Salvation Committee. He was sentenced to ten years in prison. He was released in 2000. He is self-employed in Xi'an.

Zhang Ming (张明): Zhang, born in 1969 in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, was a fourth-year student in the Department of Chinese Literature at Northwestern University and vice president of Pro-democracy National Salvation Committee. In March 1990, Zhang was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the Xian Intermediate People's Court for organizing the "Union of Pro-Democracy Youth in China", "Pro-Democracy National Salvation Committee", and other political organizations in the later stages of the 1989 student movement. He was held in the Xian Detention Center, No.1 Detachment Laogai team in Shaanxi, and No. 2 Prison in Shaanxi. Since he was released in 1989, Zhang has been self-employed in Chengdu.

Sun Zhenggang (孙正刚): Sun was a third year biology student, and sentenced to six years in prison. Sun is currently working as an editor and writer.

Zhang Hongqi (张红旗): Zhang was sentenced to five years in prison, and is currently employed as a temporary worker.

Wang Lei (王磊): Wang was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison, and now lives outside of China.

Re-education through Labor (12)

More than two hundred people, including two women, were sent to Re-education through Labor on the charge of "taking part in a riot" for between one and three years for joining the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Xian. Details are available for the following individuals:

Ai Dong (艾东): Ai was an engineer at the Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Company, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years. He now lives abroad.

Fu Sheng (付升): Fu was a cadre at the Xian Institute of Navigation, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years.

Fu Yu (付瑜): Fu was a teacher at the Xian Institute of Political Science and Law, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years. After completing her term, Fu returned to work in her school.

An Baojun (安保军): An was on the staff at the No.4 Military Medical University, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years. He was dismissed from his work unit after his release.

Li Tinglu (李庭禄): Li was a worker at the No. 4 Northwest State-owned Cotton Factory, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years.

Qin Xiaofeng (秦小峰): Qin was a student at the Shaanxi Food School, and was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years. He is now self-employed.

Bai Yingxue (白应学): Bai, an engineer at Factory Number 7171, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years.

Yuan Jianping (苑建平): Yuan, a worker at the Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, set up and was operated the radio station in the Xian Clock Tower. He was sent to Re-education through Labor for one and half years. He resigned after his release. He is now self-employed.

Wang Jinping (王进平): Wang, a technician at the Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, organized protests to support the student movement. He was sent to Re-education through Labor for one and half years, later extended for an additional year.

He Guoan (贺国安): He worked for the Xian Institute of Navigation. He was sent to Re-education through Labor for one and half years

Bai Fuxun (白复勋): Bai worked for the Xian Institute of Navigation. He was sent to Re-education through Labor for one and half years.

Hao Ruoyan (郝若燕): Hao was a teacher at the Affiliated School of Xian Pharmaceutical Factory. She was sent to Re-education through Labor.

Zhejiang Province

Imprisoned (42)

Wang Youcai (王有才): Wang, born on June 29, 1966, graduated from Beijing University. He was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Mao Guoliang (毛国良): Mao, who was 30 years old in 1989, was a student at the Zhejiang Institute of Education and previously a chemistry teacher at No.4 Middle School in Anji, Zhejiang. He was sentenced to seven years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Wang Donghai (王东海): Wang was a 43-year-old manager of the Wenlan Department Store in 1989. He was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Wu Gaoxing (吴高兴): Wu, who was 42 years old in 1989, was a lecturer at Taizhou Marketing School and head of the Political Teaching and Research Office. Wu was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Chen Longde (陈龙德): Chen, 32 years old in 1989, was a worker at the Zhejiang Aluminium Plant. Chen was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Ye Wenxiang (叶文相): Ye, 26 years old in 1989, was an accountant at Lanxi Agricultural Bank. Ye was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Fu Quan (付权): Fu, 23 years old in 1989, was a worker at Hangzhou's Xiaoshan Commercial Building. Fu was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Zhao Wanmin (赵万敏): Zhao, 23 years old in 1989, was a technician at Jiaojiang Dyeing factory. Zhao was sentenced to five years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Zhang Jinlin (张金林): Zhang, 27 years old in 1989, was a peasant from Pujiang County. Zhang was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Yang Zhongxin (杨忠信): Yang, a 19 year old worker at the Xianju Hydraulic Machine Factory, was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Jin Xiuyuan (金秀元): Jin, 18 years old in 1989, was a student at Sheng County Vocational High School. Jin was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Ye Liangcai (叶良才): Ye, 59 years old in 1989, had retired from working at the Yuhuan County Construction Unit. Ye was sentenced to three years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He has passed away.

Xie Zhijian (谢志坚): Xie, 26 years old in 1989, was a technician at the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant. Xie was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Gai Yufeng (盖宇峰): Gai, 26 years old in 1989, was a technician at the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant. Gai was sentenced to one and a half years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Huang Qiang (黄强): Huang, 23 years old in 1989, was conductor on bus route number 9 in Hangzhou. Huang was sentenced to two and half years on the charge of "blocking traffic".

Wang Xinghan (王星山): Wang, 28 years old in 1989, was a member of the hospital staff in Ningbo. Wan was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Chen Yibiao (陈一标): Chen, 34 years old in 1989, was a peasant from Lishui. Chen was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Li Xiaohu (李小虎): Li, 32 years old in 1989, worked at the Hangzhou Washing Machine Factory. Li was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Gao Jintang (高锦堂): Gao was 33 years old in 1989 and did not hold a regular job. Gao was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Shi Mingjun (施明军): Shi, 30 years old in 1989, was a peasant from Yuhang County. Shi was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "obstructing traffic".

Zheng Xiaoman (郑小满): Zheng, 28 years old in 1989, was a worker at the Lanxi City Flour Mill. Zheng was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Ma Deliang (马德良): Ma, 38 years old in 1989, was a garden worker in Hangzhou. Ma was sentenced to thirteen years in prison on the charge of "organizing a counter-revolutionary group" and "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Bao Ruiqing (鲍瑞清): Bao, 28 years old in 1989, was a teacher at a rural secondary school in Yiwu. Bao was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Wang Jiuhong (王九红): Wang, 30 years old in 1989 and without a regular job, was sentenced to three and half years in prison on the charge of "disturbing social order".

Qian Wei (钱伟): Qian, 28 years old and self-employed in 1989, was sentenced to three and half years in prison on the charge of "disturbing social order".

Tang Defa (汤德法): Tang, 28 years old and without a regular job in 1989, was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "disturbing social order".

Sun Guangqing (孙光清): Sun, 27 years old and without a regular job in 1989, was sentenced to two and half years in prison on the charge of "disturbing social order".

Shi Qiang (施强): Shi, 24 years old in 1989, was a worker in Hangzhou. Shi was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Yao Hua (姚华): Yao, 27 years old in 1989, was a teacher at the Zhejiang Institute of Technology. Yao was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "obstructing traffic".

Yang Zemin (杨泽敏): Yang, 23 years old in 1989, was a student at Zhejiang Engineering College. Yang was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Chen Gang (陈刚): Chen, 22 years old in 1989, was a student at Ningbo University. Chen was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Zhang Cheng (张成): Zhang, 21 years old in 1989, was a student at Zhejiang Medical University. Zhang was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Ye Jianding (叶坚定): Ye, 23 years old in 1989, was a student at Hangzhou University. Ye was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Li Baoku (李宝库): Li, 25 years old in 1989, was a student at Zhejiang University. Li was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Hu Rongrong (胡溶溶): Hu, 28 years old in 1989, was a graduate of Zhejiang University. Hu was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Fang Yuesong (方月松): Fang, 23 years old in 1989, was a student at Hangzhou University. Fang was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Xu Nannan (徐南南): Xu, 20 years old in 1989, was a student at Zhejiang Agricultural University. Xu was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "obstructing traffic".

Hu Wenkui (胡文奎): Hu, 23 years old in 1989, was a student at Lishui Normal College. Hu was sentenced to two years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Huang Zhidao (黄志道): Huang, 24 years old in 1989, was an undergraduate student at Zhejiang Normal University. Before his arrest, Huang had been offered admittance to the Master's program in European and American Literature at Shandong University. He was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Cui Jianchang (崔建昌): Cui, 26 years old in 1989, was a student at the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts. Cui was sentenced to two and half years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Zhang Weiping (张伟平): Zhang, 25 years old in 1989, was a student at the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts. Zhang was sentenced to nine years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order," reduced to five years by the end of 1990.

Dong Huaiming (董怀明): Dong, 44 years old in 1989, was a lecturer at Zhejiang Jiaxing Health School and special commentator for the Beijing Workers' Autonomous Federation during the 1989 pro-democracy movement. He was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" by the Beijing Authorities.

Re-Education through Labor (1)

Fu Guoyong (傅国涌): Fu, 22 years old in 1989, was subjected to Re-education through Labor for three years for taking part in the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

Guizhou Province

Imprisoned (17)

Chen Xi (陈西): Also known as **Chen Youcai (陈友才)**, male, born in February 1954, Party cadre at Jindun University in Guiyang before his imprisonment. He was sentenced to three years in prison with three years' subsequent deprivation of political rights on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement"

Du Heping (杜和平): male, born in December 1954, self-employed book dealer before his imprisonment, was sentenced to three years in prison with three years' subsequent deprivation of political rights on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Wang Shunlin (王顺林): male, born in 1961, lawyer, teacher at Theoretical Institute in Guizhou Provincial Party School before imprisonment, was sentenced to three years in prison with three years subsequent deprivation of political rights on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Zhang Xinpei (张新佩): male, born in 1950, manager of Guizhou Plateau Scientific Consultancy Company, was sentenced to two years in prison with two years' subsequent deprivation of political rights on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Chen Yong (陈勇): male, was sentenced to fifteen years in prison during the student movement on the charge of "beating, smashing, and looting".

Feng Gang (冯刚): male, well-known Guizhou Television broadcaster before his imprisonment, received a harsh sentence of five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and served two years. He now works for the same work unit.

Guo Zhongming (郭忠明): male, born in 1961, teacher, was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Zeng Ning (曾宁): male, born in Xinning, Hunan, in 1967. He was detained for one and a half months in 1989. He was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Xia Chunlong (夏春龙): male, student at Jinzhi No.2 High School of Guizhou before his imprisonment, was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Wu Weisong (伍伟松): male, worked in Bijie before his imprisonment, was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He has made a living on a temporary job since his imprisonment.

Lu Zhaoxiang (卢兆祥): male, born in Guiyang in 1954, one of organizers of the Guiyang Workers' Autonomous Federation, self-employed before his imprisonment, was sentenced to one and half years' administrative surveillance and was held in jail on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He lives in Guiyang.

Chiang Lugang (蒋录刚): male, born in Guiyang in 1956, one of organizers of the Guiyang Workers' Autonomous Federation, self-employed before his imprisonment, was sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Tan Lishang (覃礼尚): male, born in 1969, university student in Beijing before his imprisonment, was sentenced to four years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He makes a living as a farmer in his hometown.

Xu Kelun (徐克伦): male, born in 1968, student in Zunyi, Guizhou, before his imprisonment, was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He now lives in Guiyang.

He Wanchun (何万春): male, worker at Xiangyang Machinery Factory of Guizhou Institute of Technology before his imprisonment, was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Jiang Tianqing (蒋天擎): male, lived in Qianxi County before his imprisonment, was sentenced to two years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Ou Zongyou (欧宗佑): male, 46 years old in 1989, self-employed setting up an art studio in Guiyang, director of the Self-employed Society in Zhongshan West Road, was sentenced to fifteen years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". During the appeals period, he successfully escaped from mainland China. He now lives in Denmark.

Re-education through Labor (18)

Liao Shuangyuan (廖双元): male, born in April, 1953, worked in Public Security Department of Guiyang Axletree Factory, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Tan Xinmin (谭新民): male, born in 1968, student before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two and half years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Peng Wengang (彭文刚): male, born in 1972, student before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Cao Zhirong (曹志荣): male, born in 1965, unemployed youth before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for one and half years on the charge of "destroying public property". He is currently unemployed.

Xue Zhanping (薛占平): male, born in 1959, a company manager before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”.

Wang Jun (王军): male, born in 1964, a poet before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He is now an editor.

Zeng Shi (曾实): male, born in 1954, reporter for *Chongqing Industry Newspaper*, participated in popular events organized by the "Association of Guiyang Salon", was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He now lives in Baifu District, Chongqing.

Zhang Wei (张为): male, born in 1971, student before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for one year on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He is now a migrant worker.

Su Fei (宿非): male, born in 1964, worker in Yongyue Factory, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He is now a migrant worker.

Li Zheng (李政): male, born in 1969, apprentice in Guiyang Nanmin Shoe Sactory before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He now works in Guiyang.

Li Bin (李斌): male, born in 1970, contract worker before he was detained, was subjected to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He now works in Guiyang.

Zhao Lijun (赵利军): male, born in 1965, photographer at Guiyang Junma Aircraft Manufacturing Factory before he was detained, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He now works in the same work unit.

Ji Feng (季风): male, born in 1962, student at the Chinese Department of Guizhou University before his imprisonment, vice president of the Autonomous Union of Guizhou University Students, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He now lives in Beijing.

Sun Yading (孙亚丁): male, born in 1960, worker on a geological team, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He is now unemployed.

Zhou Biju (周碧菊): female, born in 1969, peasant in Shibao village, Huaxi District, Guiyang, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”.

Tan Bo (覃波): male, born in 1970, student in the Department of Geology at Guizhou Institute of Technology, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”.

Wang Tianyuan (王天元): male, born in 1970, student in the Construction Department at Guizhou Institute of Technology, was sent to Re-education through Labor for three years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”.

Chen Tian (陈天): male, participated in the Association of Guiyang Salon, student in the Chinese department at Guizhou Normal University, was sent to Re-education through Labor for two years on the charge of “counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement”. He was expelled from the University and used to work in Guiyang. His current status is now unknown.

Shandong Province

Imprisoned (34)

Chen Lantao (陈兰涛): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to eighteen years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" and "disturbing public order. He was released on parole in 2000. He left mainland China between 2005 and 2006 and now works in Canada.

Zhang Jie (张杰): born in Qingdao, Shandong, and sentenced to 18 years in prison on the charge of “instigating the overthrow of the government” and “blocking and interrupting public traffic and disturbing social order”. He was released on parole in 2001. He has been a migrant worker at Artist Village in Shenzhen since 2002.

Zhang Xiaoxu (张宵旭): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was released on parole in 1998. He was a migrant worker.

Sun Weibang (孙维邦): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 12 years in prison and was released in 1999 after having his sentence reduced. He escaped from mainland China in 2000 and now works in Paris, France.

Wu Xusheng (吴旭升): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 12 years in prison and was released in 1996 after having his sentence reduces. He participated in founding the China Democratic Party in 1998.

Meng Qintai (孟庆秦): born in Yantai, Shandong, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was released in 1998.

Wang Zaijing (王在京): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 8 years in prison. He may have been released on medical parole in 1995. He died in 2002.

Liu Jiwei (刘济潍): born in Weifang, Shandong, was sentenced to 8 years in prison. He was released in 1997 after his sentence was reduced. He is a taxi driver.

Jiang Qizhen (姜福祯): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 8 years in prison. He was released at the end of 1995 after his sentence was reduced.

Niu Tianmin (牛天民): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 7 years. He was released at the end of 1996 after his sentence was reduced. He makes a living as a receptionist.

Jing Chunyuan (姜春源): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 5 years in prison. He was released at the end of 1993 after his sentence was reduced. He is self-employed running a small businesses.

Li Nan (李楠): born in Yantai, Shandong, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Li was released on medical parole due to mental disorders.

Zhang Mingshan (张铭山): born in Linqu, Shandong, was sentenced to 2 years. He was released on December 18, 1991, after completing his sentence. He now works as part of a construction team.

Chen Yanzhong (陈延忠): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 17 years in prison. Chen was released on medical parole in 1995. He died of an illness in 2005.

Zhang Xianke (张本先): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 12 years. Zhang was released on medical parole on July 13, 1997. He is now a contract worker in a company.

Dou Jiangang (窦建刚): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was released on medical parole in 1995.

Wang Yanhui (王衍辉): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 10 or 12 years in prison.

Mao Yongliang (毛永亮): born in Qingdao, Shandong, sentenced to 7 years in prison. He was released in 1992.

Fan Qiangsheng (范强胜): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 1 year in prison. He was released in 1990 after completing his sentence.

Ding Hongjiang (丁洪江): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 2 years in prison. He was released in 1991 after completing his sentence.

Guo Gang (郭刚): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 3 years. He was released in 1992 after completing his sentence.

Wang Jian (王建): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The date of his release and current status are unknown.

Shi Xiaodong (史晓东): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 5 years. He was released at the end of 1992.

Yang Gendong (杨跟东): born in Qingdao, Shandong, was sentenced to 1 year in prison. He was one of founders of the “Civilians’ Solidarity Group” of cadres in Qingdao City. He was sentenced on the charge of “dereliction of duty” because he was a cadre in the Qingdao Procuratorate.

Yang Jianguo (杨建国): born in Qingdao, Shandong, teacher in Institute of Education, was detained for six months on the charge of "counter-revolutionary incitement".

Qin Zhigang (秦志刚): Jinan, Shandong, was sentenced to 7 years in prison. He was released at the end of 1995 after his sentence was reduced. He now makes a living on his own.

Li Haiyun (李海云): was sentenced to 12 years in prison. He was released in 1998.

Zhang Shibin (张士斌): soldier brought in to enforce martial law, refused to fire his weapon when given a mandate and as a result was sentenced to 13 years in prison. He was released in 1999 after his sentence was reduced.

Niu Shengshang (牛胜昌): was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and was released in 1998.

Hao Jinguang (郝劲光): was sentenced to 11 years in prison and was released in 1996.

Che Hongnian (车宏年): born in Jinan, Shandong, was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Liu Yubing (刘玉宾): born in Jinan, Shandong, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Wang Furong (王福荣): born in Qingdao, Shandong, female, was sentenced to 7 years in prison. She served her sentence in Weibei Labour Camp and later suffered from a mental disorder.

Wang Guisheng (王贵生): born in Shandong, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Re-education through Labor (15)

Lu Zhendao (卢振道): male, 42 years old in 1989, worker in Qingdao Foreign Trade Food Frozen Storage Factory, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years on the charge of “inciting drivers’ strike and blocking traffic”.

Jiu Fenglei (邱丰磊): male, 21 years old in 1989, worker in Qingdao Public Transport Company, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years on the charge of "participating in ‘Civilian Solidarity Team’ and attacking a city government office”.

Liu Xiwen (刘锡文): male, 34 years old in 1989, worker in South Qingdao Catering Services Company, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years on the charge of “listening to Voice of America and spreading relevant information”.

Liu Qingsong (刘青松): male, 20 years old in 1989, worker in Qingdao Shoe Factory, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years on the charge of “inciting drivers’ strike and blocking traffic”.

Fu Chunlei (付春雷): male, over 20 years old in 1989, unknown working unit, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Wu Bo (吴波): male, over 20 years old in 1989, unknown working unit, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Han Yongquan (韩涌泉): male, 42 years old in 1989, unknown working unit, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Wang Ran (王然): male, over 20 years old in 1989, unknown working unit, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Ma Dasheng (马大生): male, over 30 years old in 1989, doctor in City North District Hospital, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years due to taking part in all kinds of civil resistance activities.

Wei Xiaoming (魏孝明): male, 30 years old in 1989, doctor in Qingdao People's Hospital, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years on the charge of "inciting and leading his colleagues".

Wei Mingxiu (魏明秀): over 20 years old in 1989, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 1 year due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Li Zhao (李钊): male, over 20 years old in 1989, unknown working unit, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 1 year for taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Shan Zhenheng (单振衡): male, 20 years old in 1989, born in Beijing, was called "little Beijing" because of his small size, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years due to taking part in relevant civil resistance activities.

Shi Xiaoqiang (史晓强): male, 17 years old in 1989, unemployed, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years due to his involvement in turning over a bus to barricade a street.

Ma Hongbin (马洪宾): male, younger than 20 years old in 1989, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years due to his involvement in turning over a bus to barricade a street.

There are about 30 people who served Re-education through Labor terms at Wangcun in Jinan. For example, **Wang Yong (王勇)** was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years and **Wen Hongjun (温红军)** was sent to Re-education through Labor for 2 years.

Anhui Province

Imprisoned (3)

Zhang Lin (张林): born in Bengbu, Anhui, was sentenced to 2 years in prison in 1989 on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". In 2005, he travelled to Beijing to attend a memorial for Zhao Ziyang and was sentenced to 5 years again on the charge of "sedition". He served a

sentence in Anhui Tongling Prison. Fang Cao (芳草), his wife, makes a living to raise two young daughters.

Ma Lianggang (马粮钢): born in Hefei, Anhui, was sentenced to 2 years in prison in 1989 on the charge of "charged with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement". He makes a living as a freelancer by himself to raise his son who is currently in high school.

Sun Xiangdong (孙向东): born in Huangshan, Anhui, was sentenced to 6 months in 1989. He became a businessman after he was released. Current status unknown

Shanghai Municipality

Imprisoned (3)

Sun Baoqiang (孙宝强): female, typist in the Shanghai Refinery Factory, was detained in Hongkou Detention Center on June 5, 1989. She was sentenced to 3 years in prison on the charge of "organizing a mob to disturb traffic order" in September 1989.

Dai Xuezhong (戴学忠): born in Shanghai, was sent to Re-education through Labor for 3 years.

Li Guotao (李国涛): born in Shanghai, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Jilin Province

Imprisoned (9)

Tang Yuanjun (唐元隽): worker at China's First Automobile Factory in Changchun, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Leng Wanbo (徐万宝): worker at China's First Automobile Factory in Changchun, was sentenced to 8 years in prison.

Li Wei (李维): worker at China's First Automobile Factory in Changchun, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Liang Liwei (梁立维): worker at China's First Automobile Factory in Changchun, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Si Wei (司伟): born in Tonghua, Jilin, was sentenced to 4 years in prison due to opposing the June 4th Massacre.

He Zhengqi (何振青): was sentenced to 5 years in prison due to taking part in 1989 pro-democracy movement.

An Fuxing (安福兴): born in Jilin, was sentenced to 5 years in prison for founding the "Democratic Socialism Alliance"

Li Jinge (李静娥): born in Jilin, was sentenced to 3 years in prison for founding Democratic Socialism Alliance".

Chi Shouzhu (迟寿柱): worker in Jilin, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Shanxi Province

Imprisoned (4)

Hu Jian (胡践): teacher at Shanxi University of Technology in Taiyuan, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Wang Xinlong (王新龙): teacher in the Department of Political Science at Shanxi University, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Ge Wu (葛湖): teacher at Shanxi Coal College, was sentenced to 7 years in prison.

Zhou (周): teacher at Shanxi University, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Hainan Province

Imprisoned (1)

Yin Jin (尹进): journalist for *Hainan Daily*, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Liaoning Province

Imprisoned (9)

Xiao Bin (肖斌): worker in Dalian, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Li Shushen (李树深): worker in Jinxi, Liaoning, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Xu Baiquan (徐佰泉): peasant in Tieling, Liaoning, was sentenced to 8 years in prison.

Liu Yunshen (刘允伸): English teacher at Liaoyang High School, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Li Dejun (李德军): teacher at a high school in Benxi, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Tian Xiaoming (田晓明): worker in Dandong, Liaoning, was sentenced to 7 years in prison.

Yan Xingan (阎兴安): worker in Fushun, Liaoning, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Zhao Junlu (赵军路): born in Dandong, Liaoning, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Wei Shouzhong (魏寿忠): born in Shenyang, Liaoning, was sentenced to 13 years in prison due to blocking army vehicles travelling towards Beijing.

Hunan Province

Imprisoned (45)

At Hengyang Prison (now known as Yanbei Prison) in 1989, there were about 40 or 50 prisoners incarcerated because of activities related to the pro-democracy movement. Twenty of whom are listed below:

Yu Dongyue (喻东岳), Lu Decheng (鲁德成), and Yu Zhijian (余志坚) were sentenced to 20 years in prison, 16 years in prison, and life imprisonment by Beijing Court on the charges of "counter-revolutionary sabotage" and "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Hu Min (胡敏): Born in 1964, worker in Yueyang Axletree Factory, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Yueyang Court on August 8, 1989, on the charge of so-called "hooliganism".

Guo Yunqiao (郭云桥): born in 1969, worker at 3517 Factory in Yueyang, was sentenced to 15 years in prison in the same case as Hu Min.

Mao Yuejun (毛岳君): born in 1965, worker for the Provincial Construction Company in Yueyang, was sentenced to 12 years in prison in the same case as Hu Min.

Wang Zhaobo (王昭波): born in 1965, worker at the Yueyang Locomotive Terminal, was sentenced to 12 years in prison in the same case as Hu Min.

Fan Lixin (樊立新): born in 1967, peasant living in the Yueyang suburbs, was sentenced to ten years in prison in the same case as Hu Min.

Fan Fan (樊凡): born in 1966, worker at the Yueyang Steel Ball Factory, was sentenced to seven years in prison at the same case of Hu Min.

Lu Jingguo (陆景国): born in 1964, teacher at a high school in Xingtian, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" by Xingtian County Court.

Du Zhoufa (宋灶发): over 30 year old, dean of teaching affairs in the same school as Lu Jingguo, was sentenced to 8 years in prison in the same case as Lu Jingguo.

Yan Jiazhi (颜家志): over 40 years old in 1989, president in the same school as Lu Jingguo, was sentenced to 5 years in prison in the same case as Lu Jingguo.

Wang Liulan (王六兰): born in 1960, cadre of the Security Department of Zhongnan Pharmaceutical Factory in Jiyang County, was sentenced to 3 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" by the Yongzhou Court.

Duan (段): born in 1965, teacher at a secondary School in Qiyang county, was sentenced to 3 years in prison in the same case as Wang Liulan.

Jiang Shaoxiong (蒋少雄): born in 1967, teacher at a secondary School in Qiyang county, was sentenced to 2 years in prison in the same case as Wang Liulan.

Li Yu (李煜): born in 1969 in Hengyang, a university student, was sentenced to 1 year in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Lei Ruoheng (雷诺衡): born in 1969 in Hengyang, worker, was sentenced to 2 years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Hu Tingfeng (胡定峰): born in 1963 in Miluo, lawyer, was sentenced to 2 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Xia Yang (夏阳): over 20 years old in 1989, Communist Youth League secretary in Yueyang, was sentenced to 2 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Min Heshun (闵和顺): over 30 years old in 1989, teacher at Yueyang Teaching College, was sentenced to 3 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Yongzhou Prison in 1989 (then called "Hunan Number 3 Prison") contained about 50 or 60 prisoners incarcerated because of activities related to the pro-democracy movement. Four of them are listed below:

Zhou Zhirong (周志荣): born in 1959 in Anxiang, teacher at No. 2 High School in Xiangtan, was sentenced to 5 years in prison on the charge of "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement".

Yan Deyun (颜德云): born in 1964, self-employed in Xiangtan, was sentenced to 4 years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Liu Yongxiang (刘永祥): born in 1970 in Xiangtan, student in a secondary school, was sentenced to 3 years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Tang Ao (唐敖): born in 1962 in Shaoyang, worker, was sentenced to 7 years in prison on the charge of "disturbing public order".

Chishan Prison in 1989 (then called "Hunan Number One Prison") contained 60 prisoners incarcerated for activities related to June 4. Fourteen of them are listed below:

Liu Jianan (刘建安): born in Yiyang, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Zhang Jingsheng (张京生): born in Changsha, was sentenced to 13 years in prison

Tan Li (谭力): born in Changsha, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Liu Kewen (刘克文): born in Zhuzhou , was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Li Jinhong (李金鸿): born in Chenzhou, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Chen Xuejin (陈学金): born in Chenzhou, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Li Jian (李 枳): born in Changsha, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Zhang Fan (张 帆): born in Xiangyin, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Hu Zuoyi (胡作义): born in Cheungsha, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Liu Wei (刘 伟): born in Cheungsha Liu, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Tan Minqi (谭明奇): born in Changsha, was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

Zhang Xudong (张旭东): born in Changsha, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Zhou Min (周 敏): born in Cheungsha, was sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Li Weihong (李卫红): born in Changsha, was sentenced to death with reprieve.

June 4th prisoners of conscience in Hunan also included **Mo Lihua (莫莉花)**, **Lu Siqing (卢四清)**, and **Li Wangyang (李旺阳)** in Shaoyang, **Tan Liliang (谭力量)** in Loudi, **Zhang Jie (张捷)** in Changsha, **Zhang Shanguang (张善光)** in Xupu, and **Chen Gang (陈刚)** in Xiangtan.

Sent to Re-education through Labor (8)

In 1989, Xin Kai Pu Labor Camp housed 50 or 60 individuals sent to Re-education Through Labor as a result of activities related to the pro-democracy movement. Eight of them are listed below:

Xie Changfa (谢长发): born in Changsha, 2 years of detention

Qing Zhao (卿 昭): born in Yongzhou, 3 years of detention

Zheng Shihe (郑世和): born in Yongzhou, 3 years of detention

Deng Liming (邓立明): born in Shaoyang, 2 years of detention

Zhang Guohan (张国汉): born Changsha, 2 years of detention

Pan Mingdong (潘明栋): born in Changsha, 3 years of detention

Xiao Huidu (肖会度): born in Huaihua, 2 years of detention

Duan Ping (段平): born in Qiyang, 2 years of detention

Notes:

¹ According to the WGAD's methods, deprivation of a person's liberty is "arbitrary," if the case falls into at least one or all of three categories (<http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu6/2/fs26.htm>). A) When it is clearly impossible to invoke any legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty; B) When the deprivation of liberty results from the exercise of the rights or freedoms guaranteed by articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 10 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, insofar as States parties are concerned, by articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (i.e., rights to free opinion, speech, expression, press, assembly, association, and demonstration, etc.); C) When the total or partial non-observance of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned, is of such gravity as to give the deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character.

² Li Zhixin (李志新) and Wu Chunqi (武春启), who were in the list of prisoners in 2008, have been released. The current list is from Dr. Jiang Qisheng, who collected the information by interviewing friends and former fellow inmates of these prisoners.

³ Although the Dui Hua Foundation was recently informed by the Chinese government that Shi Xuezhi was released (See Dui Hua, "Dui Hua Reduces Estimate of Remaining June Fourth Prisoners", May 12, 2009, <http://www.duihua.org/2009/05/dui-hua-reduces-estimate-of-remaining.html>), CHRD has been unable to contact Shi or his family to confirm his release. CHRD has therefore not taken Shi off the list of prisoners still held for violent crimes during the Tiananmen Massacre.

⁴ CHRD, "Nineteen Years on, Tiananmen Protesters Still Languish in Prison", June 3, 2008, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class15/200806/20080603213920_8884.html

⁵ CHRD, "CHRD's Alternative Guide to the Beijing Olympics", August 8, 2008, http://crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200808/20080808010440_9905.html

⁶ "Beijing Dissident Jiang Qisheng Summoned, Home Searched", April 1, 2009. http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200904/20090401103003_14610.html.

⁷ CHRD, "Just Spoke on the Phone with Zhang Shijun; He Wanted to Thank Everyone for their Concern <刚才与张世军先生通过电话 他表示感谢大家关心>", April 5, 2008, http://crd-net.org/Article/liusi/200904/20090405002303_14708.html; CHRD, "Zhang Shijun, Soldier Active on '6/4', in Secret Detention ("六四"戒严部队军人张世军被秘密羁押)", March 27, 2009. http://www.crd-net.org/Article/liusi/200903/20090327195211_14543.html;

⁸ "Man Subjected to Five Days of Detention for Posting a Comment Mentioning the Massacre Twenty Years Ago <因跟帖提到二十年前的屠杀 而被拘留五天>", April 7, 2009, http://crd-net.org/Article/liusi/200904/20090407010932_14750.html

⁹ CRLW, "SHANDONG UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SUN WENGLANG'S HOME SEARCHED, HIS COMPUTER AND OTHER PROPERTIES WERE CONFISCATED <山东大学孙文广教授被抄家 家中电脑等被搜走>", JUNE 11, 2008, [HTTP://CRD-NET.ORG/ARTICLE/CLASS53/200806/20080611214419_8984.HTML](http://CRD-NET.ORG/ARTICLE/CLASS53/200806/20080611214419_8984.HTML)

¹⁰ Civil Rights and Livelihood Watch (CRLW), "Chen Yunfei, the Man who Placed an Advertisement about June Fourth in Chengdu Subjected to Residential Surveillance <成都六•四广告事件当事人陈云飞被监视居住>",

October 30, 2007, http://crd-net.org/Article/Class53/200710/20071030152259_6162.html; Independent Chinese PEN, "Surveillance lifted on June Fourth Advertiser Chen Yunfei", *China Human Rights Briefing December 1-15, 2007*, http://crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200812/20081231113556_12767.html

¹¹ "Chen Yunfei Called for 'Tea' with National Security Officers; Tan Zuoren Formally Arrested (陈云飞被国保约喝茶 谭作人证实已被逮捕)", May 8, 2009, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class53/200905/20090508231002_15319.html (see also http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class53/200905/20090509174815_15329.html)

¹² CHRD, "Shandong Professor Assaulted for Commemorating Reformist Leader Zhao Ziyang", April 7, 2009, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200904/20090407010604_14748.html

¹³ CHRD, "Beijing Police Prevented Hundreds from Attending Memorial for Dissident Intellectual", November 4, 2007, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class15/200711/20071105051014_6239.html

¹⁴ "Months before Tiananmen Anniversary, China Refuses Entry to Exiled Student Leader", March 10, 2009. http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200903/20090310095653_14188.html

¹⁵ CRLW, "<前八九学运领袖周勇军被押回四川老家执行逮捕>", May 12, 2009, http://crd-net.org/Article/liusi/200905/20090512170359_15370.html

¹⁶ CHRD, "Guizhou Citizen Chen Xi under House Arrest, Chen Xi Issues Solemn Protest to the Authorities <贵州公民陈西被押回家中软禁, 陈西向当局提出严正抗议>", June 2, 2008, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class53/200806/20080602163202_8862.html; CHRD, "Head of Police Forced into Chen Xi's Home Today <派出所所长今日带人强行闯入陈西家中>," June 5, 2008, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class53/200806/20080605175553_8922.html

¹⁷ CHRD, "Nineteen Years on, Tiananmen Protesters Still Languish in Prison", June 3, 2008, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class15/200806/20080603213920_8884.html

¹⁸ CHRD, "Beijing Intellectual Liu Xiaobo Harassed on the 19th Anniversary of Tiananmen Crackdown", June 5, 2008, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class10/200806/20080605194142_8924.html

¹⁹ CHRD, Liu Xiaobo under Residential Surveillance at Undisclosed Location, January 2, 2009, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class98/200901/20090102142014_12798.html

²⁰ Tiananmen Mothers, "Tiananmen Mothers: Families of Victims Organize a Memorial to Commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the June Fourth Tragedy <天安门母亲: 在京难属举行“六四”惨案二十周年祭奠>", May 18, 2009, http://www.crd-net.org/Article/liusi/200905/20090518110710_15459.html

²¹ Deutsche Welle, "Dai Qing: Borrow from the South African Model to Achieve Reconciliation for June Fourth <戴晴: 借鉴南非模式实现六四和解>", March 7, 2009, <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,4078206,00.html>; Deutsche Welle, "June Fourth Great Reconciliation: Dai Qing Suggestion of Using South Africa's Model Arouses Responses <六四大和解: 戴晴提南非模式引起迥响>", March 5, 2009, http://www.dwnews.com/gb/MainNews/Forums/BackStage/2009_3_5_9_22_122.html

²² Xiao Han (萧瀚), "Xiao Han: Regarding the Proposal for Truth and Reconciliation for 'June Fourth'" <萧瀚: 关于“六四”真相与和解的建议书>, March 3, 2009, <http://www.canyu.org/n5653c11.aspx>; Wang Dan (王丹), "Wang Dan: Why Do I Oppose to the View of Reconciliation? <王丹: 我为什么反对和解的主张? >", April 21, 2009, http://www.chinesepen.org/Article/hyxz/200904/Article_20090421041653.shtml

²³ Similar recommendations were also made by the United Nations Committee against Torture in its report to China, Committee against Torture, "Concluding Observations of the Committee against Torture", November 21, 2008, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/CAT.C.CHN.CO.4.pdf>