



THE FACTUAL ACCOUNT OF A SEARCH FOR THE JUNE 4 VICTIMS



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The Nineties Monthly

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Published by the Nineties Monthly
Flats A & B, 1/F, Southward Mansion, 3 Lau Li Street,
Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.
Telephone: 887 3997 Facsimile: (852) 887 3897

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Represented by COMMISSION CHINE
c/o Marie Holzman
21 rue de Ecouffles 75004, Paris, France.

ISBN: 962-7174-24-6

Preface

Bandaged my Wound, Dried my Eyes, I Started to Search for the Victim's Families

Ding Zilin

Five years. At times it seems like yesterday. At times it seems as though it never happened.

Whenever memories of my dead son return to haunt me, I pray for release, for a sudden affliction of amnesia to erase those nightmares. I wish my life could regain some semblance of normality, like some happy people around me. All my life various ailments have made their call, but not amnesia, not now.

There are days of splendid sunshine, breath-taking skies. The streets of Beijing are humming with purposeful pedestrians and traffic. Children are playing their games underneath the multi-storey buildings. Complacent officials are appearing on TV, followed by images of song and dance about this peaceful time. I could almost be convinced myself that a hair-raising, bloody massacre had never taken place here! Yes, the blood-splattered streets have been paved over by a new concrete - brandnamed "economic progress".

The traces are gone, gone completely. "Let bygone be bygone" the Chinese Communist Party chairman Jiang Zemin told reporters last year when he met Bill Clinton, the President of the United States, in Seattle. What a casual, throw-away remark! He said so as if he was talking about something that took place in the ancient past.

Is history always on the side of the aggressors, condemning helpless victims to their own devices?

The Chinese people also seem to have acquired a different mindset. Some idealistic youths from five years ago are now millionaires, on their way to becoming masters of the world in future. Some hang out in cabarets, luxuriating in the comforts of the present, convinced that the world exists only for them. Of course, some of them have survived in discomfort, feeling frustrated, hemmed in.

However, my friends, did it ever occur to you that some of your peers and associates were removed from among you five years ago? This world should also exist, inalienably, for them.

I'm the mother of a dead victim of June 4. It's far from my wish to make the burden of our lives more bur-

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densome, to dampen and soot the little joyful colours of our existence. What I can't do is to avert my gaze from the pain of those who suffered the same fate as mine. In this ungenerous and uncaring world, these people are languishing in their silent grief. Because even though they've lost their beloved ones, they cannot even make that fact known and seek support from any source. And nobody is able to offer help of any kind. Now they're left behind in our society, forgotten and forsaken. While other people may be able to adopt a see-nothing-say-nothing attitude toward this cruel situation. I can't.

That's why I am determined to track down the June 4 victims. I don't want those victims to die an anonymous death in unknown circumstances. I also don't want the victims' surviving parents, wives and children to suffer mistreatment and humiliation anonymously. I have to find them in order to clarify some questions about what had happened.

My search for this group of survivors, which include maimed victims and families of the dead ones, started spontaneously shortly after June 4, 1989 - out of a natural need for mutual comfort by getting in touch with a few families in similar situations. In the summer of 1991. I was interviewed by ABC, the American network, during which I condemned the Chinese government's bloody suppression of civilians, denounced the lies about the June 4th incident told by (China's premier) Li Peng, and called on the international community to express concern over the fate of the victims' families. As a consequence, my party membership was struck off (with the official explanation that I didn't renew it before it expired) and my position as supervisor to graduate students cancelled. These penalties finally freed me from my security shackles. I expanded my project of identifying and assisting the June 4 survivors with the help of some concerned friends and victims' families.

In June of 1993, I was barred from attending the meeting of the United Nations human rights subcommittee, despite a formal invitation. However, I sent in a written statement to highlight the 4-year-ordeal of the June 4 survivors. Once again I urged the international community to offer support and to press the Chinese government to shoulder its responsibilities toward the survivors. Since then, my friends and I have conducted a more extensive search. The enthusiastic response from individuals overseas, Chinese organizations, as well as international humanitarian and human rights groups, makes me feel better about the task on hand. Without their moral and financial support, our work cannot be continued.

Here I have to extend special thanks to Mr. Xu Liangying, Mr. Wei Jingsheng and some other friends living in this country. Their encouragement has kept me going. Mr. Xu is always there to keep up our morale when things get tough. Mr. Wei is a new friend. However, he asked me a lot of questions about the survivors at our first meeting. And right away he offered a sizable amount of cash - probably some award money he received from abroad - to disburse to the victims' families. I refused to take it because he was then just released from jail. He needed the money to shape up his ravaged health. After that, he met the victims' families many times, offering condolences and reassurance. Moreover, he helps us liaise with overseas humanitarian and human rights groups to develop assistance schemes. All that has made a lasting impression on me. Both Mr. Xu and Mr. Wei have done their utmost to help further our cause within the constraints in and outside China.

Often overseas friends involved in providing humanitarian aid to the victims' families fail to comprehend the recipients' hesitation. They find the survivors' too cautious. In view of that, Mr. Wei wrote to our overseas

supporters some time ago. In the letter, he says, "Please consider our aid to the families of the deceased victims a responsibility, if not an obligation. It surely is no charity. If the recipients dare not accept our aid, it only means we have not done enough for them and we have no right to shun their timidity. Remember, their beloved ones have paid too high a price, higher than anything we have given so far." As one of the survivors, I deeply appreciate Mr. Wei's sensitivity to our feelings. Death is painful, especially those caused by gunshots and crushing tanks. For the victims' families, the old wounds haven't even begun to heal; how can we expect them to risk sustaining new wounds? Their plight isn't easy to understand. They've lost their right to a normal life, lost their right to disclose to the world their woes and torments, lost their right to put forward their views and express their feelings. They're being ruled by a bunch of inhuman, power-worshipping abusers who denied the people their right to whine even after opening fire on them. How do we expect the survivors to behave?

There may be hundreds of thousands of tenets in this world, but there's only one that I subscribe to - one that treats human life as sacred. We can always replace objects, but not human lives. For that reason, I distrust any tenet that regards human lives as wagers, or like pawns in a children's game.

Now there are some self-proclaimed "elites" who've begun to impugn the 1989 movement of people's protests. After so much bloodshed, so many deaths, they're not levelling their accusations at the killers; instead the 1989 movement was denounced for obstructing the so-called "progress in opening up toward reform". Some even play the Judges of History, donning their super-human masks, pronouncing that every small advancement in history has to exact tremendous costs, including that of famine, massacre and death. It's a "sophisticated" theory, maybe on account of my stupidity, that completely eludes me. However, it's my understanding that our country's progress in opening up and reform - so as to get out from under the shadows of poverty and backwardness - is not a gift from our rulers. It is actually a process that reflects the demands of China's *laobaixing* (common populace). Does it mean that fulfilling such demands would require a bloody sacrifice from them? Or is it simply that all of a sudden history has regressed to the gory savagery of primitive rites? In my view, our elites' theory is no different from the kind that espoused "certain years of peace could be achievably traded off by certain number of deaths". Such a "theory" vainly attempts to justify not only the killings for the killers, but also the cowardice and disloyalty of those "elites" when confronted with the killings. What would they have said, if the killings actually fell on their heads?

I also would like to address the democratic leaders in exile. I'm only an ordinary university professor and an ordinary mother. I'm no expert on democratic theories. However, I fully understand what you strove for at that time. My dead son, who was only 17 years old, threw in his lot because of his ideals for democracy and liberty. I condemned the government's bloody crackdown. And I wouldn't put up with any impugnation of the democratic movement even though the participants might have made countless strategic mistakes. But I would like you to know, if you are serious about historical consequences, then you should face up to the consequences the movement unleashed five years ago. I don't expect the aggressors to avow their guilt. But I do expect the leaders and initiators of the movement to shoulder the moral responsibility of the suffering they brought on the people because of that movement.

I'm quoting from a letter sent to me by an overseas student. "By chance I met some 'heroes' from those

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days. They are still boasting about their great deeds and their plans of writing memoirs. With due respect for the epic of the 'heroes' I don't think we can afford to forget those anonymous *laobaixing*. What a great people you're talking about. When you marched, they came to cheer. When you fasted, they brought in drinks and rice. When the troops came, they blocked their advance. When the troops opened fire, they shielded you with their bodies. After you ran, they were there to face the consequence - to get beaten up, to get thrown into jail, to get killed".

I dare not say this is a fair description of what happened. Yet he has pointed out an undeniable fact - most of those killed and injured in the June 4 crackdown are ordinary students and citizens. It's a fact worth pondering.

The student who wrote me that letter is named Zhang Yalai. He left for the United States two years ago and is now chairman of the AIFC, a humanitarian foundation established under the Confederation of Chinese Students and Scholars in America. He himself is a June 4 victim, with one of his legs taken away by bullets of the troops. He spent the 1992 Lunar New Year with several of us survivors. He paid dearly for what he believed in and has now assumed the responsibility of assisting the June 4 survivors. That's really admirable. Let's hope that money, fame and power cannot smother the human conscience or corrupt our memories of those who defended the 1989 movement with their blood and lives. After all, there should be something in this world more valuable than money and fame.

I'm not a very strong mother. After my son's death on Chang'an Avenue, several times I hovered between life and death myself. Somehow it became clear to me that my son died for the future of China, and the only choice left for me is to live for the future of China. I wish that there will never be another killing in this much-ravaged country, that there will no longer be innocent civilians dying on streets. That's why I bandaged my wound, dried my eyes, knocking on one door after another to visit the survivors, the victims' families, and tried my best to reveal to the world every story, steeped in tears and blood, that I unearthed along the way.

May the souls of the deceased find an early and peaceful rest.

.....(This article is an edited version.)

Ding Zilin
March 8, 1994.

A Few Words about the June 4 List of Dead and Maimed Victims

This list has been compiled over the last two years by me and those who have suffered a similar fate to mine. It shows only a tiny percentage of the dead and maimed victims. We know time passes without any feeling for the tragedy. That's why this compilation is not only an act of remembrance for those who sacrificed their lives trying to bring liberty and democracy to China, but also an appeal to the world to provide support to the victims' families. The job of identifying and compiling the list of victims should have been done by the Chinese government. I have noticed that several leaders of the country have made promises to visiting VIP's that such an undertaking will be carried out, as evidenced in overseas media coverage. However, it has remained an empty promise. Because of that, as one of the survivors, as a mother who has lost her son, I did the little I could to collect information on the June 4 victims. I hope there'll be more people to carry on this work.

Here are a few points I would like to make:

1. This list is compiled through the help of many concerned friends, including some overseas students who returned to China for family visits. My thanks to them for making this collective endeavour possible.

2. There are many obstacles to our information gathering. Firstly, some victims' families or even maimed victims themselves, through fear of pressure from the authorities, refused to provide information. Secondly, some witnesses were uncooperative out of their self-preservation instinct. Thirdly, the mobility of people over the past four years has created many missing links, especially concerning the victims from out of town. These are the main reasons many victims did not make it into the present list.

3. The cases listed here have been carefully verified. The unverifiable ones are marked "unknown". The "remarks" column states the attitude of the survivors toward being contacted, or being identified, which is also based on an objective evaluation of the survivors' situation. Please respect their particular wishes when citing cases relevant to them.

4. Most of the maimed victims and survivors listed here have developed direct or indirect contact with me. Those unwilling to be contacted can be contacted indirectly through me.

Ding Zilin
July 6, 1993.

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No.	Name	蔣捷連	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Second-year student of Class 4 of the High School of the Chinese People's University.	
0001	Jiang Jielian	M	17		Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		He left home at about 10.30p.m. on 3/6/1989. At about 11p.m. behind the long flower bed in front of Building 29 at Muxidi, a bullet shot through his left back and came out of his chest. He was taken to the Beijing Children's Hospital for emergency treatment, which failed to save him. The hospital certified that he "died before arrival". He was cremated on the 7th of June at Babaoshan and ashes of his remains were kept at home.					
Status of Family		Father : Jiang Peikun, Professor of the Philosophy Department at the Chinese People's University. Mother : Ding Zilin, Assistant Professor of the Philosophy Department at the Chinese People's University. Jiang Jielian was their only son.					
Address		1st Floor, No. 43, Jing Yuan, Chinese People's University, Beijing.				Postal Code	Telephone
						100872	2563399-3132
Remarks		Has contact with people outside.					

No.	Name	王 楠	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	2nd year student of Yu Yuetan High School, Beijing.	
0002	Wang Nan		M	19	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		He left home with a camera at 11p.m. on 3/6/1989. In the early morning of 4/6 he was shot by a bullet which hit his head at the south entrance of Nanchang Avenue. The medical emergency team was stopped from rendering emergency treatment by the troops. He died two or three hours later. Together with other corpses, his body was subsequently buried in front of Beijing City No.28 Middle School, to the west of Tiananmen. On June 7, due to the pungent smell of these corpses, the school complained to the authorities, and the bodies were dug out. Since Wang had been wearing army clothing, he was suspected to be a soldier of the martial law troops. His body was therefore taken to Huguosi Hospital and was found by his family on June 16. On June 26, Beijing Public Security Bureau issued a "death when outside" certificate, making it possible for his body to be cremated at Babaoshan. Ashes of his remains are now placed at the Remains Hall of Wan'an Public Cemetery.					
Status of Family		Father : XXX Mother : XXX Wang Nan has two elder brothers.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Willing to accept letters and cards of consolation, but unwilling to disclose names and statuses of family members. Does not want to contact outside people directly.					

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No.	Name	陳來順	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Graduate of the photography class (admitted in 1989) for the Xinhua News Agency, Journalism Department, Chinese People's University.	
0005	Chen Laishun	M	23	Unit before Death			
Circumstances of Death		On the night of the 3/6/1989, when he was taking photographs on top of a house by the northwest side of the Great Hall of the People, his head was hit by a bullet and he died. After his death, his classmates pulled together some money to purchase a plot of land somewhere near Jinshan Cemetery at Hongqi (Red Flag) Village in Xiangshan as his grave to put his remains. A gravestone was also erected there.					
Status of Family		Native of Beijing. Father : XXX, Mother : XXX, both are retired workers, weak and suffering from illness. He has an elder brother and 2 elder sisters.					
Address		.....			Postal Code	Telephone	
Remarks		Not willing to disclose the names of the family members, but can be contacted indirectly.					

No.	Name	郝致京	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Assistant Researcher, Science and Technology Policy and Management Research Institute of the Central Academy of Sciences. He visited the U.S.A. in 1988.	
0006	Hao Zijng		M	30	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		He was shot in the left chest by a bullet at Muxidi shortly after 11pm on 3/6/1989. He died at Fuxing Hospital. His family found his corpse on 4/7/1989. His remains were buried at Wan'an Public Cemetery.					
Status of Family		He was married for less than a year. His widow has gone to U.S.A. and remarried. Father : XXX, retired; Mother : XXX, also retired.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		..... Willing to contact the outside, but feels it is not suitable to disclose the names and status of the family members.					

No.	Name	謝金鎖	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	2nd year student of the Light Industry Institute of the Beijing United University.	
0007	Xie Jinsuo		M	21			
Circumstances of Death		In the early morning of 4/6/89, he was first injured by batons at Liubukou. Then his chest was hit by a bullet. He died at the City Emergency Centre. He had a camera with him.					
Status of Family		Father : Xie Jianguo, a worker of the Factory Building Bureau of the Department of Railways. Mother : Liu Meihua, originally a housewife, started to work in 1958. He had four elder sisters. Both parents are retired.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
						
Remarks							

No.	Name	蕭 波	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Instructor in the Chemistry Department, Beijing University. He was admitted to the Technical Physics Department of Beijing University at the age of 16.	
0008	Xiao Bo		M	27			
Circumstances of Death		3/6/89 was his birthday. That night, he went to Muxidi with a view of persuading the students to return to school. He was hit in his right chest by a bullet. He died in Fuxing Hospital. After cremation, his remains were returned to his native place in Longshan county in the west of Hunan province.					
Status of Family		Father : XXX, Mother : XXX, retired. He had an elder sister and a younger brother. Wife : XXX, has remarried. Her present husband, XXX, was a good friend of Xiao. When Xiao died, his twin sons were only 70 days old. One of them,, suffering from a brain diseased since birth, is still receiving treatment and now resides at..... at his maternal grandparent's home.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
					
Remarks		Willing to accept letters of consolation, etc. Not willing to reveal the names of family members. Not convenient to contact the outsider directly.					

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No.	Name	孫 輝	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of Class 4 (admitted in 1988) of the Chemistry Department, Beijing University.	
0009	Sun Hui		M	19	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		In the early morning of 4/6/1989, he was wearing a singlet bearing the Beijing University logo and a pair of jeans. He was riding a bicycle looking for his classmates who had been dispersed by the martial law troops. He was shot at Xidan and died there. After cremation his remains were placed in the Hall of the Laoshan for 3 years. They are now placed at home.					
Status of Family		Father : XXX; Mother : housewife. His grandmother was so griefstricken by the death of her grandson that she died in 1992. Sun had an elder brother and an elder sister. His elder brother was married.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Dares not reveal the names and address of the family members. Can contact them indirectly.					

No.	Name	陸春林	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Graduate student admitted in 1986, Philosophy Department, Chinese People's University.	
0010	Lu Chunlin		M	27	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		He was shot dead by the martial law troops at Muxidi on the night of 3/6/1989. Before he died, he gave his identification papers to a pedestrian for him to bring back to the University. His body was retrieved by the University and was cremated.					
Status of Family		Mother died long ago. Father is a farmer in Jiangsu province. He had a younger brother who had gone abroad to further his studies after he graduated from the university.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		The name of the father has to be investigated. Correspondence has to be directed to him.					

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No.	Name	王一飛	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Datong Company (Seconded from the Earth Physics Institute of the Central Academy of Sciences.
0013	Wang Yifei		M	31		
Circumstances of Death	On the night of 3/6/1989, Wang was shot in his left chest at Muxidi. He was found carrying his name cards. His family claimed his body from the Naval General Hospital. The urn containing his ashes is kept at home.					
Status of Family	Mother : XXX, head of the Housing Division, Earth Physics Department of the Central Science Academy. Retired. Wife : XXX, primary school teacher at Zhongguan Village. Daughter : XXX, born 1984, of weak constitution, student at Zhongguan Village No.2 Primary School.					
Address	.....				Postal Code	Telephone
				
Remarks	Not willing to disclose names and addresses of family members, can be contacted indirectly.....					

No.	Name	楊燕聲	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Employee of <i>Sports News</i> .
0014	Yang Yansheng		M	31		
Circumstances of Death	Incident leading to death unknown. Cremated with ashes installed at Wan'an Public Cemetery.					
Status of Family	Wife : Huang Liping, work unit unknown. Survived by a one-year old son.					
Address	Unknown				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks						

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No.	Name	王衛萍	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Doctor of the Department of gynaecology and obstetrics, Beijing	
0017	Wang Weiping	F	25	Unit before Death	People's Hospital. Bachelor of the Beijing Medical University.		
Circumstances of Death		Circumstances of death unknown. Ashes of her body were buried in the Wan'an Public Cemetery. On the tombstone are carved her name, identity, dates of birth and death: "Born on December 21, 1964. Died as a victim on June 3, 1989."					
Status of Family		Unknown					
Address					Postal Code	Telephone	
Remarks							

No.	Name	王建平	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Truck worker of the southern suburb of the Beijing City Gas Company.
0018	Wang Jianping	M	27	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death	On the night of 3/6/1989, he was shot in the left chest at Xidan. His lung was hurt. He died in the Emergency Centre of Beijing in the early hours of June 4. Ashes of his body were buried in the land of a farmer's on the outskirts of Beijing.					
Status of Family	Wife : Hou XX, has not remarried, with her twin daughters who were only eight months old at the time of Wang's death..... She lives with Wang's parents. Brother : XXX; Father : XX, Mother : XXX, retired workers. In financial difficulties.					
Address	.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks	Not willing to reveal names and identities. Correspondence can be mailed to Hou in person.					

No.	Name	王佩文	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of the Youth Work Department of the Chinese Youth Politics College admitted in 1988.	
0019	Wang Peiwen	M	21				
Circumstances of Death		In the early hours of 4/6/1989, near Liubukou, Wang walked at the head of a group of students withdrawing from Tiananmen Square. He was run over by a tank and his body was crushed to pieces.					
Status of Family		Father : Wang Jixi, engineer of the Shaanxi Xianyang Colour Kinescope Factory.					
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Letter has been sent in June '93 for building up contacts. No reply yet.					

No.	Name	董晓军	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of the Youth Work Department of the Chinese Youth Politics College, admitted in 1988.	
0020	Dong Xiaojun	M	19				
Circumstances of Death		In the early morning of 4/6/1989, near Liubukou, Dong walked in back of a group of students withdrawing from Tiananmen Square. He was run over by a tank chasing from behind and his body was crushed.					
Status of Family		Father : Dong Xiang, headmaster of the Nanyang Xinmin Primary School on the outskirts of the Yancheng county, Jiangsu province.					
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Letter has been sent in June '93 for building up contacts. No reply yet.					

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No.	Name	袁 力	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Engineer of the Electrical Machinery Department of the Beijing Machinery Industry Research Institute.
0021	Yuan Li		M	27		
Circumstances of Death	Around 11p.m. on 3/6/1989, he was shot dead at Muxidi, soon after he had left home. Unknown body No. 2 in the Naval General Hospital. After being identified by his family, he was cremated on June 24 and buried in the Wan'an Public Cemetery.					
Status of Family	Father : Yuan Kezhi, head engineer of the Design Institute of the Textile Department. He is over 70 and retired. Mother : Li Xuewen, Doctor of the Beijing Children Hospital, retired and is suffering from heart disease. Yuan Li had finished his postgraduate studies in Northern Jiaotong University. He had visited Germany before and was granted a visa to the U.S.A. He had an elder brother and an elder sister.					
Address	.....				Postal Code	Telephone
				
Remarks	Willing to accept cards or letters of consolation. Only limited outside contacts are possible because of the poor health and old age of Yuan's parents.					

No.	Name	葉偉航	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Third year student of the Beijing City No.57 Middle School, class monitor, executive of student union.
0022	Ye Weihang		M	19		
Circumstances of Death	On the night of 3/6/1989, he was shot at Muxidi and died in the Naval General Hospital at around 2a.m. on June 4. Unknown body No. 1 of the Hospital. He was shot three times, with an external wound at his right shoulder, and internal wounds at his right chest and at the right lateral part of his brain. His family identified his body on June 5. His bone ashes were placed at home.					
Status of Family	Father : Ye X, in his sixties, retired technical cadre of the Public Security Department. He is now working in Hainan. Mother : XX, previously doctor of the Public Security Department. Now working for the Yinjin Bao of China. Ye had an elder brother.					
Address	.....				Postal Code	Telephone
					
Remarks	Willing to accept letters of consolation but not willing to reveal names of the family members or establish direct contacts with outsiders.					

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No.	Name	安 基	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Editor of the Magazine "Township Construction" of the Chinese Architectural Technique Research Centre under the Construction Department.	
0025	An Ji		M	31			
Circumstances of Death			Around 11p.m. of 7/6/1989. An and five other young people (3 men and 2 women) accompanied their friend to Yangfangdian. As they walked past the Beijing Children's Hospital, they were ordered to stop by the martial law troops. Four of the young men ran to hide. An and another man were shot dead. The two women knelt down, begging for mercy, and were released.				
Status of Family			Both of his parents were veteran cadres. His father died in the Cultural Revolution, and mother XX .....has retired. Wife : XX, previously worked in the Iron & Steel College, now transferred to an unknown workplace. When he was killed, his son was a primary one student.				
Address			Unknown.			Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks			Unwilling to establish contacts with outsiders or reveal the names of family members.				

No.	Name	于 地	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Engineer of the Beijing Solar Energy Research Institute. Had received award for inventing, in collaboration with colleagues, certain electro-thermal products.	
0026	Yu Di		M	32			
Circumstances of Death		At 2a.m. on 4/6/1989, the martial law troops came into confrontation with civilians internal at Nanchizi all the way up to the History Museum. The soldiers shot at the people four times and Yu was among the first group who got shot. A Bullet pieced throgth his left lower rib and came out through his right upper rib, hurting eight of his organs including his liver, kidney and lungs. His spinal column was hurt, bones broken. He underwent four major surgical operations in the Xiehe (Concorde) Hospital, with one of his kidneys removed. His fever did not go down. The emergency treatment which lasted for 20 days proved to be in vain. He eventually died in the Hospital on June 30.					
Status of Family		His parents are retired veteran cadres. His younger brother was married. Wife : Xu Liping was his colleague in the same work unit. Now living with her parents (in Northern Jiaotong University).					
Address		Original address has changed. New address unknown.				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Has contacts with outsiders. Enquiries can be made to XXX for Xu's address.					

No.	Name	嚴 文	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Second-year student of the Mathematics Department of Beijing University.	
0027	Yan Wen		M	22			
Circumstances of Death		At around 1a.m. on 4/6/1989, he was shot at the artery of his upper leg when he was taking photographs at Muxidi. He died, in spite of the emergency treatment received in the Naval General Hospital. After cremation, his remains were buried in the Taiziyu Public Cemetery.					
Status of Family		Father : XXX, senior engineer of the Planning Institute of the Metallurgy Department. Elder Brother : XX, postgraduate student of the Computer Department of Beijing University. Pursuing further studies in the USA in 1989. Mother : senior engineer of the Beijing Cigarette Factory, retired.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Unwilling to reveal names and address of family member. Can be contacted indirectly.					

No.	Name	錢 縉	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of the Beijing's Economics and Trade University, admitted in 1986. Graduated from Beijing No. 4 Middle School.	
0028	Qian Jin		M	21			
Circumstances of Death		.....				
Status of Family		A native of Beijing. Details unknown.					
Address		Unknown				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

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No.	Name	劉 弘	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Postgraduate student of environmental studies of Qinghua University, admitted in 1988. Admitted into the University in 1983.	
0029	Liu Hong		M	24			
Circumstances of Death		In the early hours of 4/6/1989, he was shot in the abdomen at Qianmen. His intestines squeezed out and his schoolmates pressed them in and covered his abdomen with a small basin. He was still alive on the way to hospital but eventually died in the arms of his schoolmates.					
Status of Family		Both of his parents had been in Xinjiang as intellectuals helping the borderland He had a younger sister.					
Address		Unknown				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	鍾 慶	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of Precision Equipment Department at Qinghua University, admitted in 1986.	
0030	Zhong Qing		M	21			
Circumstances of Death		On the night of 3/6/1989, he was shot right in the head at Muxidi. Half of his face was blown off. His dead body was identified because of the key in his pocket. His school was then informed of his death.					
Status of Family		Unknown					
Address		Unknown				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name		Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Graduate, Biophysics Research Institute of the Central Academy of Science.	
0031							
Circumstances of Death	Unknown						
Status of Family	Home in the village. Both of his elder brothers died in accidents. After his death, the whole family was tremendously depressed.						
Address	Unknown					Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name		Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Ticket seller of route 101.	
0032			F				
Circumstances of Death	Before 5p.m. on 4/6/1989, her dead body was found lying at the north of the crossroads of Hongmiao (Red Temple) in the eastern suburb.						
Status of Family	Unknown						
Address	Unknown					Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

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No.	Name	張××	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Section chief of the Capital Construction Department of the Heat and Power Plant of the eastern suburb.	
0033	Zhang XX		M	53			
Circumstances of Death		Same as 0032.					
Status of Family							
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	呂 朋	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Primary three student of Beijing Shunchenggen Primary School.	
0034	Lu Peng		M	9			
Circumstances of Death		At around midnight of 3/6/1989, he was shot in his chest by the martial law troops near the flyovers at Fuxingmen. Died instantly.					
Status of Family		Lu's parents were intellectuals who had gone to work and live in a rural area. They are working out of Beijing. Lu was brought up by his grandmother.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	莊捷生	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Staff member (salesman) of Beijing Wudaokou Shopping Mall.	
0035	Zhuang Jiesheng	M	27				
Circumstances of Death		Born on August 27, 1962. He had not returned home after he had left on June 3, 1989 at daytime. On June 11, his family identified his body in the pictures of those unknown corpses in Tongren Hospital. He was shot twice, in the chest and on his arm. After cremation, his bone ashes had been stored in the Bone-ash Hall of Babaoshan for three years. Later, they were transferred to the Dongsheng Bone-ash Hall.					
Status of Family		His father and mother are both retired workers in their seventies and sixties, respectively. Their names and address are unknown. He had not got married but had a girlfriend before his death. He had one elder brother and one elder sister. They are both married. His elder brother Zhuang Ruisheng is a staff member of the Wudaokou Shopping Mall.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Unwilling to have contacts with outsiders. Letters can be sent to his elder brother at					

No.	Name	袁敏玉	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Electric Welder of Beijing Geological Equipment Factory.	
0036	Yuan Minyu	M	35				
Circumstances of Death		On the night of 3/6/1989, he was shot in his chest and throat somewhere between Sanlihe and Muxidi. He died in the Children's Hospital on the afternoon of June 4. His body was put in a coffin on June 5 and brought back to his old home in Hebei by his relatives.					
Status of Family		His widow Kang Jingfen, is a worker in a bricks factory at Shijingshan. His son Yuan Bosen is now a ten-year-old primary school student. His father Yuan Changlu, in his sixties, retiring as a cook from a technical institute of the Public Security Department, is now paralysed in bed, after his mother died of illness in early 1989. His brother, living in the hospital, is suffering from mental illness. His youngest sister is at home totally paralysed. His younger sister has replaced his father's job as a cook.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		The family is suffering from extreme hardship and is in need of assistance.					

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No.	Name	杜燕英	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Staff member of a company under the Beijing City Labour Reform Bureau. (Originally a graduate of Beijing Aviation College, admitted in 1982)	
0037	Du Yanying		M	29	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		At 2p.m. of 4/6/1989, he was shot by an explosive bullet in his lung near Daibei Photo Studio at Qianmen. Died in the Youyi (Friendship) Hospital in the early morning of June 5.					
Status of Family		Both of his parents were cadres of the Chadian Labour Reform Bureau. His father had passed away. Du was the only son in the family. He had two sisters. Du's widow Song Huiming is 33. She is a librarian of the Chinese Science Academy. Du survived by his son Du Hanfei, aged six.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Willing to have contacts with outsiders. Letters can be sent to the work unit					

No.	Name	路建國	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Driver of the Beijing Tourist Bureau.	
0038	Lu Jianguo		M	40	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		At 11p.m. of 3/6/1989, he was shot dead, by an explosive bullet in the left chest, near the Sanlihe Shopping Mall at the February 7 Theatre Road. His dead body was placed in Fuwai Hospital.					
Status of Family		His father is a veteran cadre. He had been the driver of Bo Yibo's son, Bo Xicheng. His daughter Shen Ran is 14, a student of the No. 113 Middle School. His widow Shen Hui is 40, originally a doctor of the Dongfeng Television Factory. She could not work as a doctor because of the depression she suffered from after Lu's death. She was then relocated to work in the trade union of the Beijing Exhibitions Gallery.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	王爭勝	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Staff worker of the North China Material Station.	
0039	Wang Zhengsheng	M	20				
Circumstances of Death		On the night of 7/6/1989, he was killed together with An Ji (see No. 0025 of Group A) and others. His elder brother Wang Zhengqiang was also shot and wounded at the same spot.					
Status of Family		His father, now in his seventies and has retired for many years, was the chief of the State Material Bureau. His mother is the head of the neighbourhood committee. The Wang family has many children. Wang, named Little Six when he was a small boy, was the youngest. He had just become engaged shortly before he died.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	李長生	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Librarian of the Automation Engineering College of the Beijing United University.	
0040	Li Changsheng	M					
Circumstances of Death		In the early hours of 4/6/1989, he left home and went to Tiananmen Square. He never returned and his dead body could not be found, either.					
Status of Family		His mother's name is not known.					
Address					Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

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No.	Name	溪桂茹	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Labour Service Company of the Beijing Exhibition Gallery.	
0041	Xi Guiru		F	24	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death							
Status of Family		Her husband Wang Lin, now 30, was also a staff worker of the Beijing Exhibition Gallery. Their son Wang Xingyu is now 5.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	戴 伟	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Student studying for university examination.	
0042	Dai Wei		M	20	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death							
Status of Family		Mother : Liu Xiuzhan, 45, worker in the Xijiekou Cinema. Younger sister : Dai Ju, 20, worker at the Hepingmen Roast Duck Restaurant.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	吳向東	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Graduate of Television University.	
0043	Wu Xiangdong	M	23	Unit before Death			
Circumstances of Death							
Status of Family		Father : Wu Xuehan, staff worker at the Ore Deposit Research Institute of the Chinese Geological Science Academy. Mother : Xu Jue.					
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	劉建國	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Worker at the Great Wall Raincoats Company.	
0044	Liu Jianguo	M	35	Unit before Death			
Circumstances of Death							
Status of Family		His widow Ning Shuping is a worker at the Beijing No. 4 Spectacle Factory. His daughter is now a 11-year-old primary student.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		Ning has to work from Monday through Saturday in the spectacle factory. She refuses outside contacts.					

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No.	Name	賴 筆	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Second year student at Beijing Medical University.	
0045	Lai Bi		M	20	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death							
Status of Family							
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	董 琳	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	The People's Court of Beijing City East District.	
0046	Dong Lin		M	20+	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		Killed at Muxidi on the night of 3/6/1989.					
Status of Family		Father : Dong Zhimin, Section Chief of the Logistics Department of the Beijing Documentary Film Production Company.					
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	號安民	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Graduate majoring in Jet Motivation Machinery, the Beijing Aviation and Aerospace University, 1989.	
0047	Guo Anmin		M	23			
Circumstances of Death		Had already passed the master examination before his death. He was shot in the head in the early morning of June 4. Died instantly, with half of his face blown off. His dead body was placed in the main building of the Zhengfa University. A few days later, it was taken back to the Beijing Aviation University.					
Status of Family		A native of Hunan.					
Address						Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	林仁富	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Doctorate graduate of the Beijing Science and Technology University in 1989.	
0048	Lin Renfu		M	30			
Circumstances of Death		In the early hours of 4/6/1989, he and his schoolmate Wang Kuanbao withdrew from the Tiananmen Square. He was run over by a tank when they reached Liubukou.					
Status of Family		He had married, with no child. Before his death, he arranged to go to Japan in October, 1989. His father had already died. His mother is still alive. His elder brother: Liu Renquo. His younger brother: Liu Renmin.					
Address					Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

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No.	Name	孫彥昌	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Driver of the Beijing Construction Furnace Company.	
0049	Sun Yanchang	M	24	Unit before Death			
Circumstances of Death		On the night of 3/6/1989, he left home to look for his younger brother. He was shot at the south 110 Bus Terminal near Hong Miao (Red Temple) in the eastern suburb by the martial law troops. The gunshot wounded his nerve at the fourth spine-bone at the neck. He received emergency treatment in the Chaoyang Hospital. He died six months later.					
Status of Family		Sun was the eldest son. Both parents alive. He had two younger brothers. His father Sun Hengyao is the director of the printing section of the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Mill.					
Address		.....			Postal Code	Telephone	
Remarks							

No.	Name	錢 輝	Sex	Age	Studying/Working	Student of Journalism, majoring in reporting and editing, at Beijing Broadcasting College. Graduated of 1989.	
0050	Qian Hui		M	21	Unit before Death		
Circumstances of Death		In the early morning of 5/6/1989, outside the entrance of the Broadcasting College, a huge bullet from a tank burst his bladder. Another shot cut the artery of his upper leg. He was not dead by that time. He told his companion, "Watch out! The tank has not gone yet!" His companions dragged him into the campus. He died, leaving behind a trail of blood a hundred metres long.					
Status of Family		Qian was the only child in his family. The identities of his parents are not known. When his father came to Beijing to take back his son's bone ashes, he had asked for the college's permission to let him carry the cinerary casket and walk round the school. But his request was turned down.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks		In the process of contacting his family.					

No.	Name	鄭 冰	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Student of the Beijing Broadcasting College, admitted in 1988.	
0051	Zou Bing		F	19			
Circumstances of Death		Zou was under examination for having participated in the pro-democracy movement in 1989. She could not get through, and she committed suicide by jumping down from the 13th floor of the tower building in the school. After her death, the school authorities claimed that Zou had mental illness while in fact, she did not. A few days before she killed herself, she wrote a letter to her parents, saying that she owed them for raising her with care. Ten minutes before her death, she even helped other students by filling up several kettles of water for her dormitory.					
Status of Family		Her parents are doctors.					
Address		They are natives of Hubei. Other details are unknown.				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

No.	Name	朴長奎	Sex	Age	Studying/Working Unit before Death	Musician of the Central Ethical Performance Troupe.	
0052	Piao Changkui		M	47			
Circumstances of Death		On the night of 3/6/1989 or in the early hours of June 4, he was shot somewhere between Xidan and Fuxingmen. The bullet hit his left brain at the rear and came out his right neck. He died in the Postal College Hospital. He was then buried in the Jinshan Tomb Garden. No tombstone has been erected.					
Status of Family		Wife : Jin Zhenyu, caretaker of labour insurance division of the Iron and Steel Institute. He had two daughters. The elder one, now 24, has got married. The younger one, now 21, is working.					
Address		.....				Postal Code	Telephone
Remarks							

An Appeal for Humanitarian Aid to the June 4 Victims

Professor Ding Zilin of Beijing's Chinese People's University is making an appeal to the international community for humanitarian aid to the June 4 survivors. In January 1994, Prof. Ding summarized her survey as follows:

1. At the moment, we are able to find more than 40 maimed victims (we count only those who had sustained lasting injuries) and more than 60 dead victims' families. Together we have been able to locate more than 100 families. As our network grows, we are getting more clues to track down other survivors. This is an on-going search. Many cases are in the process of being verified. We expect to find more people in need of aid.
2. Among the 60-odd victims' families, 27 of them lost their only child. The surviving parents are either poor or sick or very elderly. 16 of the families lost their husbands and fathers, leaving behind widows and children. Among these 16 families, 3 of them consist of orphans left by students; another 3 consist of impoverished and sick elderly family members; and one is in extreme hardship.
3. Among the 40-odd maimed victims, 25 of them have been seriously wounded; 7 of them have completely lost their ability to work or make a living; and 5 of them are still undergoing treatment.
4. Other than those highlighted above, all survivors and victims' families are, in varying degree, in need of financial aid.

In view of the plight of these survivors, Prof. Ding is appealing to compassionate and concerned individuals overseas for financial support. She said: "All contributions to help the June 4 survivors should be considered strictly humanitarian, without any political strings attached."

Prof. Ding has been kept under surveillance since March 1994. All contributions can be sent to:

Commission Chine
c/o Marie Holzman
21 rue de Ecouffes
75004, Paris
FRANCE

Acknowledgements:

The Chinese version of this booklet was published in June 1994 by *the Nineties Monthly*. This English translation is made possible with the contributions of some sympathetic friends.

We acknowledge the participation of Evan Chan, S.K.C. and W.H.C. in the preparation of this translation.



**Ding Zilin, assistant professor of philosophy
of Beijing's Chinese People's University,
mother of a June 4 victim.**

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九十年代

ISBN: 962-7174-24-6

Printed in Hong Kong