

# Beijing Review

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## What Has Happened in Beijing? Premier Li Outlines Current Tasks





Brother and sister, Suolang Zhuoma (left, front) and Nimaciren (right) are now fourth grade pupils.

Gongjue (left) is an 80-year-old Tibetan who has lost his sight in both eyes. He has spent 30 years in the Welfare Home. He once was a street performer in the old society.

## A Welfare Home in Lhasa

More than 40 orphans and senior citizens live a happy life thanks to the great concern shown by the government in providing the Welfare Home for them in Lhasa.

The old people of the home were street beggars or performers in the pre-liberation society. Now, they along with the orphans have their living expenses provided for by the government.

The Welfare Home, built in 1959, gives shelter to the old people in their remaining years, while allowing the children to keep their minds on their homework.



A symbol of luck, "Qiema," is presented to 74-year-old Angwang Qunpei (centre), a resident at the home, by some staff members during a Tibetan calendar's New Year visit.



## CONTENTS

### NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 4

On the Events in Beijing

### EVENTS/TRENDS 5-8

Premier Li Outlines Current Tasks

Turmoil Won't Close Open Door  
Order Recovered in Major Cities  
400 Arrests Follow Riots

### INTERNATIONAL 9-10

VOA Disgraces Itself  
News in Brief

### CHINA

What Has Happened in Beijing? 11  
Why Impose Martial Law in  
Beijing 16

Subject Index (Nos. 1-26, 1989)  
Centrefold

### CULTURE/SCIENCE 22-24

**COVER:** A martial law enforcement soldier on duty at Tiananmen Square.  
by **Duan Jiwen**

## What Has Happened in Beijing?

□ An initial victory has been won in putting down the counter-revolutionary revolt that broke out in Beijing on June 3 and 4. Since rumours are spreading far and wide, and people are not quite clear about the matter, there is a need to explain the truth of this incident. This article gives details about why the PLA martial law enforcement troops entered the city, how they were intercepted and attacked by rioters during their advance, and how they were finally forced to counter-attack (p. 11).

## Why Martial Law in Parts of Beijing?

□ Chinese Premier Li Peng signed the State Council decree which declared martial law in parts of Beijing on May 20. In discussing the need for the imposition of martial law, Shi Wei reviews the political situation in the city and explains why the State Council made the decision (p. 16).

## Li Peng Outlines Current Tasks

□ At a meeting of Party and government department leaders to study Deng Xiaoping's recent speech to army commanders of the martial law enforcement troops, Li Peng called upon leaders to unify people's thinking on the basis of Deng's speech. He also outlined six current tasks facing the Party and the nation (p. 5).

## Order Has Come Back to Many Cities

□ China's railway system has been restored to normal by June 9 and social order in many major cities across the country has also been recovered after a spate of turmoil that began in late May. Many colleges in Shanghai, Beijing and Nanchang have resumed classes (p. 7).

## MOFERT Minister on China's Open Policy

□ China's MOFERT Minister Zheng Tuobin reiterated that opening to the outside world is China's consistent policy and that it will remain unchanged despite the recent turmoil and riot in Beijing. He said that China will continue to develop economic and trade relations with foreign countries (p. 6).

Unless written by Beijing Review staff, the opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily reflect the view of the Beijing Review editorial board.

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# On the Events in Beijing

by An Zhiguo

**T**he situation in Beijing in the past two months kept developing from campus upheaval to turmoil and finally to a counter-revolutionary revolt; disturbances of varying degrees also occurred in some other cities. After the Chinese government took drastic measures, the revolt was quickly put down, social order was restored and the political situation is now stable.

Some people who are not clear about the nature of this incident have said that it was merely students demanding democracy and opposing corruption and therefore PLA troops should not have been sent to suppress it.

The two articles "Why Impose Martial Law in Beijing?" and "What Has Happened in Beijing?" give concrete facts to show the cause and effect of the incident. They may help people understand the truth of the matter. As Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, said in his meeting with army commanders and higher officers of the PLA martial law enforcement troops on June 9: The disturbance would have come sooner or later. It was determined by the macro international climate and by China's own micro climate. Its coming was inevitable and independent of man's will. This became clear as soon as the incident broke out. They (referring to the creators of the incident—Ed.) raised two basic slogans: one was to overthrow the Communist Party, and the other was to topple the socialist system. Their aim was to establish a completely Westernized bourgeois republic.

The plotters and organizers of the counter-revolutionary rebellion are mainly a handful of people who have for a long time obstinately advocated bourgeois liberalization, opposed Party leadership and socialism and harboured political schemes, who have collaborated with hostile overseas forces and who have provided illegal organizations

with the top secrets of the Party and state. Those who committed the atrocities of beating, smashing, grabbing and burning are mainly unreformed elements released after serving a sentence, a horde of political rascals, the remnants and evil elements of the "gang of four" and the dross and dregs of society.

Taking advantage of students' patriotic feelings, and certain shortcomings and mistakes in government work, this handful of people with evil motives stirred up trouble.

The main difficulty in handling this event was that a handful of bad elements mixed themselves in with a multitude of young students and onlookers. For a time the alignment was not clear. The government had shown great restraint. It was only under circumstances when serious disturbances had occurred which disrupted social stability and people's normal life and social order that the government declared martial law in some parts of Beijing. This was done in accordance with the Constitution. Again, it was only after the rioters stormed Zhongnanhai—the seat of the Party Central Committee and the State Council—the Great Hall of the People, the Ministry of Public Security, the central radio and television stations and when they beat officers and men of the martial law enforcement troops and grabbed their weapons that the troops were ordered to quell the revolt. In the process, many PLA officers and men were injured and quite a few others died. Why should this have happened? Because evil elements mixed themselves in with the people, the troops did not want to cause accidental injury to the public and they found it hard to resort to drastic measures. It is distressing that some officers and men died. But after making an objective analysis of the incident, people cannot but admit that the PLA is the people's own army. In the course of putting down the revolt, and under circumstances when innocent peo-

ple and bad elements were mixed together, some students and onlookers were accidentally injured. This is something which nobody wants to see. Senior officials have indicated that the government, the martial law enforcement troops and the victims' families cherish the same feelings and that they will work hard to deal with the aftermath of the incident.

The outbreak of this incident requires soul-searching, prompting a sober-minded consideration of the past as well as the future.

Does the turmoil indicate that there is something wrong with the Party's line, principles and policies? The answer is no.

At its 13th National Congress the Party's line was summed up as "one centre (that is, economic construction) and two basic points (One basic point is to persist in the four cardinal principles, that is, adherence to the leadership of the Communist Party, to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; and the other is to persist in economic reform and opening up to the outside world)." Is there anything wrong with this line? The answer is in the negative. If it can be said that there is something wrong in connection with this line, it is a lack of continuing adherence to the four cardinal principles and a lack of consistent effort to educate the people, the students, all the cadres and Communist Party members in the four cardinal principles.

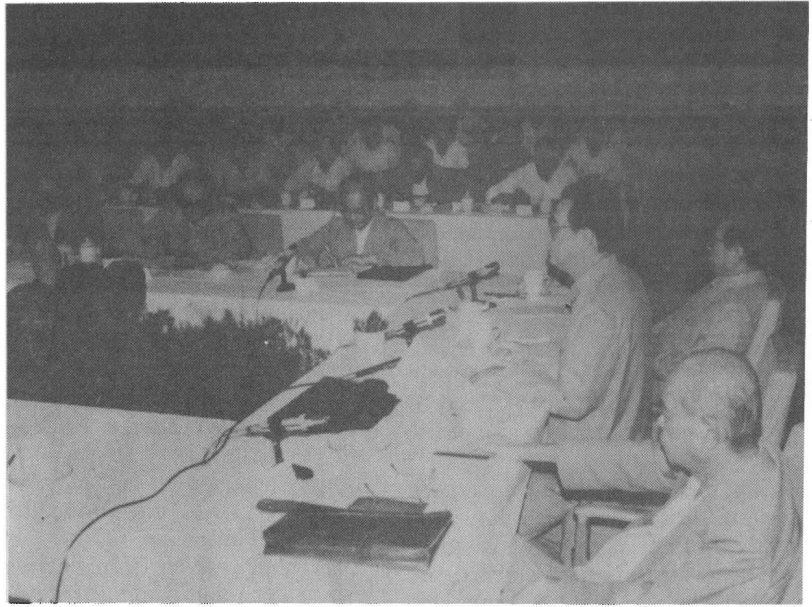
Plain living and hard struggle is one of the Chinese people's fine traditions. In recent years when there has been a slight improvement in living standards, there has appeared a deliberate advocacy of high consumption, resulting in widespread waste in all fields. This has been made worse by the deficient political and ideological work, lack of a complete legal system and abuse of power and corruption. Giv-

en this, it is necessary in the future to pay close attention to education in plain living and hard struggle.

Is there anything wrong with the "basic point" of economic reform and opening up to the outside world? The answer is no. Without economic reforms and opening up, China would not have been what it is today. In the last decade, the Chinese people's livelihood has been much improved despite inflation and other problems, nobody can deny the achievements gained through economic reform and opening up. Of course, the practice of economic reform and opening up has also let in some bad things from the West. To this, the Party leadership has always kept alert. As far back as when China began economic reforms and opening up to the outside world, the Party focused its work on the following two things: economic reform and opening up while cracking down on economic crimes, including the strengthening of political and ideological work. A review of the past decade reveals that there has been a lax in the latter, and further efforts should be made to remedy it.

In reforming the economic structure, it is necessary to continue to combine the planned economy with a market economy. The reform of the political structure should be continued, and the system of people's congresses should be upheld and improved gradually.

All in all, China will, as always, unswervingly carry on all the principles and policies that have been laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held towards the end of 1978, and conscientiously sum up experiences so as to persist in the right and correct the wrong. Just as Deng Xiaoping said when he recently met army commanders and higher officers of the martial law enforcement troops in Beijing, the current counter-revolutionary revolt as a bad thing may enable us to carry on our economic reform and opening up with steadier, better and faster steps, to correct our errors more quickly and carry forward our strong points more surely. □



Li Peng addressing the June 13 meeting of Party and government leaders.

QI TIEYAN

## Premier Li Outlines Current Tasks

Chinese Premier Li Peng recently called for efforts to unify people's thinking on the basis of a speech made by Deng Xiaoping to army commanders of the martial law enforcement troops on June 9 (see p.4 in our last issue).

Li made the call at the meeting of Party and government department leaders, held jointly by the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council on June 13.

"The Party Central Committee and the State Council call on leaders of the Party and government departments to take the lead and organize Party members and other employees to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech," said the Chinese premier during the meeting he himself presided over when Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, had read Deng's speech.

Li said that the purpose is to "clear up the confused ideas and unify people's thinking on the bas-

is of Deng's speech" which he said has made a profound analysis of the cause and nature of the counter-revolutionary rebellion and the correctness of the measures the government adopted.

"To oppose the counter-revolutionary rebellion is a struggle involving the fate of the Party and the state," Li said, pointing out that Beijing was gripped by anarchism in mid-May, which spread to some other large cities. If the martial law has not been imposed on parts of the capital, "the counter-revolutionary rebellion which was very likely to spread to the whole country would not be able to be quelled."

Li praised the role played by the martial law enforcement troops in winning initial victory over the rebellion.

### Present Tasks

"At present, our task is to restore order and strike relentless blows at the counter-revolutionary rebels," Li said. "The Party and govern-

ment departments should continue to strive to implement the tasks set for this year."

At the present moment, Li said efforts must be made to do a good job in the following fields:

□ Continuing to stabilize the commodity price. Thanks to the effort made in this regard, Li said, commodity price increases after February were about the same with the corresponding period of last year, and that of May dropped somewhat. Li called for further efforts to stabilize the commodity price.

□ Striving to have a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. The total summer crop yields may reach or surpass the historical record of 1986, Li said. "Various departments and governments at various levels should do a good job of harvesting and purchasing summer grains and oils."

□ Continuing to reduce investment in capital construction and strictly control consumption funds. In the first five months of this year, Li said, there was no slump in production in the whole nation but the irrational structure in production saw no impressive improvement. Li called for greater effort to improve the production structure, with funds thrown mainly into communications and the production of energy, raw materials and products in demand.

After the struggle against the counter-revolutionary rebellion, Li said "down-to-earth measures will be taken to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes in work" and wipe out corruption and bureaucracy.

□ Better role of mass media in winning the final victory in crushing the rebellion. Having expressed satisfaction over the work of journalists in the capital, especially the work of several newspapers and radio and TV stations, Li pointed out that "some mass media, misled by the erroneous instructions on journalist work of a few comrades in the Party Central Committee, had made misleading reports on the struggle against the turmoil and

rebellion."

Li hoped that the news media will quickly take the stand of the Party and the people and double their efforts to propagate the principle of the Party Central Committee, expose the crimes of the counter-revolutionary rebels and inspire people to win the final victory.

□ Continuing to follow the independent foreign policy of peace and the policy of opening to the outside world. Talking about the anti-China wave stirred up by a few countries, Li said that the Chinese people will not yield to outside pressure in connection with the rebellion.

"We hope that all countries that wish to keep and develop friendly relations with China will take a

long-term view and avoid doing anything to hurt the feelings of the Chinese people at this time," he added.

□ Continuing to abide by the Party's line, principle and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978, namely, focusing all efforts on economic construction and adhering to the four cardinal principles (Communist Party leadership, socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought) and the reform and opening to the outside world.

Li said that China will do so because she has learnt from the counter-revolutionary rebellion that "we have relaxed efforts in ideological and political work for a considerably long time." □

## Turmoil Won't Close Open Door

A senior Chinese official pledged on June 15 to continue the country's open policy, calling for expansion of business ties with the outside world and stable growth in exports.

Zheng Tuobin, minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, told a meeting of trade officials in Beijing that "the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion over the past two months have done serious political and economic damage to the country."

The counter-revolutionary rebellion has brought difficulties to China's foreign economic relations and trade, he said, since international misunderstanding has damaged the country's improved international relations and domestic environment.

However, he added that domestic order has returned to normal and various economic and reform policies are now under way, bringing about better conditions for China's foreign trade and business.

"During the turmoil," he said, "many foreign governments and international organizations showed a firm belief in China's open policy by encouraging their businesses to continue operating in China, and some foreign enterprises along with their staff remain here despite difficul-

ties."

Commenting on overseas reactions, Zheng said that "governments of the developing countries and most socialist countries have shown understanding in our crackdown on the riots and a willingness to continue business with China, while the majority of developed countries are reluctant to have their business relations with China adversely affected."

"After the counter-revolutionary rebellion in the Chinese capital was quelled," he noted, "some governments and a few foreign politicians tried to exert pressure on China and rudely interfered in its internal affairs by means such as halting loans and aid to China and suspending technology transfers."

Zheng accused them of being "short-sighted" and of "basing their actions on rumours rather than facts."

"The Chinese people will not yield under such pressures and no foreign country is allowed to meddle in China's internal affairs," he stressed.

He reminded these governments and politicians of the foreign economic sanctions and the "anti-China cantata" of the 1950s which ended in failure. By doing this, he said, they were not only condemned morally by the international community, but

they also harmed their own economic interests.

The minister urged them to "show a respect for reality by taking a long-term perspective and making a return to mutually beneficial co-operation with China."

Zheng pledged that China still wishes to expand its trade and business ties with other countries and honour all signed contracts and projects on its part.

However, he stressed, "we will stand firmly to our principles and make necessary struggles if foreign partners use the crackdown on riots as an excuse to cancel, suspend or postpone their obligations and try to interfere in China's internal affairs."

At a press conference for the national news media, Zheng expressed his confidence that there would be a quick return of foreign business as national order is restored.

He said many representatives and managers of foreign-funded firms who left China during the social unrest in Beijing early this month are now returning.

"I expect that all businessmen will be back very soon since security is now no problem for them," Zheng said.

He reiterated that attracting foreign investment is one of the basic policies of China. To meet this end, his ministry would continue to develop economic and trade relations with foreign countries and hope for further co-operation with foreigners.

But he admitted that for almost a month some foreign-backed firms in China had been affected because transport was blocked by "sabotage from ruffians."

Now most of these firms have resumed regular activity after the government adopted a series of preferential measures to help supply electricity and raw materials, the minister said.

China now has approved approximately 18,000 foreign-backed businesses with contractual investments exceeding US\$30 billion from more than 40 countries and regions.

Trade ministry figures show that in the first four months of this year, the country approved 2,001 such firms with total investment pledges of US\$2.45 billion.

On June 12, the minister inspected

construction work for the Beijing-Mastsushita Colour CRT Co. Ltd, a major Sino-Japanese joint venture in Beijing.

The firm was built in September 1987 with an investment of 494 million yuan. It went into trial production early this month with an annual production of 1.8 million colour TV picture tubes.

More than 85 percent of its workers kept to their posts during the turmoil, and no Japanese workers on the projects left the country. Instead, more came to work at the plant which will start operation in July, two months ahead of schedule.

The country's transport system has also returned to normal, Zheng added, with the major ports of Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Qingdao, as well as Jiangsu and Zhe-

jiang provinces now busy handling imports and exports.

The China Chamber for International Commerce (CCIC) and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) issued a statement on June 12 pledging to further develop Sino-foreign economic exchanges.

The statement said that the Chinese government had stressed time and again that the country's open door policy will not be changed and will firmly be continued and carried out.

As organizations for foreign economic relations and trade, the CCIC and the CCPIT will continue to work hard to strengthen and expand Sino-foreign trade exchanges and economic and technological co-operation. □

## Order Recovered in Major Cities

**T**he railway transport system throughout China now has returned to normal thanks to the concerted efforts of railway workers, local governments, armed police and the army, said an official from the Railways Ministry.

All the railway lines that had once been disrupted were reopened to traffic by June 9.

On June 10, Zou Jiahua, a councillor of the State Council, sent a message to greet all the staff members and workers under the Ministry of Railways for their great success in the complete restoration of railway traffic across the country.

In early June railway transport was seriously affected as a result of a very small number of trouble makers who destroyed railway facilities, intercepted trains and blocked railway traffic in many major cities.

In Shanghai, nearly 100 armed police and firemen were injured on June 6 by a mob when they tried to put out a fire on a passenger train which was attacked and set ablaze by the rioters near the Shanghai Railway Station.

The incident caused a temporary suspension of railway traffic from Shanghai to Hangzhou and from Shanghai to Nanjing.

From June 4 to 8, a total of 49 railway lines were put out of action for nearly 350 hours, which included

the main Beijing-Guangzhou trunk line that was cut for 135 hours and a 63-hour shutdown of the Beijing-Shanghai line, said the official.

About 331 passenger trains were forced to stop between June 4-9 because of disrupted train schedules.

But, all international and domestic state airlines have been operating on schedule at Beijing's capital airport since June 7.

An airport official said that 30 international airlines, two regional airlines and 38 domestic airlines operated by the China International Aviation Corporation have never shifted from their original schedules. More than 150 airliners depart or arrive daily at Beijing's Shoudu Airport.

An official did admit, however, that some planes failed to depart on schedule because of passengers being delayed by poor bus and taxi service during the days of turmoil in the capital between June 4-9.

In Shanghai, China's largest city, social order has also returned to normal after a short period of unrest that climaxed after June 3 when the counter-revolutionary riot broke out in Beijing.

All the city's 130 highways have been reopened to traffic since June 10 and taxis can be seen day and night everywhere in the city.

Since June 10, average daily veget-

able consumption has reached the same level as in the pre-turmoil days and the sales volume of department stores now match those of the same period last year.

Bars, cinemas, coffee shops and dance halls are all back in business.

All the enterprises in Shanghai have been restored to normal production with the Municipal Economic Committee urging that they make an even greater effort to strive to recover their losses by the end of this month.

The 238 overseas-funded enterprises which had been in operation before the period of turmoil are all running smoothly. The total output value of these enterprises has even achieved a slight increase over the same period last year.

As communications and order have returned to normal in many other major cities including Beijing, Xi'an, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou and Nanjing, the National Tourism Administration (NTA) an-

nounced on June 14 that overseas friends may come on normal visits to China.

The announcement said that Beijing's Palace Museum (Forbidden City) was reopened June 13 after a three-week closure due to the turmoil.

It assures would-be visitors that both international and domestic flights, railway transportation, mail and telecommunications are back to normal and that all large hotels, restaurants and shops are also operating normally.

The martial law in force in Beijing will not necessarily affect visits, tours or the nightlife of tourists, and their safety is guaranteed, the NTA announcement said.

According to a Xinhua report, 24 out of 38 universities and colleges in Shanghai have resumed classes. 18 municipal colleges in Beijing and all the 13 universities and colleges in Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, have even resumed classes since June 14. □

and with an arrest record, joined with others to hang Cui's body from the same bridge.

The Beijing Public Security Bureau issued a search warrant June 13 for 21 leaders and those who formed the backbone of Beijing's CSAF. These students include Wang Dan, a history student at Beijing University, Wuer Kaixi, of Uygur nationality and a freshman educational science student at Beijing Normal University and Chai Ling, a female psychology graduate student of Beijing Normal University. Two of the 21 leaders on the wanted list are female.

One of the wanted students, Zhou Fengsuo, a physics student at Qinghua University, was marked on by his elder sister and was later captured at his brother's family in Xian. Xiong Yan, a postgraduate of the Law Department of Beijing University, was also caught on June 14 in Fengzhen County, Inner Mongolia.

Over the past few days, some of the main leaders and backbone members of illegal organizations surrendered themselves to local judicial departments scattered throughout the country. Various illegal organizations, such as the China Minzheng Party in Dalian, Liaoning Province, and the students' autonomous federations in many cities, have been banned.

June 17, eight criminals who took part in the counter-revolutionary riots in Beijing were sentenced to death. The sentence was meted out by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court. They were found guilty of burning army vehicles, assaulting soldiers and officers and looting military supplies.

In a related incident, soldiers guarding the Xizhimen overpass in west Beijing drew fire from a lorry after they tried to stop and check it on June 17. The driver ignored the soldiers' signal and sped away as two men on the truck fired on the soldiers, injuring one of them in the head and thigh.

The two gunmen jumped from the truck and fled when the troops returned fire. The driver and another suspect in the truck were detained when the truck was later stopped. □

## 400 Arrests Follow Riots

**P**olice and martial law troops arrested 400 people by June 10 who were charged with having committed counter-revolutionary crimes.

Some of those arrested were accused of such criminal activities as assault, rioting, robbery, arson and murder. Others were accused of being leading members of outlawed organizations such as the "Beijing College Students' Autonomous Federation" (CSAF) and the "Beijing Workers' Autonomous Federation" (WAF), which had instigated and planned the counter-revolutionary riot.

Many of those arrested have participated in damaging and burning military vehicles and public buses, looting military materials, trying to break into government offices and beating soldiers who attempted to enforce martial law.

Guo Haifeng, member of the standing committee and secretary general of Beijing's CSAF, was arrested by soldiers when he and a group of ruffians were preparing to set fire to an armed troop carrier.

One of those arrested, Ban Huijie, on the evening of June 3, picked up

a military belt from the ground to whip soldiers. The accused was seen to have dragged one soldier away from others and, with the help of a group of thugs, beat the soldier. The soldier, who required 50 stitches for his head wounds, is still hospitalized in critical condition.

Lu Zhongshu, who cycled from Hebei Province to Beijing to take part in the riot, is another under arrest. On the evening of June 4, he stole a drum of petrol from a military vehicle to help set ablaze several military trucks and other vehicles.

According to a June 15 Xinhua report, some of the thugs who killed Cui Guozheng, a soldier enforcing martial law, have been caught.

The report said that Zhao Yuetang, a farmer from Hubei, poured petrol onto Cui's body at the Chongwenmen pedestrian bridge June 4 along with a group of ruffians who were doing the same. Zhao then scratched the match that set the soldier's body ablaze.

Yang Shizeng, previously a worker at the Chongwen Hospital, threw Cui's body down from the pedestrian bridge.

Li Weidong, who is unemployed



# VOA Disgraces Itself

The following is a commentary by "Beijing Daily," the official organ of the Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee, on June 12.—Ed.

Since mid-April, the *Voice of America* (VOA) has shown unusual enthusiasm for the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion that occurred in Beijing, China's capital. It allocated more than 10 hours every day in three programmes to cover these events. Unfortunately, its reports do not hold water. Aside from its instigations, attacks and slanders, fabrication of rumours by VOA has reached a surprising peak in its career. For an official media organ that has long claimed objectivity, fairness and strict observance of journalistic ethics in news reporting, such acts are really a disgrace.

At the beginning of the student movement on April 18 and 19, at the instigation of an extremely small number of people, some students tried to break into Xinhua-men, the gate of Zhongnanhai where the Party Central Committee and the State Council are situated. In the early morning of April 20, after most students had left the gate, security police forced the few that refused to leave on to a bus and sent them to Beijing University. During the whole process, not a single student was detained.

The VOA, however, reported that day that public security personnel arrested about 200-300 students who were staging a sit-in in front of the Xinhua-men gate, and later it said that 300 people had been detained.

Some people in China responded immediately by fabricating the so-called "April 20 Tragedy," escalating the students' movement.

On May 12, the VOA reported that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had shown interest in speaking to Beijing University students during his forthcoming

visit to Beijing, but that the Chinese government rejected this arrangement. This is a pure invention. The Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed that there was no such arrangement at all on the agenda for Gorbachev's visit which was agreed upon by both the Chinese and Soviet sides.

Although the State Council declared martial law in some regions of Beijing on May 20, most of the PLA martial law enforcement troops were still stationed in the suburbs. However, the VOA broadcast in its programme that day a rumour that Chinese troops in armoured vehicles had blockaded Tiananmen Square. The clumsy tactics of the VOA in spreading such a groundless rumour are unworthy.

In the recent period, the VOA has had a hankering to report about trends in China's leadership, especially in the leadership of our troops. On May 23, it quoted Liu Binyan as saying that more than 100 army generals and officers jointly opposed the wrong decision (to impose martial law) and many provinces, armies and divisions had clearly shown that they did not recognize the Li Peng administration.

It is an absurd rumour. As a matter of fact all provinces, municipalities and military area commands had sent telegrams to the Party Central Committee and the State Council to express their support for the central authorities' decision.

On the same day the VOA also quoted Liu Binyan as saying that he believed the number of people taking part in demonstrations at Tiananmen Square exceeded 10 million.

This report must be from ignorance or for ulterior motives since

the total population in Beijing is 10 million including 3 million farmers and several million elderly people and children, and it was impossible for all of them to take part in demonstrations on Tiananmen Square.

On June 3 the turmoil in Beijing developed into a shocking counter-revolutionary rebellion and the VOA could hardly disguise its joy and gave many reports on the event. When Chinese martial law enforcement troops put down the rebellion, the VOA again spread many rumours. It reported on June 5 that the Chinese troops' bloody slaughter caused thousands of deaths and that at least 1,400 people were believed dead in the massacre perpetrated on Tiananmen Square by the People's Liberation Army. What was really true? The comments of many eyewitnesses on Tiananmen Square and video tapes that have been broadcast have laid bare this lie. There was no "massacre" of the sit-in students on the square, and no one died there. As for the death toll of army men and civilians during the advance of the troops into the city, State Council spokesman Yuan Mu had put it clearly at a press conference. The VOA's exaggeration has its ulterior motives.

In recent days the counter-revolutionary rebellion has been put down, the army and civilians have united as one and the army itself is unified in their efforts to restore normality to the capital. They have achieved a good result.

Depressed, the VOA fabricated rumours on the Chinese army. On June 6 it spread a rumour that there were "power struggles" among troops loyal to different factions and that a civil war might

break out in Beijing. On June 7 it again spread the rumour that there had been an exchange of fire in western Beijing between martial law enforcement troops and other troops who have not been authorized to suppress the demonstrators. On June 8 it further said that Chinese troops had earlier taken up advantageous positions in the city, ready to fight opposing troops.

All these tall stories might deceive those who did not understand the real situation in Beijing or provide demagogic material for those inside and outside China who desired to stir up trouble. Every Beijing citizen who has seen the real situation can prove that the VOA's reports are entirely

lies.

On June 9 Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders met army commanders of the martial law enforcement troops. This fact proved that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is united and the army is unified.

Now the VOA has again started up its propaganda machine and tried to create terror among students. It reported on June 9 that a curfew had been imposed on campuses starting from Thursday night and that policemen had taken away 12 students from Beijing University. In fact, up to now the martial law enforcement troops have not declared a curfew anywhere and those taken away were

not students but wanderers and pilferers from outside Beijing who were committing crimes in Beijing University. According to students' reports, the security section of the university handed these bad elements over to the public security department.

The rumours fabricated by the VOA are too many, its performance is too exaggerated and its efforts to fuel the flame of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing are more than enough. Now that order is returning to Beijing and people are calming down, the VOA should take a rest. However, since it lives on spreading rumours, we will wait and listen for what new lies the VOA will fabricate. □

## News in Brief

### Berlin, Pyongyang & Sofia On Beijing Affairs

Democratic Germany's People's Chamber, or parliament, passed a statement June 8 on China's current situation, saying that recent events in Beijing are purely a Chinese internal affair.

The statement said that the Chinese Communist Party and state leadership, having failed to solve internal problems in political ways because of the bloody rebellion by anti-constitutional elements, had to use armed forces to reestablish order and security.

It also said that the People's Chamber opposed any foreign interference in China's internal affairs.

On June 11, a commentary in a Pyongyang-based official newspaper accused the United States of its intention to impose "sanctions" against Beijing, describing it as "interference in China's internal affairs."

The Bush administration said recently that what happened in Beijing in the past few weeks was a "violation of human rights."

*Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, said that Washington's accusation is "undisguised interference in the internal affairs of China and an attempt to

impose its intention on others."

No matter what may happen in China, it is not the business of the US, the paper said, adding "it is none other than the US where human rights are totally trampled underfoot." The US is not entitled to meddle in other's affairs and it must stop doing so at once, said the paper.

Bulgaria also gave its support on June 13 to China's recent crackdown on counter-revolutionary riot in Beijing, and expressed opposition to foreign interference in China's internal affairs.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov made the statement while meeting with Chinese Ambassador Li Fenglin.

Mladenov said both the Bulgarian leaders and people showed concern for the recent events in China. He expressed his satisfaction that the riot had been suppressed, and that life in Beijing was returning to normal. He also said that foreign interference in China's domestic affairs would hamper stability in that country. □

### Indonesia & Singapore: Normalization With China Will Go Ahead

A minister of Indonesia said on June 12 that China's current situation would not affect the process of normalization between his country

and China, according to the *Jakarta Post*.

No matter what happens at home, China will not change its promise of not interfering in Indonesia's domestic affairs, the minister said.

Meanwhile the paper quoted the Indonesian foreign minister as saying that another round of talks between the two nation's representatives to the UN will soon be held, and that the foreign ministers of both countries will also hold talks during the upcoming UN assembly this September.

Singapore's First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Goh Chok Tong said on June 14 that the establishment of diplomatic ties between Singapore and China will be carried out as planned. He made the remarks while visiting Japan. □

### US Journalists Expelled

John Edwin Pomfret of the Associated Press and Alan W. Pessin of the Voice of America have been ordered to leave China within 72 hours for having conducted "activities incompatible with their status as journalists" and for "violating Chinese laws and regulations during the period when martial law was declared in part of Beijing," according to local authorities on June 14. □

# What Has Happened in Beijing?

by Shi Wei

A counter-revolutionary revolt broke out in Beijing on June 3 and 4 after turmoil lasting a month. The martial law enforcement troops from the People's Liberation Army (PLA), armed police and public security men and officers, through their valiant struggle and relying on the co-ordination and support of the people, have won an initial victory in putting down the revolt. At present, various rumours are circulating both at home and abroad and many people are not clear about the truth. Therefore, there is a need to explain the truth about this counter-revolutionary rebellion.

1. Was it necessary for the martial law enforcement troops to enter the city?

After martial law was proclaimed on May 20, a handful of people incited the masses unclear about the truth of the matter to stop the troops from advancing into the city. To avoid a clash, the troops, wearing civilian clothes or adopting other methods, moved towards the city and arrived at some of the designated places. With the troops' arrival at their designated positions and through the hard work of people from various quarters, the tumultuous situation began to ease. However, a handful of rebels had not for a moment stopped their attempts to create turmoil and had not in the least changed their aim of overthrowing Communist Party leadership.

They declared that members of "a new government" had been appointed and a name list of cadres to be suppressed had been prepared. They said that continuing a "sit-in" demonstration on Tiananmen Square and constantly creating disturbances could help

achieve the aim of "overthrowing the present regime and establishing a new one."

They actively organized forces, gathered together hooligans, and scraped together those cherishing inveterate hatred for the Communist Party and the socialist system to rig up a "flying tiger corps," an "army of volunteers," and a "dare-to-die corps." They threatened that they would place Party and state leaders under "house arrest" and "storm the Bastille" to seize political power.

They used funds and materials provided partly by overseas reactionaries to prepare to permanently occupy Tiananmen Square and they opened a "democratic university," declaring that it was the "Huangpu Military Academy of the new period." (The Huangpu Military Academy was founded jointly by the Kuomintang led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Communist Party in 1924 in Huangpu near Guangzhou.—Ed.)

They erected a goddess-like statue by the Monument to the People's Heroes, first calling it "the statue of liberty" and then renaming it "the statue of democracy," using the "freedom and democracy" of the United States as their spiritual support.

They said that they would use "the struggle on the square to support the struggle of the whole country." Forbidding the young students to withdraw from the square, they even threatened, "We'll kill whoever wants to withdraw."

Fearing that the students' sit-in and petitioning act could hardly persist, they attempted to organize a "hunger strike involving 5,000 intellectuals." But they did not get much response. In the end they put on a two-bit farce of a

"hunger strike" by four persons for 48-72 hours.

They distributed leaflets inciting a counter-revolutionary armed revolt, clamouring that they would organize "an armed force" and "unite with various forces including the Kuomintang in Taiwan," and that they would "take a clear-cut stand against the Communist Party and its government" and "would not hesitate to die."

All this shows that the turmoil created by a handful of rebels in a planned and premeditated way was by no means tending to subside as imagined by some kind-hearted people. Rather, under a changed appearance, these elements were continuing their desperate struggle.

They knew full well that once the martial law enforcement troops were in position, their plot would fall through. So they waited for an opportunity to provoke disturbances and intensify the turmoil.

On June 1, when public security organizations detained several leaders of the "Beijing workers' autonomous federation," an illegal organization, for investigation, the handful took advantage of this opportunity to instigate some people to encircle and attack the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, the Beijing Municipal Government Office and the Ministry of Public Security.

On the evening of June 2, when a jeep, which the China Central Television had borrowed from an armed police troop for ten months to produce a full-length documentary to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, was on its way back to

its original work unit, an accident occurred in which the jeep overturned due to excessive speed and a slippery surface, killing three people and injuring one. None of them were students. This was of course a traffic accident, and the department concerned was already handling the case. However, a handful of elements deliberately linked this accident with the martial law enforcement troops' planned action of entering the city. They spread a lot of rumours, claiming that it was the troops' "pave-the-way" vehicle which ran over students on purpose, inciting people not clear about the facts. They tried to seize the three bodies and carry the coffins in a procession through the streets. The atmosphere was very tense for a while and the flame of the rebellion was thus ignited by them.

## 2. What Happened on June 3?

In the small hours of June 3, when the martial law enforcement troops were on their way to the security area according to a set plan, some people shouted at the tops of their voices and incited others to intercept motor vehicles and cars, put up road blocks, stop

military vehicles, beat soldiers and seize military supplies at the Jianguomen, Nanheyuan, Xidan and Muxidi crossings along the Changan Boulevard.

At one o'clock in the morning, 12 military vehicles were intercepted near Lugezhuang. Soldiers passing the Yanjing Hotel were forcibly searched and military vehicles in front of the Telegramme Building were shut in by road barriers and had their tyres slashed.

Before and after dawn, military vehicles were overturned at either end of Yongdingmen Bridge and the tyres of the military vehicles in Muxidi were slashed. More than 400 soldiers moving to the city were stoned by rioters in Chaoyangmen. Military vehicles were stopped and soldiers were pinned down in Liubukou and Hengertiao.

About seven o'clock in the morning, some rioters rushed to the military vehicles besieged at Liubukou and snatched loaded machine-guns. From Jianguomen to Dongdan and Tianqiao, martial law enforcement troops were sporadically blocked, attacked and beaten. On the Jianguomen overpass, some soldiers were stripped

to the skin and others were reduced to tears because they were so badly beaten.

In the morning, the martial law enforcement troops were attacked near Hufangqiao and soldiers were so badly beaten that some of them were blinded. Some wounded soldiers were intercepted on their way to the hospital. The ambulance tyres were deflated and the wounded soldiers taken away. From Hufangqiao to Taoranting, 21 military vehicles were besieged. When soldiers shifted the ammunition, policemen going to guard the action were injured.

At noon, Liberation Army fighters were blocked at the southern entrance of Fuyoujie, at the northern entrance of Zhengyi Road and at Xuanwumen, Hufangqiao, Muxidi and Dongsi. Some were wounded, and the helmets, military caps, raincoats, kettles and satchels of others were snatched away. At some crossings, hard tack and canned food were spilled on the ground. Some rioters intercepted a military vehicle laden with firearms and ammunition in Liubukou, and the armed police and the public security officers failed to rescue it after repeated efforts. If the firearms and ammunition had been taken or there had been an explosion, the consequences would have been disastrous. In order to protect people's safety and property in the capital, the armed police, out of absolute necessity, fired tear-gas shells and recovered the ammunition vehicle. At that time, some students were wounded and sent to hospital for treatment.

At the same time, some rioters began to encircle and charge government offices and important departments. They charged the Great Hall of the People, the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television and the west and south gates of Zhongnanhai (where the State Council and the headquarters of the Party Central Committee are

**On the morning of June 3, a bus of the martial law enforcement troops was besieged at Liubukou. The besiegers took guns and helmets from the vehicle and put them on the roof.**

YANG LIMING



located). Several dozen armed police and public security officers and men protecting these organizations were wounded.

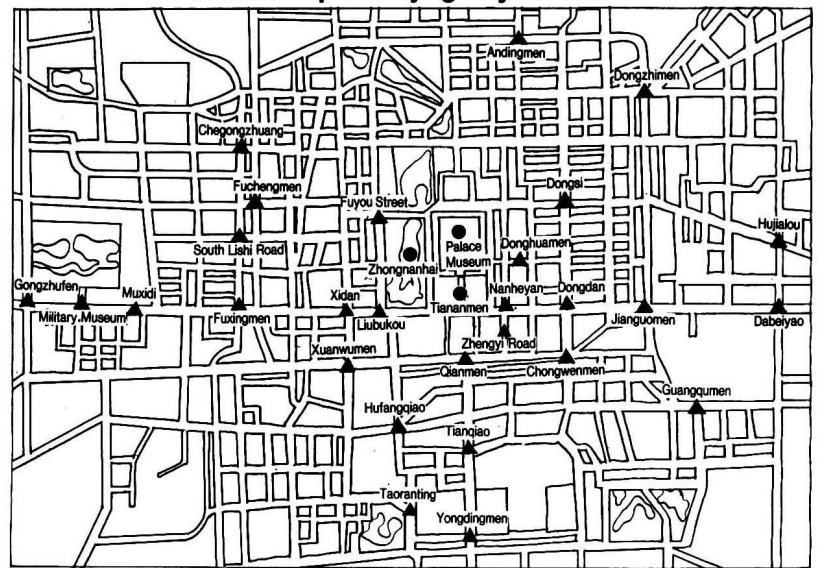
The rioters became more reckless as the situation deteriorated. About five o'clock in the afternoon, some people of the illegally organized "Beijing college students' autonomous federation" and "Beijing workers' autonomous federation" issued kitchen knives, daggers, iron bars, iron chains and sharpened bamboo poles to the masses who were unaware of the true situation on Tiananmen Square, and vowed to "beat the soldiers and policemen to death." A broadcast call of the "Beijing workers' autonomous federation" shouted about "toppling the government with weapons." A mob of some 1,000 people incited by a gang of rioters pushed over the enclosing wall of a construction site near Xidan, seized large quantities of construction tools, reinforced steel and bricks and were prepared for street fighting.

At this crucial moment, the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee decided to order the martial law enforcement troops stationed in the surrounding areas to force their way into the capital and suppress the rebellion.

3. PLA soldiers were forced to shoot.

It is evident to all that from the announcement of the martial law decree, PLA soldiers in downtown Beijing had always exercised a high degree of restraint to avoid any possible conflict. On June 3 when the riot broke out, in order to avoid injuring ordinary people, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Headquarters of the PLA Troops for Martial Law Enforcement jointly announced an emergency notice at 6:30 pm, demanding, "All Beijing residents must keep alert, and from now on must not go to streets and Tiananmen Square;

Sketch Map of Beijing City Centre



Beijing's workers and staff members must stand fast at their posts and residents stay at home so that their personal safety will be guaranteed." This notice was aired repeatedly through radio, TV and other broadcasting devices.

Around 10 pm on June 3, all the martial law enforcement troops received their orders and began moving into downtown Beijing from all directions. However, they were severely obstructed and held up at all the major intersections. Even so, they still exercised an extremely high degree of restraint. Nevertheless, a handful of rioters, taking advantage of the soldiers' self-restraint, launched a hair-raising melee of beating, smashing, looting, burning and killing.

From 10 to 11 pm the same day, altogether 12 military vehicles were burned on the road from Cuiweilu via Gongzhufu and Muxidi to Xidan. Some rioters brought in a truckload of bricks and debris and hurled them at soldiers, while others blocked the road by pushing a trolley bus to the intersection and then setting it on fire. Even a fire-engine which was on its way to fighting a fire could not escape and was smashed and burned on the spot.

Around 11 pm, three more mil-

itary vehicles were destroyed and one more jeep was overturned in the Hufangqiao area. Military vehicles were intercepted around the Andingmen Overpass; soldiers about the size of a regiment were blocked on Chongwenmen Street; 30 more military vehicles were encircled around the Jianguomen Overpass; and more than 300 military vehicles besieged to the west of the Beijing Coal Industrial School. In order to keep moving forward, officers and men got down from their vehicles to persuade people to make way for them. However, they were either beaten or kidnapped and some of them are missing. Military vehicles besieged around the Nanyuan area in southern Beijing had to make a detour to avoid conflict with the masses. However, they were encircled again when they arrived at the southern gate of Tiantan Park (the Temple of Heaven Park), and many of the vehicles were either destroyed or burned. When a group of rioters climbed on top of a military vehicle besieged at the area of Zhushikou, a man looking like a cadre came up and tried to persuade them to come down. He was beaten up and no one knows whether he died or not.

In the small hours of June 4, the

situation became even worse. Hundreds more military vehicles were set alight with gasoline, home-made incendiary bottles and flame throwers at East Tian-tan Road, the north gate of Tian-tan Park, the west entrance of Qianmen Subway Station, East Qianmen Road, Fuyou Street, Liubukou, Xidan, Fuxingmen, South Lishi Road, Muxidi, Lianhuachi, Chegongzhuang, Donghuamen, Dongzhimen; Chaoyang District's Dabeyao, Hujialou, Beidougezhuang, the Jiugong township seat of Daxing County and at many other intersections. Many soldiers were either burned or beaten to death. At some of these intersections, several and even dozens of vehicles were burned, turning the scene into a sea of fire. For example, more than 70 armoured vehicles were held up around the Shuangjing Intersection, and 20 of them were stripped of their machine guns. More than 30 military vehicles were set alight on the road from Jingyuan Intersection to Laoshan Crematory. Some rioters, iron bars and gas drums in hand, guarded every intersection and burned all cars identified as military in defiance of warning shots. Several rioters captured an armoured vehicle around the area of the Fuxingmen Overpass and fired wherever they drove. The illegal "Beijing workers' autonomous federation" declared in a broadcast call that they had captured a military radio and a cipher code book. Some military supply and provision trucks were also either burned or ransacked.

Taking advantage of the mess, some rioters also smashed and destroyed civilian facilities. For example, they broke all the display windows of the Yanshan and other stores and set to fire the pine fences to the west of the Memorial Hall of Mao Zedong and destroyed and burned public buses, fire engines, ambulances and taxis. What was most ruthless was that some rioters pushed a public



Dozens of armoured vehicles of the martial law enforcement troops were burned by rioters to the west of Muxidi on the morning of June 4. XU XIANGJUN

bus under Tiananmen (the Gate of Heavenly Peace) and attempted to set the gate tower of Tiananmen on fire.

While attacking military vehicles and indulging in beating, smashing, looting and burning, these rioters also killed PLA soldiers ruthlessly.

Early on the morning of June 4, a horde of rioters attacked the soldiers with wine bottles, bricks and even bicycles at the intersection of Dongdan, wounding many of them. At Fuxingmen, one military vehicle was intercepted and attacked. The 12 soldiers on the vehicle, including a management section chief and cooks, were forcibly pulled out, body-searched and cruelly beaten. Many were seriously wounded. At Liubukou, four soldiers were besieged and attacked, and some of them were killed. At Guangqumen three soldiers were beaten up. One was rescued by some people but the whereabouts of the other two is still unknown today. At Xixingsheng Lane in the Western District, some 20 armed police were attacked by rioters. Some of them were seriously wounded and the whereabouts of some others are

still unknown. At Huguosi, one military vehicle was intercepted by the rioters and the soldiers were cruelly beaten up and taken as hostages. The rioters grabbed many of their machine-guns. When one truck loaded with bricks bound for Tiananmen Square from Dongjiao Minxiang passed by, people on the truck shouted, "Are you Chinese? Then hit the soldiers with bricks!"

After dawn, the hair-raising atrocities of beating and killing PLA armymen shocked the whole city. One ambulance of the armed police, which carried eight wounded soldiers, was intercepted and attacked by rioters. They killed one of the wounded soldiers and threatened to kill the others.

In front of a bicycle store at Qianmen, three soldiers were beaten up and seriously wounded, and the rioters shouted to the onlookers, "We'll kill whoever dares to rescue them!" On Changan Boulevard, one moving military vehicle broke down suddenly, and was attacked right away by about 200 rioters. The driver was killed inside the cab.

Thirty metres to the east of the crossroad at Xidan, the rioters

# BEIJING REVIEW

## Subject Index

(Nos. 1-26, 1989)

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
<b>I. DOMESTIC</b>					
<b>1. Political</b>					
<b>1) General</b>					
China's Top 10 News Events in 1988	1	8	Civilization and Ignorance: The Principal Contradiction in China	20	27
The Evolution of Socialism	2	18	Strong Measures Declared to Curb 'Turmoil'	22	15
Forum: Modern Capitalism Reassessed	2	20	Li Peng Meets With Student Leaders	22	16
China's Battle Against Carruption	3	16	'We're Not Wrong, Mum!'—Report from the Hospital	22	20
Cartooning Against Corruption: Attacking From the Funny Side	3	20	Hunger Strike Shakes China (pictorial)	22	18
From Dragon Year to Snake Year	6	4	Anti-Corruption & Public Supervision	23	4
Government's Workstyle	6	27	Li: Chinese Government 'Stable and Able'	23	5
China Today: Basic Conditions	10	28	Party Vets Call for Stability	23	6
Testing Times for China's Reform	12	4	VIPs Back Martial law	23	7
Li: Confident of China's Reform	15	10	No Deaths in Hunger Strike	23	8
Behind the 'Petty Action' of Some Americans	15	29	Students Befriend soldiers	23	9
Deng Xiaoping on Peace and War	14	16	Deng Hails Armyemen	24-25	4
Premier Li on Internal, External Policies	16	10	Counter-Revolutionary Riot Quelled	24-25	5
Hu Yaobang Mourned Nationwide	17	5	Beijing's Situation Returns to Normal	24-25	6
Tibetan Deputies on 'Human Rights'	17	23	On the Events in Beijing	26	4
Patriotism, Science and Democracy	18	4	Premier Li Outlines Current Tasks	26	5
Grand Service Memorizes Hu Yaobang	18	5	Turmoil Won't Close Open Door	26	6
A Call for Unity Against Turmoil	18	9	400 Arrests Follow Riots	26	8
Forum: Basic Contradictions of Capitalism	19	14	What Has Happened in Beijing?	26	11
			Why Impose Martial Law in Beijing	26	16
			<b>2) Chinese Communist Party</b>		
			Communist Party of China Pushes Party Hygiene	5	5
			State Council on Hot Issues	13	8

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
Resolutely Carry Out the Principles of Improvement, Rectification and Deepened Reform—Report on the Work of the Government	16	: Centrefold	NPC Message to Taiwan Compatriots	2	: 6
Two Anecdotes About the Late Premier Zhou	17	: 28	10 Big Events in Relations Across the Straits	2	: 7
Civilians Can Sue Officials	19	: 4	More on Reunification of Taiwan With the Mainland	3	: 22
CPC Membership Ratio	23	: 26	Medicines Earn Healthy Surplus	7-8	: 39
<b>3) National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference</b>			Taiwan: What Course to Follow?	7-8	: 42
Bainqen Dies of Heart Attack	6	: 5	Basic Law of HKSAR, PRC (Draft)	11	: Centrefold
Bainqen Lama's Last Days	7-8	: 5	Ties Stronger With Taiwan	12	: 8
China Honours Late Panchen	9	: 5	Overstretched: Taiwan's 'Elastic Diplomacy'	14	: 4
NPC Session Stresses Rectification	13	: 5	Mainland-Taiwan Economic Relations on the Rise	14	: 20
China Rebuffs Tibet Bills by US-EP	13	: 8	HK Reporter Refused Entry	15	: 9
Deputies Voice on Education & Party Practice	14	: 5	ACFIC Fosters Overseas Links	20	: 25
Thrift Policy Holds Inflation	14	: 6	Brotherly Love Needed Across the Straits	20	: 28
Thrift Begins in Parking Lots	15	: 5	Taiwan's New Mainland Policy Raises Concern	21	: 19
Second Session of the Seventh NPC Ends	16	: 5	Mainland-Taiwan Trade Relations	21	: 27
From the NPC: Adhering to the Open Policy	17	: 26	<b>7) National Minority</b>		
Vice-Governor Sacked in Hunan	22	: 9	'Tibetan Independence'—Fact or Fiction?	7-8	: 21
<b>4) People's Liberation Army</b>			Tibet: Human Rights and Religion	9	: 24
Lhasa Goes Under Martial Law	12	: 5	China's Policy Towards the Dalai Lama	10	: 26
Martial Law: Declared But Not Enforced	22	: 5	On Negotiations With the Dalai Lama	11	: 24
Troops Ordered to Restore Order	24-25	: 5	A Village by the Lhasa River (I)	11	: 26
<b>5) Democracy and Legal System</b>			Lhasa Goes Under Martial Law	12	: 5
Multi-Party Reps Face Media	14	: 7	Xinhua on 'Human Rights Issue'	12	: 6
<b>6) Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan</b>			A Village by the Lhasa River (II)	12	: 24
'No' to Taiwan's Elastic Diplomacy	1	: 6	Expediting Development in Minority Areas	13	: 4
New Trends in Taiwan	2	: 4	A Japanese Friend of Qufu	13	: 24
Taiwanese Invited to Discuss Unity	2	: 5	A Village by the Lhasa River (III)	13	: 25
			Lhasa: from Riots to Martial Law	13	: 27
			A Village by the Lhasa River (IV)	14	: 26
			A Villa by the Lhasa River (V)	15	: 25
			Jing Minority Likes Modernities	18	: 8



	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
A Village by the Lhasa River (VI)	18	26	Can Inflation Be Curbed?	7-8	4
A Village by the Lhasa River (VII)	19	24	Statistics for 1988 Socio-Economic Development	10	Centrefold
<b>8) The Legal System</b>			Form Sets Economic Zones	10	29
System Ranks Armed Police	3	9	Thrift Policy Holds Inflation	14	6
Prison Situation Tense But Stable	4	9	<b>2) Industry, Communications and City Construction</b>		
Committee Ok's Hong Kong Law	5	8	Xinjiang Railway Under Construction	1	9
24,000 Officials Reported for Irregularities	5	9	Airline Record Despite Crashes	6	8
Lhasa Rioters Are Sentenced	5	10	Curbing Capital Construction	6	20
New Economic Crimes Arise	9	28	Cutting Growth Down to Size	6	25
Interim Regulations on Private Enterprises of the People's Republic of China	10	Centrefold	Power Shortage Threatens China	9	7
Lhasa Riot Causes Deaths	11	7	Optimization: Reform or Not?	9	8
New Reform for Prisoners	13	34	Yangtze Project Study Approved	12	9
Crack Down on Grey Crimes	15	5	Shortage at the Pits	15	7
Criminal Law Called to Revise	17	7	Workers' Enthusiasm Blunted	15	29
What We Know of Wei Jingsheng	18	23	State Plants See Money Crisis	18	8
Rioting in the South	19	5	Report on the Draft 1989 Plan for National Economic and Social Development	18	Centrefold
Train Robberies Harass Travel	19	6	Report on the Implementation of the State Budget for 1988 and on the Draft State Budget for 1989	18	Centrefold
Tainted Judges Get Rapped	21	8	Car Industry Gets Into Gear	21	16
Criminal Cases on the Rise	21	8	China's Industrial output Rose 13.7 percent in April	23	28
Teacher Bashing Raises Concern	21	8	Tele-Com to Replace Travels	24-25	24
Peng Stresses Law and Order	24-25	7	Indonesian Deal	24-25	31
<b>9) Others</b>			Ironing Out Steel Problems	24-25	31
Power Lures Worshipers	9	29	Print Breakthrough for Tibet	24-25	34
Radical Anti-Tradition Sentiments	19	31	<b>3) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Sideline Production</b>		
Strikes Spark Political Crisis	22	7	Commerce Minister Optimistic on Grain Supply	3	6
Crisis Boosts Public Spirit	23	10	Changes in Dazhai Village	6	28
Order Recovered in Major Cities	26	7	Patronage Scam Enrages Farmers	15	8
<b>2. Economic</b>			Minister He Kang on China's Agriculture	18	16
<b>1) General</b>			Forum: Agriculture at the Crossroads	18	20
Reforms Amplify Year's Economy	2	8	A Probe Into Urbanization		
Corralling Prices: Main Task of 1989	4	5			
The Chinese Economy in 1988	6	17			

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
in Rural Areas	21	: 22	Jiangxi: A Profile of the Proud	5	: 24
China's Potential for Grain Output	21	: 27	Hotel Uniforms Compete in Beijing	5	: 34
China's Population, Land, Grain	23	: 26	Shopping Lottery Winners Chosen	5	: 34
More Foreign Funds for Agriculture	24-25	: 30	A Journey Through Henan	7-8	: 32
<b>4) Forestry</b>			A Panoramic View of Tonrism in '89	7-8	: 46
Forest Areas Shrink Sharply	11	: 5	Taurists Urged to File Complaints	7-8	: 47
<b>5) Finance and Trade</b>			New Tourism Items	12	: 27
Private Economy Grows	3	: 30	Qufu: the City of Confucius	13	: 18
TV Sets Lure Duplicator Buys	4	: 31	Beijing-Paris Motor Odyssey	16	: 34
The Struggle With Inflation: Cutting Back Consumption	6	: 23	Great Wall Wins 'V-Day'?	17	: 8
Water EXPO '89 Set in November	7-8	: 40	'World on Sea'—Special Zone Tourist Centre	18	: 32
The Rural Private Economy	9	: 16	Kaifeng Street Opens in Song Style	18	: 32
Going It Alone— An Account of Private Entrepreneur	9	: 19	Good News for 'Tourism News'	18	: 32
Facts & Figures: The Individually Owned Economy	9	: 23	Modern Warrior's Trip to China—A Quest for the Spirit of Martial Arts	21	: 34
Toy Fad Fuels China's Market	10	: 8	'China Orient Expresses' Keep Puffing	21	: 34
Provisions of the State Council Concerning the Levy of the Adjustment Tax on Individual Income of Investors in Private Enterprises	10	: Centrefold	Special Inner Mongolian Tours	24-25	: 22
Interim Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Income Tax of Private Enterprises	10	: Centrefold	Subscribe Now: China Tourism News	24-25	: 23
Deficit Financing Unsuitable for China	12	: 22	<b>7) Opening to the World</b>		
Paris Styles Stir Up a Storm	17	: 7	Shandong Peninsula (I): A Headland of Economic Progress	1	: 25
Ad Expansion Sees Problems	20	: 9	Growth Slows in Development Zones	1	: 29
Facts & Figures: China's Retail Markets in 1988	24-25	: 20	More Steam for Shipping Trade	1	: 30
Bank Savings Up After 1988 Run	24-25	: 27	Export Ban for 6 Items	1	: 30
Shanghaiense Drink More Soft Drink	24-25	: 28	HK Show for Beijing Hi-Tech	1	: 31
Colour TV Sales Dropping	24-25	: 29	CAAC Invigorates Customer Service	2	: 9
<b>6) Tourism</b>			Shandong Peninsula (II): Rural Enterprises Flourishing	2	: 25
CAAC Invigorates Customer Service	2	: 9	Foreign Funding for Agriculture	2	: 30
Attendant's Charity Wins Acclaim	2	: 29	Hebei Moves Up the Export League	2	: 30
Training Tourism Personnel	4	: 24	China Denies TV Dump Claim	2	: 31
The Last Decade: Bridging the Economic Gap	5	: 16	Feed Venture Starts Up	2	: 31
			Non-Ferrous Output Goes Up	4	: 27
			Raising Funds for Smaller Firms	4	: 28
			Jiangsu Builds Ties With FRG	4	: 29
			Foreign Finance Group Reshuffled	4	: 29
			Snore Cure	4	: 29
			Sino-Soviet Trade Booms	5	: 29
			Soviet Planes at Air Show 1988	5	: 30

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
NEC Eytes Into China		5 : 30	Large Fines for Faking IBMs		15 : 31
Shenzhen Has More Funds		5 : 31	China's Medical Equipment Market		17 : 30
Prospects for Offshore Oil		6 : 29	Container Trade Grows Fast		17 : 30
Tea Trade Blossoms		6 : 30	New Advances in Acupuncture		17 : 31
Beijing Exports More Garment		6 : 31	Tianjin Gets New Show Hall		18 : 29
Water EXPO '89 Set in November		7-8 : 40	World Bank High-tech Deal		18 : 29
Expanding Horse Meat Markets		7-8 : 39	Tianjin's 1989 Trade Fairs		18 : 29
Agreement Signed With N. Ireland		7-8 : 40	Rapid Development in China's Trust and Investment Business		19 : 27
League Expands Soviet Trade		7-8 : 41	Principles for Foreign Trade		19 : 27
Kodak Helps China Cut Film Imports		7-8 : 41	Technology Export and Import Slow Down		19 : 28
Bush Looks Good for Sino-US Ties		9 : 30	China-Latin American Trade Develops Rapidly		19 : 29
Some Imports Substandard		9 : 30	Burst in Bilateral Trade		20 : 15
Confidence Lifts Foreign Funding		9 : 31	China Hewlett-Packard: Computing to Success		20 : 23
Will Economic Curbs Hit Overseas Investment?		10 : 4	Governor Plugs Beef at NPC		20 : 28
China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: 1988-89		10 : 16	Call to Expand Use of Foreign Funds		20 : 30
Chia Tai Group in China: Breeding the Benefits		10 : 20	Japan-Funded Hotel Opens		20 : 30
Facts & Figures: The Utilization of Foreign Capital: 1979-88		10 : 22	Selling Traditional Medicine Abroad		20 : 30
Tighter Control Over Loans		10 : 30	Hard Drive on Soft Drinks		21 : 29
Export Standards Strengthened		10 : 30	Tapes Enter World Market		21 : 29
Building Up for the Asian Games		10 : 31	Medicine for Ailing Firms		21 : 29
Sino-US Laser Compositor		10 : 31	Italian-Style Leather Shoes Find Favour		21 : 30
Beijing to Sell Off Land		11 : 29	Sino-Chilean Firm Opens		21 : 30
Far North Expands Sino-Soviet Ties		11 : 29	Hainan Seeks Metal Funds		22 : 30
US\$700 Million Spent on Update		11 : 30	Ist Beijing Fair Set for July		22 : 30
Sino-Polish Trade Expands		11 : 31	Asian Games Get Credit Lift		22 : 30
Galaxy Inc. Gests Off the Ground		11 : 31	Eastern Hebei Opens to the world		23 : 15
Price War Hits Carpet Makers		12 : 30	Facts & Figures: 1988 Border Trade		23 : 22
Build Up in Overseas Work		12 : 30	Toy Exports Increasing		23 : 28
Trade Fair Sells Well		12 : 31	Real Estate Inc. Seeks Partners		23 : 29
Shipping Co. Expands Fast		13 : 31	Economic Co-operation Between Mainland and Taiwan Improving		23 : 29
China's No. 1 Book Buyer		13 : 31	Light Industrial Group Opens		23 : 30
Mainland-Taiwan Economic Relations on the Rise		14 : 20	Arts and Crafts Market Opens		23 : 30
China's Borrowing: The key to Preventing a Debt Crisis		14 : 23	Business Booms in Quanzhou		24-25 : 15
Rapid Growth in 'Silicon Valley'		14 : 30	World Bank Lends Money for High- way		24-25 : 27
Beijing's 1989 Trade Fairs		14 : 31	No Foreign Trade Changes Ex- pected		24-25 : 27
Sino-EC Symposium on Law, Investment		15 : 30			

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
UN, China Train Managers		24-25 : 28	Film Explores Virgin Land		7-8 : 50
Food Processing and Packaging Machinery Fair		24-25 : 31	Liulichang: Cultural Street in Beijing		12 : 28
Loans Up for Foreign Firms		24-25 : 31	Who's Coming to the Bank Meeting		20 : 8
Turmoil Won't Close Open Door		26 : 6	The Crying Need for Press Reform		21 : 4
<b>8) Economic Reform</b>			Journalists Petition for Talk		21 : 6
Reforms Crack 'Iron Rice Bowl'		1 : 8	Following in the Footsteps of Confucius		24-25 : 19
Economic Reform: A Sweet and Sour Decade		1 : 18	<b>2) Art and Literature</b>		
Control to Cure Inflationary Ills		2 : 8	Shanghai Cartoons: Not for Kids Only		1 : 33
Farmers View Rural Reform		6 : 28	Films Focus on Humanity, Awards		2 : 32
Testing Times for China's Reforms		12 : 4	Pan Hong Stars in Latest Tragedy		2 : 32
Ten-Year Reform in Chinese Enterprises		12 : 29	Great Art Revives a Heroic Life		2 : 33
Economic Reform Faces New Challenges		13 : 16	Models Clamour About Nude Art		3 : 7
The State, the Market and the Enterprise		15 : 16	Nude Art Exhibition: Stripping Back Tradition		3 : 27
China's First Share Success		15 : 21	Free-Lancer Pens Popular Novels		3 : 32
Does China Face Stagflation?		16 : 4	Folk Music Enchants Audience		3 : 33
From the NPC & CPPCC: The Need for Macro-Economic Regulation		16 : 21	Culture & Tradition: Picking Out the Pieces		4 : 15
Development and Role of the Private Economy		19 : 18	Culture in Debate: The River Dies Young		4 : 19
Decade of Change for Farmers		21 : 28	Changyang: Musical Heritage		4 : 34
<b>9) Environmental Protection</b>			Yaos Sing and Dance in the Capital		5 : 32
China Preserves Pandas		3 : 31	Luoyang Museum Mirrors Folkways		6 : 32
To Protect Rare Animals		17 : 10	Prospects for the Novel		7-8 : 48
Bird Protection Week in Beijing		19 : 32	Magic Artist		7-8 : 49
<b>10) Others</b>			Photo Exhibit for Film Stars		7-8 : 49
Factors Fueling Ongoing Rackets		4 : 30	Contest for Traditional Instruments		7-8 : 50
Waste Threatens Water Supply		11 : 6	Break Dancing: A New Craze		9 : 32
Joys & Worries of Private Enterprise Owners 24-25 : 25			Dai Qing: A Prolific Woman Writer		9 : 33
Products Found Substandard		24-25 : 28	Harbin Hosts Ice Festival		11 : 32
<b>3. Culture</b>			Singer Wei Wei Wins Acclaim		11 : 33
<b>1) General</b>			Money Motions Film Trend		11 : 34
News Analysis: Talks Bode Well for South Asia		4 : 11	Yi Culture: Latest Studies		12 : 33
			Guo Zurong—A Diligent and Prolific Composer		13 : 32
			A Person From the Yelang World		13 : 32
			Second Film Prize for China in Berlin		14 : 32
			Gao Shiqi—A Renowned Popular Science Writer		14 : 33
			Tianjin to Host Power Show '89		15 : 31

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
Shen Begins to Show Talent	15	33	Hunger Strike Shakes China (pictorial)	22	18
The 1988 National Drama Festival	16	16	Sex Education: No Longer Taboo	22	24
Soviet 'Garages' Staged in Beijing	18	30	Sex Education in a Haidian Middle School	22	27
Public Eyes Nude Art	19	7	China Uses Foreign Teaching Materials	23	24
From Venice to the Great Wall	19	34	What Are Students Thinking?	24-25	25
The Expressive World of Cao Qiongde	20	32			
First Time Mawangdui Show	20	33	<b>4) Science and Technology</b>		
Disabled Artists Get Together in Beijing	20	34	Foreigners Watch Satellite Launching	1	7
Movies Get 'R' Ratings	21	9	Private Sci-Tech Business	3	31
Handicapped Creates the Impossible	21	32	Simulated Test of Deep Diving	4	8
Artists's Mountains Signal Change	22	33	Scientists Urge Global Study	6	9
Cartoon Exhibition: 'Olympics of Laughters and Satire'	23	31	A Look at the Next 4,000 Days	6	26
Chinese Expressionism: Art's New Statement	26	22	Basic Science Funds Increase	9	7
China Premieres Film Festival	26	24	New Changes in Social Sciences	14	29
			High-Tech Progresses Into 90's	14	29
<b>3) Education</b>			Astronomists Studying Sunspots	17	33
Illiteracy Threatens Modernization	3	4	A Study of Radioactive Species	21	32
Dropout Rate Alerts Educators	3	8	Panda-Hamster Cross Discovered	24-25	33
Campus Incident in Nanjing	4	4	Cell Function Secrets Unlocked	26	23
Colleges Provide Part-Time Jobs	4	7			
Study Blahs Hit Students	6	7	<b>5) Medicine and Health</b>		
Are These Not Worth Pondering?	7-8	42	China Fights Back Threat of AIDS	1	32
Students Voice Their Concerns	9	28	Progress in Marrow Transplants	2	23
Overseas Students: the World of Education	11	15	China Steps Up Narcotics Research	5	6
Better Conditions for Returned Students	11	19	Soviet Diplomatic Harvest in 1988	5	11
A Pleasant Try of English Teaching	14	8	Interest Rates to Be Raised	6	6
Genius Wang Knows 13 Languages	16	24	New Treatment Heals Burns	10	33
'Follow Me to Science' Welcomed	17	33	Scalpel-Needle Probes New Ground	16	25
Student Demos Shake Beijing	19	5	New Advances in Acupuncture	17	31
Beijing Boosts Education Funds	19	8	Herbs Make Made Pill	22	32
University Students Do Business	19	30	Cell Function Secrets Unlocked	26	23
Books Young Teachers Like to Read	19	31			
Students Return to Classes	20	6	<b>6) Sports</b>		
Students on Hunger Strike	21	5	Champions Win Gold Can Prize	2	34
Teacher Bashing Raises Concern	21	8	Swimmers Coming on Strong	3	33
Muslims Get Book Banned	21	9	Sports News: Top Ten of '88	3	34
'We're Not Wrong, Mum!'—Report From the Hospital	22	20	Gymnastic Prince Bids Farewell	6	33
			Harbin Hosts Ice Festival	11	32
			China's 10 Best Athletes of 1988	12	32
			Asian Games: Ongoing Building	12	34

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
Ancient Bell Museum	14	: 34	One Million Job Seekers	11	: 7
Fitness and Health Through Qigong	17	: 16	Never Too Old to Love	14	: 7
Qigong and Qinghua Campus	17	: 20	City Smokers on the Rise	14	: 8
Asian Games Get Credit Lift	22	: 30	Crack Down on Grey Crimes	15	: 5
<b>7) Archaeology and Culture Relics</b>			People's Concern for Social Security	24-25	: 26
Better Care for Peking Man Site	5	: 7	<b>2) Trade Union</b>		
Qin Terra Cottas: New Sites Ahead	9	: 33	Unions of Management & Workforce	7-8	: 27
Ancient Bell Museum	14	: 34	<b>3) Youth</b>		
Life's Last Struggle to Build Stelae	15	: 32	Students Voice Their Concerns	9	: 28
Ancient Tombs Shed New Light	17	: 32	Student Demos Shake Beijing	19	: 5
Yunnan Unearthed Bronze Age Relics	18	: 31	70th Anniversary of May 4th Movement Commemorated	20	: 5
Women's Bitter Plight Staged	19	: 33			
Ancient Money on Show	22	: 32	<b>4) Women</b>		
<b>8) Books</b>			Profile: Wang Danfeng: A Shanghai Screen Star	15	: 28
Si Ku Quan Shun: New Available to Scholars	2	: 28	Women in Architecture	23	: 19
A Useful Pocket Reference on Tibet	7-8	: 44	Working Women's Burdens & Wants	24-25	: 24
Zhou Enlai—the First Five Decades	17	: 34			
The New Revolution's first Decade	23	: 27	<b>5) Population and Life</b>		
<b>9) Others</b>			Baby-Boom Strikes Again	4	: 7
VOA Report Called 'Nonsense'	3	: 5	Beijing Tracks Population Rise	4	: 30
Artist Bikes About the World	4	: 32	More People, More Change	10	: 28
Prices Up, Readers Down	5	: 7	Countering the Surge in Population	11	: 4
Kaifeng Embroidery	5	: 33	A New Headache: Human Deluge	12	: 7
Panda Cousins: Biggest Threat	9	: 34	Average Life Span in China	12	: 29
Russian Learning Craze Emerges	13	: 9	Population Imbalance Grows	13	: 9
Italian Tree Saplings Planted in Shandong	19	: 34	Height of Chinese Varies Geogra- phically	13	: 34
Tree Unrivalled for Beauty	24-25	: 32	Students on the Look-Out Love	17	: 28
Bamboo Garden	24-25	: 33	The New Situation of China's Families	17	: 29
Print Breakthrough for Tibet	24-25	: 34	<b>6) Religion</b>		
<b>4. Social</b>			Tibet: Human Rights and Religion	9	: 24
<b>1) General</b>			Breakthroughs in Religious Research	12	: 14
Survey Spotlights Apportionments	3	: 30	The Surge in China's Christianity	12	: 19
Facts & Figures: Strengthening Social Welfare	5	: 27			

	Issue No	Issue Page
Curtain Goes Up on Renovation Plan	17	32
<b>7) Others</b>		
Test-Tube Baby Ends Marriage	4	31
Architect Wins World Acclaim	10	32
Huan Xiang Passes Away	11	8
Home Buying: Pie in the Sky	12	8
Northern China Sees More Rain	16	6
China Tops 1.1 Billion People	17	9
Life vs. Death at Tombs	18	7
The Social Character of Modern Chinese	18	28
China Works to Eliminate Illegal Marriages	19	21
Tobacco Bosses Plunder Weak	24-25	9

## II. INTERNATIONAL

### 1. General

World Pressed for New Political Order	1	4
Relative Detente Befalls the World	1	11
Top Ten World News Events of 1988	1	13
News Analysis: A Mideast Peace Break-through	1	15
Eastern Powers Thaw Lines to S. Korea	2	15
Foreign Students Speak the Facts	4	6
China Urges Total Ban on Chemical Weapons	4	10
Food Situation Stirs World-Wide Concern	6	14
China's Foreign Policy: A 1980s Tune-Up	7-8	12
An Analysis of the Three Economic Rims	12	11
China's Policy on a Multipolar World	14	10
On Zhou Enlai's Diplomatic Theory	14	11
Human Rights Abuse or Prejudice?	15	14
Third World Trade Ideas	19	8
China's Position on Arms Transfer	22	13
Prospects for the Middle East	23	11
Bush Administration's Soviet Policy	24-25	10

## 2. China's Foreign Relation, Countries and Regions

### 1) Asia

Sino-Indian Relations Usher a New Era	1	5
Looking Back: Southeast Asia in 1988	2	11
An Auspicious Year of Sino-Soviet Relations	5	4
Sino-Cuban Ties Enter New Era	5	9
Sino-Thai Talks on Kampuchea	13	7
Indonesia Escapes the Oilfield Blues	13	13
Qian Qichen on China's Foreign Policy	15	11
The Road of Third World Development	21	12

### Afghanistan

News Analysis: Afghanistan: Peace Unrealized	3	14
Afghanistan: Situation and Prospects	16	8
Afghanistan: Situation and Prospects	17	14

### Arab

Saudi Economy Pumps with the Punches	18	11
Saudi Trade Office to Be Set Up in Beijing	18	12

### Iran

Iranian Visit Boosts Ties	21	7
---------------------------	----	---

### Japan

Japan Tones Up Defence Policy	9	13
Historical Facts Are Undeniable	10	6
Japan Gets 'War-Responsibility-Phobia'	10	7
Japan Tones Up Defence Policy	10	12
Plum and Cherry Jointly Blossom	15	4
Li Peng Scores Tokyo Touchdown	17	6
Premier Li's Remarks in Japan	18	10
Moscow's New Japan Policy	18	13
Hanamizake Economics and China's Excessive Consumption	22	29
Japan Sells Steel Mill to China	24-25	29

### Korea

Zhao Re-visits DPRK	19	6
---------------------	----	---

	Issue No	Issue Page		Issue No	Issue Page
<b>Mongolia</b>			<b>The United States</b>		
News Analysis: Mongolia Rides the Tide of Reform	2	17	Idealism, Realism: The Weave of US China Policy		4 : 12
<b>Pakistan</b>			Bush's Foreign Policies: A Realistic Outlook		9 : 10
Benazir Bhutto Visits China	7-8	6	Bush Visits China & Friends		10 : 5
Exclusive Interview: Benazir Bhutto on Pak-Chinese Ties	7-8	10	US Interference Protested	24-25	7
<b>South Korea</b>			VOA Disgraces Itself		26 : 9
South Korea: A Setback to Negotiations	19	13	<b>5) Europe</b>		
<b>Viet Nam</b>			EC Moves Towards a Single Market		13 : 11
Viet Nam's Promise Doubtful	17	4	<b>Albania</b>		
<b>2) Africa</b>			Tirana Starts to Open Its Door		17 : 13
China, Africa Affirm Bonds	6	6	<b>Soviet Union</b>		
External Factors Push Privatization in Africa	6	11	Sino-Soviet Summit in Sight	7-8	7
<b>Namibia</b>			Moscow Takes New Look at UN	7-8	18
Namibia: Independence in Sight	11	9	Moscow Plugs New Eastern Europe Deal	17	11
<b>3) Latin America</b>			World Impact of Sino-Soviet Normalization		19 : 10
<b>Cuba</b>			Sino-Soviet Relations: Review and Prospect		20 : 4
Cuba Adjusts Its Foreign Policy	21	11	Stalin's Image Fades in China		20 : 7
<b>Nicaragua</b>			Moscow Opens Its Economic Doors		20 : 11
Summit Plans Nicaraguan Peace	10	10	Burst in Bilateral Trade		20 : 15
<b>Panama</b>			Ice Melting on the Sino-Soviet Border		20 : 17
Situation Deteriorating in Panama	23	14	Sino-Soviet Summit: Normalization at Last		22 : 4
<b>4) North America</b>			Sino-Soviet Joint Communique		22 : 11
Let Friendly Sino-US Train Roll On	9	4			



killed one soldier and, pouring gasoline over the body, set it on fire. At Fuchengmen, the rioters hung the body of a soldier up on the balustrade of the overpass. At Chongwenmen, they threw one soldier down from the overline bridge and, pouring gasoline over the soldier, burned him alive. At a place near the Shoudu Cinema on West Changan Boulevard, one PLA officer was beaten to death by the rioters, who then gouged out his eyes and cut open his belly. The body was hung over a blazing military vehicle. The rioters also killed one soldier, gouging out his eyes, cutting off his penis and throwing his body into the moat.

According to incomplete statistics, the rioters destroyed and burned more than 450 military vehicles, police cars and public buses, including some 180 military trucks, some 40 armoured vehicles, some 90 police cars, some 80 public buses and some 40 motor vehicles. They took away weapons and ammunition, killing about 100 martial law enforcement soldiers, armed police and public security officers and wounding several thousands.

Such a tragic scene convincingly tells of the great restraint exercised by the martial law enforcement troops. Otherwise, how could so many soldiers be killed and wounded? And how could the troops suffer such great losses? Driven beyond forbearance, the martial law enforcement troops, who could hardly move one step forward, counter-attacked, killing some of the rioters. Because there were numerous onlookers and students, some were knocked down by vehicles, some were caught up in crowds and others were hit by stray bullets. During the riot, more than 1,000 of the people were wounded and more than 100 died. Nobody likes to see such a thing happen. As to the people and students accidentally injured, the government and the martial law enforcement troops have the same

feelings for them as have their family members. The aftermath of these accidental injuries will be carefully dealt with.

4. The "massacre at Tiananmen" is totally a rumour.

The fact is: After the martial law enforcement troops entered the square, at 1:30 am, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops issued an emergency notice, "A serious counter-revolutionary riot occurred this evening in the capital. The rioters furiously attacked PLA commanders and soldiers, grabbed arms and ammunition, burned armoured vehicles, set up road blocks and kidnapped PLA officers and soldiers, in a vain attempt to subvert the People's Republic of China and overthrow the socialist system. For many days, the People's Liberation Army has exercised a high degree of restraint. Now, the counter-revolutionary riot must be resolutely counter-attacked. Citizens of the capital should abide by the martial law decrees and co-operate closely with the PLA to resolutely safeguard the Constitution and protect the security of our great socialist motherland and the capital. For those who turn a deaf ear to persuasion, their safety will not be guaranteed and all the consequences will rest completely with them." This emergency notice was broadcast repeatedly for more than three hours through loud speakers. Most of the onlookers quickly left the square. The sit-in students now numbering several thousand then massed around the Monument to the People's Heroes at the southern fringe of the square. At about 3 am, they sent representatives to tell the martial law enforcement troops that they were willing to withdraw from the square voluntarily, and this was welcomed by the troops.

At 4:30 am, this notice of the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops was broadcast

at the square, "The clearance begins now and the students' appeal to withdraw from the square has been agreed too." At the same time, the circular of the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops on quickly reviving Tiananmen Square's normal order was broadcast. The circular says, "One, all people on the square must immediately withdraw from the square after hearing this broadcast. Two, if there are people who defy or refuse to carry out this order and continue to stay at the square, the martial law enforcement troops have the right to adopt all necessary means to disperse them. Three, after the clearance is completed, Tiananmen Square will be strictly controlled by the martial law enforcement troops. Four, we hope the broad masses of students and the public who cherish patriotic feelings and who are unwilling to see disturbances in the country will actively co-operate with the martial law enforcement troops to complete the clearance task."

After hearing the circular broadcast, the several thousand students on the square gathered their ranks and organized hand-in-hand pickets. At about 5 am, they began to leave the square in an orderly way, carrying their own banners. The martial law enforcement troops left a broad thoroughfare at the southern end of the east side of the square to ensure the quick, smooth and safe departure of the students. At that time, there were still a few students who refused to leave, and armed policemen compelled them to leave according to the requirements of the circular. At 5:30 am, the clearance was completed. The whole process took less than half an hour. None of the students who took part in the sit-in on the square, including those who in the end were compelled to leave, died. The claim that "the bloodshed on Tiananmen Square became a river" is sheer nonsense. □

# Why Impose Martial Law in Beijing?

SHI WEI

**B**y the third week of May 1989, serious turmoil had taken place in Beijing and social stability, people's normal life and social order had been disrupted. In view of this and in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the State Council on May 20 issued an order, signed by Premier Li Peng, to impose martial law in some sections of Beijing in order to check the unrest, restore social stability in the city, safeguard the life and property of the citizens, protect public property, and ensure the normal functioning of central government departments and the Beijing municipal government. It called troops to the capital to assist the armed police, public security personnel and the broad masses as well as the young students to maintain Beijing's public security and restore normal production, work, teaching, and scientific research and normal life in the capital.

However, some people have asked: Since the students are patriotic, why say there has been turmoil? Since the students are patriotic, why send in the People's Liberation Army? Therefore, the following explanations may be in order.

## Why do we say there has been serious turmoil in Beijing?

First, it should be said that the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have, from the very beginning, fully confirmed the patriotic enthusiasm of the broad masses of young students. They have never said it was the majority of students who were stirring up turmoil. The *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*) editorial of April 26 and

the May 19 speech by Li Peng on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and the statements by other leaders have all repeatedly and clearly pointed out that the demands of the broad masses of young students to promote democracy, eradicate corruption, punish official profiteering and overcome bureaucracy are in conformity with the wishes of the Party and government, and that they have played a positive role in promoting the solution of these problems. The Party and government have all along strictly differentiated between the young students' patriotic enthusiasm and the conspiratorial activities of a very small number of people who are creating turmoil.

How, then, did these few people stir up turmoil by making use of the well-meaning aspirations of the broad masses of students, by making use of the same people's confused thinking, by making use of some failings in the work of the Party and government and the difficulties encountered in the course of China's advance? We have only to examine the recent series of extremely abnormal events which have occurred to come to the correct conclusion.

### A. The turmoil fomented by a tiny minority was premeditated.

As early as the end of last year and the beginning of this year, a small number of people inside and outside universities conspired to stir up campus upheaval and provoke incidents on the occasions of the 70th anniversary of the May 4th Movement, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

In early March this year, some

anonymous big- and small-character posters were found in Beijing and Qinghua Universities, directly attacking the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system. One small-character poster entitled "Lament for the Chinese People" termed the present government "autocratic and despotic," and called upon everyone to "fight for freedom." A big-character poster entitled "The Call of the Times" asked "whether there is any reason for the existence of socialism" and "what kind of philosophical system can be used to replace Marxism-Leninism?" At the campus of Beijing University, a poster entitled "A Letter to the Broad Masses of Youth and Students" called upon them to fight for "democracy, freedom and human rights" under the leadership of Fang Lizhi, a scholar who advocates bourgeois liberalization. In society at large, certain people became very active and held incessant meetings. Fang Lizhi praised these meetings for "adopting an attitude of total boycott and thorough criticism of the authorities" and "having a strong smell of gunpowder." He predicted that "with three meetings of this kind in succession, people will take to the streets." When Hu Yaobang died on April 15, certain people thought the time was ripe, and were determined to stir up great disturbances.

### B. The political aim of the tiny minority was to negate the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system.

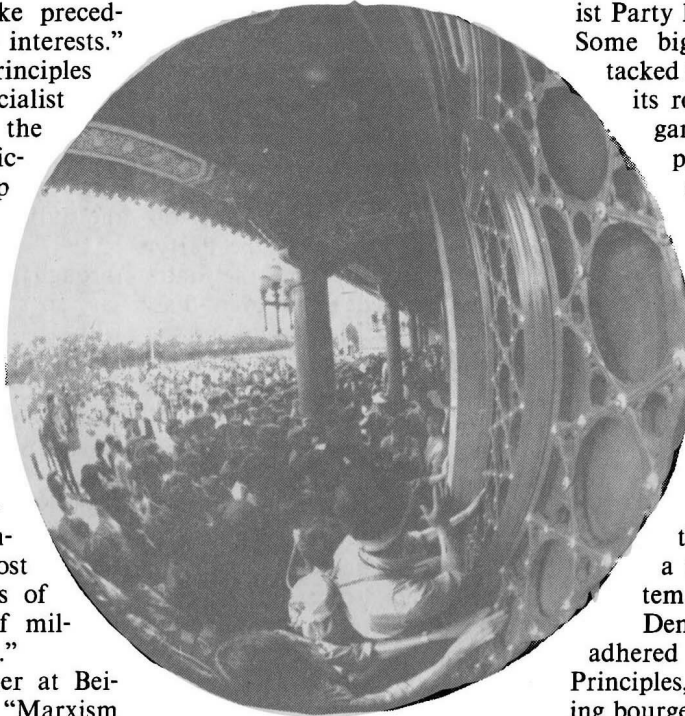
A so-called Message to the Youth and Students of the Nation, signed "Nankai University," included the call to "establish a committee for the revision of the Constitution and abolish 'princi-

ples' and 'adherences' in the Constitution, which are deeply hated by the people." Ren Wanding, former head of the illegal organization League for Human Rights, said in a speech delivered in front of Tiananmen Gate: "Without the removal of the Four Cardinal Principles from the Constitution...they will take precedence over the people's interests." (The Four Cardinal Principles are: Keeping to the socialist road, and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.) He continued, saying, "The false relaxation, harmony, unity and stability of our society are obtained at the price of an overall policy of high-handedness over the entire people and at the cost of the blood, life, loss of freedom and health of millions of the best talents."

A big-character poster at Beijing University said, "Marxism equals Utopia. Mao Zedong was an out-and-out rascal. Without the negation of Mao Zedong Thought, the reform can have no practical meaning." A poster at the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, signed "a doctoral candidate" and entitled "China's Hope: Private Ownership," attacked China's public ownership as "exceeding the laws of historical development," as being "fetters on the development of the productive forces...the soil nurturing bureaucracy...the hotbed for corruption and degeneration...the cradle of centralized state power and autocracy." The poster advocated "sounding the death knell of public ownership as soon as possible to welcome the future of the republic."

In their articles and posters, this tiny minority, completely disre-

garding the great achievements that ten years of reform have brought, slandered socialist China as being "black as pitch," "reaching a severe crisis," "rampant with profiteering officials, full of corruption and degeneration, and collapsing morally." They claimed



Zhongnanhai, seat of the Party and government headquarters, was besieged on May 17. XUE CHAO

that "China is moribund, the people are degenerating, everything is dying," and advocated the overthrow of the socialist system.

At the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, someone posted up a "Message to the Entire Chinese People" demanding that they "abolish the Communist Party and practise a multi-party system" and "abolish the Communist Party branches and cadres in charge of political work in organizations, schools and units." Some big-character posters openly called for the "abolition of parties and abrogation of the Four Cardinal Principles." Some attacked the Chinese Communist Party as a "treacherous party" which "only cares for

its own status, without concern for the future of the country and the nation," and declared that the Party is "disintegrating."

A few posters even declared that "Right from the beginning, everything the Communist Party has done is corrupt, autocratic and traitorous...the Communist Party has done nothing good." Some big-character posters attacked the Party as "having lost its role as the vanguard organization of the advanced proletariat. It is just another group of autocrats in power in China's thousand-year-old feudal despotism." Some people brazenly clamoured for the overthrow of the "autocratic rule" of the Chinese Communist Party. Others proposed "inviting the Kuomintang back to the mainland to set up a two-party political system."

Deng Xiaoping has always adhered to the Four Cardinal Principles, and insisted on opposing bourgeois liberalization. He is the chief architect of China's reforms, opening up to the outside world and modernization drive. He enjoys high prestige inside and outside the Party, at home and abroad. The tiny minority have therefore consistently made Deng Xiaoping the target of their attack, using extremely venomous and even scurrilous language to slander and abuse him.

The Four Cardinal Principles are the foundation of our country. If the Four Cardinal Principles and the leadership of the Communist Party are abolished, what alternative is there but capitalism?

**C. The turmoil stirred up by the tiny minority was carefully planned; various political forces at home and abroad were involved.**

For more than a month, at each stage of the turmoil, every action,

slogan and demand was carefully planned and arranged. At the beginning, according to the plans of the small minority, there was an all-out attack on the Four Cardinal Principles. Party and government leaders were assailed one by one. Before and after April 18 and 19, when there were attempts to storm Zhongnanhai where the Party and government headquarters are located, the attack was concentrated on Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng. After April 26, when *People's Daily* issued the editorial exposing the nature of the turmoil incited by the small minority, these people made an abrupt and drastic change in their tactics. Slogans such as "Support the Chinese Communist Party," "Support socialism" and "Support the Constitution" appeared.

Several days later, when they saw that the Party and government were exercising great restraint, they withdrew these slogans. When the situation deteriorated after May 4, the slogan "Down with Deng Xiaoping" appeared again all over the city of Beijing, causing a temporary uproar. After May 19, when Premier Li Peng made an important speech calling for resolute measures to curb the turmoil, these people first put forth the slogan "Down with Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng." Later the tactics were readjusted once again, and care was taken not "to shout extremist slogans, especially those directed at Deng Xiaoping" — in order to "win over Deng Xiaoping for the benefit of the next step of the struggle." They therefore concentrated their attack on Li Peng and the "bogus government."

Some people have said that if the leaders of the central authorities had held dialogues earlier with the students, things would not have become so serious. This is not true. As planned by the tiny minority, the organizers of the student agitations on the one hand expressed their willingness to hold dialogues with the govern-

ment; on the other hand, they laid down a number of preconditions and spread the word that the government was not sincere. In fact, it was they who obstructed the dialogues and did their best to erect barriers. At first, they said that they would send 20 representatives to the talks with the government. When the government agreed, they asked to increase the number to 200. At the same time, they started a rumour that the government had limited them to only 20 representatives. As a result, the dialogue was not held as scheduled. On the morning of May 13, the Offices of the Party Central Committee and the State Council invited them to a dialogue on May 15. While expressing their agreement to hold a dialogue, they promptly issued a declaration, prepared beforehand, announcing the start of a hunger strike, and started the rumour that the government had refused to hold any dialogues, thus pushing some students to the forefront of the hunger strike.

During the student agitations, a few people who were able to obtain top-level secrets of the central authorities even sent people to some of Beijing's colleges and universities and to Tiananmen Square to divulge confidential information and stir up disturbances. Sometimes, only a few hours after a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Party Politburo had been held, and before the subjects discussed had been transmitted officially, certain university campuses were already in possession of the information and had made it publicly known. The different views of leaders of the Party Central Committee with regard to the student agitations were widely publicized by a minority with ulterior motives, and caused serious ideological confusion.

Various political forces at home and abroad intervened in the student agitations. They gave counsel to the students and acted in con-

cert with each other. Hu Ping, Chen Jun and other members of the reactionary organization China Democratic Alliance jointly issued an "Open Letter to Chinese University Students" from New York. This was posted up in many Beijing universities. It called upon the organizers of the student agitations to pay attention to "consolidating the organizational links established during this movement and to strive for a strong mass effort in order to be effective." It said that at that time "the complete negation of the anti-liberalization movement of 1987 should be used as a breakthrough point" and "it is necessary to strengthen your contacts with various press media and other circles...to try to win their support and participation." Two leaders of the organization, Wang Bingzhang and Tang Guangzhong, hurriedly flew to Tokyo from New York in an attempt to reach Beijing to take a hand in the turmoil.

A group of original members of the "China Spring" organization living in the United States set up a "China Democratic Party" and sent a "Letter to All Compatriots" on April 16 which reached some Beijing university campuses. It incited the students to "demand that conservatives and bureaucrats step down" and "push the Chinese Communist Party to end its autocratic rule."

All these facts show that a small number of people at home and abroad colluded with each other, acted in collaboration and planned the turmoil carefully.

**D. The tiny minority used rumours and instigations to steadily worsen the situation.**

Since the beginning of the student agitations, Beijing has been full of rumours of various sorts. It is food for thought that whenever the government took measures to ease the situation and once the students became calm, there were always new rumours and instigations which led to greater unrest.

After the death of Hu Yaobang on April 15, some people spread the rumour that "Li Peng abused Hu Yaobang at a Politburo meeting, which made Hu terribly angry and thus caused his death."

On April 20, a few people tried to break through Zhongnanhai's Xinhua Gate. Finally, some people who had gathered in front of the entrance were put into buses by the police on duty and sent back to their universities before dawn. During this process, both sides pushed and tussled with one another. Then came the rumours, "The police beat people at Xinhua Gate -- not just students, but workers, women and children." "More than a thousand workers in science and technology fell in the bloodshed." At the same time, another rumour ran that a student from Beijing Normal University was run over by a police car (in fact, a student on a bicycle was unfortunately killed in an ordinary trolley bus traffic accident). Many other students who knew nothing about the truth were sympathetic and angry.

On April 22, after the memorial meeting for Hu Yaobang, some people spread to students at Tiananmen Square the rumour that "Premier Li Peng had promised to meet the students on the square at

12:45." Actually, he had made no such promise, and when it did not happen it was rumoured that "Li Peng has cheated the students," with the result that 60,000 students staged a class boycott. So the student agitations escalated. On April 23, as university students in the capital boycotted classes, a small minority distributed leaflets of the so-called "Beijing workers' autonomous federation" everywhere in order to incite workers to go on strike.

On May 13, a number of students from Beijing's universities started a hunger strike at Tiananmen Square. The small minority spread everywhere the rumour that "The workers of Beijing are going on general strike" in order to make the situation deteriorate further.

On May 20, after the imposition of martial law in sections of Beijing by the State Council, the following rumour was spread: "Li Peng presided over a meeting which has made four decisions: 1. The nature of the student movement has been determined to be a rebellion; 2. All the 200,000 students at Tiananmen Square are to be suppressed; 3. All the large prisons in the capital will be emptied to hold students; 4. All the street cleaners will be mobilized to clean

Tiananmen the morning after the suppression." Later, more rumours circulated, saying that "troops will be air dropped" and "they will use teargas." All this was aimed at intensifying the conflict between students and city residents and the People's Liberation Army.

The tiny minority has created turmoil by fabricating rumours to cheat the masses. When some of their rumours were spiked, they started new rumours by changing the appearance of the old ones.

**E. A few people have wilfully trampled upon democracy and the legal system, and their deeds have led to serious chaos in the social order.**

For more than a month some people, incited by a tiny minority, organized parades, demonstrations, sit-ins and hunger strikes, all without approval and regardless of the 10-point regulation about parades and demonstrations passed by the Standing Committee of the Beijing People's Congress. They occupied Tiananmen Square for a long period, and as a result some important state affairs, such as the Sino-Soviet summit meetings, could not be carried out as planned and some activities had to be cancelled. This situation harmed the prestige and image of China.

After the beginning of May this year, the demonstrations steadily increased in scale, growing from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands, even to over a million. This seriously disrupted Beijing's regular production, work and social order. Some people surrounded the offices of the Party Central Committee, offices of the State Council as well as the houses of some State leaders. Some rogues harassed the Beijing Party Committee and the Beijing Municipal Government, cursing and using scurrilous words. Public transport in Beijing's urban area was seriously disrupted and even paralyzed for a time. Industrial raw materials could not be brought in

On June 3, a public bus was intercepted at the Xidan intersection on Changan Boulevard, blocking traffic in all directions.

YANG LIMING



and finished products carried out. Even the transport of gas and foodstuffs were hampered. Shops and enterprises could not make bank deposits in time.

Some people took on the roles of policemen and public security personnel without authorization, stopping vehicles and checking the ID cards of people as they liked. Some lawless people wilfully abused and even struck policemen and public security personnel. As anarchic conditions became increasingly serious, local security personnel and armed police felt they could not carry out their heavy task of keeping the capital in order, and beating, smashing and looting repeatedly occurred. Some lawless people took the opportunity to rob banks. Once dozens of bandits robbed the Huiyuan Department Store at Dongsu Street. Some 3,800 bottles of milk carried in a truck of the Guanganmen Dairy Products Plant were seized. Near Yongdingmen Railway Station, some No. 54 buses were smashed. Six ruffians robbed some Hubei province farmers on the highway between Fangshan county of the Beijing Municipality and Liangxiang, saying "We hear Beijing is in turmoil, and we are going to get some pocket money." During the period of demonstrations, some ruffians went to the downtown areas of Wangfujing and Qianmen, preparing to rob shops and stores, but thanks to the efforts of staff members and policemen, they did not succeed.

What is more serious, the turmoil spread from Beijing to other parts of the country, and disturbances happened also in many other cities. In some areas, attacks on local government and Party committee offices occurred one after another. Beating, smashing, looting, burning and other disruptive activities were carried out. China's transport network was broken for a period. Students in some areas forced their way onto trains to Beijing without tickets; some

even lay on the tracks to stop trains. During this time, over 200,000 students from other parts of China entered Beijing. They boarded trains without tickets and did not pay for their meals, just as young people had done during the "cultural revolution."

**F. A few people attempted to seize power by taking advantage of the turmoil.**

Provoked by a tiny minority, some university students proclaimed the abolition of the regular Student Union and Postgraduate Student Union, leaders of which had been elected by the students, and the establishment of a so-called autonomous student organization. Some students even took over campus broadcasting stations. Later, these groups united to become the directing center of the student agitation.

Before martial law was declared, the situation was becoming more and more serious. Some work units had prepared to ask their leaders to "transfer their power." In some ministries of the State Council, certain groups of government employees asked the ministers to step down. Some people distributed leaflets proclaiming the establishment of a "Preparatory Committee for an All-Circles Representative Congress of Beijing" to replace the current Beijing People's Congress, and calling for the setting up of a "Beijing Regional Government" to take the place of the present legal municipal government. Some people attacked the legally selected State Council as a "bogus government," spread rumours that China's Foreign Affairs Ministry and some 10 other ministries had declared their independence from the present State Council and that more than 30 countries had broken diplomatic relations with China. Some persons claimed that "Deng Xiaoping has left power" and that a "new government" would be founded in three days' time.

A few people organized some

rogues and local ruffians into a "flying tiger corps," which included over a hundred motorcyclists, and a "dare-to-die corps" of over a thousand bicyclists. People were asked to rise up as the masses had in the great French Revolution, to "attack the Bastille." The handful of people threatened to put Party and state leaders "under house arrest."

Do these facts constitute turmoil? In this chaos, to restore the social stability of Beijing and protect people's life and private and public property, and to enable the central departments and the Beijing municipal government to carry out their normal duties, it was necessary for the State Council, as provided for in the Chinese Constitution, to declare martial law in some sections of the city. If the state did not take decisive measures, but let the serious situation deteriorate, even greater disturbances would occur in the capital, the whole country would fall into serious turmoil and the reforms and modernization drive would fall apart. This, of course, is not what the 1.1 billion Chinese people really want to see.

## Why Martial Law Is Necessary

Some people have asked, why was martial law imposed on May 20, since the fasting students at Tiananmen had ended their hunger strike on the evening of May 19? Here, two points have to be clarified:

1. The imposition of martial law on some sections of the capital was not just to solve the problem of some hunger-striking students, but to end the turmoil, eliminate the serious, anarchic situation, restore normal order in Beijing and prevent more serious turbulence.

2. The news that the State Council had decided to impose martial law was leaked very quickly. So a small number of people immediately mobilized the students to change the hunger

strike to a sit-in. This showed the tactics of the tiny minority.

Some people have also asked, why is it still necessary to enforce martial law in Beijing, since order has basically been restored?

First, for more than a month, under extremely difficult circumstances, the broad masses of workers, farmers, commercial people, teachers, medical workers, cadres of street committees, Party and government office staff and armed police and public security personnel have remained at their posts, performed their duty and made great contributions to ensure normal production and operations in the capital. Notably, after the declaration of martial law and when enforcement troops reached Beijing, people from all walks of life pooled their efforts to set things right.

However, it is also true that social unrest in the capital had not really come to an end despite all these efforts. During the first two days after the declaration of martial law, all street intersections were immediately blocked and 227 buses were flagged down to be used as road blockades. No military vehicles were able to enter the city. The delivery of government documents also ran into difficulty for some time. Parades, demonstrations, protests and sit-ins which had received no prior approval still occurred one after another. The sites of the Party Central Committee and State Council offices were surrounded by crowds. Speeches of incitement could be heard here and there in the streets. Leaflets containing rumours could be seen everywhere. Most institutions of higher learning have still not resumed classes. A very few people were still planning secretly to struggle to the end against the government. Thus it is very clear that to end turmoil and restore normal order in the capital remained a very grave task.

Some people think that if the government had showed more warm concern for the fasting stu-

dents and done more work among them, the situation might have been relaxed and there would have been no need to impose martial law.

In fact, as soon as the students' hunger strike began at Tiananmen Square, the Party and government anxiously did their best. First, university staff and leading cadres at all levels and even some Party and government leaders went to see them again and again, trying to persuade them to end the strike. Second, the Party and government helped the Red Cross Society to send more than a hundred ambulances and hundreds of medical workers to the hunger strikers, to be at their service day and night. At the same time, nearly 2,000 beds in 52 hospitals were made available to ensure that the students who suffered from shock or diseases because of fasting could be treated and their lives saved.

Third, the Party and government provided all kinds of goods and materials to lessen the sufferings of the hunger strikers and to ensure their safety. The Beijing Municipal Party Committee and municipal government assigned cadres, workers and vehicles to transport drinking water, salt and sugar day and night to the fasting students through the Red Cross. The Environmental Sanitation Bureau provided street sprinklers to carry water, washbasins and towels for the use of the fasting students. Pharmaceutical companies offered sufficient medicines for prevention of heatstroke, colds and diarrhea and asked the Red Cross to give them to students in need. Food departments sent to the Square large numbers of drinks and bread for emergency use by the students. Commercial departments supplied 6,000 straw hats and the Beijing Military Command offered a thousand cotton quilts to the students for shelter from the sun during the day and the cold at night. To help sanitation at the site of the

strike, temporary toilets were set up and street cleaners cleaned the site deep into the night. Before the rains on May 18, the Municipal Public Transport Company drove 78 buses and the Bureau of Goods and Materials sent 400 thick wooden sheets to the Square to protect students from the down-pour.

All this shows that the Party, government and whole society cared for, cherished and took responsibility for the fasting students. It is not that the Party and government did not show concern for the fasting students, but that a tiny minority of people were using the fasting students as hostages to force the government to accept their political conditions. Subsequent developments fully proved this.

Some people think that the martial law enforcement troops were sent in to "suppress the students and the masses of people." This is a misunderstanding.

Since the declaration of martial law the enforcement troops, armed police and public security personnel have been well-disciplined. They have shown great restraint and tolerance when they were misunderstood, and even insulted and assaulted by some of the masses. For nearly ten days after the imposition of martial law, not a single student was arrested. Rather, more than 60 soldiers of the enforcement troops, hundreds of armed police and public security personnel were wounded by assaults. They have proved with their own deeds that they are the people's own army, like sons and brothers to them, serving the people heart and soul. They came to the capital to enforce martial law, not to suppress the masses and the young students. The martial law enforcement troops, armed police and public security personnel are now winning the understanding of more and more students and masses of people, and are warmly cared for and supported by the masses. □

## Chinese Expressionism: Art's New Statement

**D**ull eyes look out at you over their tightly-closed lips. A repeat pattern of heads face out from their 2 metres by 1.8 metres canvas entitled *My Feelings About This Era*.

*Feelings*, by 27-year-old artist Ma Gang attracted the most attention at a Beijing art exhibition that brought together 10 Chinese expressionist painters recently held at the Museum of Chinese History.

"Our era lacks fervour, to say nothing of agitation," says Ma.

"Beneath the noisy and crowded society is a hidden coldness and insensitivity that expressionist art shouts out in the midst of."

Ma says that *Feelings* is aimed at waking people from this numbing coldness.

Another artist, Yi Jianxiang expressed his feelings towards the world with a series of bright coloured works. In his work *Door* he used the arrangement of bright colours; red and yellow patches over a deep blue background, reflects the artist's

sense of the outside world.

"I have only put a flash of my lifetime's inspirations on canvas," says Yi while facing one of his works.

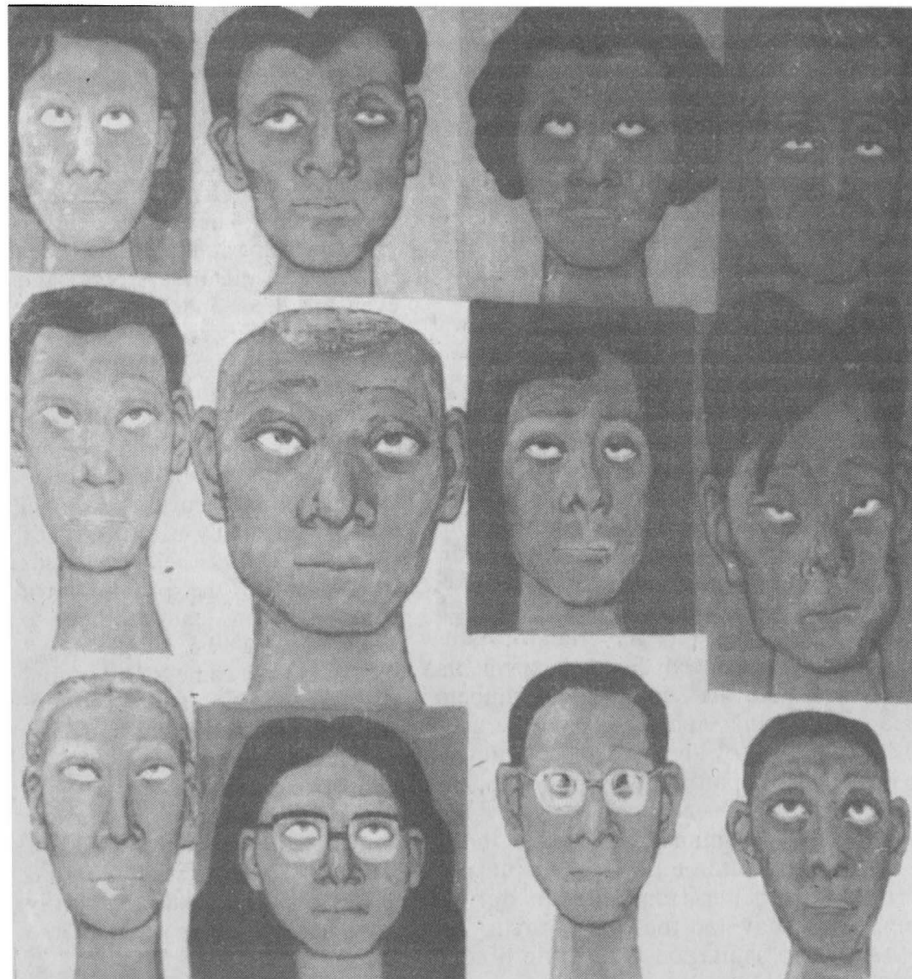
One of the two women artists who had their art displayed at the exhibition was Sun Min who exhibited around ten paintings which combine Western techniques into Chinese ink and wash style.

It is the strong contrast of black and white, she told me, that can most vividly express her inner feelings of the current period.

Her work, *Self-Split* shows this best with its sketched black twisting lines on white that conveys her inner contradictions and struggle.

Details of "My Feelings About This Era."

MA GANG



All the exhibits were done by painters between 25 and 35 years of age who are influential in China's expressionist school.

The artists all graduated from Beijing's Central Academy of Fine Arts or the Academy of Applied Arts. On display were the works of Li Di, Shi Benming, Wu Shaoxiang, Ma Lu, Yi Jianxiang, Xiao Li, Huang Jin, Sun Min, Zhang Gaoshan and Ma Gang.

These young painters have brought new blood to Chinese expressionism that went into a dormant period of about two years after its initial fast growth stage.

The artists say that this exhibition is the result of two years of artistic probing and development.

Chinese traditional

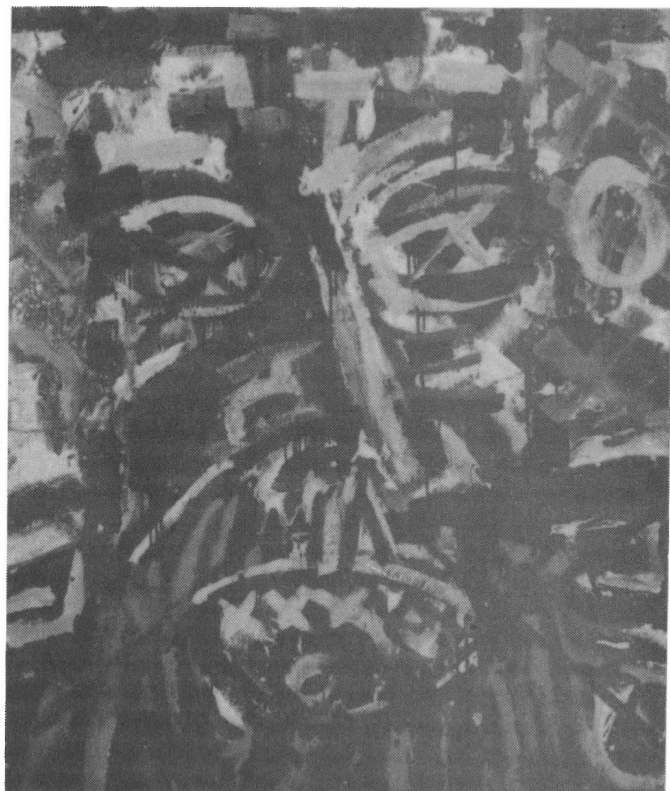


freehand brushwork can also be expressionistic art, they say, but rich contemporary expressionist art carries this further and integrates the traditional ancient Chinese outlook with modern industrial ideas.

With social change, art has moved from a leisurely and carefree attitude to a point where canvases echo a world crowded with people and noisy machinery conveyed through

"Solloquy."

SUN MIN



"Not Human" (second series).

LI DI

restless brush strokes of strong colour.

China's expressionists have drifted into two trends. One approach combines feeling with colour that expresses a kind of philosophy and state of mind which evolves into a unique Chinese form of expressionism. This type of expressionism does not strive for outward appearances but rather attempts to reach an inner richness.

The other area of Chinese expressionism that shares strong links to its counterpart

in the West makes every effort to produce a kind of impact on the viewer that places emphasis on maximizing the visual effect.

Li Di, the sponsor of this exhibition, who had the largest number of works on display, said that expressionism is the best way for artists to convey their feelings.

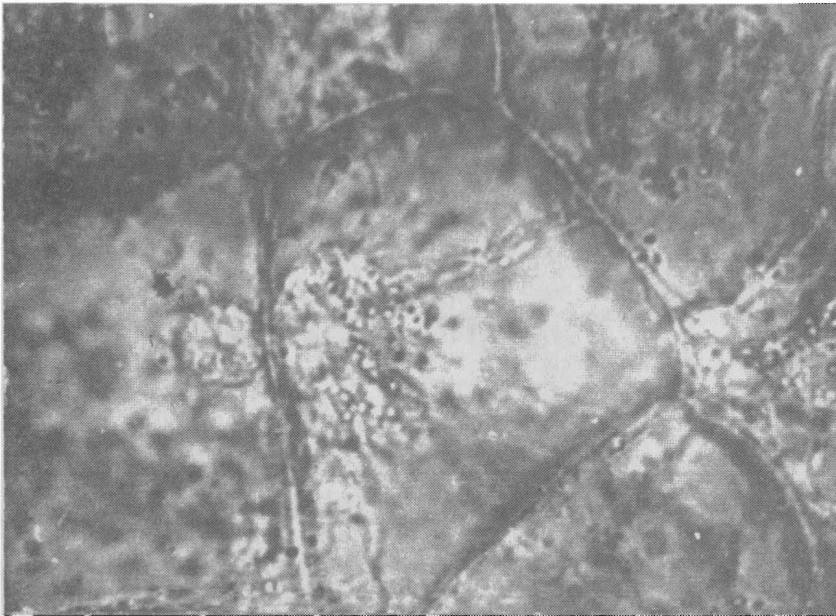
A painting, says Li, should express one's innermost thoughts in a deep and more refined language. Such art can go without explanation.

"The appearance of this exhibition presents a challenge to our era, no matter how moderate that may be.

"Its purpose is to create an open world for the artists and it will help them to recover their self-confidence," says Ma Gang.

by Zhang Zhiping

## Cell Function Secrets Unlocked



A micro-video camera reveals substances entering from one cell to another in a growing wheat endosperm.

Science has made a significant stride in adjusting and controlling plant growth by research due to researcher Zhang Weicheng in the Shanghai Plant Physiology Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

According to some experts several strange pictures taken by Zhang has helped assist in the understanding of how an external substance, macromolecules, enter cells.

By using modern photographic techniques Zhang came up with the strange pictures showing the growth of wheat endosperm tissue.

The pictures show macromolecule substances, with their molecular weight being tens of thousands of dalton, moving from one cell to another by means of protoplasmic connection.

Plant cells are divided by cell walls into what appear to be isolated "islands."

It is the protoplasmic connections between the cells that provide the conveyance of informa-

tion and nutrition that supports the plant's normal growth and reproduction.

With the hole diameter of the protoplasmic connections being only 40-60 millimicron scientists around the world were in agree-

ment that they can only convey substances with 1,000 dalton of

molecular weight.

The discovery has been described as a breakthrough in the traditional theoretical study of protoplasm movements.

Zhang also found this true since under normal condition the "channel" of protoplasmic connections between cells would not increase in size to convey macromolecule substances.

But, he also discovered that during a certain period the channel obviously enlarged so that macromolecule substances could pass through in order to meet the nutritional needs of plant growth.

Zhang's study has also proved that the increase size of the cell "channel" usually

occurs during the time of rapid tissue growth or deterioration. By that time, protoplasm, he says, moves between cells in an active way of expanding and contracting—a rapid movements by minutes and seconds in terms of time. □

## China Premieres Film Festival

China's first film festival will be simultaneously held in Beijing and Shenzhen between September 21 to 27.

The first Chinese film festival, sponsored by the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, is aimed at getting film fans to see the advances in the Chinese cinema.

More than 40 of China's best films produced over 1988 and 1989 will be shown to commemorate the 40th anniversary of New China's founding.

Festival participants will be able to view the most influential and representative films that show why the film industry has gained strong support in its ef-

forts to cater to China's diverse audience.

Besides presenting the awards, the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television is inviting film people from around the world to the film festival.

It is also exploiting the occasion to conduct a film market on the side.

Film people from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao are also invited to enter their films in the festival.

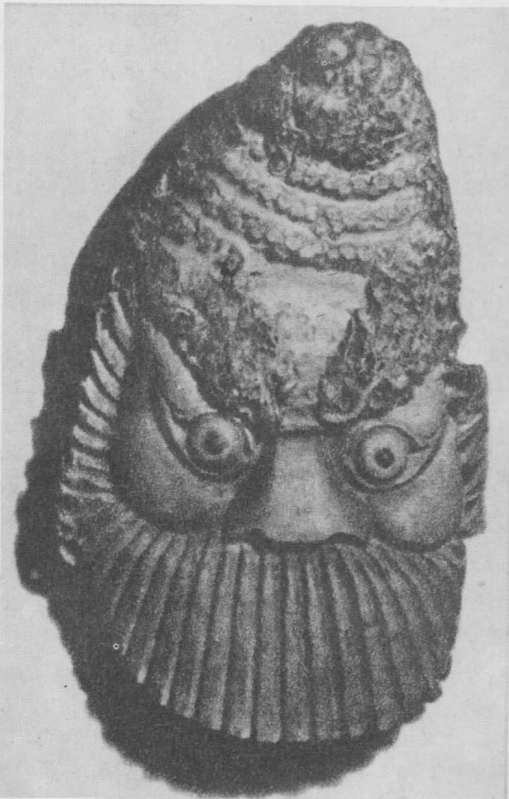
Organizers believe the Chinese Film Festival, to be held once every two years, will eventually become a grand competition on a world scale. □

## Sculptures by Liu Wanqi

Liu Wanqi has been engaged in popular art work for a long time. Born in Xinjin County, Sichuan Province in 1935, Liu now works at the Guizhou Provincial Studio of Popular Art. His works express both the characteristics of folk art and a distinct personal style.



Child (wood sculpture).



An Old Man (bamboo-root sculpture).



A Miner (pottery sculpture).



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3. Broad assortments of individually blown products: These include plain-glass cups, carved cups, scenic patterns, colourless wine glasses, colourless cut glass vases, jacketed vases, colourless beer sets, seven-piece drinking sets of cups and vessels.

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