

北京風波紀實

The Truth About the Beijing Turmoil

1989



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《北京風波紀實》編委會 編

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Edited by the Editorial Board
of The Truth about the Beijing Turmoil
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(署名均以姓氏筆劃爲序)

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石 劍 李 江 尚 玉 秦 漢 姚詠明 章 存
楊 西

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副主編:石 劍 楊 西

撰 文:李 江

執行編輯:姚詠明 楚 仁

裝幀設計:楚 仁

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前言

1989年春夏之交，在北京發生了一場驚心動魄、駭人聽聞的風波，引起了國內外的密切關注。由於一些外界傳媒的作用，人們產生了種種疑問、猜測和誤解。中國到底發生了什麼事情？目前北京的情況如何？這本書的大量圖片可能對讀者了解這場風波的始末、真相和目前北京的情況有所幫助。

這場風波并非一次偶發事件，而是極少數懷有政治野心的人，經過幾年的醞釀、預謀、策劃而煽動起來的一場政治動亂，旨在顛覆社會主義的人民共和國。他們利用中國政府在工作中的某些失誤和經濟上遇到的暫時困難，大量散布違反憲法、反對中國共產黨的領導、詆毀人民政府的言論，為制造動亂做了思想上、輿論上和組織上的準備。前中共中央總書記趙紫陽支持動亂，對動亂的形成和發展有着不可推卸的責任。海外、國外一些政治勢力和反動組織一開始就插手這場動亂，一些報刊、電臺，特別是“美國之音”造謠惑眾，推波助瀾，唯恐中國不亂。

4月15日胡耀邦猝然逝世。極少數人以爲時機已到，借“悼念”爲名，煽起學潮。學潮一開始就被動亂的組織者所利用。一些人無視憲法、法律和法律規，在校園內遍貼大字報，鼓吹資產階級自由化，号召推翻共產黨的領導，顛覆合法政府；未經批准多次舉行集會、演講，組織罷課、游行；衝擊中共中央、國務院所在地；多次強行占據天安門廣場；未經登記批准成立各種非法組織；在長沙、西安等地，還發生了打、砸、搶、燒商店和衝進省政府大院焚燒汽車的嚴重違法犯罪活動。

針對這種動亂局面，《人民日報》4月26日發表社論，指明了這場動亂的性質。即使在這種情況下，黨和政府對學生的過激言行仍然采取了極爲克制的態度，并對廣大學生的愛國熱情和合理要求一有給予充分肯定，還告誡學生警惕被極少數人利用，并且希望通過對話，通過民主和法制的

正常程序解決問題。而非法學生組織卻於5月13日發動了一場歷時7天、先後有3000多人參加的大絕食。黨和政府領導人一方面多次到天安門廣場看望絕食學生，會見學生代表，要求他們珍惜生命、停止絕食，一方面積極組織現場救護，送去各種物品，以減輕絕食學生的痛苦。由於政府及各方面的努力，沒有一個學生因絕食而死亡。但是這一切并未得到積極的反響。相反，在極少數人的暗示和授意下，一些報刊、廣播進行了錯誤的輿論導向，使動亂升級，在北京有至全國出現了在任何一个國家都不允許存在的嚴重的無政府狀態。在北京，游行隊伍不斷，辱罵攻擊領導人的口號、公开号召推翻政府的喧囂，隨處可聞可見，交通嚴重受阻，生產、生活供應都遇到困難，警察無法維護正常秩序。戈爾巴喬夫訪華活動也受到嚴重干擾。極少數人企圖亂中奪權，揚言“三天內成立新政府”。

5月19日，中共中央召开首都黨政軍機關幹部大會，中國政府總理李鵬、中華人民共和國主席楊尚昆宣布了采取果斷措施制止動亂的決策。而當時身爲中共中央總書記的趙紫陽卻拒絕出席這次重要會議。

5月20日，根據《中華人民共和國憲法》第89條第16項賦予的權力，李鵬簽署命令，於當日上午10時在北京部分地區實行戒嚴。極少數人驚恐不安，一方面裹脅不明真相的市民，在各主要路口設置路障、堵截軍車，致使交通陷於癱瘓，戒嚴部隊不能按計劃進入指定地點；另一方面宣稱要動員20萬人占據天安門廣場，要組織全國性總罷工。他們依靠海內外反動勢力提供的資金，裝備先進的通訊工具，非法採購武器；他們糾集流氓、地痞組成“敢死隊”、“飛虎隊”等恐怖組織，揚言要輾禁、綁架黨和政府領導人；他們重金招募打手；他們制造大量謠言，蠱惑群眾。

大量事實表明，無論政府如何容忍和克制，他們都不會罷手，他們已宣布要同政府“死戰到底”。

6月2日晚，極少數制造暴亂的人借一起意外交通事故造謠惑眾，點燃了暴亂的導火索。從6月3日凌晨開始，暴徒們在各路口攔截軍車，毆打軍警，搶奪武器彈藥和其他軍用物資。一夥暴徒還衝擊人民大會堂、中央宣傳部、公安部、廣播電影電視部，以及黨中央、國務院所在地中南海的西門和南門。下午5時許，一些非法組織向在天安門廣場的人們發了菜刀、匕首、鐵棍等凶器，要人們“拿起武器，推翻政府”。一夥暴徒糾集上千人推倒西單附近一個建築工地的圍牆，搶走大批施工工具和鋼筋、磚塊等，準備打巷戰。暴徒們策劃，要利用6月4日是星期天，發動更大規模的行動，造成一個群眾暴動的態勢，一舉推翻政府，奪取政權。

正是在這萬分緊急的關頭，戒嚴部隊才奉命強行開進，平息這場反政府的暴亂。6月3日18時30分，北京市人民政府和戒嚴部隊指揮部發出《緊急通告》，要求全體市民聽到廣播後不要外出。這個通告，反復廣播多次。晚22時左右，各路戒嚴部隊進入市區。暴徒們利用部隊官兵的克制態度，到處攔截包括軍車在內的各種車輛，然後砸毀、焚燒，並搶奪槍支、彈藥、電臺等。有幾個暴徒开着搶來的裝甲車，邊行進邊開槍射擊。有的暴徒襲擊民用設施和公共建築物；還有的暴徒駕駛一輛裝着汽油的公共汽車駛向天安門城樓，企圖焚燒。與此同時，暴徒們瘋狂地毆打、綁架、殘殺戒嚴部隊官兵。在長安街上，一輛正在行進中的軍車突然熄火，暴徒們一擁而上，用磚頭猛砸駕駛室內的司機。在阜成門，一名士兵被暴徒殘害後，屍體被倒吊在立交橋的欄杆上。在崇文門，一名士兵被暴徒從過街天橋上扔下，然後澆上汽油活活燒死。在一家電影院附近，一名軍官被暴徒打死後，剖腹剜眼，屍體被掛在一輛正在燃燒的公共汽車上。在這場暴亂中，被暴徒砸毀、焚燒、損壞的各種車輛1280餘輛，其中軍車1000餘輛，裝甲車60餘輛，警車30餘輛，公共電汽車120餘輛，其他機動車70

餘輛。戒嚴部隊官兵傷6000多人，亡數十人。如此慘重的代價，最有力地說明了戒嚴部隊所采取的極大的容忍和克制態度。他們雖然武器在手，但為了不誤傷群眾，寧肯自己忍辱負重，從容赴死。可以說，世界上沒有任何一個國家的軍隊會如此克制。

部隊官兵在傷亡嚴重、忍無可忍、讓無可讓而又很難前進的情況下，迫不得已對空鳴槍開道，堅決反擊，擊斃了一些暴徒。一些圍觀的人有的被流彈誤傷，有的被持槍歹徒擊傷擊斃。據可靠數字，暴亂中有3000多名非軍人受傷，200餘人死亡，包括36名大學生。

6月4日凌晨1時30分，北京市人民政府和戒嚴部隊指揮部又發出《緊急通告》，要求所有公民和學生離開天安門廣場。這一通告用高音喇叭反復播放，時間長達3個多小時。在天安門廣場的學生經內部磋商後，派代表向戒嚴部隊表示，願意自動撤出廣場，得到同意後，數千名學生打着旗子、橫幅沿着部隊在廣場東側南口開出的一條寬闊的通道，於5時左右有秩序地離開廣場。有一些堅持不走的人，被軍人強行帶離。5時30分，清場任務完成。在整個清場過程中，廣場上沒有死一個人。所謂“血洗天安門廣場”、“在天安門廣場被打死成千上萬人”之說純屬謠言，真相終將大白於天下。

在政府取得平息暴亂的決定性勝利後，北京社會各方面秩序已基本恢復正常，全國局勢也很快趨于穩定。中國政府所采取的制止動亂和平息暴亂的措施，不僅得到了中國人民的擁護和支持，也得到了世界許多國家的政府和人民的理解、支持。中國政府已經宣布，今後仍將堅定不移地進行改革開放，在和平共處五項原則的基礎上發展同世界各國的友好合作，堅定不移地繼續執行對港、澳、臺的政策，堅定不移地為實現社會主義的現代化而奮鬥。我們對未來充滿信心。

INTRODUCTION

In 1989 when spring was passing to summer, a shocking turmoil happened in Beijing, which has attracted the close attention of people at home and abroad. Influenced by foreign media, people have many questions, guesses and misunderstandings. What really happened in China? What is the situation now like in Beijing? This album, with its abundant pictures, will help our readers understand the whole story of and truth about the turmoil and the present situation in Beijing.

This turmoil was not a chance occurrence. It was a political turmoil incited by a very small number of political careerists after a few years of plotting and scheming. It was aimed at subverting the socialist People's Republic. By making use of some failings in the work of the Chinese government and the temporary economic difficulties, they spread far and wide many views against the Constitution, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, preparing the ground for the turmoil ideologically, organizationally and in public opinion. The former general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Zhao Ziyang supported the turmoil and thus has unshirkable responsibility for its formation and development. The various political forces and reactionary organizations abroad had a hand in the turmoil from the very beginning. Some newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations, especially the Voice of America, fabricated rumours to mislead people, thus adding fuel to the flames.

When Hu Yaobang suddenly died on April 15, a handful of people, thinking that their time had come, stirred up a student upheaval on the pretext of "mourning" for Hu Yaobang. The student unrest had been taken advantage of by the organizers of the turmoil from the very beginning. In violation of the Constitution, laws and regulations, some people put up big-character posters everywhere on

the college campuses, preaching bourgeois liberalization and calling for the overthrow of the Communist Party and the legal government. They held many rallies, made speeches, boycotted classes and organized demonstrations, all without permission: they stormed the seat of the Party Central Committee and the State Council; they forcibly occupied the Tiananmen Square on many occasions and organized various illegal organizations without registration for approval. In Changsha, Xi'an and other cities, some people engaged in grave criminal activities such as beating, smashing, looting and burning stores, and even broke into the compounds of provincial government seats and set fire to the motor vehicles there.

In view of this turmoil, the *People's Daily* issued, on April 26, an editorial exposing the nature of the turmoil. Even under this circumstance, the Party and the government exercised great restraint towards the students' extremist slogans and actions and had all along given due recognition to the students' patriotic enthusiasm and reasonable demands. At the same time, the Party and the government warned the students not to be made use of by a handful of people and expressed the hope for solving the problems through dialogues and by normal, democratic and legal procedures. However, on May 13, the illegal student organization started a general hunger strike involving over 3,000 people and lasting for seven days. Party and government leaders, on the one hand, went to see the fasting students at Tiananmen Square and met with students' representatives on many occasions, asking them to value their lives and stop the hunger strike, and on the other hand, they lost no time in organizing on-the-spot rescue teams and providing all kinds of materials so as to relieve the suffering of the fasting students. Thanks to efforts of the government and other quarters, not a single student died

in the hunger strike. But all this failed to win active response. On the contrary, some media, taking the cue from a small number of people, wrongly guided the public opinion, escalating the turmoil and throwing Beijing and even the whole country in a serious anarchic situation, something that cannot be tolerated in any other country. In Beijing, demonstrations were held continuously, slogans insulting and attacking leaders and openly calling for overthrowing the government could be heard and seen everywhere. The traffic was seriously congested and difficulties were created for Beijing's production and daily supplies. The police was unable to keep normal social order. Gorbachev's schedules in China were also seriously hampered. The small handful of people attempted to take the chaos as an opportunity to seize political power and threatened to "set up a new government in three days."

On May 19, the Party Central Committee held a meeting attended by cadres from the Party, government and military institutions in Beijing. At the meeting, Premier Li Peng and President of the People's Republic of China Yang Shangkun announced the decision to adopt resolute measures to stop the turmoil. But Zhao Ziyang, then general secretary of the Party Central Committee, refused to attend this important meeting.

On May 20, Li Peng signed a martial law order as empowered by Clause 16 of Article 89 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The martial law was to be enforced at 10 a.m. on the same day in parts of Beijing. The small handful of people took fright and coerced those residents who were in the dark about the truth to set up roadblocks at major crossroads to stop the advance of army vehicles and prevent the martial law enforcement troops from getting to designated places according to plan. Besides, they threatened to mobilize 200,000 people to occupy Tiananmen Square and organize a nation-wide general strike. Using the funds provided by reactionary forces at home and abroad, they installed sophisticated communication facilities and illegally purchased weapons. They gathered together hooligans and

ruffians to set up terrorist organizations such as the "Dare-to-Die Corps" and the "Flying Tiger Team," and threatened to kidnap or put Party and government leaders under house arrest. They offered high prices in recruiting thugs and fabricated rumours to deceive people.

All the facts proved that, no matter how tolerant and restrained the government was, such people would not give up their wild scheme; on the contrary they threatened to "fight to the end" against the government.

On the evening of June 2, a handful of people bent upon inciting a riot used a traffic accident to spread rumours and mislead people, lighting the fuse of a rebellion. In the small hours of June 3, rioters set up roadblocks at every crossroad, beat up soldiers and armed police, seized weapons, ammunition and other military materials. Mobs also assaulted the Great Hall of the People, the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television and the west and south gates of Zhongnanhai, the seat of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. At about 5 p.m., the illegal organizations distributed kitchen knives, daggers and iron bars, to the crowd on Tiananmen Square and incited them to "take up weapons and overthrow the government." A group of ruffians banded together about 1,000 people to push down the wall of a construction site near Xidan and seized large quantities of tools, reinforcing bars and bricks, ready for street fighting. They planned to incite people to take to the streets the next day, a Sunday, to stage a violent rebellion in an attempt to overthrow the government and seize power at one stroke.

At this critical juncture, the martial law troops were ordered to move in by force to quell the anti-government rebellion. At 6:30 p.m. on June 3, the Beijing municipal government and the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops issued an emergency announcement, asking all citizens to keep off the streets and stay at home. The announcement was broadcast over and over again. At about 10 p.m., the martial

law troops headed for Beijing proper from various directions. The rioters, taking advantage of the soldiers' restraint, blocked military and other kinds of vehicles before they smashed and burned them. They also seized guns, ammunitions and transceivers. Several rioters seized an armoured car and fired guns as they drove it along the street. Rioters also assaulted civilian installations and public buildings. Several rioters even drove a public bus loaded with gasoline drums towards the Tiananmen gatetower in an attempt to set fire to it. At the same time, rioters savagely beat up, kidnapped and killed soldiers and officers. On the Chang'an Avenue, when a military vehicle suddenly broke down, rioters surrounded it and ferociously crushed the driver with bricks. At Fuchengmen, a soldier's body was hung heel over head on the overpass balustrade after he had been savagely killed. At Chongwenmen, another soldier was thrown down from the flyover and burned alive. Near a cinema, an officer was beaten to death, disembowelled and his eyes gouged out. His body was then strung up on a burning bus.

Over 1,280 vehicles were burned or damaged in the rebellion, including over 1,000 military trucks, more than 60 armoured cars, over 30 police cars, over 120 public buses and trolley buses and over 70 motor vehicles of other kinds. More than 6,000 martial law officers and soldiers were injured and scores of them killed.

Such heavy losses are eloquent testimony to the restraint and tolerance shown by the martial law enforcement troops. For fear of injuring civilians by accident, they would rather endure humiliation and meet their death unflinchingly, although they had weapons in their hands. It can be said that there is no other army in the world that can exercise restraint to such an extent.

The martial law troops, having suffered heavy casualties and been driven beyond forbearance, were forced to fire into the air to clear the way forward. During the counter-attack, some rioters were killed, some onlookers were hit by stray bullets and some wounded or killed by armed ruffians. According to reliable statistics, more than

3,000 civilians were wounded and over 200, including 36 college students, were killed.

At 1:30 a.m. on June 4, the Beijing municipal government and the martial law headquarters issued an emergency notice asking all students and other citizens to leave Tiananmen Square. The notice was broadcast repeatedly for well over three hours over loudspeakers. The students on Tiananmen Square, after discussion among themselves, sent representatives to the troops to express their willingness to withdraw from the square and this was approved by the troops. Then at about 5 a.m., several thousand students left the square in an orderly manner through a wide corridor in the southeastern part of the square vacated by the troops, carrying their own banners and streamers. Those who refused to leave were forced to leave by the soldiers. By 5:30 a.m., the clearing operation of the square had been completed.

During the whole operation not a single person was killed. The allegations that "Tiananmen Square was plunged into a bloodbath" and "thousands of people were killed in the square" are sheer rumours, and the true state of affairs will eventually be clear to the public.

After the decisive victory in quelling the riot, order in the capital was basically restored to normal and the situation throughout China soon became stable. The measures adopted by the Chinese government to stop the turmoil and put down the rebellion have not only won the acclaim and support of the Chinese people, but they have also won the understanding and support of the governments and people of many other countries. The Chinese government has announced that it will unswervingly carry on the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, the policy of developing friendly cooperation with different countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the policy towards Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. We will continue to strive for the realization of the socialist modernization. We are fully confident of our future.



逐步昇級的動亂

The Turmoil Escalates

極少數搞政治陰謀的人，為在中國製造動亂，顛覆社會主義的人民共和國，進行了長達幾年的思想、輿論和組織準備。特別是1988年末1989年初，陸續出現了聲稱“對當局采取完全批判、徹底批判的態度”的政治集會、聯名宣言、大小字報和其他活動。主要策動者之一的方勵之說，這些活動“火藥味很濃”，“現在需要行動”。他們策劃於“五四”運動70周年紀念日採取大規模的行動。

1. 1989年3月1日在清華大學和北京大學，有人同時貼出了這張題為《討鄧習(習應為檄——編者注)文告全民書》的大字報，公然要求“取消黨派，解除四項原則”(四項原則即中國共產黨的領導、社會主義道路、人民民主專政、馬列主義毛澤東思想)。

2. 方勵之的妻子李淑嫻(前背挎包者)是非法學生組織的重要頭目王丹(中)煽動、組織學潮的指導者之一。他

討鄧習文告全民書

古文武之道一弛一弛，而天不非文武兼治。所謂文者儒也，儒者理也，理者
 素也，素則即平也。武者法也，法者也，武者德也，德者領也，領者即制也。儒行
 以重無德，法行則化重刑罰，著有文孔之稱的中華民族，竟已將孔孟仁德漸
 之遺棄，取而代之是法治，豈不令人惜哉、痛哉、恥哉！

古人有言：治百官，系萬民，行仁義，重禮樂，無刑而治，王子犯法，與
 庶民同罪，此乃良策。況且人類之於動物，豈非超越動物小爭而
 進於今日之中國，當先他不在哪兒，而在何方：世之有刑，竟視之為非刑，
 而以為各之物，這豈是、人得道、而後天、而後暴政、巧取豪奪、實食不
 終且言官、好色好行、出盜女端，可謂無官不貪，無官不淫，無官不奸，有攻不
 莫之、共爭奪、的政治：官談、強權、獨裁、武斷、權大於法。

亂之、夫不者乃信人之天下，國不者實即暴不也，孔孟以知禮知法，
 道者興，有德者居，無德便缺理，而今所費作亂，陰險狡詐，民心極其
 見之敗壞，國事日衰，告天下以知其非也，而又不肯悔改，尋常作保也，
 此、竟中華幾億兒女、有心之士，以國家民族為懷，以蒼生為念，奮起討
 責問老牛輸花矣。

以文治國，以理服人，解除黨派，取消四項原則



們在北京大學塞萬提斯像前多次舉辦“討論會”，公開宣稱“要廢除一黨制，讓共產黨下臺，推翻現政權”。

In order to stir up turmoils in China and subvert the socialist People's Republic, a tiny handful of people engaged in political conspiracy have for years made ideological, public opinion and organizational preparations. At the end of 1988 and beginning of 1989 in particular, there emerged in succession political assemblies, joint petitions, big-and-small-character posters and other activities, that professed to “take a completely and thoroughly critical attitude to the authorities.” Fang Lizhi, one of the main instigators, said that these activities “have a strong smell of gunpowder”, and “what we need now is action.” They planned a large-scale move on the 70th anniversary of the May 4th Movement.

1. On March 1, 1989, a big-character poster entitled “Denunciation of Deng Xiaoping--a Letter to the Nation”

was put up simultaneously at Qinghua University and Beijing University, openly demanding “the dismantling of parties and abandoning of the four cardinal principles” (i.e., adherence to the leadership by the Chinese Communist Party, to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought).

2. Li Shuxian (woman in front with a handbag), wife of Fang Lizhi, is one of the advisors to Wang Dan (middle), a chief leader of an illegal student organization, in fanning and organizing students' unrest. They held many “seminars” in front of the Statue of Cervantes in Beijing University, openly announcing their intention to “abolish the one-party system, force the Communist Party to step down and topple the present regime.”



1989年4月15日，中共中央政治局委員胡耀邦逝世。極少數人利用“悼念”之機，使醞釀已久的學潮提前爆發。學潮從一開始就顯現出種種政治動亂的跡象。他們無視憲法、法律和有關的法規，到處張貼大字報，舉行示威活動，衝擊黨中央、國務院所在地，成立各種非法組織，強行占據天安門廣場，還有的人乘機進行打、砸、搶等違法犯罪活動。

3、4月15日胡耀邦逝世，極少數人煽動學生以“悼念”為名，在天安門廣場人民英雄紀念碑前進行各種違法活動，使醞釀已久的學潮和動亂提前爆發。

4、這張大字報對黨和國家領導人進行惡毒的人身攻擊，說什麼：“該死的不死，不該去的去了！”

5、這張4月16日貼出的大字報說：“紀念胡耀邦，保護趙紫陽”，其用意不言自明。

6、4月18日王丹煽動學生衝擊黨和國家重要議事場所——人民大會堂。

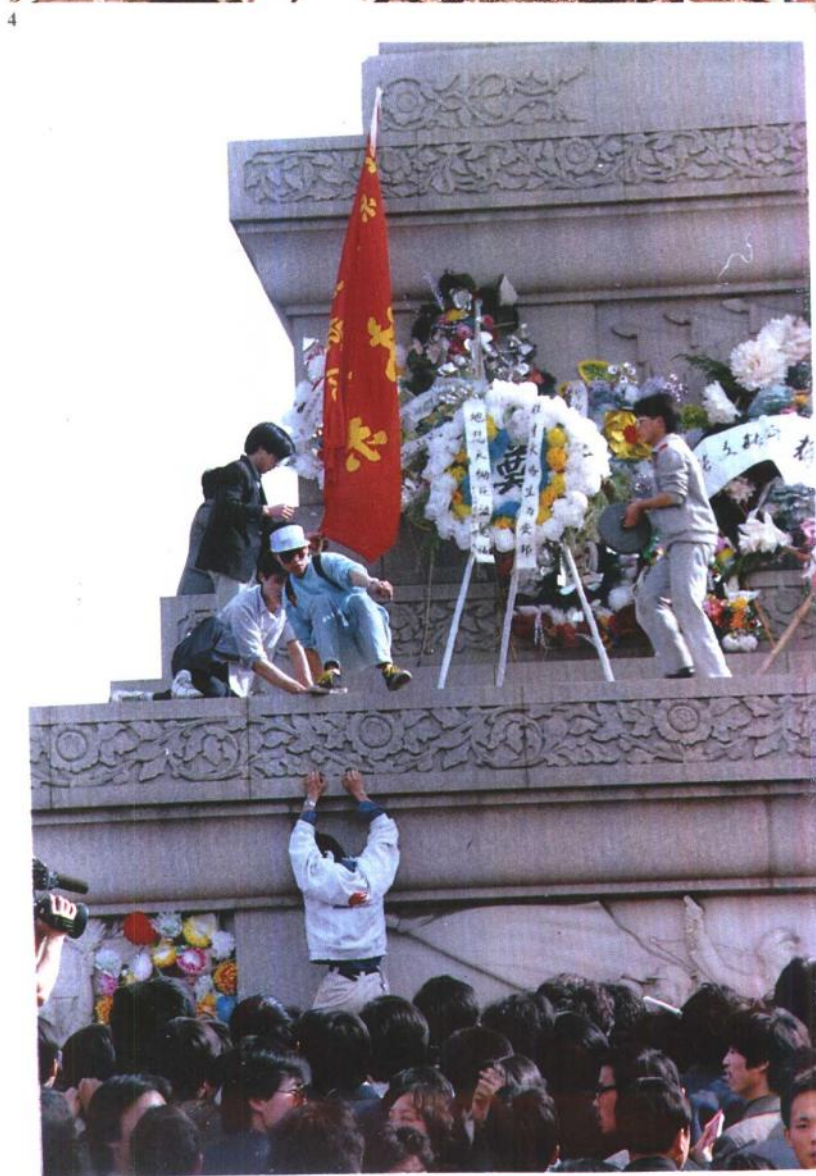
On April 15, 1989, Hu Yaobang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), passed away. A handful of people took the opportunity of the "mourning" to prompt an early outbreak of the long-brewing student unrest. The student unrest bore from the very beginning the nature of political turmoil. In violation of the Constitution, laws and relevant decrees, they put up big-character posters in many places, staged demonstrations, made assaults on the headquarters of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, set up various illegal organizations, and occupied by force the Tian'anmen Square; some went in for such criminal activities as beating, smashing and looting.

3. On April 15, Hu Yaobang died. A small handful of people instigated students to carry out, under the guise of "mourning", various illegal activities in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tian'anmen Square, thus prompting an early outbreak of the long-brewing student unrest and turmoil.

4. This big-character poster is a vicious personal attack on Party and state leaders, saying that "the man who should not die has passed away while those who should die remain alive."

5. Put up on April 16, this big-character poster reads: "Commemorate Hu Yaobang; protect Zhao Ziyang." Its implication is self-evident.

6. On April 18, Wang Dan instigated students to make an assault on the Great Hall of the People important meeting place of the Party and state.





7



8



4月22日上午，胡耀邦追悼大會結束後，極少數人先是造謠說：“李鵬總理答應12點45分接見廣場上的同學”，接着3名學生在人民大會堂東門外臺階上跪遞“請願書”，然後又造謠說“李鵬臨時變卦，拒不接見”，激化了青年學生同政府的對立情緒，極少數人就利用這種情緒，提出了“和平請願，政府不理，通電全國，統一罷課”的口號，造成北京6萬高校學生罷課的嚴重局面。

7、4月18日、19日深夜，一些人接連衝擊黨中央、國務院所在地中南海新華門，打傷警衛士兵。

8、在中南海新華門前被打傷的警衛士兵。

9、三名學生在人民大會堂東門臺階上跪遞“請願書”。其中一人為郭海峯，他後來擔任非法學生組織“高自聯”的常委兼秘書長，在“6.3”暴亂中企圖焚燒天安門城樓。

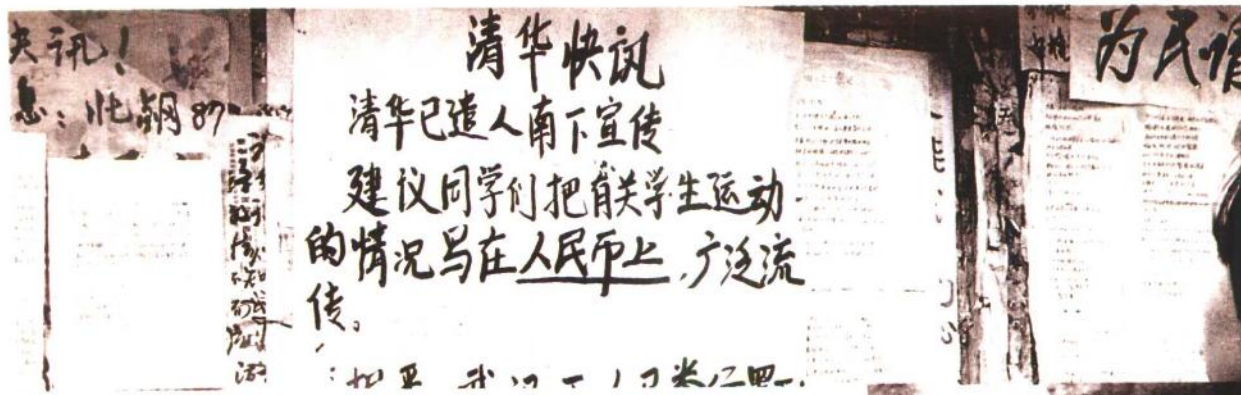
On the morning of April 22, after the conclusion of the memorial service for Hu Yaobang, a small handful of people first spread the rumour that "Premier Li Peng has promised to receive those students in the square at 12:45". Three students then knelt on the steps outside the eastern gate of the Great Hall of the People to submit a "petition". After a while they spread another rumour that

"Li Peng went back on his word and refused to receive the students". Their trick sharpened students' antagonism against the Government. Using this antagonism, this small number of people put forward the slogan-- "The government pays no heed to our peaceful petition. Let's make the matter known across the country and call for a nationwide boycott of classes." This led to the serious situation in which 60,000 university students boycotted classes in Beijing.

7. Late on the night of April 18 and 19, some people assaulted Xinhuaamen at Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. They beat up and injured guards and soldiers there.

8. Injured soldiers in front of the Xinhuaamen at Zhongnanhai.

9. Three students with a "petition" in their hands kneel on the steps outside the east gate of the Great Hall of the People. One of them is Guo Haifeng, who is later a member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the "Federation of Autonomous Student Unions in Universities and Colleges", an illegal students' organization. He attempted to burn the Tian'anmen Tower Gate in the "June 3" riot.



10

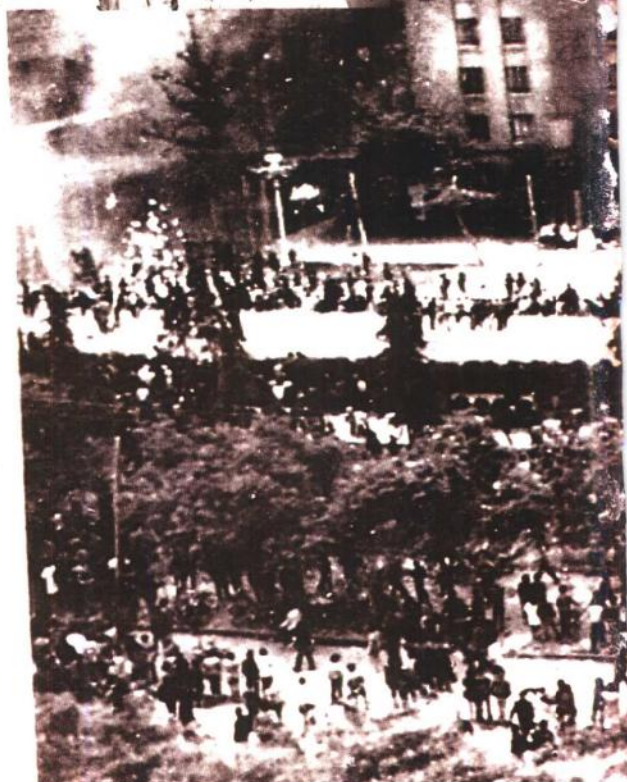
4月22日以後，一些人到中學、工廠、商店、農墾串聯，上街演講，散發傳單，貼標語，搞募捐。提出了“南下北上，東來西走”的口號，企圖發動全國性的大串聯，搞亂全國。在長沙、西安等地，發生了嚴重打、砸、搶、燒的違法犯罪活動。

10、極少數人張貼大字報，号召進行全國性串聯。

11、4月22日晚19時30分至20時10分，一夥暴徒衝入陝西省人民政府西門，在陝西省高級法院、省檢察院辦公樓前焚燒小汽車6輛。圖為辦公樓前火光四起，濃烟滾滾。

12、在陝西省政府門前被暴徒們焚燒的小汽車。

13、遭到極少數不法分子打、砸、搶的長沙市火車站右側的一家商店。



11

After April 22, some people went to stir up middle schools, factories, stores and villages. They made speeches in the streets, handed out leaflets, put up slogans and raised money. They also advanced the slogan--“Go to the South, the North, the East and the West” in a bid to establish ties throughout the country and throw the nation in a turmoil. Illegal and criminal activities of beating, smashing, looting and burning took place in Changsha and Xi'an.

10. A small number of people put up big-character posters, calling upon the nation to establish ties throughout the country.

11. Between 19:30 and 20:10 on the evening of April 22, a band of rioters broke into the west gate of the Shaanxi Provincial Government and burnt six cars in front of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate office buildings. Picture shows flames lighting up the sky and smoke billowing in front of the office buildings.

12. Cars burnt by rioters in front of the gate of the Shaanxi Provincial Government compound.

13. This shop, to the right of the Changsha Railway Station, was smashed and looted by a small handful of lawless persons.



13