Finding Aid for the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives, 1989-1993

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Descriptive Summary

Title: China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives

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Abstract: The present finding aid represents the fruits of a multiyear collaborative effort, undertaken at the initiative of then UCLA Chancellor Charles Young, to collect, collate, classify, and annotate available materials relating to the China Democracy Movement and tiananmen crisis of 1989. These materials—including, inter alia, thousands of documents, transcribed radio broadcasts, local newspaper and journal articles, wall posters, electronic communications, and assorted ephemeral sources, some in Chinese and some in English—provide a wealth of information for scholars, present and future, who wish to gain a better understanding of the complex, swirling forces that surrounded the extraordinary "Beijing Spring" of 1989 and its tragic denouement. The scholarly community is indebted to those who have collected and arranged this archive of materials about the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives.

Languages: Languages represented in the collection: English Chinese

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Los Angeles, California 90095-1575

Physical location: Stored off-site at SRLF. Advance notice is required for access to the collection. Please contact the UCLA Library Special Collections Reference Desk for paging information.

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Biography / Administrative History

For seven extraordinary weeks in the spring of 1989, China came alive. Emboldened by the example set by university students in Beijing, millions of ordinary Chinese citizens began to express themselves openly and spontaneously in ways never before witnessed in the forty-year history of the People's Republic of China. In massive demonstrations held in hundreds of Chinese cities, ordinary people complained of rampant corruption and nepotism in government; others called for augmented freedom of speech and assembly; still others savagely lampooned the country's aging, authoritarian Communist Party leaders, calling on Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng to resign for the sake of the country's best interests, for the sake of the people. For China's habitually stoic, long-silent millions, it was an exhilarating experience; it was the best of times.

Exhilaration soon turned to horror, however, as China's insecure, chaosaverse senior leadership, fearful of losing political control, made a fateful decision on June 3, 1989, to use deadly force to clear demonstrating students and their nonstudent supporters from Tiananmen Square—Mecca of the 1989 people's movement. With the military assault on Tiananmen, the best of times quickly became the worst of times.

No one knows just how many people were killed or wounded in the machinegun fire that echoed throughout the streets of central Beijing on the evening of June 3-4. A few estimates place the number of civilian dead as high as 2,600; most estimates are more conservative, within the range of 300-1,000 killed. Whatever the true casualty count, the "Tiananmen massacre" represented a national trauma of the first magnitude.

While historical memory of the "Beijing Spring" of 1989 has inevitably begun to fade with the passage of time, a few highly evocative, stereotyped images continue to provide a potent, if shadowy, reminder of what transpired. The solitary figure of a young Chinese civilian, captured on film calmly facing down a column of tanks, resonates powerfully today in annual U.S. congressional debates on the renewal of China's most favored nation status, in widening U.S. public support for Tibetan
independence, and in the appearance of an entirely new epithet in the English lexicon: "The Butchers of Beijing." The currency of these various resonances and reverberations reminds us of the critical importance of preserving, as accurately as possible, historical memory. It is to the furtherance of this task of preservation that the present volume is dedicated.

Contrary to widespread belief, relatively few students—probably fewer than fifty—died in the military assault. Nor was there a wanton massacre of students in Tiananmen Square itself. Most of the killing took place on or near Beijing's major east-west thoroughfare, Chang'an Boulevard, well to the west of Tiananmen, where ordinary citizens had massed in an effort to block the army's access to the square. A careful attempt to weigh varying estimates of civilian and military casualties appears in Timothy Brook, Quelling the People: The Military Suppression of the Beijing Democracy Movement (Oxford University Press, 1992), pp. 164-169. See also Richard Baum, Burying Mao: Chinese Politics in the Age of Deng Xiaoping (Princeton University Press, 1994), chap. 12.

The Tiananmen Crisis: Origins and Development

The Chinese student demonstrations of spring 1989 represented the culmination of a remarkable decade of economic reform and social change. With the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 and the rise to power of Deng Xiaoping two years later, China's new leaders recognized the urgent need to jump-start their country's stagnant, centrally controlled economy and to restore the badly flagging confidence of the Chinese people in the wisdom, virtue, and beneficence of the Communist Party. As China threw open its doors to the outside world and began to move, fitfully at first, toward a more decentralized and market-centered economy, demand for political reform also grew. Initially inclined to respond positively to calls for a more vibrant "socialist democracy," Deng Xiaoping grew more cautious in the aftermath of the spiraling 1980-1981 Polish Solidarity crisis. In Poland, each new liberalizing reform measure granted by the government had served to fuel popular demands for even greater political and economic concessions, culminating in the regime's infamous 1981 declaration of martial law. With this "Polish nightmare" available as a negative example of the effects of unfettered political liberalization, Deng decided that political reform would have to wait until after the fruits of economic reform had been realized.

As a result of the growing disjunction between economic liberalization and political conservatism in the 1980s, pressures began to build. Denied a legitimate political outlet for mounting frustration, thousands of Chinese students took to the streets, initially in the winter of 1986-1987, demanding better treatment for themselves, more open and democratic political institutions for their country, and a more equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of economic reform. Angered by Communist Party General-Secretary Hu Yaobang's passive acquiescence in the face of rising student "provocations," a group of elderly CCP conservatives denounced the student demonstrations and accused Hu of supporting "bourgeois liberalization." With Deng Xiaoping's consent, Hu was removed from office in January 1987. With his removal, China's students lost their most powerful patron.

The sudden, unexpected death of Hu Yaobang on April 15, 1989, the result of a massive coronary failure, set in motion the events that culminated in the "Tiananmen massacre." Angered at the regime's shabby treatment of their late hero, students at Beijing University gathered to march from their campus on the outskirts of the city to Tiananmen Square, several miles away. At first demanding only an official rehabilitation of their fallen hero's good name and reputation, the students were offended by the government's unwillingness to respond—or even to engage in open dialogue. Following Hu's public funeral ceremony on April 22, thousands of students staged a sit-in at Tiananmen Square, refusing to move until the government agreed to open a dialogue.

The government's conspicuous silence was met by new, larger demonstrations. In the days following Hu Yaobang's funeral, students conducted daily marches to Tiananmen Square, drawing increasingly larger audiences of sympathetic bystanders from among the ordinary citizens of Beijing. Once again, as in the winter of 1986-1987, conservative party elders responded to the students' mounting defiance by issuing a public denunciation of the "turmoil" (baoluan) ostensibly being instigated by "unpatriotic" student leaders and other rebellious elements. Far from damping down student unrest, however, the party's accusations, contained in an infamous People's Daily editorial of April 26, served to further incense and outrage the student protesters. Literally overnight, the daily student marches to Tiananmen Square doubled in size, then doubled again. Now the students were joined by large numbers of non-student sympathizers. Now, too, party leaders began seriously to worry about the situation getting out of hand.

Fueled by widespread popular concerns over inflationary price rises, over rampant nepotism and corruption by officials, and over the government's display of blatant contempt for the Beijing students, demonstrations soon spread to major cities throughout the country. Wherever there were college students, there were demonstrations. Throughout the first three weeks of May, demonstrations in hundreds of cities grew in size and frequency, attracting large numbers of nonstudent participants.

China's Communist Party leadership found itself divided over how to deal with the "threat" of escalating antigovernment demonstrations. Elderly conservatives generally favored a hard-line approach, while younger reformers—including Hu Yaobang's successor, General-Secretary Zhao Ziyang—urged an open dialogue with the students, even going so far as to
acknowledge that the students had legitimate grievances. Far from calming student emotions, however, the revelation of a deep split within the party and government leadership emboldened the more radical elements among the student leadership to increase their pressure on the regime. With the initiation of a widely publicized student hunger strike in Tiananmen Square in mid-May, the situation became further polarized. When a last-ditch attempt was made by associates of Zhao Ziyang to persuade the students to terminate their strike in exchange for a government promise to open a dialogue, intransigent student leaders refused to compromise. Despite the existence of a strong student majority in favor of ending the confrontation, a vocal minority carried the day. The hunger strike continued. The die was now cast.

**Martial Law**

Martial law was declared in Beijing on the evening of May 19; that same day, Zhao Ziyang was stripped of his post as general-secretary of the CCP. The next day, thousands of regular army troops were ordered to proceed into the capital to augment public security. However, their progress into the city was impeded by tens of thousands of outraged civilians, who physically blockaded major access roads, in many cases lecturing encircled troops on the army's duty to "love the people." After a tense thirty-six-hour standoff, the troops were ordered to withdraw.

The standing down of PLA units in Beijing on May 22 triggered an extraordinary outburst of public jubilation. Antigovernment demonstrations now reached their zenith in Beijing, with hundreds of thousands of people—including local units of the Communist Youth League, the Foreign Ministry, and other official party and government organs—marching alongside the students and their supporters. In big and medium-sized cities up and down the coast of China, news of the "victory" of the Beijing students was greeted with popular exhilaration.

There followed a week of ominous silence from party and government authorities in Beijing, as Deng Xiaoping and other senior officials retired to their bunkers to prepare their response. A good deal of jaw-boning was done by Deng himself to persuade wavering military commanders of the necessity of bringing a quick, decisive end to the "counterrevolutionary turmoil" that had engulfed the nation's capital. Meanwhile, the ardor of the students in Tiananmen Square began to wane, as early summer heat, winds, and ennui combined to dampen their enthusiasm.

On May 29, the students' flagging morale was boosted by the appearance in Tiananmen Square of the "Goddess of Democracy," a thirty-foot plaster, wire mesh, and papier-mâché statue designed by students at the Beijing Arts Institute. The construction of the Goddess brought renewed media attention to the students' cause, reenergizing their movement and drawing tens of thousands of people to the square to see for themselves this famously defiant icon of democracy.

In the event, the excitement occasioned by the appearance of the Goddess of Democracy was anticlimactic. A decision had already been made at the highest levels—personally approved by Deng Xiaoping—to forcibly clear Tiananmen Square. Party leaders were waiting only for the troops to get into position for the final, massive assault.

That assault came on June 3, in the form of a pincer movement of more than 100,000 infantry troops and armored corps, converging on Tiananmen from several directions. Unlike the army's earlier, failed attempt to reach the square on May 20, this time the PLA troops were in full battle dress, with their weapons locked and loaded. The rest, as they say, is history.

The crackdown continued long after June 4, as the Chinese government relentlessly pursued those deemed to have played a significant role in fanning the flames of popular unrest or perpetrating acts of violence against the government or the army. Sporadic incidents of violence were widely reported in several Chinese cities, including Shanghai, Xi'an, and Changsha, both before and after the June 3-4 massacre. On the whole, however, the overwhelming, deadly force brought to bear on civilian protesters by government troops in Beijing served as a sobering reminder of the extremely high cost of civil disobedience in China. Thenceforth, there was to be no repetition of the Beijing students' fateful decision to challenge governmental authority.

**The China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives**

This archive represents the fruits of a multiyear collaborative effort, undertaken at the initiative of then UCLA Chancellor Charles Young, to collect, collate, classify, and annotate available materials relating to the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen crisis of 1989. These materials—including, *inter alia*, thousands of documents, transcribed radio broadcasts, local newspaper and journal articles, wall posters, electronic communications, and assorted ephemeral sources, some in Chinese and some in English—provide a wealth of information for scholars, present and future, who wish to gain a better understanding of the complex, swirling forces that surrounded the extraordinary "Beijing Spring" of 1989 and its tragic denouement.

**Introduction**

By Leslie Evans

**Establishment of the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archival Project**

Beginning the morning after the tanks rumbled into Tiananmen Square on the night of June 3, 1989, hundreds of exchange students and scholars from China studying at UCLA began to demand that the university make some response to the
crushing of the Democracy Movement. They were quickly joined by Chinese faculty and staff members. Within a few days the university also received a suggestion from then Lieutenant Governor of California Leo McCarthy that UCLA undertake either an archival project or a pictorial exhibit on the recent events in China. On July 5 a meeting was held at the invitation of UCLA Chancellor Charles Young. Seven persons attended: Chancellor Young; Assistant Chancellor John Sandbrook; Vice-Chancellor for International Affairs Elwin Svenson; Assistant Vice-Chancellor Michael McManus; Lucie Cheng, the director of the university's Center for Pacific Rim Studies and a professor in the Department of Sociology; Maxwell Epstein, executive director of the Office of International Students and Scholars; and John Hawkins, director of the office of International Studies and Overseas Programs (ISOP) and a professor of Education. This group adopted a proposal by Chancellor Young to create the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archival Project. A faculty and staff advisory committee was established to carry out this work. It held its first meeting on July 26, 1989. Ultimately the university invested upwards of $50,000 in this project, which created a unique record of the China Spring of 1989 and its aftermath.

Essentially, Chancellor Young proposed that the university compile a central listing of its existing holdings, from all viewpoints and in all media formats, of material on the China Democracy Movement and the military suppression in Tiananmen Square. The committee entrusted to carry out this assignment was chaired by Lucie Cheng. Its other members included: Richard Baum, professor, Political Science; Elaine Yee-man Chan, graduate student, Sociology; James Cheng, head of the university's Oriental Library (later renamed the Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library); Sue W. Fan, administrator of the Center for Pacific Rim Studies and coordinator of the China Exchange Program; John Hawkins, director (later dean) of ISOP; Steve Lin, East Asian bibliographer for the University Research Library; Steven Ricci, manager of the Film and Television Archive's Archive Research and Study Center; and Robert Rosen, director of the Film and Television Archive.

The initial plan was that the Film and Television Archive's Archive Research and Study Center, which had made extensive video tapes of the news coverage of the Chinese events, would compile an indexed, computerized database of its holdings, while the Center for Pacific Rim Studies would make a listing of books, periodicals, and microfiche of major newspapers in the various university libraries, as well as listing its own—at that time rather small—holdings of photocopied or faxed documents and flyers.

In the event, the first part of the project went as planned, while the second, the Center for Pacific Rim Studies segment, grew over time into a wholly new project, which took nine years to complete, and of which the present volume is the record.

The Archive Research and Study Center, located in UCLA's Powell Library, in 1990 produced a 115-page Research Guide No. 4: North American News Coverage, People's Republic of China, May 1-June 30, 1989. This volume indexed 388 television news and commentary stories broadcast by ABC, NBC, CBS, and CNN during those two months. The indexed video tapes are part of the News and Public Affairs Collection housed at Powell Library.

**Assembling the Archives**

Sue W. Fan, the Center for Pacific Rim Studies administrator, assembled the team that created the present Archives. To head the project she selected Jian Ding, a graduate student in library science (he received his master's degree in this field from UCLA in 1990) and then president of the UCLA chapter of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association. Ding essentially designed the coding system of the Archives, developed its initial categories, and began first to sort the existing documents that had come in to the Center's offices, then to collect more. The other person principally responsible for compiling the Archives is Elaine Yee-man Chan, who was then a doctoral student in sociology at UCLA.

The index section of the research guide, prepared by Jian Ding, a staff researcher for the Center for Pacific Rim Studies, provides a name, subject, and place list for each story. The story listing in the main section of the guide provides brief summaries along with the broadcast source, time aired, and the cassette number where the story is stored. In many cases starting and ending footage are also noted to simplify access. This media archive is available for study by interested scholars both within and outside the University of California system. The research guide, however, is not available for public sale and can only be consulted on site, and there is a two-day lead time for ordering specific cassettes for viewing. For further information please contact the Archive Research and Study Center, Film and Television Archive, 46 Powell Library, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90095-1517. Fax: 1-310-206-5392.

Ding and Chan quickly went beyond the initial materials in the Center's holdings. In the summer and fall of 1989 a flood of faxes came out of China—copies of flyers, individual letters of protest, manifestoes printed in work unit shops before the suppression, articles clipped from the daily newspapers. This material ranges from copies of the handbills dropped by government helicopters above Tiananmen Square and Beijing University to an open letter to students from an old soldier [chinese characters] "Yi wei lao junren zhi xuesheng de gongkai xin," item AC 1014), in which a retired military officer makes suggestions to the students on how to block the army from entering Beijing. Some are abstract, like a list of sixteen definitions and requirement for human rights in China, while others are extremely personal—a physically disabled writer
who spent two weeks in the square discussing the problems of exclusion of the disabled from recognition as citizens, or an account in the form a legal brief by a law student who was beaten by police in front of the People's Supreme Court when he tried to protest the beating of another civilian [Chinese characters] "yi wei wu gu beida fada ren de kongsu," item AC 1035).

Chinese students in the United States recorded and transcribed telephone conversations with relatives in China. An e-mail network began to take shape around the old mainframe BITNET system, leading to a regular fullfledged e-mail magazine, the China News Digest, founded in Canada but eventually headquartered at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, and Indiana University in Bloomington.

A dozen news magazines in Hong Kong—principally [Chinese characters] Ming bao, [Chinese characters] Xin bao, [Chinese characters] Jingji ribao, [Chinese characters] Jiushi niandai (The Nineties), [Chinese characters] Zhengming (Contention), [Chinese characters] Wenhui bao, [Chinese characters] Shiyue pinglun (October Review), and [Chinese characters] Dangdai (Contemporary)—filled each issue with reports on the post suppression arrests, continuing protests, shakeups in the Communist Party and army hierarchy, tales of daring escapes from prison, and border crossings at night into Soviet territory or flights to Hong Kong and Macao. A literature of political and philosophical debate emerged in the Chinese exile community, much of it produced and published by former professional editors, reporters, or professors from the People's Republic. Some appeared in new exile publications, such as Minyun maibo (Pulse of the Democracy Movement), published in Hong Kong; Laiyin tongxin (Contemporary): Zeitung für Chinesische Wissenschaftler und Studenten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Correspondence along the Rhine: Newspaper for Chinese Scholars and Students in the Federal Republic of Germany), published in Darmstadt; the Press Freedom Herald (Chinese characters), Xinwen ziyu daobao, published by exiled PRC news professionals in Alhambra, California; and the Human Rights Tribune: A Bi-monthly Journal of Opinions about Rights in China, published in English in New York City (item BE 1030).

To balance the collection, Jian Ding and Elaine Chan approached the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles and carried away bundles of official statements, pamphlets, press releases, and texts of government declarations, adding these to the growing stack.

In a short time organizations of the exiles took shape, most notably the Chinese Students and Scholars Association (CSSA) and the Independent Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars (IFCSS) with its Canadian counterpart, the Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars in Canada (FCSSC). The last two concerned themselves heavily with lobbying in Washington and Ottawa to extend the visas of PRC nationals who did not wish to return to China when their schooling was finished. Where, at the outset, the story to be collected concerned the writings and ideas of the China Democracy Movement of April and May 1989 and the government crackdown in June, as time went on this became supplemented with the life of an exile community of prodemocracy dissenters scattered from Hong Kong to Chicago and from Paris to Darmstadt, as well as the Beijing government's ongoing reactions to the dissenters at home and abroad.

Occasionally, large additions were made to the collection. For example, on a trip to Hong Kong, UCLA Political Science Professor James Tong secured hundreds of pages of 11×17 inch photocopies of much of the regional press in China, from Hainan to Gansu, for the period April to June 1989 (see Section V, Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—in Chinese). An unknown source contributed some 840 pages of transcripts in Chinese by a Taiwan intelligence agency of provincial radio broadcasts from China for the same period (item number BC 1001). Both of these acquisitions added considerably to the presentation of the government's viewpoint, particularly the public outlook of regional governments.

Jian Ding, apart from his work with the Film and Television Archive, worked on the paper Archives proper from January through October 1990. Elaine Chan remained four months longer, until the end of February 1991. The great majority of material in the Archives is contained within the span from April 1989 to February 1991. This extended some twenty months after the formal end of the student Democracy Movement under the treads of the tanks on Chang'an Boulevard. In those twenty months leaders rose and fell in the exile community, policy debates were waged, and on the mainland new arrests were made, secondary party and government leaders deposed, underground groups discovered, and finally, around the first anniversary of June 4, many of the political prisoners were released, while the core leaders began to be tried in camera and sentenced to long prison terms, with the trials dragging on into the beginning of 1991.

Of three of the most prominent student leaders, Wu'er Kaixi arrived first in the West, and was soon denounced for his lavish lifestyle, a tale that finally was splashed across the pages of Esquire magazine in a four-part series headed "Better Fed than Red." In the end he joined the crew of the ill-fated "radio ship" Goddess of Democracy, a Taiwan-financed effort to initiate sea-based broad-casts into the PRC. At the last minute Taiwan backed down in face of threats from Beijing and refused to install the transmitters, and the Goddess of Democracy and Wu'er Kaixi faded from public view.

In April of 1990 Chai Ling and her husband escaped to Europe after living in hiding in China for ten months. She quickly became an international heroine of the exileadissident movement, making a national tour in the United States, meeting with U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle, and even inspiring "Famous Taiwanese Dancer Joy Fan to Perform 'Chai Ling,'" as one e-mail transmission reports.
Wang Dan, the best known of the student leaders, did not go on trial until January 1991, when he was sentenced to four years in prison. Wang was released in 1993, but was detained again in 1995. After being held without charges for seventeen months, the Chinese government formally arrested him in October 1996. He was then convicted of attempting to subvert China's government and was sentenced to eleven years in prison. On April 19, 1998, Chinese authorities released Wang Dan from prison and placed him on a plane to the United States.

The Archives after February 1991

Jian Ding, the Archives' chief designer, left the project in the fall of 1990. He then became a librarian at the University Texas campus in Richardson, Texas. Later he went into private business as a computer consultant. Elaine Yee-man Chan received her Ph.D. in sociology from UCLA in 1995 and is today an Assistant Professor of Public and Social Administration at the City University of Hong Kong.

With the departure of its initial compilers, additions to the Archives slowed considerably and became sporadic, but did continue on a low-key basis into the early spring of 1993.

Between March and June of 1991 a recent graduate of UC Santa Barbara, Ben Tang, made some additions to the collection and did a preliminary editing of the Catalog. After that, limited funding halted work on the Archives for two years. In July 1993 another Chinese graduate student (we have been unable to contact her for permission to use her name here) began five months of cleanup on the collection, which by then had grown to nine cartons of documents, totaling more than 500 folders containing more than 11,000 pages of materials. In addition to the documents, newspapers, and magazines, a bibliography was also compiled of books and journal articles on the China Democracy Movement. This is included in this Catalog as an appendix, although it covers only the years 1989 through 1992 and does not reflect later publications in this area. Professor James Tong, who had consulted regularly with Jian Ding and Elaine Chan, undertook a first general editing of the Catalog in the summer of 1993. In November 1993 the entire collection was placed in storage pending future staff availability to complete a review of the documents and the computerized Catalog.

It was only in the spring of 1998 that the Center for Pacific Rim Studies was in a position to allocate the additional resources needed to retrieve the collection and begin a final editing and review. Graduate student Chun-chu Lin and I, over the spring and summer, reviewed all of the Chinese titles used in the Archives, sorted the contents of each folder into chronological order, eliminated duplicate documents, and recounted each folder to recheck the page counts. By the nature of the way the Archives had to be created, item numbers were assigned to material as it came in. Often material that arrived later bore an earlier chronological date, but it was impossible to renumber the entire Archives after every new shipment. Thus the collection slowly drifted into a chaotic sequence. It was only in 1998, when nothing more was to be added, that whole collection could be sorted into correct chronological order and entirely renumbered. (Even then, as the work proceeded through the many boxes of files, the process occasionally turned up duplicate entries that had to be deleted; rather than physically renumber the files again, it was decided to leave a few gaps in the numeration.) Finally, the 3,768 pages of e-mail had never been given item numbers or summarized at all. With the aid of research assistants Raul Robles and Tricia Lam this work was completed in the summer and fall of 1998. A final check of the pinyin and Chinese translations was conducted by Meng Yue, a Fellow at the Getty Research Institute and a doctoral candidate in history at UCLA. A final round of copy editing was done over the winter of 1998-99 by Richard Gunde, assistant director of the UCLA Center for Chinese Studies.

In its final form, the Archives run to 11,060 pages, of which 8,727 are standard sizes (8-1/2×11, A4, or 8-1/2×14 inch), and 2,333 are oversize (mostly 11×17, but some 17×22 inch or odd sizes). In editing or writing the summaries of this vast amount of material I have tried to steer a difficult course between having the summaries accurately reflect the tone of the material summarized, whether pro or anti the Chinese government, while trying to avoid any interjection of editorial opinion on the part of the compilers and the publisher. The Archives are meant to document an important, although very diffuse, movement in recent Chinese history, and the government's reactions to it, not to advocate any particular course of action for the people of China or their government. The reader should be reminded that most of this material, from the two major and many minor points of view, is highly partisan. The summaries cannot do their job without reflecting that reality. Further, just because a document in the Archives or its summary in the Catalog states something as true does not necessarily mean that it is so. A reading of the summaries alone will show that many "facts" were in dispute, and it is not uncommon for a report issued at a certain point in time to be contradicted by later information published even by the same source.

With this caveat we believe that the Archives provide a rich body of authentic voices that flesh out the bare chronologies of those exciting months in 1989 that left so great an imprint on today's China. We are indebted to UCLA China specialist and political scientist Richard Baum for providing a Foreword that gives an overview of these events and offers a context in which the many details contained herein can be better understood.

The Divisions of the Archives and the Coding System
The China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives are divided into seven sections (see pages 5 and 21) plus a bibliography. In actuality there are four substantive divisions, with three of these further split between comparable materials in Chinese and in English. These are:

1. Documents
2. Small Circulation publications
3. Commercial publications
4. E-mail.

Documents are anything produced without a binding: letters, flyers, printed or handwritten single or multipage reports, etc. Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers are generally the somewhat ephemeral publications of the opposition movement. Commercial Magazines and Newspapers include, in the Chinese section, the official press of the People's Republic as well as established magazines from Hong Kong, while in the English section are established newspapers and magazines, mostly from the United States with a few exceptions such as the South China Morning Post and the Paris-based International Herald Tribune.

The Archives are divided into folders. Each folder is assigned a number. There are 543 item numbers (folders) in the whole collection. The size of the folders varies considerably, however. Some contain only 1 or 2 sheets of paper, while many contain 50, 100, or as many as 840 pages under a single item number. This is a consequence of the small staff available for cataloging and also reflects the fact that some materials arrived in large bundles with no special basis for breaking them up unless one were prepared to give each and every document its own folder, which was prohibitive in terms of entering the Chinese titles and writing summaries. The reader should take the summaries as a good indication of the contents of the collection and not expect every document to be mentioned by name.

The coding system for item numbers is simple:

- A = Documents
- B = Small Circulation press
- C = Commercial press
- D = E-mail.

The second letter of an item code is either C for Chinese language or E for English. Thus BC 1025 would be something in Chinese from a small circulation publication, while AE 1047 would be an English-language document.

In addition to the item numbers, the designers of the Archives also devised an elaborate subject coding system, which is presented in detail on pages 22-23. (It codes for Eyewitness account/by Native Chinese, Overseas Chinese, Non-Chinese; or for Reactions Outside China/by Governments, Academics, Community groups, Human rights groups, etc.) It was originally intended to provide an index by subject code as well as the chronological summaries that appear below. This proved impractical when the Archives had to be renumbered to achieve chronological order. In addition, some items that arrived late in the collecting process were not coded, and the e-mail section was not coded at all. We have chosen to retain the codes for the large number of items for which they were assigned, as they may be of some use to the researcher in providing quick additional information beyond what is contained in the summaries.

### Availability of the Archives

As this Catalog is going to press, the completed Archives are being donated to the permanent collection of the UCLA Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library. It is the library's intention to raise the funds to have the entire collection microfilmed. Once that is accomplished, the microfilm will be available for study or to make printouts of particular documents for interested researchers who are able to come to UCLA to work.

We know that there are other collections of material from this period of recent Chinese history. Undoubtedly there is much overlap, as certain documents were widely circulated at the time. Nevertheless it seems certain, from its sheer size, that the UCLA China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident Archives contain a considerable amount of unique material that will well repay the time spent by specialists and researchers in examining it.

Center for Pacific Rim Studies  
University of California, Los Angeles  
February 1999

### Key to File Numbers

The Archives are divided into four sections, each with its own alphabetic code letter. Within each section, numbering begins at 1001. Each folder in the Archives is assigned a file number using this system. The four categories are headed A-D as follows:

- A = Documents
• **B** = Articles from small circulation newsletters, magazines, and newspapers
• **C** = Articles from commercial magazines and newspapers
• **D** = E-mail transcripts
• Within each of these categories the second letter indicates the language:
  • **C** = Chinese
  • **E** = English

Thus **AC** = Document in Chinese; **CE** = Article from commercial magazine or newspaper in English, etc. Following the listing of the Archives proper, which will all be included in the microfilm master set, there is an informational bibliography of additional books and journal articles about the China Democracy Movement and Tiananmen Incident of 1989. These works are not included in the Archives, but many of them can be found at UCLA’s University Research Library or its Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library.

### Key to Subject Codes

Most folders in the Archives, with the exception of Section VII, the e-mail transcripts, include with their summary one or more subject codes to help further identify their contents beyond the broad source coding of the item number. The subject codes run from **B** to **E**, and are prefaced by the language code used in the file number system (**C** = Chinese; **E** = English). For example, **D** is the code for official PRC statements, and the code **D03** is assigned to statements by workers or civil organizations in the PRC. Thus the coding **CD03** refers to a statement in Chinese by a worker or civil group in the PRC. Because of the sheer size of the Archives, the coding makes no claim of comprehensiveness for particular documents or subcollections but should prove of some use to users of the Catalog. The codes are as follows:

#### B. Eyewitness Accounts and Chronologies (by the origin of the eyewitness)

1. Native Chinese...... In Chinese CB01... In English EB01
2. Overseas Chinese...... In Chinese CB02... In English EB02
3. Non-Chinese...... In Chinese CB03... In English EB03
4. Chronologies...... In Chinese CB04... In English EB04

#### C. Analyses, Profiles, and Comments (by subject matter)

1. General and economic, social, and cultural conditions...... In Chinese CC01... In English EC01
2. Students and intellectuals...... In Chinese CC02... In English EC02
3. Workers and other citizens...... In Chinese CC03... In English EC03
4. Chinese government, leaders, military, and foreign relations...... In Chinese CC04... In English EC04
5. Democracy, freedom, human rights, nonviolence, and other related concepts...... In Chinese CC05... In English EC05

#### D. Official PRC Documents

1. Government agencies and the military...... In Chinese CD01... In English ED01
2. Students and intellectual organizations...... In Chinese CD02... In English ED02
3. Workers and other civil organizations...... In Chinese CD03... In English ED03
4. Chinese Embassies/Consulates...... In Chinese CD04... In English ED04

#### E. Reactions Outside of China

1. Governments and other official organizations...... In Chinese CE01... In English EE01
2. U.S. academic institutions...... In Chinese CE02... In English EE02
3. Community organizations...... In Chinese CE03... In English EE03
4. Chinese student organizations...... In Chinese CE04... In English EE04
5. Human rights organizations...... In Chinese CE05... In English EE05

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**I. Documents—In Chinese**
Box 1


Physical Description: 78 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Letters in support of the demonstrators, political proclamations, news reports, commentaries, and newspaper articles written or copied by students and civilians of Beijing. In addition, there are news reports and letters of protest from foreign countries and prominent Overseas Chinese students and scholars.

Subject codes: CB01 CC01 CE02 CE04

Box 1

AC 1002. **Hand copied texts from various newspapers. Beijing. Dated documents, April 26-June 1, 1989. Several documents undated.**

Physical Description: 12 pp.

Scope and Content Note

One-page quotations by numerous different hands of articles from the press.

Subject codes: CB01 CC02 CC05

Box 1

AC 1003. **Dated documents from students in Beijing. Beijing. April 28-June 1, 1989.**

Physical Description: 52 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Letters, reports, and announcements primarily by students at Beijing University. Mostly hand-written.

Subject codes: CB01 CC02

Box 1

AC 1004. **Undated documents from students in Beijing. Beijing. Late April to early June 1989.**

Physical Description: 42 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Letters, reports, and announcements primarily by students at Beijing University. Hand-written or printed.

Subject codes: CB01 CC02

Box 1

AC 1005. **Declarations and decisions by the Beijing student groups. Beijing. May 1-June 4, 1989.**

Physical Description: 19 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Declarations, mostly hand-written. Most are dated.

Subject codes: CB01 CC02

Box 1

AC 1006. **Dated flyers from Beijing University. Beijing. May 13-June 4, 1989.**

Physical Description: 39 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Flyers, mostly printed, by students of Beijing University, include letters and news reports addressed to soldiers, civilians, and the world community, as well as general comments on the imposition of martial law, government leaders, the Democracy Movement, and freedom of the press.

Subject codes: CB01 CC01 CC03 CC04 CC05
| Box 1 | AC 1007. **[chinese characters] "Gao quan guo Gongchandang yuan shu" (Declaration to all Communists in the whole country). May 18, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Open letter from Communist students at the Central Arts College [chinese characters] protesting the party's opposition to the Democracy Movement.  
Subject codes: CB01 |
| --- | --- |
| Box 1 | AC 1008. **Three brief declarations. Beijing. May 1989.**  
Physical Description: 3 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
- (1) [chinese characters] "Guanyu shiju de liu dian shengming" (Six-point declaration on the current situation), May 19, 1989. From four research institutes.  
- (2) [chinese characters] "Zhishifenzi xuanyan" (Intellectuals' declaration), ND.  
- (3) [chinese characters] "Guangming yu heian de zuihou juezhan—shoudu gejie lianxi huiyi guanyu shiju de shengming" (The final battle between light and darkness—declaration of the united meeting on the current situation representing all walks of life in the capital), May 23, 1989.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC04 |
| Box 1 | AC 1009. **[chinese characters] "Beijingshi zhengfu fayanren da jizhe wen" (The spokesperson for the Beijing city government answers journalists' questions). Beijing: Xinhua she. May 20, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Official explanation of the army's entry into the city of Beijing.  
Subject codes: CD01 |
| Box 1 | AC 1010. **A small collection of flyers. Beijing. May 20-26, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 8 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Includes cartoons, poems, and songs about the 1989 Democracy Movement.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC04 |
| Box 1 | AC 1011. **[chinese characters] "Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun jieyan budui zhihuibu gao Beijing shimin shu" (Declaration of martial law by the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the citizens of Beijing). Beijing. May 21, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Handbill dropped from helicopters above Tiananmen Square and Beijing University campus warning students and civilians participating in the Democracy Movement that demonstrations were to be suppressed.  
Subject codes: CD01 |
| Box 1 | AC 1012. **Telegram from thirty-six Chinese-American scientists to Deng Xiaoping. New York. May 21, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Telegram sent to Deng Xiaoping by a group of distinguished Chinese-American scientists and Nobel Prize winners, asking him to remove the army from Beijing and to resolve the political crisis peacefully in order to successfully continue his reform program.  
Subject codes: CE02 |
Box 1  AC 1013. [chinese characters] "Jianjue zhizhi dongluan de xuanchuan kouhao" (Propaganda slogans to suppress the turmoil). Beijing. ND, probably May 21, 1989.
   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Twenty propaganda slogans designed to squelch the Democracy Movement, which were distributed by army helicopters above Tiananmen Square and Beijing University.
   Subject codes: CD01

   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   A retired military officer offers suggestions to students on how to block the army from entering Beijing.
   Subject codes: CC03

   Physical Description: 5 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   List of allegedly illegal activities by Li Peng.
   Subject codes: CC04

Box 1  AC 1016. Two letters. Beijing. May and early June 1989
   Physical Description: 2 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   • (1) [chinese characters] "Shiminmen, gongren, nongmin, ganbumen, zhishifenzimen, jiefangjun guanbingmen" (Citizens, workers, farmers, officials, intellectuals, PLA soldiers and officers), May 23, 1989, 1 pp.
   • (2) [chinese characters] "Guanyu zuzhi Beijing gaoxiao lianhe changzheng xuanchuan dui de changyi" (Concerning a proposal to form a Long March propaganda team in the Beijing institutes of higher education), June 2, 1989, 1 pp.
   • The first letter appeals for support of the student movement in Beijing. The second calls for students in Beijing to begin a "Long March" to farms and factories in order to express their democratic ideals.
   Subject codes: CB01 CC01 CC02

   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Eyewitness account of military police suppression of student demonstrations in Wuhan.
   Subject codes: CB01

   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   The article criticizes the tactics of the government as totalitarian. It also accuses Deng Xiaoping, as the supreme leader in China, of acting like a modern emperor. The author calls on the people, in light of the millions who have died over the previous forty years from political persecution and man-made famine, to rise up and overthrow the “feudal system” of China.
   Subject codes: CC01 CC04


   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   This temporary constitution of the Autonomous Workers' Union of the Capital includes the union's purpose, membership rules, and organizational structure.
   Subject codes: CC01 CC03


   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Very brief accounts of their apprehension by plainclothes policemen and the physical abuse that they suffered upon reaching the police station. The reports also discuss the role played by the Flying Tigers in the Democracy Movement.
   Subject codes: CB01 CC03


   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Press release on the formation of the independent union and the government's attempt to suppress it.
   Subject codes: CC03


   Physical Description: 2 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Eyewitness account by a physically disabled writer of what he saw and felt in Tiananmen Square from May 17 to May 30. He comments on the exclusion of the disabled from recognition as citizens.
   Subject codes: CB01

Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Three letters and announcements written by the students of eight arts universities in Beijing to declare their purpose in creating the Goddess of Democracy statue and to protest the government’s political pressure.
Subject codes: CC01


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: CC05


Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Letter compares the effects of the spread of nepotism in the government to the effects of inbreeding on a family.
Subject codes: CC01


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Two lists of slogans: One set was to be used for posters and other printed material, the other was to be shouted by the demonstrators.
Subject codes: CC01 CC05


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A report and a poem urging young intellectuals to fight for better living and working conditions.
Subject codes: CC02

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Declaration, with a cover letter, on the formation of a prodemocracy organization with a cover letter. Accuses the government of being against the people and against the spirit of democracy.
Subject codes: CC01 CC05


Physical Description: 7 pp.
Scope and Content Note
One- and two-page documents by student and worker groups.
Subject codes: CB01 CC02 CC03


Physical Description: 18 pp.
Scope and Content Note
One- and two-page fragments, some dated in May 1989.
Subject codes: CB01 CC02 CC03


Physical Description: 45 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Open letters and declarations, mostly hand-written.
Subject codes: CB01 CC02 CC05


Physical Description: 15 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Open letters and flyers by the students of Beijing University, includes letters and news reports addressed to soldiers, civilians, and the world community, as well as general comments on the imposition of martial law, government leaders, the Democracy Movement, and freedom of the press.
Subject codes: CB01 CC01 CC03 CC04 CC05


Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Declaration by four prominent intellectuals—[Chinese characters] (Liu Xiaobo, Zhou Duo, Hou Dejian, and Gao Xin) — of the intent and specifics, including the basic slogans and timetable, of the Democracy Movement hunger strike.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02
Box 1

AC 1034. [chinese characters] “Junfang qi wei gaoji jiangling biao tai” (Seven senior generals express their opinion). Beijing. ND, approximately first few days of June, 1989.

Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Printed sheet over names of seven well-known generals, Zhang Aiping, Xiao Ke, Ye Fei, Yang Dezhi, Song Shilun, Chen Zaidao, and Li Jukui. Asserts that the People's Liberation Army belongs to the people and therefore should not be used against them. Suggests that sending the army into Beijing would only cause more conflict.

Subject codes: CC04

Box 1

AC 1035. [chinese characters] “Yi wei wugu beida Fada ren de kongsu” (A brief on behalf of an innocent student of the University of Law who was beaten). Beijing. Undated, approximately early June, 1989.

Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
A law student recounts how he was beaten on May 30, 1989, by policemen in front of the People's Supreme Court because of his effort to protect a citizen from a beating.

Subject codes: CB01

Box 1


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Letter soliciting donations for the "Beijing May Fourth Fund."

Subject codes: CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 8 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Introductory packet and agenda for a July 28-30, 1989, conference of Chinese students and scholars, hosted by Chinese student groups at Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois.

Subject codes: CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 9 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Flyer accompanied by a sample letter and six pages of supporting documentation by a Hong Kong-based organization proposing that people write at least one letter to someone in China, the purpose of which is to relate the events of the Tiananmen Incident to the Chinese people.

Subject codes: CE03
Box 1


Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Press releases, flyers, and other materials relating to the arrival of some of the Democracy Movement leaders in Los Angeles. In both Chinese and English.
Subject codes: CE03 CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 14 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Survey of attitudes and perceptions of the student movement in light of intellectuals' views on politics, culture, values, and morality.
Subject codes: CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Fax message from the University of Southern California Chinese Students and Scholars Association to the UCLA Center for Pacific Rim Studies, regarding the news release for the Ad Hoc Committee to welcome leaders of the Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Fax message from Professor Huang Kai of the University of Southern California to Sue Fan of the UCLA Center for Pacific Rim Studies, on the agenda for the visit of Democracy Movement leaders.
Subject codes: CE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Packet in Chinese and English for participants in Los Angeles meeting to welcome several leaders of the Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CE03 CE04
I. Documents—In Chinese

Box 1

Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
This new policy requires that students who have received any degree beyond a high school diploma must repay the Chinese government for the cost of their higher education before leaving the country. This change occurred in the aftermath of the 1989 Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CD01

Box 1

Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
The Chinese government's policy after the Democracy Movement is to classify Overseas Chinese students into two statuses according to their reaction to the movement. The document also outlines the reeducation policy for those who have protested the government's actions.
Subject codes: CD04

II. Documents—In English

Box 1

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Letter from Wachs and eleven other members of the City Council asks Bush to express support for the Chinese people.
Subject codes: EE01

Box 1

Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Official account of the events of June 3 and 4 and of the necessity for imposing martial law (“A counter-revolutionary rebellion broke out in Beijing on June 3 and 4 after more than month of turmoil”).
Subject codes: ED04 EC01

Box 1

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Public letter expressing the board’s regret at the violent suppression in Tiananmen during the night of June 3-4, and announcing the postponement of some programs between the two countries.
Subject codes: EE01
II. Documents—In English

Box 1

Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A June 21 summary distributed over International Fidonet BBSes of a purported June 6 cable from the Australian Embassy in Beijing to the Australian government, including graphic details of supression of demonstrators.
Subject codes: EB03

Box 1

Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Woo calls for use of existing channels with China to "urge an end to the brutal slaughter."
Subject codes: EE01

Box 1

AE 1006. ROCSA [these initials are not elaborated]. Notice. Irvine, California.
Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Members of the Chinese Students Association at the University of California, Irvine, call for a June 7, 1989, memorial rally at UC Irvine for those who died in Tiananmen Square.
Subject codes: EE04

Box 1

Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Public letter by fifteen American university presidents denouncing the June 4 crackdown.
(With a local distribution letter from the UCLA Public Information Office in Los Angeles.)
Subject codes: EE02

Box 1

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Announcement of a public forum at UCLA, sponsored by the Asian American Studies Center, the Center for Pacific Rim Studies, and other UCLA groups.
Subject codes: EE02

Box 1

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Faxed account by UCLA professor who was in Beijing the night of June 3-4.
Subject codes: EB02 EE02
Box 1


Physical Description: 9 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Letters, petitions, and drafts of letters addressed to various officials and bodies, from the National People's Congress to President Bush. Includes endorsements by many distinguished scholars and UCLA professors.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 1


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Letter to association members declaring the postponement of all mutual programs with Guangzhou because of the "recent violence and bloodshed that has occurred in Beijing."

Subject codes: EE01

Box 1


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Flyer for a forum by Nigel Harris.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 1


Physical Description: 3 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Call for a meeting at Sandy Brown's apartment to raise funds for the Democracy Movement in China. Includes an English translation of a June 3 phone conversation between Chinese students in Beijing and three Chinese students at the California Institute of Technology.

Subject codes: EE04

Box 1


Physical Description: 5 pp.

Scope and Content Note
June 10 letter in Chinese promoting fund-raising for those who died in Beijing and lending of a fax machine from the San Fernando Valley Chinese Cultural Association to the UCLA Chinese Students and Scholars Association. English material from same organization in August around events for visit to Los Angeles by Wu'er Kaixi and Yan Jiaqi.

Subject codes: CE03 EE03

Box 1


Physical Description: Two versions of a letter. 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Proposed uses of donations already received, including fax communication with China and financial assistance to families of victims in China.

Subject codes: EE02
II. Documents—In English

Box 1


Physical Description: 3 pp.

Scope and Content Note

John Crowley, Association of American Universities, Washington, DC, forwards to a large list (included) of U.S. university chancellors Bloch's announcement that NSA will seek to offer additional funding to Chinese NSF grantees who decide to extend their stays in the United States in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Incident.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 1


Physical Description: 3 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Invitation to Cao Chang-Ching of the Press Freedom Herald (Alhambra, California, Pro-Democracy Movement newspaper) to speak at a rally on June 18, 1989, along with a press release for the rally.

Subject codes: EE03

Box 1


Physical Description: 4 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Summary of Senator Wilson's position as stated in his appearence on CNN and the text of his proposed resolution.

Subject codes: EE01

Box 1


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Copy of a page from an unidentified American journal, which reports that the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has suspended all collaboration with Chinese institutions.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 1


Physical Description: 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Letter in English and Chinese appealing to officials of the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles to defect as a protest against the suppression in Beijing. The letter promises that the organization will provide help to any officials who do so.

Subject codes: EE03 CE03

Box 2


Physical Description: 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Letter in English and Chinese to Yang Shangkun and Li Peng denouncing the June 4 crackdown and urging the government to release people arrested as a result of the Democracy Movement.

Subject codes: EE03 EC03
| Box 2 | AE 1022. **Peace March Organizing Committee of Southern California.** "Peace March." **Los Angeles. June 18, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 2 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Flyers in English and Chinese for a demonstration in MacArthur Park, Los Angeles, with supporting materials.  
Subject codes: EE03 CE03 |
Physical Description: 2 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Announces founding of the Press Freedom Herald by thirty former PRC editors and journalists. Says editions were printed in Los Angeles, Hong Kong, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Maryland, and Indiana.  
Subject codes: EE03 |
| Box 2 | AE 1024. "**Testimony of the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, Concerning the Deferral of the Enforced Departure of Nationals of the Peoples' Republic of China and H.R. 2712, the Emergency Chinese Adjustment of Status Facilitation Act of 1989.**" **Washington, DC. June 20, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 9 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
INS statement delineating why it opposes the H.R. 2712, which provides a blanket waiver of the foreign residence requirement.  
Subject codes: EE01 |
| Box 2 | AE 1025. **Five UCLA Chinese faculty and staff members.** "Dear compatriots and friends of China." **Los Angeles. June 20, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Letter calling for an open meeting for the formation of a "UCLA Coalition for Democracy in China."  
Subject codes: EE02 |
| Box 2 | AE 1026. **Emily Tufeld (Brothers and Sisters, Inc.).** Letter, **Los Angeles. June 21, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Donation to CSSA Democracy Fund from the sale of T-shirts.  
Subject codes: EE03 |
| Box 2 | AE 1027. **Nancy Owens Hess (president, CET Academic Programs).** **Boston. June 23, 1989.**  
Physical Description: 3 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Letter announcing that CET will continue its China tours despite violence.  
Subject codes: EE02 |
Box 2


Physical Description: 5 pp.

Scope and Content Note
An update on the status of UCLA's China Exchange Program after the Tiananmen Incident.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


Physical Description: 16 pp.

Scope and Content Note
List of names and biographical information on people arrested as a result of the Democracy Movement.

Subject codes: EE05

Box 2


Physical Description: 3 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Announcement that July 1, 1989, is to be "Democracy Day" "for the victims of the Beijing violence on June 3-4." Includes a list of organizers and events held in various cities in the United States.

Subject codes: EE03 CE03

Box 2


Physical Description: 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note
A suggestion to set up a fund to support intellectuals who fled China.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Flyer announcing a summer 1990 educational program at UCLA.

Subject codes: EE02 EC01

Box 2


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Calls on UCLA community to contribute to efforts to preserve the freedom and civil liberties of colleagues in China.

Subject codes: EE02
II. Documents—In English

   Physical Description: 2 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Appeal in English and Chinese for funds to finance faxing material to China in the period following the June 4 incident.
   Subject codes: CE03 EE03

   Physical Description: 8 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Letter from one Chinese professor to another proposes establishment of a political action group to support the Democratic Movement in China. Also includes marked-up drafts of a letter from Chinese faculty and staff to UCLA Chancellor Young and minutes of a meeting.
   Subject codes: EE02

   Physical Description: 3 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Charter of this organization.
   Subject codes: EE02 EC05

   Physical Description: 9 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Five associations of Chinese scientists, professors, and other professionals with committees at nine Southern California universities call a meeting "for serious discussion on human rights and democracy in China."
   Subject codes: EE03

   Physical Description: 17 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Report on a questionnaire survey of Chinese students and scholars at UCLA and the University of Southern California conducted between June 28 and 30, 1989.
   Subject codes: EE03

   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Report to contributors on fund-raising and on an ad the association had taken in the Los Angeles Times.
   Subject codes: EE03
Box 2


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Letter to UCLA Chancellor Charles Young regarding visa options of Chinese students who wish to extend their stay in the United States.
Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Confirmation of meeting between UCLA Chancellor Charles Young and Chinese students and faculty on events in China.
Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Asks for additional information on people being arrested in China as a result of the Democracy Movement. Attachments are biographical profiles of two prisoners, Liu Gang and Liu Xiaobo.
Subject codes: EC05

Box 2


Physical Description: 14 pp.
Scope and Content Note
An official explanation for the decision to impose martial law on Beijing.
Subject codes: ED01

Box 2


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Announcement of second meeting of this organization and agenda from its first meeting.
Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EE01 EE04
Box 2


   Physical Description: 2 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   General comments on proposed bills on the Chinese visa issue. Includes distribution list for this correspondence at UCLA.
   Subject codes: EE01 EE04

Box 2


   Physical Description: 8 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Concerns participants in a telephone conference panel on “The United States Response to Events in China,” July 26, 1989, at Los Angeles Harbor College. Includes summary of discussion with students on this issue.
   Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


   Physical Description: 1 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   On visa status of Chinese students.
   Subject codes: EE02

Box 2


   Physical Description: 5 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Explanation of changes in the J-1 visa.
   Subject codes: EE01

Box 2


   Physical Description: 5 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   Letter to Sue Fan of UCLA Center for Pacific Rim Studies, announcing the plan for an exhibition entitled "China: June 4, 1989."
   Subject codes: EE03

Box 2

AE 1051. **Correspondence between the Chinese Students and Scholars Association and UCLA Vice Chancellor Allen Yarnell**. Los Angeles. July 28-November 17, 1989.

   Physical Description: 10 pp.
   Scope and Content Note
   UCLA agrees to provide long-term office space and telephones for the organization. Includes work orders for facilities on the UCLA campus.
   Subject codes: EE02
II. Documents—In English

Box 2


Scope and Content Note
Form letter and petition to California Senate and House delegations urging them to support bills that extend the visas of Chinese students.

Subject codes: EE04

Box 2

AE 1053. Minutes of two meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee to Welcome the Leaders of the Chinese Democracy Movement, held at the California Institute of Technology, July 31 and August 4, 1989. Pasadena, California.

Scope and Content Note
Includes the schedule for an August 11 visit to Los Angeles by five leaders of the China Democracy Movement.

Subject codes: EE03

Box 2


Scope and Content Note
Analysis of the Tiananmen events by a professor at the University of British Columbia who was at Beijing University May 18-June 7, 1989. His essay concerns three broad areas: the 1989 Democracy Movement in historical perspective, alternative scenarios for China's future, and the possible roles of the industrialized democracies in their future relations with China.

Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC04

Box 2


Scope and Content Note
Transcripts of interviews with American and Japanese television.

Subject codes: EE01 EC01

Box 2


Scope and Content Note
Text of address to Los Angeles World Affairs Council by director-general of Taiwan's Government Information Office.

Subject codes: EC01 EE01

Box 2


Scope and Content Note
Announcement of a forum on China.

Subject codes: EE03
| Box 2 | AE 1058. **San Fernando Valley Chinese Cultural Association. Northridge, California.**
        | **"Forum on Democratization in China." August 3, 1989.** |
        | Physical Description: 2 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Announcement of a public meeting sponsored by various ad hoc Chinese student and scholar groups at UCLA, the University of Southern California, and the California Institute of Technology. |
        | Subject codes: EE02 |

| Box 2 | AE 1059. **Ad Hoc Committee to Welcome China's Democratic Movement Leaders.**
        | **"Media Advisory." Los Angeles. August 4, 1989.** |
        | Physical Description: 3 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Press packet on August 11-12 Los Angeles area meetings and receptions for Wu'er Kaixi and Yan Jiaqi. |
        | Subject codes: EE03 |

| Box 2 | AE 1060. **"Forum on Democratization in China." Los Angeles. August 4, 1989.** |
        | Physical Description: 1 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Fax of flyer for August 12, 1989, meeting at the University of Southern California for Yan Jiaqi, Wu'er Kaixi, Gao Gao, Li Lu, and Su Wei of the China Democracy Movement. |
        | Subject codes: EE03 |

        | Physical Description: 2 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Includes the itinerary of the Chinese Democracy Movement leaders' visit to Los Angeles, specifying their public appearances. |
        | Subject codes: EE03 |

| Box 2 | AE 1062. **Los Angeles Consulate General of the People's Republic of China. "Interview of Composer Hou De-Jian on His Witnessing the Clearing of Tiananmen Square on 4th June." Los Angeles. August 17, 1989.** |
        | Physical Description: 2 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Xinhua News Agency account of a press conference given by expatriate Taiwanese singer Hou Dejian at his home in Beijing, on his experience on the night of June 3 and the early morning of June 4. |
        | Subject codes: ED04 |

| Box 2 | AE 1063. **Potter Chang (professor and chairman of the Coordinating Committee, Chinese American Faculty and Staff Association of the University of California, Los Angeles). Los Angeles. August 21, 1989.** |
        | Physical Description: 1 pp. |
        | Scope and Content Note |
        | Letter to UCLA Chancellor Charles Young suggesting measures UCLA could take to support the Democracy Movement in China. |
        | Subject codes: EE02 |
Box 2  


Physical Description: 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Bentley urges supporters to write to other members of the State Assembly in support of her bill to prohibit investment in companies that invest in China.

Subject codes: EE01 EC04

Box 2  


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Announcement of a forum by Professor Perry Link at UCLA.

Subject codes: CE02

Box 2  

AE 1066. Chinese American Faculty and Staff Association of UCLA. "Meeting Agenda" Los Angeles. For meetings of September 12 and 26, 1989.

Physical Description: 7 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Two drafts of proposed charter of the Chinese American Faculty and Staff Association of the University of California, Los Angeles.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 2  


Physical Description: 3 pp., plus 1 pp. UCLA distribution list.

Scope and Content Note
Expresses opposition to the "Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act" (H.R. 2712) on grounds that if Chinese students extend their stay in the U.S. it will make their ultimate return more difficult.

Subject codes: ED02

Box 2  


Physical Description: 2 pp., plus 2 pp. cover sheets.

Scope and Content Note
Letter urges President Bush not to veto H.R. 2712, which would extend visas for Chinese students and scholars in the United States. Includes UCLA distribution list and fax cover sheet from Gardner.

Subject codes: EE02

Box 2  


Physical Description: 3 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Summary of new U.S. policy on visa extensions for Chinese students and scholars and UCLA procedures for implementation

Subject codes: EE01
### II. Documents—In English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> 4 pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acknowledgement of an open letter from the presidents of ten Chinese universities opposing the &quot;Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act.&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> EE02</td>
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<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> 8 pp.</td>
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<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cover letter and seven-page handout on changes in U.S. immigration law on visa extensions for Chinese students and scholars.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> EE01 EE04</td>
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<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> 7 pp.</td>
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<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cover letter from Gardner with reply from a White House deputy assistant to President Bush to the November 29, 1989, letter from UC chancellors to President Bush, and including copy of a letter from U.S. Attorney General Thornburgh to Bush on immigration status of Chinese students and scholars.</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> EE01</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> 11 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks on the Chinese government's policy of reform after the events in Beijing and the relationship between the U.S. and China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> ED01 ED04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oversize Box 23</th>
<th>BC 1001. Transcripts of PRC radio broadcasts from Beijing and many other major Chinese cities. April 14-June 7, 1989.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> 840 pp. (420 sheets 11x17, 2 pages each).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prepared by a Taiwanese intelligence service, marked &quot;secret&quot; [Chinese characters].</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> CB01 CC04 CD01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Description: 20 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Loose stapled pages of articles on the student movement's activities during April 1989. (For regular issues of this periodical see Section V, Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In Chinese).
Subject codes: CB01 CB02 CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CC05


Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Articles and essays including an editorial on the May Fourth Movement, several pieces discussing democracy, freedom of speech, and assembly. There is also an article on the purpose and tasks of the Beijing student movement and an interview with student leader Guo Hailang [Chinese characters].
Subject codes: CC01 CC02


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Includes a call for the creation of a bronze statue of Hu Yaobang, a declaration of support for the Democracy Movement issued by several well-known intellectuals, and criticisms of the editorial in the April 24, 1989, issue of the People's Daily and of the CCP Committee in Shanghai.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC05


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Two poems written by the hunger strikers.
Subject codes: CC01


Physical Description: Issue #4. 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Articles written by students and professors including updates on the progress of the hunger strike and criticisms of the government.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Editorial criticizing the government's decision to impose martial law.
Subject codes: CC01 CC04
Scope and Content Note
An article which was withdrawn by the CCP from the Workers' Daily discussing the issue of freedom of the press.
Subject codes: CC01 CC03

Scope and Content Note
Printed pages from newsletters and reprints from newspapers from Beijing and Hong Kong distributed in Beijing. Dated articles are for May 14, 22, and 24, 1989. Two articles are undated.
Subject codes: CB01 CC05

Scope and Content Note
Articles include Wen Yuankai’s speech on political reform, a declaration from the Si Tong Research Institute, news, and commentaries.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC05

Scope and Content Note
Report on the June 4 incident shortly after it happened.
Subject codes: CB01

Scope and Content Note
Local Los Angeles area newspaper containing articles on 1989 Democracy Movement and the Beijing incident written by both native and Overseas Chinese.
Subject codes: CB01 CC01

Scope and Content Note
Newsletter, including reports and comments in Chinese and German on the political situation in China and support for the Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CC01 CE04
III. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In Chinese

Box 3


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Report on decisions in China regarding attitudes to be taken toward Chinese students studying abroad in the United States and Canada.
Subject codes: CB02 CC04

Box 3


Scope and Content Note
Contains three articles of interest:

• (1) [Chinese characters] Xiao, [Chinese characters] “Ninggu de shunjian” (A frozen moment in time), pp. 4-5. A personal report on the June 4 incident and the situation in a local hospital.

• (2) [Chinese characters] Jin Yan, [Chinese characters] “6.4, xue ran de rizi” (June 4, a blood red day), p. 6. A reflection on the students who died on June 4th and Overseas Chinese students.

• (3) [Chinese characters] Zhang Ming, [Chinese characters] 6.4 zhi hou de Beijing shimin xinTai (The feelings of the people in Beijing after June 4), pp. 7-9. Interviews with Beijing civilians regarding their assessment of the social situation and the Chinese government since June 4, 1989, as well as their personal sentiments.

Subject codes: CB01 CC02

Box 3


Physical Description: 51 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Particularly see [Chinese characters] Qin Liyan, [Chinese characters] "Liwang zhishifenzi liang da qunluo: Pulinsidun xuepai yu Zhijiage xuepai" (The two main schools of the exiled Chinese scholars: the Princeton School and the Chicago School), pp. 50-51. The article provides valuable description and comparison of the two main schools in terms of their different political beliefs and approaches to the Democracy Movement.

Subject codes: CC02

Box 3


Physical Description: p. 30.
Scope and Content Note
Article cited from Shi bao, Hong Kong, on an appeal by Hou Xiaotian for help in securing the release of her husband, Wang Juntao.
Subject codes: EB01 CC05
III. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In Chinese

Box 3


- Physical Description: pp. 1-2.
- Scope and Content Note
  - Comments on the new leadership of Jiang Zemin and Li Peng in the wake of the Beijing incident, as well as reports on the situation in China.
- Subject codes: CC01

Box 3


- Physical Description: 6 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  - Newsletter including a letter to the chairman of the National People's Congress, Wan Li; a speech by Chen Xingyu to Taiwanese students on their relationship with students from China; and reports on the activities of Overseas Chinese students in support of the Democracy Movement in China.
- Subject codes: CE02

Box 3


- Physical Description: 60 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  - Includes a response to comments by Chen Yun and Li Xiannian on the historic experience of the Chinese Communist Party since 1949 and responsibility for the turmoil in 1989, and reports on activities for the release of all the political prisoners in China.
- Subject codes: CC04

Box 3


- Physical Description: 64 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  - Special edition on the 1989 Democracy Movement, including collections of original materials, narratives, and commentary articles.
- Subject codes: CB01 CC05 CC02

Box 3


- Physical Description: pp. 16-18.
- Scope and Content Note
  - Report from a PLA officer on the situation in China.
- Subject codes: CC04
Physical Description: 60 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Reports and commentaries on current issues in China.  
Subject codes: CC01 |
Physical Description: 60 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Reports and commentary on the Democratic Movement, human rights, and the political situation in China.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC05 |
Physical Description: 64 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Reports and commentary on the Democratic Movement, human rights, and the political situation in China.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC04 |
III. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In Chinese

Box 3

are dated May through July, 1991.


Physical Description: 54 pp.

Scope and Content Note

• (1) [chinese characters] Hua Yue, [chinese characters] "Lianyu monan zhong de xing si" (Thinking while being tortured in purgatory), pp. 1-7. A Chinese intellectual in Beijing who was an activist in the Democracy Movement discusses the relationship between the Chinese government and intellectuals since 1989. The article praises the role of Chinese intellectuals in the Democracy Movement and especially Fang Lizhi's actions during and after the student protests and subsequent Tiananmen Incident.

• (2) [chinese characters] Gao Xin, [chinese characters] "6.4 hou de Zhongyang gaoceng quan zheng" (The high level power struggle in the Central Commitee after June 4), pp. 8-12. The article asserts four main points: that Deng Xiaoping is both the instigator and suppressor of the student movement; that there is a severe power struggle between Deng and Chen Yun; that Jiang Zemin is currently facing many difficulties; and finally, that those who come forward to rehabilitate the victims of the June 4 incident will be the future leaders of China.

• (3) [chinese characters] Wen Tianxiang, [chinese characters] "Zhinantuan de beizhuang jieju" (The moving and tragic end of the think tank), pp. 13-15. The article asserts that the members of Zhao Ziyang's "think tank" played a very important role in the student movement. They struggled to resolve the crisis peacefully. Their efforts were ultimately overcome by the arrest of the leading members of the think tank.

• (4) [chinese characters] Wan Qian, [chinese characters] "Zou chu Tiananmen, women zou dao nali?" (Where are we going after leaving Tiananmen Square?), pp. 16-18. An activist in the 1989 Democracy Movement who is still in Beijing reflects on and severely criticizes the weakness and problems within the movement.

• (5) [chinese characters] Mei Jia, [chinese characters] "Zhongguo liuwang zhe zai xifang" (The exiled Chinese in the West), pp. 19-22. An article concerning the day-to-day lives of the exiled Chinese activists of the 1989 Democracy Movement who fled China after the Tiananmen Incident. The article discusses their influence and experiences in the Western world.

• (6) [chinese characters] Feng Congde (husband of Chai Ling), [chinese characters] "Fansi zhong de kun huo" (Confusion in the reflection), pp. 23-26. An eyewitness account of the situation on June 3 and 4 in Tiananmen Square, a serious reflection on the 1989 Democracy Movement, and a self-criticism from one of the most important student leaders.

• (7) [chinese characters] Zheng Zhuyuan, [chinese characters] "Tiananmen shijian yihou de daolu" (The road after the "Tiananmen Incident"), pp. 27-41. The last chapter of Professor Zheng's book, Behind the Tiananmen Massacre—Social, Political, and Economic Ferment in China. The author concludes that after the death of the older hardliners, the democratic reformers will carry out major political and economic change in China. The author speculates that if China and Taiwan were reunified, China would become a modern industrial nation. The author predicts that the events of June 4, 1989, may prove to be as great a historical turning point as that of May 4, 1919.

• (8) [chinese characters] Qian Xian, [chinese characters] "Qincheng jianyu de pingmin hua" (The plebeianization of Qincheng Prison), pp. 42-45. A report about the change in the composition of inmates of Qincheng Prison. Instead of being dominated by senior cadres, as it was during the Cultural Revolution, the jail is now filled with Democracy Movement activists.

• (9) [chinese characters] Li Wanfeng, [chinese characters] "Bajiu 'yao fan' jin kuang" (The current situation of the "important convicts" of 1989), pp. 46-47. A report on the current situation of the activists in China. Many of the leading figures among the government reformers and the worker and student activists (Bao Tong, Han Dongfang, Li Mingqi, and so forth) are currently imprisoned in Beijing jails.

• (10) [chinese characters] Zeng Huiyan, [chinese characters] "Huangque xingdong' yu minyun renshi tuoxian" ("Operation Yellow Bird" and the flight from danger by Democracy Movement participants), pp. 48-52. A report about the actions taken by the Hong Kong Alliance to aid hundreds of Chinese activists who had participated in the Democracy Movement and wished to flee China.

Box 3


- **Physical Description:** 68 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note:** Reports and commentary on human rights and the political situation in China.
- **Subject codes:** CC05 CC01

Box 3


- **Scope and Content Note:** Reprints about the Democracy Movement, pp. 21-33. Newspaper articles from Hong Kong on the Democracy Movement, mainly urging the Chinese government to treat better Democracy Movement prisoners.
- **Subject codes:** CC02

Box 3


- **Subject codes:** CE05

Box 3


- **Scope and Content Note:** [Chinese characters] Su Wei, [Chinese characters] "'Liusi' zhi hou ganga nan chu de haiwai Zhongguo ren xintai" (Post-'June 4' embarrassing difficulties for Overseas Chinese), p. 33. Brief analysis of the psychological embarrassment of the overseas dissidents in the post-June 4 era. (Note: The author's name is rendered as ËÔî³ , on p. 33 and ËÔî5 in the table of contents.)
- **Subject codes:** EE05 CE05

Box 3


- **Physical Description:** pp. 40-43.
- **Scope and Content Note:** Brief articles about the Democracy Movement from Hong Kong newspapers, including a report on how the Chinese government strengthened its control over ideology in the aftermath of the movement and another on the arrest of that a student at Beijing University after giving a speech commemorating the anniversary of the 1989 movement.
- **Subject codes:** CC01 CC02 CC03 CC05
Box 4

Physical Description: pp. 1, 3, 4, 17, 20.
Scope and Content Note
Notably:
• (2) W. Kevin Leung, "Chinese American Students Express Outrage," p. 3 (some continuations from this page missing).
Subject codes: EB01 EB03 EE04

Box 4

Physical Description: 12 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Discussion of the economic impact of the crackdown.
Subject codes: EE01 EC01

Box 4

Physical Description: pp. 1,5,6.
Scope and Content Note
Notably:
• W. Kevin Leung, "Congressional Committee Hears Testimony of UCLA Witness to China Massacre," p. 1. Reports that Tong Boning, a UCLA graduate student, having witnessed the Beijing incident, fears that Chinese students in the United States will be punished for their protests in the U.S. if they return home.
Subject codes: EE04

Box 4

Physical Description: p. 1.
Scope and Content Note
Chancellor Charles Young expresses support for Chinese exchange students at UCLA and for the congressional bills that would allow Chinese students to remain in the United States.
Subject codes: EE01

Box 4

Physical Description: pp. 1, 8.
Scope and Content Note
Partial reprint of a letter of protest sent by fifteen heads of American universities to China's State Education Commission.
Subject codes: EF02
IV. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In English

Scope and Content Note
(2) Godwin Chu, "Change in China: Where Have You Gone Mao Zedong?" p. 7. A discussion of the changes in values among the younger generation since the Mao era.
Subject codes: EC05 EC01 EB03

Physical Description: 133 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Newspaper articles related to the Chinese student movement, dated from late April through August 1989.
Subject codes: EB03 EC04

Physical Description: pp. 1, 12 (3 pp. total).
Scope and Content Note
Views on the future of China of University of California students who studied in China under the Education Abroad Program.
Subject codes: EC01 EC02

Physical Description: 7 pp.
Scope and Content Note
An update on the progress of a questionnaire survey on the situation of PRC students and scholars.
Subject codes: EE04

Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Includes:
• (2) Anne Whipple, "Bush Blows Big Bull," p. 3. A scathing criticism of Bush's reaction to the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: EC01 EC05 EE02 EE03

Scope and Content Note
Reports that approximately 250 Chinese students from UCLA, the University of Southern California, and the California Institute of Technology protested in Westwood urging President Bush to sign a bill that would allow them to stay in the United States after they complete their studies.
Subject codes: EE04


Scope and Content Note
Eyewitness accounts of the Tiananmen Incident, in the form of individual letters and brief profiles, pp. 4-5.
Subject codes: EE03


Scope and Content Note
Discussion of the effect of economic disorder on the social unrest in 1989.
Subject codes: EC01


Scope and Content Note
Principal article: Guanzhong James Wen, "China's Rural Institutions and Their Impact on Sources of Growth," pp. 1-12. Emphasizes the Household Responsibility System. Characterized by uncertainty of property rights, Wen asserts that this system promotes instability. The author calls for further reform of the existing rural institutional systems to provide farmers with greater land use security and to ensure their property rights.
Subject codes: EC01 EC05


Scope and Content Note
Main article: Ji-xuan Hu, "The Non-Designability of Living Systems: A Lesson from the Failed Experiments in Socialist Countries," pp. 1-17. Hu asserts that one of the causes of the 1989 Democracy Movement was the "nondesignability" of society.
Subject codes: EC01
Box 4


Physical Description: 10 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Letter to Valerie O'Regan and other students at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California, explaining the Chinese government's view of the Tiananmen Incident and its policies after June 4, 1989.

Subject codes: ED01

Box 4


Physical Description: pp. 1-28.

Scope and Content Note
In place of Marx's advocacy of the abolition of private property and its replacement with state ownership under central planning, Cui proposes three stages of reform, including employee ownership and management, for the transformation of socialist economies.

Subject codes: EC01

Box 4


Scope and Content Note
• (1) "Interviews with Detainees Awaiting Execution," pp. 2-4. Report of interviews by a journalist with three prisoners, Xu, Yan, and Bian who were sentenced to death for "destroying transportation facilities" during the prodemocracy protests in Shanghai in May and June of 1989.
• (3) Dr. Zhang Yu, "Please Help My Jailed Father," p. 24. A visiting Chinese researcher appeals to the newspaper editor for help for his father. His father was arrested without charge in June 1989 on suspicion that he, as an amateur writer on the history of the Chinese Communist Party, might be displeased with the military crackdown in China.

Subject codes: EB01 EC02 EC05
### Box 4


**Physical Description:** 41 pp.

**Scope and Content Note**

- (1) Gin Je, "The Truth in the Mirror," pp. 17-24. A personal account of a student at Qinghua University who took part in the student movement and was imprisoned. The article states that Beijing residents were outraged by the repression of the Democracy Movement and the reportedly inhumane conditions detainees face in Beijing jails.
- (2) Hou Dejian, "I Want to Be a Dissident," pp. 24-29. An interview with Hou obtained in February 1990, describing what he saw in Tiananmen Square on the night of June 4 and what happened when he subsequently went into hiding.
- (3) Arif Dirlik, "Socialism Is Dead, So Why Must We Talk About It?" pp. 30-35. A discussion of the way in which Western observers misinterpreted China before 1989 and expressed an overly simplistic unity of opinion following the June 4 incident. It concludes with the author's own analysis of China in recent times.

**Subject codes:** EC01 EC02 EC04 EB02 EB03 EB04


**Physical Description:** 46 pp.

**Scope and Content Note**

Principal article: Xin-shu Zhao and Jian-hua Zhu, "Media Effects on Public Knowledge and Attitudes—The Case of Beijing in the Reform Era," pp. 1-43. The research is based upon data collected in a large-scale public opinion survey in Beijing in spring 1989.

**Subject codes:** EC01 EC02 EC03 EC05


**Scope and Content Note**


**Subject codes:** EB01 EB02 EC05


**Physical Description:** pp. 1-2.

**Scope and Content Note**

Report on typical execution procedures prior to and following June 4, 1989.

**Subject codes:** EB01 EC01 EC05
IV. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In English

Box 4

Physical Description: 22 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Subject codes: EB02 EC01

Box 4

Physical Description: 44 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Subject codes: EC01

Box 4

Physical Description: 12 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Articles on the defection of artist Fan Zeng and on the arrest of PLA Lieutenant-Colonel Zhang Zhenlong, as well as a debate on the attitude to be taken toward local elections in Beijing.

Subject codes: EC01 EE03

Box 4

Physical Description: 12 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Reports of appeals to the Chinese government on behalf of political prisoners, of arrests of some unit leaders in the PLA for opposition to the government, and of persecution of Catholics in China.

Box 4

Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Includes a report about Chinese graduate student Ge Xun's trip back to China to show his support for his jailed friend Wang Juntao (see also e-mail item DE 1090, December 15, 1990). Also includes a financial accounting for $90,000 raised between November 1, 1990, and March 31, 1991.

Subject codes: EE04
IV. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In English


Physical Description: 16 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Articles on totalitarianism and possible scenarios for democratizing China, and on China's Taiwan policy.
Subject codes: EE01 EC01


Physical Description: 40 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Contains principally appeals from abroad for the release of political prisoners in China and a chronology of events concerning the Democracy Movement in 1990. It includes lists of political prisoners and the length of their sentences and a list of persons associated with the Democracy Movement who had disappeared after being arrested.


Physical Description: 34 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EC01 EC05


Physical Description: 16 pp.
Scope and Content Note
General news and analysis of the prospects for democracy in China.
Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC03 EC04 EC05


Physical Description: 24 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Includes:
- (2) Articles by Raymond Chan and Norman Quan, "Special Report on the International Human Rights Delegation to Beijing," pp. 10-14. Introduces the members of the international delegation and also addresses the problems and reported abuse faced by released dissidents and their families.
- (3) A report on Fang Lizhi receiving the 1991 Human Rights Award from the International League for Human Rights, p. 22.
Subject codes: EC05 EE01


Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Information about the continuing Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC03 EC04

1821  44
Physical Description: 34 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Includes Lee Feigon, "The Limits of Tiananmen Democracy: Gender and the Student Movement," pp. 15-19. Discusses Beijing University students' opinions on sex and gender issues prior to and during the 1989 Democratic Movement. Feigon concludes that lack of unity on gender issues was a significant factor in the movement's defeat.  
Subject codes: EC01 EC02 |
Physical Description: 24 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
On the second anniversary of the 1989 Democracy Movement, this issue deals with human rights issues in China, such as the treatment of the Democracy Movement prisoners.  
Subject codes: EC01 EC02 |
Physical Description: 24 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Relevant material pp. 15-16, and 18-23 only:  
- (3) "Political Prisoners Update," p. 23.  
Subject codes: EB02 |
Physical Description: 24 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Articles on overseas reactions memorializing the 1989 Democracy Movement and on the political and economic situation in China after 1989.  
Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC03 EC05 EE03 |
Physical Description: 42 pp. In English and Chinese.  
Scope and Content Note  
Subject codes: EB01 CC05 |
IV. Articles from Small Circulation Newsletters, Magazines, and Newspapers—In English

Box 4


Physical Description: 42 pp. In English and Chinese

Scope and Content Note
Interesting among the contents of this issue are:

- (1) Sophia Woodman, "Outwitting the Thought Police," inside front cover and p. 23. Reports how a dissident successfully evaded the security forces and escaped to the United States.

- (2) [Chinese characters] Liu Qing, [Chinese characters] "Wei Jingsheng—Zhan zai minzhu qiang shang de suxiang" (Wei Jingsheng—the personification of the Democracy Wall), pp. 40-41.

Subject codes: EB01 CC05

V. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In Chinese

Box 6


Physical Description: 304 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Editorials and commentaries by various Hong Kong editors and columnists on the Democracy Movement.

Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CC05

Box 5


Physical Description: 104 pp. 11x17, 1 pp. A4.

Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 5


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note
A personal remembrance of Hu Yaobang by a famous author. She views Hu as a leader of reform, a champion of all Chinese, including Tibetans, and a friend of the intellectuals, including Overseas Chinese intellectuals.

Subject codes: CC04

Box 5

CC 1004. Miscellaneous oversize copies of pages from various Hong Kong newspapers. Of those that are dated, they range from April 19 to June 22, 1989.

Physical Description: 14 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Editorials on students' activities in memory of Hu Yaobang. The articles consider the activities to represent a patriotic current offering critical advice to the government. Some articles express the hope that the government will be more responsive to the students' activities than it has been in the past.

Subject codes: CC02


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03


Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03
Box 7  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Editorial in the People's Daily stating the government's position on any public observance of the death of Hu Yaobang. The editorial requests that the students in Beijing refrain from holding any memorial ceremony for Hu without permission from the government.  
Subject codes: CD01

Box 7  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Two articles argue that immediately preceding the 1989 Democracy Movement the political reputation of the Chinese Communist Party was faltering and the dissatisfaction of party members and intellectuals was growing.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC02

Box 7  
Physical Description: 195 pp.

Box 7  
Physical Description: 72 pp. 11x17, 1 pp. 22 x 17, 8 pp. 8-1/2x11.  
Scope and Content Note  
Photocopies of selected articles.  
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 7  
Physical Description: 80 pp. 11x17.  
Scope and Content Note  
Photocopies of selected articles.  
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 6  
Physical Description: 59 pp 22x17, 12 pp. 11x17, 11 pp. 8-1/2x14, 45 pp. 8-1/2x11.  
Scope and Content Note  
Photocopies of selected articles.  
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 7  
Physical Description: 77 pp. 11x17.  
Scope and Content Note  
Photocopies of selected articles.  
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 8  
Physical Description: 73 pp. 11x17.  
Scope and Content Note  
Photocopies of selected articles.  
Subject codes: CD01 CD03
        Physical Description: 84 pp. 11x17, 4 pp. 8-1/2x11.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 64 pp. 11x17, 8 pp. 8-1/2x11.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 92 pp. 11x17.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 3 pp. 22x17, 59 pp. 11x17, 1 pp. 8-1/2x11,6 pp. 8-1/2x11.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 57 pp. 11x17, 4 pp. 8-1/2x11.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 72 pp. 11x17.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 89 pp. 11x17, 4 pp. A4.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03

        Physical Description: 109 pp. 11x17, 1 pp. A4.
        Scope and Content Note
        Photocopies of selected articles.
        Subject codes: CD01 CD03
Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 3 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note:**
The articles report that the representatives from forty-one of Beijing's universities organized the Autonomous Beijing College Students Association to promote democratization in China.

Subject codes: CB02 CC02

Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 66pp. 11x17.
- **Scope and Content Note:** Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 1 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note:**
Chen Xitong and Jiang Zemin accuse the students who have engaged in activities since Hu Yaobang's death of causing senseless turmoil. They call on party members and others in Beijing and Shanghai to put an end to the turmoil. In the assembly in Shanghai, Jiang Zemin declared that the editor in chief of the World Economic Herald, Qin Benli, was removed from his position and that the World Economic Herald was banned.

Subject codes: CC01 CD01

Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 1 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note:**
Editorial defining the Beijing student movement as "turmoil." (The article evoked vivid memories of a similar piece published during the 1976 demonstrations.)

Subject codes: CC01 CD01

Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 86 pp. 11x17.
- **Scope and Content Note:** Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Box 9  


- **Physical Description:** 95 pp. 11x17, 7 pp. 8-1/2x11.
- **Scope and Content Note:** Photocopies of selected articles.

Subject codes: CD01 CD03
Physical Description: 68 pp. 11x17.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: 75 pp. 11x17.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: 88 pp. 11x17
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: 85 pp. 11x17, 1 pp. A4.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: 83 pp. 11x17, plus 1 pp. 8-1/2x11 from the [Chinese characters] Anhui ribao.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: 68 pp. 11x17.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of selected articles.
Subject codes: CD01 CD03

Physical Description: (The last page has no identifiable source; it is presumed to be from one of the three publications listed.) 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Commentaries on Hu Yaobang's death, including references to his contributions to China's reform and the betterment of people's lives. The reports say there was widespread sorrow at his death.
Subject codes: CC04

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
On the Chinese government's attitude and policies toward the student movement from the perspective of the Hong Kong media.
Subject codes: CC04


Physical Description: 11 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Commentary on the Chinese student movement. Most of the reportage is sympathetic to the students and expresses the view that there is significant support for them among the general citizenry of Beijing.
Subject codes: CC02

Box 6  CC 1043. [chinese characters] "Beijing jin ri chuxian yixie sishi erfei chuanwen, youguan fangmian zhiqing renshi pilu shishi zhenxiang" (Rumors are spreading in Beijing; knowledgeable officials are revealing the truth). [chinese characters] Renmin ribao. Beijing. April 28, 1989.

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Xinhua News Agency denies rumors about an April 20 incident in front of Zhongnanhai, a car accident, and the student demonstration in Tiananmen Square.
Subject codes: CD01

Box 6  CC 1044. Photocopied excerpts from various Hong Kong newspapers and magazines. Hong Kong. Undated, approximately April to June, 1989.

Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of and commentary on the Chinese student movement and the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CC05


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Ren Wanding, a prominent advocate of human rights, argues that the Communist system prevents the Chinese people from enjoying human rights and equality, and the government's denial of these rights perpetuates this system of repression.
Subject codes: CC05
Box 6  
Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Traces the evolution of students' ideological views and psychological states in the years preceding the Democracy Movement. The article is based on several surveys conducted by academic institutions in Beijing.
Subject codes: CC02

Physical Description: pp. 6-17.
Scope and Content Note
Nine articles on memorialization of Hu Yaobang and the beginnings of the Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CC02 CC03 CC04

Box 10  
Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
• (1) [Chinese characters] "Shoudu qingnian jihui jinian Wusi" (Young people in the capital convene to commemorate the May Fourth Movement).
• (2) [Chinese characters] "Zai jianshe he gaige de xin shidai jinyibu fayang Wusi jingshen" (Carry on the May Fourth spirit in the new era of construction and reform).
• Text of May 3rd speech by Zhao Ziyang and an accompanying news article. This material captures Zhao’s subtle support of students and youth. In the weeks after the Tiananmen Incident, this article was used in conjunction with other records to incriminate Zhao and remove him from office.
Subject codes: CC02

Box 10  
Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Editorial in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the 1919 May Fourth Movement.
Subject codes: CD01 CC01

Box 6  
Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
The author contends that seventy years of Chinese student movements have brought no real reforms to China. He feels that the students and intellectuals are not mature or experienced enough to build a democratic China.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02
Box 6

CC 1051. [Chinese characters] "Li Peng zuo qianshu fabu mingling, shoudu si shi nian shouci jieyan" (Yesterday Li Peng issued the order imposing martial law in the capital, the first time in forty years). [Chinese characters] Dagong bao. Hong Kong. May 26, 1989.

Scope and Content Note
Cites the order for martial law from Beijing.

Subject codes: CD01

Box 6


Scope and Content Note
Analysis of the Chinese Communist Party's legitimacy and the leadership crisis. The author praises the student movement in Beijing and appeals to the Chinese government to cease referring to the Beijing student movement as "turmoil" and to reform itself.

Subject codes: CC03

Box 10


Scope and Content Note
Narration of the Beijing student movement hunger strike, from its beginnings to the date of publication.

Subject codes: CB01 CB04

Box 10


Scope and Content Note
The article suggests that the political situation in China since 1949 has been a "vicious circle." Senior party leaders have repeatedly used the people to attack and depose second-rank leaders, presenting each purge as a popular movement. The cycle has two characteristics: first, senior leaders use military power to suppress people, in and out of the leadership; second, senior leaders rely on the traditional notion that the people should be given a role to play on behalf of a wise and open minded "emperor." The author predicts the 1989 student movement will break the circle.

Subject codes: CC03 CC04

Box 6


Scope and Content Note
A group of reporters assert that the problems of corruption and degeneration within the student movement should be resolved and the leaders of the movement should carefully manage the donations they have received.

Subject codes: CC01 CC02

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Statistics on the numbers of students from universities outside of Beijing who traveled to the capital to participate in the demonstrations. The report claims 4,941 students came from 108 universities.
Subject codes: CB01

Box 6 | CC 1057. [chinese characters] "Xue yun juankuan lai de tangzheng yong de qi suo" (Donations to the student movement are rightly given and are well used). [chinese characters] Xin bao. Hong Kong. May 31, 1989.

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
The article suggests that money donated by the people of Hong Kong should be managed by an honest and effective organization and must be used by the students to promote the democratization of China.
Subject codes: CC01 CC02

Box 6 | CC 1058. Two articles. Hong Kong. May 1989. Source publication and exact date unknown.

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopies of two articles on the role of Wu'er Kaixi and Wang Dan in the Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CB02 CC02


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Major events in the Beijing Democracy Movement, April 15 to May 24, 1989.
Subject codes: CB04

Box 6 | CC 1060. Chronology of the student movement. The Student Newspaper at Hong Kong Chinese University. Hong Kong: The Student Organization at Hong Kong Chinese University. May 1989.

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A chronology of the Beijing Democracy Movement from April 16 to May 1.
Subject codes: CB04

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Bing Xin, a famous writer and participant in the 1919 May Fourth Movement, states that the student movement in Tiananmen Square is a patriotic movement and in significance it will exceed the May Fourth Movement. She describes the situation in Beijing as the darkness before the dawn. Bing strongly supports the students and declares that she loves all the students who are fighting for the future of their motherland.
Subject codes: CC02

Box 11  CC 1062. Photocopied excerpts from various Hong Kong newspapers and magazines. Hong Kong. June 1-July 1, 1989.

Physical Description: 399 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Reports and eyewitness accounts by Chinese students, teachers, foreign tourists, as well as journalists from Hong Kong and elsewhere about every stage of the development of the movement.
Subject codes: CB01 CB02 CB03


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
The article argues that the support for the Democracy Movement in China is only in urban areas and does not reflect the interests of the rural population.
Subject codes: CC01

Box 10  CC 1064. [Description not given]
Box 11  CC 1065. [chinese characters] "Xuesheng yu ru cheng junren jietou duihua jiangshu Beijing xianjieduan zhenshi qingkuang" (Students and soldiers in the city debate on the street on the current real situation in Beijing.) [chinese characters] Xinwan. NP. June 4, 1989.

Physical Description: 1pp.
Scope and Content Note
Inside page continuation (front page portion missing). Troops and students dispute the meaning of the Goddess of Democracy, the martial law decree, and the role of foreigners in the Democracy Movement.

Box 11  CC 1066. [chinese characters] "Jiefangjun bao shelun: jianjue yonghu dang Zhongyang juece, jianjue zhenya fan geming baoluan" (Liberation Army Daily editorial: Support the Party Central Committee’s decision, suppress the counterrevolutionary turmoil). 2 pp. (This appears to be reprinted by an unidentified Hong Kong source.) The editorial is dated June 3, 1989, and the Xinhua News Agency dateline for its distribution is June 4.

Scope and Content Note
Editorial declares that the People’s Liberation Army is suppressing the turmoil in Beijing in order to protect the socialist system in China.
Subject codes: CD01
Box 11


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Two articles describing the events in Beijing on June 3 and 4.
Subject codes: CB01

Box 11


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Beijing student organization relates the events in on the night of June 4.
Subject codes: CB01 CC01

Box 11


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Chronology of the Beijing student movement and the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: CB04

Box 10


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Anecdotes and rumors about Mao's relationship with Deng Xiaoping from 1959 and 1972.
Subject codes: CD01

Box 11


Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Wang Ruowang asserts that Hu Yaobang did much to protect China's intellectuals. He addresses the issue of what socialism with Chinese characteristics actually means. He also emphasizes the influence of the banned Chinese newspaper the World Economic Herald on reform. Finally, Wang discusses the student movement and the general political situation in China before the events in Tiananmen Square.
Subject codes: CC01
Box 10  

Physical Description: 1 pp. (This is the continuation only; the first page is missing.)
Scope and Content Note
Yuan Mu, along with other government and military spokespersons, relates the official version of the incidents on June 3 and 4 in Beijing. He says that the number of deaths among the People's Liberation Army is greater than the number among civilians. At the time of the interview, Yuan admits that the situation in Beijing is severe and unstable. His version of the Beijing events reveals that the resistance from students and civilians to the army was very strong.

Subject codes: CD01 CC01

Box 11  
CC 1073. [chinese characters] "Tu cheng si shi ba xiaoshi shilu" (Forty-eight hours of eyewitness accounts of the massacre in Beijing [parts 1 to 5]). [chinese characters] Wenhui bao. Hong Kong. June 8-12, 1989.

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Five articles by a group of reporters who were present in Beijing June 3-4.

Subject codes: CB02

Box 11  

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Eyewitness account by a Hong Kong journalist of the June 4 events.

Subject codes: CB02

Box 11  

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Eyewitness account of the killing of students and civilians by the People's Liberation Army. The author challenges the official Chinese television coverage of the June 4 events.

Subject codes: CB01

Box 10  

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Speech by the mayor of Shanghai on the student movement in Shanghai and the Tiananmen Incident. Zhu appeals to civilians to remain calm because the Shanghai government, unlike the authorities in Beijing, will not impose martial law.

Subject codes: CC04

1821  58

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Excerpts from one of Wei Jingsheng's major articles criticizes the political situation in China in 1979. Wei argues that the Four Modernizations (industry, agriculture, science, and national defense) cannot be successful without the Fifth Modernization—democratization.
Subject codes: CC05

Box 11  CC 1078. [Chinese characters] "Qunzhong shi baotu renmin sha jundui, kan dangquanzhe ruhe diandao heibai" (The masses are terrorists, the people are killing the army—see how the authorities reverse black and white). [Chinese characters] Wenhui bao. Hong Kong. June 10 and 11, 1989.

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
The article reports on a news conference delivered by the Propaganda Department of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party regarding the events of June 3 and 4. Responses were offered to such questions as: "Is the situation in Beijing serious enough to be called "turmoil"?"; and "If the purpose of the troops is to suppress the turmoil, why is the army shooting at people?"
Subject codes: CD01


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Transcript of student leader Chai Ling's recorded narration of the June 4 events.
Subject codes: EB01


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Brief biographies of twenty-one student leaders listed as most wanted by the Chinese government after the Tiananmen Incident. Page contains another article reporting Li Peng's remarks at a national party meeting on the danger to Communism posed by the student movement.
Subject codes: CC01


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A reporter's eyewitness account of and personal feelings about the Beijing student movement and the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: CB02
Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Chronology translated from the Financial Times of significant events in China from 1949 to 1989.  
Subject codes: CB04

Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
A Chinese American professor's eyewitness account of and comments on what happened in Beijing. His main point is that persons in the crowd attacked the army first and the army only killed people after this attack. His account stresses the number of soldiers who were killed by rock-throwing ruffians. He claims that there are 20,000 former prisoners living in Beijing.  
Subject codes: CB02

Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
A reporter's eyewitness account of the popular demonstration and the army's attack on the morning of June 4th.  
Subject codes: CB02

Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Henry Kissinger discusses issues such as the price reform of 1988, the corruption of Communist power, the new social class which would be produced by reform, and the traditional methods used to suppress the student movement.  
Subject codes: CE01

Box 10  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Includes three main points: that the military suppression was correct, that the Chinese Communist Party will uphold socialism, and that the government will maintain its open-door policy.  
Subject codes: CC04
Box 10  CC 1087. [Chinese characters] "Minyun gui ji" (Democracy Movement chronology). Hong Kong. ND. Source unknown.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: CB04

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Commentary written by the editor of Kuai bao condemning Deng Xiaoping and other hardliners as killers and as the representatives of a privileged bureaucratic group in China.
Subject codes: CC04

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Chairman of the AFL-CIO criticises the regime as totalitarian.
Subject codes: EE03

Scope and Content Note
• (1) [Chinese characters] Li Yu, [Chinese characters] "Sanrenbang bi sirenbang geng fan dong" (The Gang of Three is even more reactionary than the Gang of Four), pp. 10-12. A comparison between the April 5th suppression of 1976 and the June 4, 1989 incident. The article contains personal accounts of both events with comments.
• (2) [Chinese characters] Chai Ling, [Chinese characters] "Xue yun huozhong bixu xin chuan" (The sparks of the student movement must be kept aglow), pp. 18-19. A personal account and comments about the student movement in Tiananmen Square and the Chinese government.
• (3) [Chinese characters] Yi Hua, [Chinese characters] "Zhao Ziyang de jueqi yu shishi" (Zhao Ziyang's rise and fall), pp. 49-57. A profile of Zhao Ziyang from his early days to May 1989.
Subject codes: CB01 CC01 CC02 CC04
Box 10  
Scope and Content Note  
• (1) [chinese characters] Liao Tianqi, [chinese characters] "Xide Zhongguo liuxuesheng de liang du youxing" (Two demonstrations held by Chinese students in West Germany), pp. 27-29. A report of demonstrations by Chinese students in West Germany in May 1989 to support the students in Tiananmen Square.  
• (2) [chinese characters] "Minyun beiwanglu" (Democracy Movement chronology), pp. 40-51.  
• (3) [chinese characters] "Si shi Meiguo Hua yi xueren cu Zhonggong gaige: Jinian Wusi yundong qi shi zhounian gan yan" (Forty Chinese-American scholars urge the Chinese Communists to reform: Reactions to the seventieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement), pp. 74-75.  
• (4) [chinese characters] Chen Deheng, [chinese characters] "Wo mu du le Tiananmen xue yun" (I witnessed the student movement in Tiananmen Square), pp. 76-77.

Subject codes: CB02 CB04 CE02 CE04

Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Declaration explains why 204 Chinese scholars and students in the United States resigned from the Chinese Communist Party. They condemn the Chinese government and pledge to fight for a democratic China. Page also contains three other short articles.  
Subject codes: CE04

Box 11  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
William Hinton, an authority on agriculture who spent much time in China from the 1940s and had written widely in support of the Mao government, declares that the military action taken in China did not represent the wishes of the Chinese people, or even of the majority of the People's Liberation Army. He witnessed the army assault on East Chang'an Boulevard on June 4th. He says, "I support China and China's revolution, my feelings towards the Chinese people will not be changed, but, I am not a friend of the Deng and Li faction."

Subject codes: CB03

Box 10  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Discussion of an NBC journalist's eyewitness account of the June 4 incident.  
Subject codes: CB03

Box 10  
Physical Description: 1pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Newspaper editorial expresses doubts about extent of violence on June 3-4.
Box 10  
   Physical Description: pp. 17-30.  
   Scope and Content Note  
   Sixteen articles, originally published by student organizations in Beijing during the 1989 Democracy Movement, which reflect the responses and attitudes of various walks of life toward the movement.  
   Subject codes: CB01

Box 10  
CC 1097. [Chinese characters] "Qian zhang Tiananmen shijian zhaopian you dixia zuzhi yun di Bali" (Thousands of pictures of the Tiananmen Incident have been sent to Paris by underground organizations). [Chinese characters] Guoji ribao (International Daily News). Los Angeles. August 12, 1989,  
   Physical Description: 1 pp.  
   Scope and Content Note  
   News report about pictures that were smuggled from China to France by an underground organization in China.  
   Subject codes: CB01

Box 10  
CC 1098. [Chinese characters] Shiyou pinglun (October Review). Hong Kong: Shiyou shu wu. December 10, 1989,  
   Scope and Content Note  
   • (1) [Chinese characters] "Minzhu Zhongguo zhenxian xuanyan" (Manifesto of the Front for a Democratic China). The reasons and goals for establishing the Front for a Democratic China, pp. 27-28.  
   • (2) [Chinese characters] "Minzhu Zhongguo zhenxian zhangcheng" (Charter of the Front for a Democratic China). The post-June 4 constitution for the Front for a Democratic China, pp. 28-29.  
   Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CC05

Box 12  
   Physical Description: pp. 69-71.  
   Scope and Content Note  
   A profile of the relationship between Hu Yaobang and Liu Binyan since the early 1950s.  
   Subject codes: EC02 EC04

Box 12  
   Physical Description: pp. 26-34.  
   Scope and Content Note  
   Nine pieces from original articles written and published during the movement discussing reform and democracy.  
   Subject codes: CC01 CC05 CC04
V. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In Chinese

Box 12


Scope and Content Note

• (1) [Chinese characters] "Zhongguo gongren zizhi lianhehui haiwai choubei chu zujian jihua shu" (Plans for founding a Chinese Autonomous Workers Union Overseas Preparation Bureau), p. 20.

• (2) [Chinese characters] "Zhongguo minzhu tuanjie lianmeng, minzhu Zhongguo zhenxian lianhe gonggao" (Joint public statement from the Chinese Alliance for Democracy and the Front for a Democratic China), p. 20. Calls for uniting two of the organizations of exiled activists.

• (3) [Chinese characters] "Shi zi lukou, hequ hecong?" (At the cross roads, which way to go?), pp. 22-23. Discussion of the strategy to achieve a democratic China.


Subject codes: CC03 CC05

Box 12


Scope and Content Note

• (1) [Chinese characters] "Beijing gongren zizhi lianhehui rizhi" (The journal of the Beijing Autonomous Workers' Union), p. 16. A chronology of the Beijing Autonomous Workers' Union from April 17 to the end of June, 1989.


• (3) [Chinese characters] Wei Wen, [Chinese characters] "Shi 'guang jiazi' hai shi douzheng shi ti — 'gong zi lian' zai ba jiu minyun de zuoyong" (The role of the Autonomous Workers' Union in the 1989 Democracy Movement — an empty name or an entity that fights?), pp. 18-20. Analyzes and comments on the role of the Autonomous Workers' Union in the 1989 Democracy Movement. The fact that the government suppressed the workers ruthlessly indicates that the Communist Party believed the role of the workers was crucial in the democratic movement.

Subject codes: CB04 CC03 CC04
Box 12


Scope and Content Note

- (1) [chinese characters] Yuan Zhiming, [chinese characters] "Fandongpai yu fanduipai" (Reactionaries and oppositionists), pp. 8-11. The author delineates the difference between the concepts of "reactionaries" and "opposition factions." While the former slaughter people and treat them as their enemies, the latter are one of the most vital parts of a democratic society. An opposition faction in a democratic society can be identified by four characteristics: independency, grouping, openness, and coexistence with other parties or factions.

- (2) [chinese characters] Su Wei, [chinese characters] "Zhonggong de 'dang wenhua'" (The "party culture" of the Chinese Communist Party), pp. 12-18. "Party culture" is a third culture, in addition to traditional Chinese and Western cultures. It is allegedly characterized by three elements: cheating, terror, and forgetting. The nature of "party culture" has been the nature of political culture in Chinese society since 1949.

- (3) [chinese characters] Hua Yifu, [chinese characters] "Xin yumin zhuyi: tezheng yu xiandu" (Neo-obscurantism: its characteristics and its limits), pp. 19-23. The author contends that throughout history, China's leaders have actively worked to withhold information from the people and use their ignorance to advance themselves politically. Hua argues that the vast changes in the modern world have made this no longer possible.

- (4) [chinese characters] Qi Mo, [chinese characters] "Aiguo yu ziyou" (Patriotism and liberty), pp. 24-28. The author expresses his belief that the Democracy Movement placed far greater emphasis on patriotism than on freedom and liberty. He calls on political activists to distinguish these two concepts and work toward their true goal—democracy.

- (5) [chinese characters] Chen Xuanliang, [chinese characters] "Zhongguoren weishenme bu chaoyue?" (Why don't Chinese transcend [the obstacles before them]?), pp. 62-67. Explores the main causes of the failure of the 1989 Democracy Movement. The author contends that the movement was in many ways similar to the peasant rebellions of the past, in that it was motivated, not by higher ideals, but by a desire for personal gain. In addition, he feels that China's lack of a democratic tradition makes the fight for democracy even more difficult. He concludes that the first step is to envisage a better society, then the pursuit of this better society will lead Chinese to transcend the obstacles to democracy.

- (6) [chinese characters] Pan Mingxiao (Michel Bonnin), [chinese characters] "Cong hefaxing dao feifaxing" (From legitimacy to illegitimacy), pp. 68-73. The Chinese Communist Party preserved its legitimacy in the first several years of the People's Republic through its nationalism, idealism, and realism. However, it later lost its legitimacy and used only one method to maintain power—brutal suppression.

- (7) [chinese characters] Bei Di, [chinese characters] "Gongheguo de huanmie" (Disillusioned with the republic), pp. 82-104. An essay written one year after the Democracy Movement. The author argues that since the Beijing incident, the Chinese people have become disillusioned with the People's Republic, which they view as domimated by a handful of aging leaders.

- (8) [chinese characters] Lao Mu, [chinese characters] "Bajiu minyun de hei gu yu fan xing" (Recollections and meditations on the 1989 Democracy Movement), pp. 105-110. Discusses the background of the 1989 Democracy Movement, the power struggle, the various autonomous organizations involved, and the movement's revolutionary and counterrevolutionary elements.

- (9) [chinese characters] Chen Yizi, [chinese characters] "Shixing minzhu liliang da lianhe" (Unify the democratic forces), pp. 111-12. States that based on their shared political perspectives, the various democratic forces have the opportunity to unite and work together to establish a democratic system in China.

Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC04 CC05
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<td>• (1) [chinese characters] Li Si, [chinese characters] &quot;Fan si bajiu minyun&quot; (Thinking back on the 1989 Democracy Movement), pp. 15-16. Asserts that the workers, especially the members of the Beijing Autonomus Workers' Union, contributed significantly to the 1989 Democracy Movement.</td>
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<td>• (2) [chinese characters] &quot;Guo nei minyun yuanshi ziliao&quot; (Domestic source material on the Democracy Movement). Ten articles written as posters during the movement discussing democracy in China, pp. 36-46.</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> CB01 CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CC05</td>
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<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
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<td>• (1) [chinese characters] He Boshi, [chinese characters] &quot;Liusi tu cheng dejunshi bushu&quot; (Military deployment in the June 4 massacre), pp. 18-20.</td>
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<td>• (2) [chinese characters] Wu Ming, [chinese characters] &quot;Beijing qingnian jiaoshi juese zhongyao&quot; (The important role of the young faculty in Beijing universities), pp. 21-23.</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> CC02</td>
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<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> pp. 18-20.</td>
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<td>• (2) [chinese characters] He Min, [chinese characters] &quot;Meiguojiantao dui Hua zhicai de chengxiao&quot; (A review of the effects of U.S. sanctions against China), pp. 48-49.</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> CE01 CE03</td>
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<td><strong>Physical Description:</strong> pp. 25-27.</td>
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<td>Discusses two pioneer political dissidents' thinking on China's political reform.</td>
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<td><strong>Subject codes:</strong> CC02 CC05</td>
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Box 12  CC 1110. [chinese characters] "Haiwai minyun renshi ji Zhongguo liuxuesheng dui Zhonggong ‘zhaoan’ ruhe fan ying?” (How do the overseas Democracy Movement activists and Chinese students respond to the “pacification amnesty” of the Chinese Communist Party?), [chinese characters] Dangdai (Contemporary). Hong Kong, June 23, 1990,

Physical Description: p. 17-23.
Scope and Content Note
Reports from the U.S., France, and other countries on the attitudes of local Chinese students and exiled Democracy Movement activists on the Chinese government's gestures of reconciliation. Also comments on the difficult situation they are facing.
Subject codes: CC02

Scope and Content Note
• (1) [chinese characters] "Fang Lizhi huo shi" (Details on the release of Fang Lizhi), pp. 6-13. Several articles on how Fang Lizhi was allowed to leave China a year after the Tiananmen Incident and the responses to his exile from the government and his friends.
• (2) [chinese characters] Zhong Guoren, [chinese characters] "Hou Dejian jinhou yao zuo guoji nanmin" (Hou Dejian's future as an international refugee), p. 17. An interview with singer Hou Dejian, followed by commentary, after his forcible deportation to Taiwan by the Chinese government. Hou expresses his dissatisfaction with Chinese culture.
Subject codes: CB02 CC02 CC04

Physical Description: pp. 54-55.
Scope and Content Note
Argues that cultural beliefs are separated from the political system in China, and that the emergent core of civil society was destroyed by the June 4 incident.
Subject codes: CC01
Box 12


Scope and Content Note

• (1) [chinese characters] Luo Bing, [chinese characters] "Beijing fankang qiangsheng zhenhan Zhongnnhai" (The sound of resistance gunfire in Beijing shocks Zhongnnhai), pp. 7-9. A report on the situation in China on the first anniversary of the June 4 incident. University students had been protesting and several military policemen were victims of drive-by shootings. In addition, Xu Jiatun, the former bureau chief for the Hong Kong office of the Xinhua News Agency, fled to the United States.

• (2) [chinese characters] Liu Yuan, [chinese characters] "Minyun zhong de wuming yingxiong" (The unknown heroes of the Democracy Movement), pp. 27-28. Reports that several intellectuals and student leaders were arrested by the local authorities for their participation in the 1989 Democracy Movement in Beijing, Shanghai, Shanxi, and Shanxi.


• (4) Pierre Hurel ([chinese characters] trans. Cheng Zhou), [chinese characters] "Zhonggong mimi chujue minyun fenzi" (The Chinese Communist Party secretly executed democratic activists), pp. 48-49. This article, accompanied by graphic photographs, claims that democratic activists were executed after the June 4 incident in smaller towns, out of the observation of foreign journalists.

• (5) [chinese characters] Cao Changqing, [chinese characters] "Wan ming liuxuesheng yaoqiu bihu" (Tens of thousands of students abroad apply for political asylum), pp. 84-85. Claims that tens of thousands of Chinese students and scholars in Canada and the United States have asked for asylum to avoid political persecution. Includes a summary of the Canadian government's new policy concerning Chinese students and Chinese government documents addressing how to control Overseas Chinese students in the aftermath of the Beijing incident.

Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04 CE04

Box 12


Physical Description: pp. 24-25.

Scope and Content Note

Reports that most activists in exile have found a way to live in foreign countries, but are still thinking of returning to China to fight for democratization.

Subject codes: CC02

Box 12


Physical Description: p. 43.
Scope and Content Note
Reports that many Chinese have memorialized the 1989 Democracy Movement and have continued to fight on one year after the Tiananmen Incident, despite tight governmental control.
Subject codes: CC02 CC03

Box 12 CC 1117. [Chinese characters] Mao Li, [Chinese characters] "Zhao Ziyang duanqi bu ke’enn fuchu" (Zhao Ziyang will not make a comeback in the short term). [Chinese characters] Dangdai (Contemporary). Hong Kong. July 28, 1990,
Physical Description: pp. 18-20.
Scope and Content Note
Zhao's former secretary and two researchers in Zhao's think tank comment on Zhao's contributions to China's ten-year reform and predict his situation in the near future.
Subject codes: CC04

Box 12 CC 1118. [Chinese characters] Zhong Kui, [Chinese characters] "Junfang jingshu xieiu de 'ji mi” (The 'secret' from the military's banned book). [Chinese characters] Zhengming (Contention). Hong Kong: Pak Ka Publisher. July 1990,
Physical Description: pp. 86-88.
Scope and Content Note
Reports the government's withdrawal of a book published by the military authorities to honor the heroism of the martial law enforcers when the publication proved to be too graphic in its description of the troops' assault on civilians.
Subject codes: CC04

Scope and Content Note
In this three-part interview Hou Dejian offers some general background on his life, his assessment of the Democracy Movement, and his involvement in it. He contends that the student movement accomplished little.
Subject codes: CC02

Physical Description: pp. 60-62.
Scope and Content Note
An account of the cultural shock, the bitterness of being criticized, personal conflicts, and other difficulties experienced by Chinese student leaders who went into exile in France after the 1989 Democracy Movement.
Subject codes: CC02
Box 12

CC 1121. [chinese characters] Lu Keng. [chinese characters] "Fang Lizhi tan
dashiguan bi nan shenghuo" (Fang Lizhi on refugee life at the U.S. Embassy).
[chinese characters] Baixing semimonthly. Hong Kong, 1990,

Physical Description: pp. 3-7.
Scope and Content Note
An interview with Fang Lizhi discussing his and his wife's lives as refugees in the U.S.
Embassy.
Subject codes: CC02

Box 12

CC 1122. [chinese characters] Luo Bing. [chinese characters] "Zhao Ziyang shi
kuang" (Real situation of Zhao Ziyang). [chinese characters] Zhengming
(Contention). Hong Kong: Pak Ka Publisher. August 1990,

Physical Description: pp. 6-8.
Scope and Content Note
Report on Zhao's treatment after he was fired from the position of party
general-secretary. It is claimed that the Communist Party has assigned special officers to
pressure Zhao to say that he supported the Democracy Movement and conspired to split
the party.
Subject codes: CC04

Box 12

CC 1123. [chinese characters] Ou Lu. [chinese characters] "Cong Bali zhuan xiang
Beimei" (From Paris to North America). [chinese characters] Kai fang
(Open magazine). Hong Kong: Celeluck Co., Ltd. August 1990,

Physical Description: pp. 75-77.
Scope and Content Note
Explains a planned move from Paris to the United States by exiled activists and their
organization.
Subject codes: CC02

Box 12

CC 1124. [chinese characters] Jiushi niandai (The Nineties). Hong Kong: Going Fine,
Ltd. August 1990.

Scope and Content Note
• (1) [chinese characters] Li Yi, [chinese characters] "Dalu minzhu: luzi zenme yue zou yue
zhai?" (Is the road becoming increasingly narrow? Democracy in mainland China), pp.
43-48. Su Siaokang and Weng Songran talk about who should be held responsible for
ordering shooting people on June 3 and 4 and the problems the hardliners are facing after
the Tiananmen Incident.
• (2) [chinese characters] "Zhongguo dalu dangqian de zhengzhi zheng jie" (Mainland
China's present political illness), pp. 49-53. A discussion of the military supressions in
China since 1949 and the June 4 incident.
• (3) [chinese characters] Shi Hua, [chinese characters] "Shei xialing kaiqiang?" (Who gave
the order to fire?), pp. 54-55. The article reports that the question of who ordered the
army to shoot in Beijing on June 3 and 4 has become a hot potato among the hardliners
as they fight for power. The article reasons that as no one dares to claim responsibility for
the order, there is an opportunity for the reinterpretation of the June 4th events in the
future.
Subject codes: CC01, CC04

Scope and Content Note
The report includes the questionnaires and the results of a survey of Chinese students in the USA, reflecting their personal choices, comments, attitudes, and opinions on the Tiananmen Incident and the current situation in both Taiwan and China after June 4, 1989.

Subject codes: CE04

Box 13 CC 1126. [Chinese characters] "Di qi hao bei tongji renwu Liang Qingdun tao di Meiguo" (Liang Qingdun, number 7 on the most wanted list, flees to the United States). [Chinese characters] Dangdai (Contemporary). Hong Kong. September 22, 1990,

Scope and Content Note
Four articles written as posters during the movement discussing democracy in China.

Subject codes: CB01

Box 13 CC 1127. [Chinese characters] "Guo nei minyun yuanshi ziliao" (Domestic source material on the Democracy Movement). [Chinese characters] Shi Yue ping lun (October Review). Hong Kong: Shi Yue shu wu. September 25, 1990,

Scope and Content Note
Four articles written as posters during the movement discussing democracy in China.

Subject codes: CB01


Scope and Content Note
Seven articles on the organization of the overseas activists of the movement.

Subject codes: CC02


Scope and Content Note
Analyzes 453 responses to a survey of students' attitudes toward the current political situation and their personal feelings since June 4.

Subject codes: CC02

Box 13 CC 1130. [Chinese characters] "Te ji: minyun yu guoyun de taolun" (Special number: Discussion of the Democracy Movement and the fate of China). [Chinese characters] Baixing semimonthly. Hong Kong. October 1, 1990,

Scope and Content Note
Seventeen articles on the Democracy Movement and China's future. Includes reports from the overseas organizations of the movement and articles written by prominent activists in the movement.

Subject codes: CC02
Box 13  
  ![Physical Description: pp. 12-14.](Physical Description: pp. 12-14.)  
  ![Scope and Content Note](Scope and Content Note)  
  Report on the second convention of the Federation for a Democratic China, in which new leaders were elected.  
  Subject codes: CC02

Box 13  
  ![Scope and Content Note](Scope and Content Note)  
  • (2) [chinese characters] Ruan Ming, [chinese characters] "Dalu zhengju yu minyun fazhan" (The political situation in mainland China and the development of the Democracy Movement), pp. 44-46. Discusses the relations between the Chinese government and overseas democratic organizations.  
  Subject codes: CC02

Box 13  
  ![Scope and Content Note](Scope and Content Note)  
  • (1) [chinese characters] Liu Jin, [chinese characters] "Jiang Zemin de qingyun lu—pan shang Chen Pixian" (Jiang Zemin's road to power: on the coattails of Chen Pixian), pp. 53-55. A profile of Jiang Zemin, general-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, emphasizing his rise under the patronage of Chen Pixian. The article is in two parts, continued in the November issue (CC 1135).  
  • (2) [chinese characters] Peng Wenyi, [chinese characters] "Zhao Ziyang weishenme bu zhenya xuesheng" (Why did Zhao Ziyang not suppress the students?), pp. 96-97. Argues that Zhao did not suppress the student movement because of his personal conscience and principles, and his fear that more people would die if he did so. Thus, Zhao's resignation was an act of moral courage.  
  • (3) [chinese characters] Wang Chaohua, [chinese characters] "Gongren weishenme mei neng fadong qilai?" (Why couldn't the workers be mobilized?), pp. 106-07. Suggests that the workers in the 1989 Democracy Movement refrained from strong action for fear of damaging the country; further, that many took seriously the position argued by the Communist Party that workers were already the owners as well as the laborers in the factories. The workers' organizations were not sufficiently independent.  
  Subject codes: CC03 CC04

Box 13  
  ![Physical Description: pp. 79-81.](Physical Description: pp. 79-81.)  
  ![Scope and Content Note](Scope and Content Note)  
  Discusses several theories of saving China "Indirectly": the idealistic tendency of the activists, the pessimism of sideline observers, and so-called neoauthoritarianism.  
  Subject codes: CC02 CC05
Box 13  
Physical Description: pp. 58-60.  
Scope and Content Note  
Second part of an article on the political history of Jiang Zemin, general-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. Part one is in the October issue (contained in this collection as item CC 1133).  
Subject codes: CC03

Box 13  
Physical Description: pp. 25-29.  
Scope and Content Note  
Eight articles posted on the campus of Nanjing University and several photos of the protesters' banners.  
Subject codes: CB01

Box 13  
Physical Description: pp. 56-57.  
Scope and Content Note  
Analyzes the psychological condition of the Democracy Movement exiles, specifically their self-assumption of the historical task of reforming Chinese society. The author believes that they are the future and the hope of China.  
Subject codes: CC02

Box 13  
Scope and Content Note  
• (1) [Chinese characters] Zhang Kai, [Chinese characters] "Minyun liang zhounian tan jige youguan wenti" (Discussing some relevant problems on the second anniversary of the Democracy Movement), pp. 9-12.  
• (2) [Chinese characters] Li Si, [Chinese characters] "Gongen, shimin zai ba jiu minyun zhong de juese — He Ya Zou xiang Tiananmen guangchang yi jie" (The role of workers and civilians in the 1989 Democracy Movement—Introducing The Road to Tiananmen Square by Charlie Hore), pp. 13-15. A brief introduction to the book The Road to Tiananmen Square and some translated paragraphs from the book which describe how the workers and other civilians participated in the Democracy Movement in 1989.  
Subject codes: CC01 CC03 CC04

Box 13  
Physical Description: p. 28.  
Scope and Content Note  
An open letter from fifty-nine Overseas Chinese to the Chinese government asking for dialogue and revaluation of the Democracy Movement on its second anniversary.  
Subject codes: CE03
Box 13  
  Physical Description: p. 7.  
  Scope and Content Note  
  Describes how the prisoners of the movement and their family members fight for better treatment and reconsideration of their sentences.  
  Subject codes: CC02 CC03

Box 13  
  Physical Description: pp. 6-9  
  Scope and Content Note  
  Points out that the political situation has been characterized by two main issues since the Democracy Movement, a constant fight among high-ranking party cadres and a trend of people's rebellion of all kinds.  
  Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC03 CC04

Box 13  
  Physical Description: p. 13.  
  Scope and Content Note  
  Reports continued activity in the fight for democratic reform despite severe repression by the government.  
  Subject codes: CC01 CC03

Box 13  
  Scope and Content Note  
  • (1) [chinese characters] Ri Ru, [chinese characters] "Jixu zhengqu shifang suoyou bei qiu minyun renshi" (Continue to fight for the release of the Democracy Movement participants in prison), p. 11.  
  • (2) [chinese characters] Wang Dan, [chinese characters] "Zhi guanxin wo de guo nei wai pengyou de gongkai xing" (A letter to my friends at home and abroad who cared about me), p. 12. After his release from prison, student leader Wang Dan wrote this open letter to those who were concerned about him, telling them that he had not changed his political beliefs and that he intended to continue to fight for his dream of a democratic China.  
  • (3) [chinese characters] Jun Xing, [chinese characters] "Yi nian junxun zhengce de pochan" (The bankruptcy of the policy of one-year military training [of college students]), p. 14. Argues that the policy of drafting college freshmen for a year of military service has failed as a means of controlling the thinking of students after the Tiananmen Incident.  
  Subject codes: CC01 CC02 CC04 CC05

VI. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In English
Physical Description: 176 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopied clippings reproducing most of the Times' coverage of the events for the period leading up to the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: EB01 EB02 EB03 EC01 EC02 EC03 EC04 EC05

Physical Description: 7 pp., 8-1/2 x 14.
Scope and Content Note
All of these articles are from April except one in May. Most consist of dispatches from the Beijing correspondents of the SCMP on the demonstrations around the death of Hu Yaobang.

Physical Description: p. 4.
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of and commentary on the student Democracy Movement in Beijing from the perspective of an American journalist who formerly represented the Washington Post at the United Nations and was now based in Beijing. Also includes an editorial on China's youth from the New York Times, a co-owner of the English-language Paris newspaper.
Subject codes: EC02

Physical Description: pp. A1, A35.
Scope and Content Note
Report on how the Chinese student movement was broadened to include the citizens of Beijing, and how this in turn transformed the state visit of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, expected to be a major event, into a minor sideshow and seriously threatened the authority of the Chinese government.
Subject codes: EB03

Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EB03 EC01 EC02

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Letters from readers on the President's renewal of China's most favored-nation trading status.
Subject codes: EE03 EE01
Box 13


Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of rise of the student movement.
Subject codes: EC01

Box 14


Physical Description: 277 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Photocopied clippings reproducing most of the Times' extensive coverage of the events in China for the month following the Tiananmen Incident.
Subject codes: EB01 EB02 EB03 EC01 EC02 EC03 EC04 EC05

Box 14


Physical Description: pp. A35-A36.
Scope and Content Note
Reports the dedication of the Goddess of Democracy statue in Tiananmen Square.
Subject codes: EB03

Box 14


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Ad sponsored by the Alliance of Chinese Patriots, Washington, DC, stating a series of principles of freedom and democracy for China.
Subject codes: EE04

Box 14


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EE02

Box 14


Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Report on the forum "Behind the Democracy Revolution: Reports from China!" held at UCLA on June 8, 1989.
Subject codes: EB03
VI. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In English


Scope and Content Note

- (1) Lawrence Biemiller, with Louise Branson, "Defiance and Death in Beijing: after Suppression of Protesters, Chinese Officials Demand that Student Leaders Turn Themselves in or Face Punishment," pp. A1, A35-A36. A report that the Chinese authorities set up military checkpoints around Beijing's university district the previous week, in support of earlier government demands that the leaders of the prodemocracy student movement turn themselves in.

- (2) Katherine S. Mangan, "Chinese Students Here and Abroad Decry the Slaughter and Worry about Going Home," pp. A36-A38. Accounts of several antigovernment demonstrations by Overseas Chinese students in U.S. cities and in Australia calling for revenge on Li Peng and other Chinese leaders responsible for the shootings in Beijing June 4. Many are said to have vowed that they would not return to their homeland and serve a government that would shoot its own people.


Subject codes: EB03


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Subject codes: EC01 EE02


Physical Description: 2 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Subject codes: ED04


Scope and Content Note


- (3) "Chinese Intellectuals' May 16 Statement in Support of the Student Movement," pp. A29-A30. Translation of a statement of support to the student movement issued May 16 and signed by hundreds of Chinese intellectuals, including some 500 faculty members at Beijing University.


Subject codes: EC01 EC02


Physical Description: 1 pp.

Scope and Content Note

The article, written 60 years earlier, contains analysis that is still applicable to the situation in China.

Subject codes: EC01

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Taiwanese government representatives and UCLA staff members deny that students were paid to participate in demonstrations in Los Angeles in opposition to the PRC government.
Subject codes: ED04 EE04 EE01


Scope and Content Note

Subject codes: EE02


Physical Description: Pp. 10-14 of an unidentified U.S. publication, probably published by Pace University, New York.
Scope and Content Note
An account by Pace University, New York, professor of the author's experiences in Beijing from May 1, 1989, until after the June 4 events.
Subject codes: EB03


Physical Description: P. A31.
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EB03 EE02


Physical Description: P. 19.
Scope and Content Note
Supports President Bush's cautious approach to China, arguing that the American government must maintain its economic relationship with China for the sake of the one billion Chinese people.
Subject codes: EC01
Box 14  
Scope and Content Note  
• (1) Goldie Blumenstyk, "New U.S. Visa Rules for Chinese Students Challenged as Risky," pp. A1, A36. Summarizes various legislation proposed to permit Chinese students in the United States to remain in the country indefinitely until the situation in China has stabilized, particularly a bill by Rep. Nancy Pelosi (Democrat, California). Some Chinese students raised the fear that applying for special extensions under such legislation could mark them as suspect by the Chinese government.  
Subject codes: EE01 EE04

Box 14  
Physical Description: P. A44.  
Scope and Content Note  
Shive argues that, for the benefit of both parties, U.S. academic institutions must preserve their relations with academia in China in the aftermath of the Beijing incident.  
Subject codes: EC01 EE02

Box 14  
Physical Description: pp. 6-20, 37-39.  
Scope and Content Note  
The report of a few people who witnessed the events at Tiananmen on June 3 and 4.  
Subject codes: EB03

Box 14  
Scope and Content Note  
• (2) Elizabeth Greene, "'We Know We're Watched': Chinese Students Now in U.S. Worry about Their Safety as Evidence of Surveillance Accumulates," pp. A31-A32.  
• (3) Louise Branson, "China Begins Ideological Indoctrination at Its Major Universities; Diplomas Tied to Attendance at Political Re-Education Classes," p. A32.  
Subject codes: EB03 EC04 EC02 EE04

Box 14  
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
The former China specialist for the U.S. Library of Congress places much of the blame for the Tiananmen Incident on the students' own impatience, accusing them of wanting to see reform overnight for problems that have existed for centuries.  
Subject codes: EC02
VI. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In English

Box 14  
Scope and Content Note
Suggestions to American sinologists that while they should rightfully express their condemnation of Deng and Li's repression, they must also keep the door to China open.
Subject codes: EC01 EC04 EE02

Box 14  
Scope and Content Note
• (1) Louise Branson, "Students at Beijing U. Defy Martial Law, Ignoring Ban on Unauthorized Gatherings; Officials Begin Inquiry." A report from Beijing about the students' continued demonstrations at Beijing University in defiance of martial law.
• (2) Robert L. Jacobson, "Chinese Had Evidence of Campus Skepticism Over a Year Before Pro-Democracy Movement." Report on a scholarly conference in Taipei at which a paper was presented summarizing large-scale questionnaire surveys by the Chinese government at Beijing and Shanghai universities before the spring of 1988 which showed an "apparent decline in collectivist values" among students.
Subject codes: EB03

Box 14  
Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EC01

Box 14  
Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A news report that Liu Xiaobo, an independent intellectual, was arrested by the martial law army in Beijing. The article also appeals to the world community to place strong pressure on the government to release Liu.
Subject codes: EB01

Box 14  
Physical Description: p. A30.
Scope and Content Note
A report on the First Congress of Chinese Students and Scholars in the United States in which 316 delegates plus observers from 190 U.S. universities organized the Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars in the United States and passed a series of bills for more actions to support the prodemocracy movement in China. (See item AC1037 for materials from the organizers of this congress.)
Subject codes: EE04
Box 14  
**Physical Description:** 2 pp.  
**Scope and Content Note**  
Five U.S. China scholars reply to the opinion pieces by Leo Orleans (July 19 [CE 1028]) and Andrew Nathan (July 26 [CE 1029]). Their comments are entirely hostile and in support of the student Democracy Movement ("Leo Orleans's recent Point of View is perhaps the most asinine you have published..."—William H. Reid, University of Texas, El Paso).  

Box 14  
**Physical Description:** pp. C1-C3.  
**Scope and Content Note**  
A profile of Princeton China scholar Perry Link (formerly of UCLA) and his wife Jean Wong, who aided China's leading dissident, Fang Lizhi, in an attempt to attend a banquet held by President George Bush in Beijing. They were later instrumental in helping Fang take refuge in the American Embassy.  
**Subject codes:** EC02 EE02  

Box 14  
**Physical Description:** 2 pp.  
**Scope and Content Note**  
**Subject codes:** EC04  

Box 14  
**Physical Description:** 23 pp.  
**Scope and Content Note**  
Background, analysis, and a day-to-day account of the Democracy Movement and Beijing incident 1989.  
**Subject codes:** EB04  

Box 14  
**Physical Description:** 1 pp.  
**Scope and Content Note**  
Report of a meeting sponsored by PEN in Manhattan addressed by exiled Chinese student leader Wu'er Kaixi and writer Su Wei. The article covers their opinions on the emerging Chinese youth culture, the sexual liberation of young students, and the similarities between the traditional culture of China and that of the post-1949 era. Other speakers included Robin Munro of Asia Watch and historian Jonathan Spence.  
**Subject codes:** EB01 EC01 EC02

Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
• (1) Mark P. Petracca, "A Massacre of the Spirit Torments China's Campuses." A report that the Chinese government has suppressed the students and faculty of Beijing University after the Tiananmen Incident.
• (2) Jeanne Kirkpatrick, "Weighing U.S. Goals vs. China's Misdeeds." Former Republican-appointed U.S. representative to the United Nations urges a middle ground, seeking to normalize relations with China while avoiding any fiscal policy that would "assist with taxpayers dollars that government—or any government whose practices seriously violate democratic values."

Subject codes: EB03


Physical Description: 1 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Essay on the Chinese people's negative assessments of the political system in China. Compares Deng Xiaoping's behavior since the Tiananmen Square incident of 1989 to that of an ancient Chinese emperor.

Subject codes: EC01


Physical Description: pp. 22-24, 26, 39-40.
Scope and Content Note
Profile of American author, Orville Schell, who as a former idealistic supporter of Maoism, now champions China's dissidents. The article attributes this transformation to Schell's reaction to the Beijing incident and the insight this gave him into the reality of the situation in China.

Subject codes: EE02


Physical Description: pp. 9-10.
Scope and Content Note
Report of several people who were in Beijing during June 3 and 4.

Subject codes: EB01 EB03


Scope and Content Note
The article raises the question: Will American students understand the events of Tiananmen Square? It also provides data illustrating the "totalitarian" nature of China's government. In addition, the article discusses whether American social studies materials distort reality and ignore the issues of democracy and repression in China after the rapprochement with the United States in 1972.

Subject codes: EC01 EE02 EC05
Physical Description: pp. 38-41, 66, 70-71.  
Scope and Content Note  
Chronological record, from April 18 to June 4, 1989, of the Tiananmen Democracy Movement and the developments in Beijing, as well as commentary on leaders of the CCP and the PRC government, including Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Peng.  
Subject codes: EC01 EC04 EB04 |
Physical Description: 1 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
An adaptation of the acceptance speech given by Fang when receiving the 1989 Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award.  
Subject codes: EC05 |
Scope and Content Note  
Subject codes: EC01 EC04 EC05 |
Physical Description: pp. 40-44,48-51,54-56.  
Scope and Content Note  
Several reports, including interviews with CCP General-Secretary Jiang Zemin, PLA Chief of Staff Chi Haotian, and Security Vice Minister Tao Siju.  
Subject codes: EB03 ED01 |
Physical Description: pp. 10-19, 38.  
Scope and Content Note  
Report on Chinese students' attitudes toward the Chinese government and their own situation in the United States prior to and in the wake of the Tiananmen Incident.  
Subject codes: EE04 |
<table>
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<td>Physical Description: pp. 30-34.</td>
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<td>Subject codes: EB03 EC01 EC05</td>
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<td>Scope and Content Note</td>
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<td>Commentary on the continued effects of the Tiananmen Incident seen ten months later. A profile of the Chinese public’s sentiment and their predictions for the future of China.</td>
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<td>Subject codes: EC01</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Physical Description: Second two pages (first page missing).</td>
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<td>Scope and Content Note</td>
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<td>Excerpt from Nixon’s book <em>In the Arena: A Memoir of Victory, Defeat and Renewal</em>. Although this clipping is incomplete, it includes the whole of the part devoted to discussing his sixth visit to China, in October 1989, including a record of the talks between Nixon, Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng, and Yang Shangkun after the June 4 incident.</td>
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<td>Subject codes: EC04 EE01</td>
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<td>Box 14</td>
<td>CE 1053. Scott Savitt. &quot;Beijing's Big Squeeze.&quot; <em>Billion</em>. Hong Kong: Billion Publishing Ltd., Undated; probably published in the spring of 1990,</td>
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<td>Physical Description: pp. 38-41.</td>
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<td>Scope and Content Note</td>
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<td>The Chinese government is pressing its citizens so hard with its Post-Democracy Movement austerity program that many now believe further demonstrations are almost inevitable. Foreign money is only trickling back, despite a breakdown in Western resistance to resuming loans.</td>
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<td>Subject codes: EB03 EC01</td>
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<td>Physical Description: pp. 22-27.</td>
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<td>Scope and Content Note</td>
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<td>Professor Marsha Wagner and Ph.D. candidate Jianying Zha were witnesses to the events of the spring and early summer of 1989. Their recollections begin with the morning after the Tiananmen Incident and reflect back on the weeks leading up to it.</td>
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<td>Subject codes: EB01 EB03</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In English

Box 14


Physical Description: p. 6.

Scope and Content Note
Two dispatches from Beijing. The first is a commentary on the situation one year after June 4th incident. The article discusses the discord within the party and the government, concluding that the Chinese political system is deadlocked between Deng Xiaoping on one side, and Chen Yun and Yang Shangkun on the other. The second article uses the current speculation about the identity and fate of "Wang Weilin," believed to be the man who stood in front of the tanks as they approached Tiananmen Square, as a takeoff point for examining rival claims on the number of casualties suffered during the night of June 3.

Subject codes: EB03 EC01

Box 14


Physical Description: p. E27.

Scope and Content Note
Liu calls on the Chinese to continue the fight for basic human rights and not to languish in inaction for ten years as they did after the 1979 protests. He contends that real change can be achieved simply by putting greater pressure on the Chinese government.

Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC03 EC05

Box 14


Scope and Content Note
Editoral claims the Chinese government's violated basic human rights after the Tiananmen Incident and discusses President Bush's China policy.

Subject codes: EE01 EC05

Box 14


Physical Description: pp. M2, M4.

Scope and Content Note
Subject codes: EE01 EC04

Box 14


Physical Description: 1 pp. (incomplete).

Scope and Content Note
An interview revealing Kissinger's visit to China in November 1989 and his assessment of the Tiananmen Incident, the political and economic situation in China, and the spectrum of China's leaders, from reformers to hardliners.

Subject codes: EE01 EE02

Box 14


Physical Description: p. A5.

Scope and Content Note
A report on the Chinese government's efforts to prevent any attempts to commemorate the one year anniversary of the Beijing incident.

Subject codes: EC01 EC02 EC03
**VI. Articles from Commercial Magazines and Newspapers—In English**

**Box 14**

**CE 1061.** *Los Angeles Times.* "Beijing Continues to Assault the Spirit of Press Independence." Los Angeles. June 9, 1990,

Physical Description: p. B17.

Scope and Content Note

- (1) Anne Nelson, "Since last June, many Chinese journalists have been purged, jailed or humiliatingly compromised."
- (2) Holley Fumiyo, "I screamed with all my energy because of pain and fear. I wondered whether they were roughest on me because they thought I was Chinese." An L.A. Times journalist's account of her mistreatment and beating at the hands of the Chinese paramilitary police as a result of her attempt to cover the bottle-throwing incident at Beijing University on the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Incident.

Subject codes: EB03

**Box 14**


Physical Description: pp. 10-13, 16-21, 38.

Scope and Content Note

Report on Fang Lizhi's life as a refugee at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, from June 5, 1989, to June 24, 1990, including discussion of his sense of being torn between politics and science.

Subject codes: EB01 EC02

**Box 14**


Physical Description: pp. 1, 10.

Scope and Content Note

Interview with a peasant family in Henan Province. The peasants he meets hold a very negative opinion of the rebellion in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and support the government's suppression of the unrest.

Subject codes: EC01 EB03

**Box 14**


Physical Description: pp. 1-70.

Scope and Content Note

Two undergraduate U.C. Berkeley students collaborated to produce this article. For political reasons, they have chose to remain anonymous. A chronological account of the Student Democracy Movement and the crackdown in Beijing from April to June 24, 1989.

Subject codes: EC01 EB04

**Box 14**


Scope and Content Note


Subject codes: EB01 EB04 EC01 EC02 EC04 EC05
## VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

### Scope and Content Note
The early entries in this part of the Archives come mostly from material created or relayed by the UCLA China Students and Scholars Association (CSSA). In 1990 this source was mainly replaced by the national e-mail publication *China News Digest*. While this publication was founded in Canada and individual issues were edited at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Arizona, its long-term home came to be Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, where the U.S. edition was produced, and the University of Indiana at Bloomington, where a European/Pacific edition was produced. Altogether the e-mail section of the Archives occupies 3,768 pages.

Because of the diversity of the subjects discussed and the often voluminous number of pages transmitted, we have not attempted to summarize the contents in the same way as the rest of the Archives. Instead we simply directly quote some of the major headlines (in upper case headline style, in quotation marks), paraphrase titles of e-mails (in lower case text), or briefly describe some of the longer or more interesting documents. In a few cases we have let a single quoted sentence from the text of a dispatch stand as the summary of the story.

We have emphasized articles about the Democracy Movement itself and actions of the Chinese government concerning this movement. We have generally omitted stories about China's economy or diplomacy, and noted only a small part of the coverage of the then-Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc, which interested the editors of *China News Digest*. We have added occasional comments, dates, or clarifications in parentheses (square brackets if inserted into literal titles). We have kept all references to a single document to one sentence each so that each paragraph in this section amounts to a (partial) list of the disparate contents of the folder for that day or week, with the abrupt changes of subject indicating different documents in the transmission.

| Box 15 | DE 1001. **August 4, 1989.** |
| Box 15 | **Physical Description:** 16 pp. |
| Scope and Content Note | **Reports of Wu'er Kaixi's visit to Los Angeles. Chinese students testify at U.S. House of Representatives hearings on economic sanctions against China.** |

| Box 15 | DE 1002. **August 6, 1989.** |
| Box 15 | **Physical Description:** 32 pp. |
| Scope and Content Note | **Letter from Qinghua University defending the regime. Letter of advice from U.S. Senator Gorton’s office on paperwork needed to successfully extend Chinese students’ visas. Several news dispatches from wire services on Deng Xiaoping’s health. “Manifesto of the Federation for Chinese Democracy and Justice, Beijing,” 5 pp. Discussions about Wu’er Kaixi’s visit to New Mexico. Reports on the Chicago conference of Chinese Students and Scholars. Letter from Beijing with information on the number arrested, claiming some government sources.** |

| Box 15 | DE 1003. **August 7, 1989.** |
| Box 15 | **Physical Description:** 27 pp. |
| Scope and Content Note | **Further reports on the Chicago conference. “Beijing Alliance Vows to Fight on for Democracy.” Report on living situation of Zhao Ziyang under semi-house arrest. Report of refugees crossing into Hong Kong from the PRC. Report on British government plans to permit expanded emigration from Hong Kong to the U.K.** |
Box 15 DE 1004. **August 8, 1989.**

Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Wang Meng, China's culture minister, removed from post. Some discussion of Chicago conference. Some general political opinion letters.

Box 15 DE 1005. **August 18, 1989.**

Physical Description: 11 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Mailing by UCLA Chinese Students and Scholars Association: "Soul-searching" (letter from Cornell University critical of student movement); report on Chinese refugee Chen Yiwei, detained in Los Angeles for three weeks; plans for a pro-China democracy march on Washington. Interview with a University of New Haven, Connecticut, instructor on the events in Beijing in June, reprinted from the *New Haven Register*.

Box 15 DE 1006. **August 21, 1989.**

Physical Description: 21 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Many brief news reports from *South China Morning Post* on various topics. Reprints of articles on pending CCP plenum and restrictions of study abroad. Reports and counter reports on alleged arrests in Chinese PLA officer corps. "Hong Kong Official Denounced by Beijing."

Box 15 DE 1007. **August 23, 1989.**

Physical Description: 29 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Some Impressions of My Friend after Visiting China." A "blueprint" for a federal and democratic China. Reports on reorganization of CCP leadership. "Students Foiled in Bid to Dig Up Deng's Family Grave." Report that Chicago conference formed a "Selective Sanction Committee" to lobby for sanctions against the PRC.

Box 15 DE 1008. **August 25-27, 1989.**

Physical Description: 13 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Lengthy reports on the outcome of the Chicago conference of Chinese Students and Scholars, which on July 27 founded a new organization called the Committee on Chinese Student Affairs (CCSA). "Top Shanghai Newsman Faces Plotting Accusation." "Students Warned against Politics."

Box 15 DE 1009. **August 29, 1989.**

Physical Description: 24 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Visa Group, UC Berkeley, reports on meeting with Congresswoman Pelosi on visa bills affecting Chinese students in the United States. Discussion of application of democracy to China, including lengthy critique of Sun Yat-sen. Several short news items on public attacks in China on Zhao Ziyang. "Beijing Massacre Was Deliberately Planned by the Chinese Regime" (article from Ohio State University).

Box 15 DE 1010. **August 30, 1989.**

Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Misc. brief news. Chinese students meet with Congressman Terry Bruce.
Box 15

DE 1011. **August 31, 1989.**

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Announcement from the Selective Sanction Committee.

Box 15

DE 1012. **September 18-24, 1989.**

Physical Description: 26 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

DE 1013. **September 25-26, 1989.**

Physical Description: 22 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

DE 1014. **September 29, 1989.**

Physical Description: 13 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"About Professor T. D. Lee" (a defense of Prof. Lee of Columbia University, who had been accused of being pro-CCP because the Chinese government offered him a job in China after the Tiananmen Incident). Biographical report from the Toronto Globe and Mail (Sept. 22, 1989) on three of those killed in Beijing. More on march on Washington plans. "CCP's Secret Activities in Georgia." Official slogans for the fortieth anniversary of the PRC (such as "Cheers, for the victory of putting down the anti-revolutionary riot!"). Proposed slogans for the march on Washington.

Box 15

DE 1015. **October 3, 1989.**

Physical Description: 31 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

DE 1016. **October 9, 1989.**

Physical Description: 14 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Discussion of whether the IFCSS president should accept an invitation to visit Taiwan. Article by Cal Tech student on the visa extension issue.
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 15

Physical Description: 21 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

Physical Description: 33 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Call for contributions to Washington lobbying work. "Sorrow of Urkesh [Wu'er Kaixi]." Lawrence C. Wolken series, parts 3-6 of 6. Correspondence with Congressman Joe Moakley on visa bills. Several VISAUM documents.

Box 15

Physical Description: 15 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

Physical Description: 23 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15

Physical Description: 23 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Congress Agrees to Toughen U.S. Sanctions Against China." "China Has New Requirements for Oversea[s] Study." "Beijing Police Renew Inquiries into Student Activities." "Troops Disappear from U.S. Embassy." "Comments from Uerkesh's Intimates about Him" (discussion of alleged lavish lifestyle of Wu'er Kaixi after his arrival in the United States).

Box 15

Physical Description: 28 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Deng Resigns as Military Chief," South China Morning Post, 4 pp. "China Breaks Up Escape Network." "Beijing Tells Regions to 'Toe the Line.'" "Democracy Activists Denied Entry to HK."
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 15

DE 1023. **November 22, 1989.**

Physical Description: 18 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 15

DE 1024. **December 14, 1989.**

Physical Description: 26 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 15

DE 1025. **December 21, 1989.**

Physical Description: 24 pp.

Scope and Content Note

From Ge Wang, UCLA: Information for Chinese students and scholars regarding the presidential directive of November 30, 1989. From Zhao, Stanford University: Assessment of efforts to override the presidential veto of H.R. 2712. Statement issued at press conference with Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi on December 12, 1989. From Stanford University: INS updates on Chinese students/scholars employment regulations and designated INS contacts listed by region.

Box 15

DE 1026. **December 22, 1989.**

Physical Description: 31 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Physical Description: 19 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Physical Description: 28 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Cable from INS on PRC Nationals" (Bill Carroll, NAFSA Central Office, 2 pp.). Ignatius Ding, chairman, Silicon Valley for Democracy in China (SVDC): Report on employment assistance offered by SVDC to Chinese students. Bulletin from attorneys Steve Trow and Elaine Budd on cable issued from INS regarding President Bush's directive on Chinese students (3 pp.). Report from opposition sources in Beijing claiming that workers in thirty cities have applied for permits for legal demonstrations to protest the government's austerity program. "Top Job in PLA for Ally of Yang." "State Workers Set for Pay Rise." "New Chief for Key Party Department [Organization Department of the Party Central Committee]." "Li [Peng] Pledges to Keep Zhao Reform Group."

Physical Description: 34 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Physical Description: 39 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Physical Description: 25 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Ge Wang, UCLA: Letter lamenting the failure of the veto override effort.

Physical Description: 26 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Chinese Students' Reactions to Congress's Failure to Override Veto," China News Digest.

Physical Description: 27 pp.
Scope and Content Note
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 15
DE 1034. **February 1, 1990.**
Physical Description: 49 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"New Year Celebrations Mark Upsurge of Army Role," *South China Morning Post*.

Box 15
DE 1035. **February 7, 1990.**
Physical Description: 37 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Punishment in China Report," from *Asia Watch*.

Box 15
DE 1036. **February 12, 1990.**
Physical Description: 31 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 15
DE 1037. **February 15, 1990.**
Physical Description: 33 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16
DE 1038. **February 21, 1990.**
Physical Description: 45 pp.
Scope and Content Note

1821 93
Box 16  DE 1039. March 1, 1990.

Physical Description: 40 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16  DE 1040. March 8, 1990.

Physical Description: 37 pp.
Scope and Content Note


Physical Description: 41 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Striving to Rebuild 'Socialist Ideals.'" Open letter from IFCSS denouncing Chinese government's restrictions on foreign study. Open letter urging other schools to sign previous letter. IFCSS wins U.S. Student Association Award. Wu'er Kaixi said to have dropped out of Harvard and joined crew of opposition radio station on ship off China coast. "Hu Jiwei Ousted from Congress." Liu Qing released from prison after ten years. Pirate radio ship the Goddess of Democracy sets sail for China.


Physical Description: 53 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Physical Description: 45 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Physical Description: 18 pp.
Scope and Content Note
China's Foreign Minister warns of repercussions if U.S. withdraws "most favored nation" trade status. "Swedish Sanction against China Remains in Effect." Chinese student in U.S says Chinese government has tampered with his mail. China News Digest, "Past and Present [gives brief history of CND]." "Beijing Major Denies [that] Restrictions on Tiananmen Strolls [have been ordered]."

Physical Description: 62 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16  DE 1046. April 5, 1990.
Physical Description: 28 pp.
Scope and Content Note
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 16  DE 1047. **April 15, 1990.**
Physical Description: 42 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16  DE 1048. **April 20, 1990.**
Physical Description: 35 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16  DE 1049. **April 25, 1990.**
Physical Description: 49 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 16  DE 1050. **May 1, 1990.**
Physical Description: 26 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Chinese government condemns Taiwan for offering support to the Goddess of Democracy radio ship. Chai Ling honored by University of Tromsoe, in Norway. "Chinese Consuls Met UIUC [University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign] Students on Passport Issue." Article reviewing World Press Review's cover story dealing with Tiananmen. "How Tiananmen Massacre's Victims Are Treated" (reports that the dead are divided into three categories: died at home of gunshot wounds by troops are "work related" and compensated; died in the streets of gunshot wounds are "natural deaths" and are not compensated; died fighting the troops are "rioters" and are not compensated). "Visa Denial Cases and Family Reunion." "Chai Ling's Escape Interests Guangzhou People." "Radio Ship Leaves for Hong Kong but Might Be Rejected." "China Embassy Official Seeks Asylum in U.S."
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<td><strong>Scope and Content Note</strong></td>
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<td>&quot;Famous Taiwanese Dancer Joy Fan to Perform 'Chai Ling.'&quot; Article on activities commemorating the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Incident, at the Flint Center, Cupertino, California. Announcement of Second Congress of IFCSS, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, July 6-8, 1990. A small underground group in Beijing said to meet clandestinely with Western news agencies on the 71st anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Review of [Chinese characters] Laiyin tongxin: Zeitung für Chinesische Wissenschaftler und Studenten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Correspondence along the Rhine: Newspaper for Chinese Scholars and Students in the Federal Republic of Germany [see item BC 1015 for a copy of this publication]). Article on the perspective of the Chinese, regarding Western coverage of the Tiananmen story. &quot;In China after the Crackdown,&quot; Seattle Times. INS update on President Bush's April 11, 1990, executive order. &quot;U.S. Warned China to Leave Ship Alone.&quot;</td>
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Physical Description: 61 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Physical Description: 27 pp.

Scope and Content Note

China News Digest: "IFCSS Second Congress Update." "State Council spokesman Mr Yuan Mu has said some participants in last year's 'counter-revolutionary rebellion' were motivated by the desire to help the party and to promote democracy," South China Morning Post. China News Digest: "Beijing Urges Overseas Chinese Students Back to China." "Three Activists Disappear before Their News Conference."

Box 17  DE 1057.  June 1, 1990.

Physical Description: 32 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Physical Description: 51 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Box 17 DE 1060. **June 15, 1990.**

Physical Description: 47 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Part III of "Who Died in Beijing, and Why?" by Robin Munro. Hou Dejian et al. "Under House-Arrest," *Hong Kong Standard*. "Teleconference Report of the Working Group for Revising the IFCSS Constitution." An April 26, 1990, report from the Supervisory Committee of the Independent Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars (IFCSS) disavowing a "CCP Agent Report" issued in their name by Wang Liang of Northwestern University (Wang had been entrusted with hunting down CCP spies in the organization, but circulated his report without consultation with the group's leadership, who determined that it contained unproved charges against several individuals). "China Fares 97 Protesters." "Authorities to Deal with Pro-Democracy Activists," *Ming bao* (reports that Chinese leaders plan to begin sentencing dissidents arrested in June 1989). Zhao Fusan, former vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Science and a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, reportedly stripped of all official positions June 18 while in absentia in France.

Box 17 DE 1061. **June 19, 1990.**

Physical Description: 46 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 17 DE 1062. **June 25, 1990.**

Physical Description: 77 pp.

Scope and Content Note

VII. E-mail Transcripts—in English

Box 17  DE 1063.  **July 1, 1990**

Physical Description: 48 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 17  DE 1064.  **July 5, 1990.**

Physical Description: 34 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 17  DE 1065.  **July 10, 1990.**

Physical Description: 35 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 17  DE 1066.  **July 15, 1990.**

Physical Description: 59 pp.

Scope and Content Note

*China News Digest*: Report on the establishment of an opposition party among Overseas Chinese (Chinese Liberty Democratic Party). Last issue of eight reports on IFCSS 2nd Congress. "Japan Orders Dissidents to Leave," *South China Morning Post*. "China Arrests Another Student Despite Foreign Pressure." "Mr. Feng Congde, Chai Ling's husband, is now the official candidate to be the chair of IFCSS Human Rights Committee."

Box 17  DE 1067.  **July 20, 1990.**

Physical Description: 56 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 17  DE 1068.  **July 25, 1990.**

Physical Description: 45 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Interview with Professor Guan Weiyan, former president of the University of Science and Technology of China, now a visiting scholar at the University of Houston. "Chai Ling Seeks Support of UN," *South China Morning Post*. *China News Digest*: "News Release on IFCSS." "Pardon for Reluctant General," *South China Morning Post*. "Heir of the Dragon: Hou Dejian Felt 'Hopeless.'" "Elimination of the Traces of Last Year's Cracking Down," *Sing Tao Daily*. "The leader of the outlawed Beijing Autonomous Workers' Union, Han Dongfang, who has been held in detention since last June, will be brought to trial later this year."
Box 17 DE 1069. **August 15, 1990.**
Physical Description: 24 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17 DE 1070. **August 20, 1990**
Physical Description: 40 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17 DE 1071. **August 25, 1990.**
Physical Description: 43 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17 DE 1072. **September 1, 1990.**
Physical Description: 13 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Bars Visit by Five Academics [from Beijing and Nanjing to international symposium in Hong Kong]." Top radio official reportedly ordered to undergo "political re-education." "China Bid to Avert October Protests."

Box 17 DE 1073. **September 5, 1990.**
Physical Description: 38 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17 DE 1074. **September 10, 1990.**
Physical Description: 43 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Box 17  
DE 1075. **September 15, 1990.**

Physical Description: 34 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17  
DE 1076. **September 20, 1990.**

Physical Description: 46 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 17  
DE 1077. **September 25, 1990.**

Physical Description: 44 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18  
DE 1078. **October 1, 1990.**

Physical Description: 51 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18  
DE 1079. **October 5, 1990.**

Physical Description: 36 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"CCSA/IFCSS: Current Situation on Immigration and MFN Bills." Asia Watch says Japan harasses Chinese students. "Big Rise in Overstaying Mainlanders [who fail to return from trips to Hong Kong (incomplete)]."

Box 18  
DE 1080. **October 10, 1990.**

Physical Description: 66 pp.
Scope and Content Note
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 18


Physical Description: 69 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18


Physical Description: 43 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18


Physical Description: 48 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Question and Answer Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters." "Traveller's Tales (from) China." "Immigration Bill Passed Congress."

Box 18


Physical Description: 33 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18


Physical Description: 30 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 18


Physical Description: 78 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Box 18  DE 1087. **November 15, 1990.**

Physical Description: 40 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 18  DE 1088. **November 20, 1990.**

Physical Description: 40 pp.

Scope and Content Note

Report of IFCSS delegation to the Soviet Union. "Question and Answer Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters." "Japan Denied Visa Application by Former IFCSS President for Political Reasons."

Box 18  DE 1089. **November 25, 1990.**

Physical Description: 6 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 18  DE 1090. **December 15, 1990.**

Physical Description: 48 pp.

Scope and Content Note


Box 18  DE 1091. **December 20, 1990.**

Physical Description: 29 pp.

Scope and Content Note

"Second CND Interview with Ge Xun."

Box 18  DE 1092. **December 25, 1990.**

Physical Description: 45 pp.

Scope and Content Note

"Wen Yankai Freed [university professor from Hefei University, Anhui, held for 15 months]," *China News Digest.* "About Deadline for Trials of 60 Dissidents," *South China Morning Post. China News Digest:* "Deadlock over Trials of Party Brass [officials who supported Democracy Movement]." "Question and Answer Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."
<table>
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VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 22  DE 1099. **January 26, 1991.**

Physical Description: 10 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22  DE 1100 **January 28, 1991.**

Physical Description: 19 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Hong Kong Protest of China Trials." Text of letter of protest to President Bush by IFCSS to be circulated to members of the U.S. Congress for signatures, with full list of congressional addresses.

Box 22  DE 1101. **January 29, 1991**

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22  DE 1102. **January 30, 1991**

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China's Stock Market Near Collapse, Fear Government Crackdown."

Box 22  DE 1103. **January 31, 1991.**

Physical Description: 19 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22  DE 1104. **February 1, 1991.**

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Rebuffs International Human Rights Mission." "INS Holds Refugees for Months as They Seek Asylum."

Box 22  DE 1105. **February 2-3, 1991.**

Physical Description: 10 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Leaving Behind the Iron Rice Bowl." Two reviews of books on historical China.

Box 22  DE 1106. **February 4, 1991.**

Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Two More Dissidents Tried in China [Chen Yanlin and Zhang Yawei]." "By-laws of the Supervisory Committee of the IFCSS." "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 22  DE 1107.  **February 5, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Amnesty International criticizes trials of dissidents in China. "China Reported Arrests of Catholics."

Box 22  DE 1108.  **February 6, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Tries Second of Four Dissidents for Subversion [physicist Liu Gang]."

Box 22  DE 1109.  **February 7, 1991.**
Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"New Year Greeting Cards and Donations for Political Prisoners." Chinese activists meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Richard Schifter. "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22  DE 1110.  **February 8, 1991.**
Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22  DE 1111.  **February 12, 1991.**
Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"IFCSS Calls for Action [to protest sentences of Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming, and Liu Gang]." "World Ignoring China, Student Leader [Li Lu] Says" "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22  DE 1112.  **February 15, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
News Brief: Association of Overseas Hong Kong Chinese for Democracy and Human Rights prepares 23 flyers with pictures and biographies of Chinese political prisoners. "IFCSS Call for Cosigners of Open Letter [to protest recent trials of prodemocracy activists in China]." "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22  DE 1113.  **February 16, 1991.**
Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"A Japanese Tells the War Story to China."

Box 22  DE 1114.  **February 18, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"The Holiday and Jailed Activist Families."
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 22 DE 1115. **February 19, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22 DE 1116. **February 21, 1991.**
Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Open letter from IFCSS to Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. "Asia Watch Update " "Chinese Students in Germany—A Report from Germany."

Box 22 DE 1117. **February 24, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Officially Denounces Xu Jiatun."

Box 22 DE 1118. **February 25, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"IFCSS Issues Statement on Chinese Embassy's Attempt of Sabotage." "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22 DE 1119. **February 26, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Some Students Try Cheating Their Way Out of China."

Box 22 DE 1120. **February 28, 1991.**
Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22 DE 1121. **March 1, 1991.**
Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22 DE 1122. **March 2, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Report Says Chinese Law Violates Trial Standards." "Trials Held of Hong Kong Men Linked to Activists."

Box 22 DE 1123. **March 3, 1991.**
Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Deng's Views on Handling of 'Turmoil' Cited."
Box 22  DE 1124. **March 4, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Intellectual Qin Benli Reportedly Dying of Cancer."

Box 22  DE 1125. **March 5, 1991.**
Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Book reviews on Asian immigrants to the West. "Party Denounces Former NCNA Chief Xu Jiatun."

Box 22  DE 1126. **March 6, 1991.**
Physical Description: 16 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22  DE 1127. **March 7, 1991.**
Physical Description: 7 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Report Shows Beijing's Attempts to Conceal Hearings." State Department cable on "Nonimmigrant Visas for Relatives of PRC Nationals Under the Executive Order of April 11, 1990."

Box 22  DE 1128. **March 8, 1991.**
Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note
(incomplete).

Box 22  DE 1129. **March 10, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Exclusive Stories from China about Wang [Juntao]'s & Chen [Ziming]'s Trials."

Box 22  DE 1130. **March 11, 1991.**
Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Vietnam Intellectual Asks Communist Leaders to Quit."

Box 22  DE 1131. **March 12, 1991.**
Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 22

Physical Description: 13 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22

Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Tibet Could Have 'Kept Its Political System.'"

Box 22

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Party 'Losing Village Power Base' in China."

Box 22

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"The Controversial Political Crime to Be Abolished." "Chinese Writers Cope with Life in Exile (Part I)."

Box 22

Physical Description: 8 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Chinese Writers Cope with Life in Exile (Part II)." "FDC-US Office Is Producing Radio Tapes to Commemorate 'June 4th.'" "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22

Physical Description: 10 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Xian [Xi’an] Jails Activist Students and Editor." "Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian Address the APS [American Physical Society]."

Box 22

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Beijing Planning ‘Glasnost’ Congress."

Box 22

Physical Description: 2 pp.
Scope and Content Note
(incomplete).
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Box 22

Physical Description: 7 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Conflicting Views: The 'People Power/Toycott Project' [to boycott toys manufactured in China]." "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22

Physical Description: 12 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 22

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Man in Xian [Xi'an] Blows Self Up Near Terra Cotta Warriors."

Box 22

Physical Description: 6 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"China Rejects Hong Kong Man's Appeal." "The Chinese Gulag."

Box 22

Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Letter from a Reader: Remember Wei Jingsheng." "Wei Jingsheng, Prisoner of Conscience." "CND Q&A Column on Visa/Job/Legal Matters."

Box 22

Physical Description: 4 pp.
 Scope and Content Note
"Author of the Poem: 'If We Had Freedom of Speech.'" "Letter from a Reader: Wei Jingsheng Deserves Nobel Prize."

Box 22

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Dalai Lama Calls for 'Friendly' Pressure on China."

Box 22

Physical Description: 5 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"Flaws Exposed in China's Half-Reformed Economy."

Box 22

Physical Description: 9 pp.
Scope and Content Note
"CND Opinion Poll No. 6."
VII. E-mail Transcripts—In English

Physical Description: 4 pp.
Scope and Content Note

I. Books

Box 20

Remember Catherine Lombardo, Michael Ryan and Michael Cutillo Copr. 1989
Physical Description: [cassette tape]

Box 20

All For Freedom [chinese characters]
Physical Description: [cassette tape]

Box 19

Physical Description: 164 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A discussion of human rights violations in China after the 1989 Beijing incident.

Box 21

Physical Description: 491 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Essays, short stories, poems, and other texts, mainly by China's reform minded intellectuals. While treating the Tiananmen Incident in several pieces, the focus of this collection is much broader and includes topics as diverse as Chinese film and the treatment of sexuality in modern Chinese literature.

Physical Description: 209 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Collection of academic articles on the course of China's reform and causes of the Tiananmen Incident.

Box 20

Physical Description: 30 pp.
Physical Description: [2 copies]
Scope and Content Note
A report of a September 26, 1989, press conference held by top Chinese officials on China's internal and external affairs.

Physical Description: 256 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Offers broad coverage of the interplay of factors that led up to the tragic events of late spring 1989. It presents a comprehensive analysis of why the tragedy occurred, examining in considerable depth economic changes instituted in the 1980s and their effects, power struggles within the Communist Party leadership, the role of the army, and the aims of the student movement. It draws on a variety of sources that help to illustrate not just the events of 1989 but also the recent Chinese political and economic developments.


Physical Description: 239 pp.

Scope and Content Note
The causes and development of the Chinese student movements of the 1980s. It also includes a brief chronology of the democracy movements in China since 1919.


Physical Description: 376 pp.

Scope and Content Note
A valuable English-Chinese bilingual collection on the 1989 Democracy Movement. It includes United Nation documents, transcripts of audio and video news broadcasts, reports from Amnesty International and Asia Watch on human rights affairs, and a complete name list of prosecuted democratic activists in China.


Physical Description: 387 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Eyewitness accounts and chronology of the Democracy Movement in Tiananmen Square and the Beijing incident, with pictures.

Physical Description: 371 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Contains three sections on the 1989 Democracy Movement by both Chinese and American scholars from a variety of backgrounds. Section 1 places the events of 1989 in the context of Chinese history from the earliest times through the reforms of the 1980s. Section 2 analyzes the rise and demise of the movement in spring 1989. The final section addresses issues related to culture, values, and the media.

Box 20


Physical Description: 180 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Titled with a phrase coined by Lu Xun to provide an image of China's lack of freedom in the 1930s, this book is a detailed eyewitness account of the 1989 Democracy Movement by a Canadian China specialist who was living in the nerve center of the movement—Beijing University campus—at the time. His account braids two paralleled narratives: his own memoir of the exuberant Democracy Movement, and a history of the bureaucratic power struggles behind the scenes.


Physical Description: 336 pp.
Scope and Content Note
This is the first collection of Fang's writings to be published in English. Includes articles and speeches that provoked the wrath of the Chinese government and forced him, in the spring of 1989, to seek sanctuary in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. This is a rare glimpse into the intellect of one of the central figures in the democratic camp in China.


Physical Description: 148 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Collection of news reports and photographs of two Western journalists about the Democracy Movement, mainly about the Tiananmen Incident in Beijing.


Physical Description: 167 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Collection of news photographs with captions outlining the development of the student Democracy Movement in the spring of 1989.

Physical Description: 340 pp.

Scope and Content Note
As the Beijing correspondent of The Times during the 1989 Democracy Movement and a specialist in Chinese language, the author provides an authentic record of the movement, especially the democratic opposition's struggle for its ideals. The book is also valuable for its description of the political and economic problems in China during the first ten-years of reform.


Physical Description: 199 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Official education material for college students in China. It tells students that they were used by some “bad people” during the movement, and therefore should study Communist ideology more diligently.

Box 20


Physical Description: 401 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Collection of translated political and personal documents arranged in approximate chronological order.


Physical Description: 526 pp. in 2 vols.

Scope and Content Note
Selection of official and unofficial documents and eyewitness reports.

Box 21


Physical Description: 184 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Collection of articles from the proceedings of a conference held at George Washington University, Washington, DC, October 7-8, 1989, organized by Chinese students in the Washington area. The papers are divided into four parts: Overall Evaluation of the Movement; Causes of the Movement; Process, Experience, and Lessons of the Movement; and Implications of the Movement.
I. Books


Physical Description: 2 vols.
Scope and Content Note
Official documents, students’ statements, and brief biographies of party and government leaders, famous dissenters, and student movement leaders are contained in vol. 1. Vol. 2 contains articles and analyses of the causes and effects of the events of spring 1989.


Scope and Content Note
This book draws together the analyses of leading China watchers and scholars, defining the implications of the events of June 1989, both for China’s domestic politics and for its foreign relations. It provides an expert examination of the incident—its causes and consequences, the leading figures and principal forces at work.


Physical Description: 159 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A socialist explanation of the history of China in the twentieth century, and in particular of the economic and social changes in the decade after Mao’s death that led to the revolt of 1989. The author argues that Mao’s revolution was nationalist rather than socialist, whereas the 1989 movement raised the possibility of a real socialist change brought about by the collective power of the working class. The revolt of 1989 fundamentally threatened the “modernizers” around Deng Xiaoping. Conceding to the movement’s demands, the author argues, would have led to an even greater explosion from below which the ruling class could not hope to control, and so they chose the only other option: brute force.


Physical Description: 243 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Brief historical review of the democracy movement since 1957, including articles and speeches from some of the movement leaders and a brief chronology of the Tiananmen Incident.


Physical Description: 262 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Pictures of the Beijing Democracy Movement and the Tiananmen Incident with a detailed chronology, texts of important speeches, and biographies of some of the leaders of the student movement and of the CCP.
[chinese characters] *Huo zai shao, xue zai shao* (Fire is burning, blood is burning). 
Physical Description: 414 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Collection of articles, eyewitness accounts, and comments on the 1989 Tiananmen Incident.

Physical Description: 269 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Collection of articles discussing the consecutive stages of the student movement in the spring of 1989.

Physical Description: 145 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Official retrospective and analysis of the events in the development of the Chinese Democracy Movement in the spring of 1989.

Physical Description: 211 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Autography by one of the major student leaders in the 1989 Democracy Movement, who fled to France afterward. Includes an eyewitness account of the movement, which is a vivid description of its every stage, contrasted to his personal feelings, which reflect those of many participants at the time.

Physical Description: 369 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Collection of poems about the Democracy Movement.

Physical Description: 460 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Distinguished scholars from Taiwan and the United States analyze the wide-ranging effects of the crisis on the role of ideology; the party; the military; social, legal, and economic reform; foreign relations; and the impact on Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Physical Description: 199 pp.  
Scope and Content Note  
Attempts to provide a sociological explanation of the development and the failure of the 1989 Democracy Movement. The author focuses on the most puzzling decisions made by the students and the government at each stage of the movement, and discusses how they led to the violence and the movement's failure.
Lishi de jianzheng (Testimonial to history). Hong Kong: Ta Kung Po (Dagong bao). June 1989.

Physical Description: 52 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Photographs of Chinese students in the Democracy Movement in 1989 and the Tiananmen Incident with captions in both Chinese and English.


Physical Description: 150 pp.
Scope and Content Note
One of the most thorough analytical works on Chinese politics. Liu examines the reform in the preceding ten years and anticipates the changes China is likely to experience in the near future.


Physical Description: 195 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A valuable record and analysis of the 1989 Democracy Movement. Besides a detailed account of the “Beijing Spring,” the author discusses the movement's causes and makes predictions for the future.


Physical Description: 384 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A chronological record and comments on the 1989 Democracy Movement.


Scope and Content Note
A personal account of and commentary on the student movement in Tiananmen Square.


Physical Description: 203 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Contains a brief chronological record of the events in 1989, a collection of articles and original documents, including personal statements and declarations created during the Democracy Movement, and comment on the political roles of different societal circles during the events.

Box 20


Physical Description: 280 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Written by the editors of Time magazine, who give a detailed account of the Tiananmen Incident and analyze its causes.

- **Physical Description:** 283 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  The authors provide an account of the whole movement and some analysis of the general situation of China at the time that triggered it. Two appendices collect numerous official documents, eyewitness accounts, and news reports on the 1989 Democracy Movement in Beijing.


- **Physical Description:** 242 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  Examines the resources, dynamics, and potential of the 1989 Democracy Movement for changing China. The author believes that in 1989 China reached a new crisis in searching for political reform, and that the crisis was not resolved by the repression of June 1989.


- **Physical Description:** 390 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  Collection of 284 articles from fifteen Hong Kong-based newspapers, May 1989 to March 1990.


- **Physical Description:** 488 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  Large collection of well-translated documents about the 1989 Democracy Movement. Gives a very good sense of what the environment was at that historical moment and helps to write a new history of China.


- **Physical Description:** 448 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  Collection of articles, speeches, letters, and reviews, from various political perspectives, official, semiofficial, or unofficial, on China's current reform program and related issues for 1988 and 1989.


- **Physical Description:** 350 pp.
- **Scope and Content Note**
  
  A collection of news reports, analysis, and commentary, and official and unofficial documents on the influence of the death of Hu Yaobang on the student movement.
Box 21


Physical Description: 73 pp.
Scope and Content Note

Box 20


Physical Description: 171 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A chronology of the Democracy Movement from April 15 to June 9, 1989, heavily illustrated.

Box 20


Physical Description: 54 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A collection of news reports and photographs by a group of American journalists of what they had witnessed in Beijing from May 28 to November 5, 1989.


Physical Description: 98 pp.
Scope and Content Note
An official Chinese government version of the 1989 events in Beijing.


Physical Description: 122 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Chinese leaders' speeches and the record of news conferences held by the official news agency and military leaders.


Physical Description: 139 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Official Chinese government version of the report on the events from April to June 1989 in Beijing.


Physical Description: 207 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A collection of seven articles that address various causes of the student movement and the Tiananmen Incident, and a brief chronology of the movement.

Physical Description: 176 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Records the author’s trip to China from June 1 to 13, 1989. He provides his observations of the 1989 Democracy Movement in Beijing and also the situations in other cities.


Physical Description: 430 pp.

Scope and Content Note
An autobiography and retrospective account of remarkable episodes during the Democracy Movement by exiled student leader Shen Tong.


Physical Description: 407 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Collection of official news reports and leaders’ speeches on the causes and development of the student Democracy Movement in the spring of 1989.


Physical Description: 206 pp.

Scope and Content Note
As consultants for China Central Television, the authors weave interviews with various Chinese intellectuals and artists conducted in 1988 into their eyewitness accounts of Tiananmen. The authors argue that the students and other participants were not misguided dreamers who took advantage of the disorder following Hu Yaobang’s death to push for unrealistic Western notions of democracy. Instead, the authors suggest that the Tiananmen movement was deeply rooted in Chinese history and was a turning point for China.


Physical Description: 394 pp.

Scope and Content Note
An extensive collection of electronic mail messages by Overseas Chinese students and scholars which contains a large amount of first-hand information and personal reactions to the Tiananmen Incident.


Physical Description: 424 pp.

Scope and Content Note
A continuation of the previous volume, covering the month following the Tiananmen Incident.
I. Books


Physical Description: 252 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Includes a brief chronology and a selected collection of articles and statements by official and unofficial sources, several brief biographies, and reviews of the role of the army during the events in the spring of 1989.


Physical Description: 608 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Collection of reactions to the Chinese Democracy Movement from various parties in the spring of 1989, including documents and news reports.


Physical Description: 86 pp.
Physical Description: [2 copies]
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of survey data on Taiwanese attitudes toward the movement, political and economic developments in PRC, and relations between Taiwan and the PRC after the June 4 Incident.


Physical Description: 134 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Poems commemorating the 1989 Democracy Movement in China—composed in Tiananmen Square during the movement, elsewhere in China, and other countries all over the world.


Physical Description: 133 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Chronology of the 1989 Democratic Movement, with photographs, reflecting the official PRC perspective.


Physical Description: 173 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A collection of photographs of the Democracy Movement.
I. Books


- Physical Description: 104 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  
  The record of the hearing before the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the role of the U.S. Embassy and the VOA in the Chinese Democracy Movement.


- Physical Description: 163 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  
  Collection of twelve articles by Chinese scholars in America and Hong Kong, analyzing the political, economic, cultural, and social problems facing China after the June 4 crackdown.


- Physical Description: (Nonconsecutive paging).
- Scope and Content Note
  
  A five part compilation including: (1) a brief narrative of the events; (2) analysis and commentary; (3) a daily chronology; (4) several of the most important articles, reviews, and statements made by all concerned, in and out of China; and (5) photographs.


- Physical Description: 533 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  
  A collection of photographs with captions and documents categorized under various headings such as the Democracy Movement, governmental affairs, reactions outside of China, and interviews with prominent figures.

*Box 19


- Physical Description: 129 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  


- Physical Description: 201 pp.
- Scope and Content Note
  
  An edition of the works of the well-known intellectual Yan Jiaqi, from 1980 to the 1989 Democracy Movement. An insightful critique of the existing regime, with helpful introductory comments by the editors.

Physical Description: 314 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of the Democracy Movement, its causes and development, and its impact on China's government, economy, and society.


Physical Description: 198 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Poems written by Overseas Chinese and articles by leaders of the student movement in Beijing in 1989, with some literary comments on the Tiananmen Incident.


Physical Description: 351 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A collection of news reports, current events surveys, and analytical commentaries on the events of April, May, and June 1989.


Physical Description: 243 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A detailed and extensive record of the day-to-day developments of the student Democracy Movement in the spring of 1989.

Box 19 DC 1005 [Chinese characters] *Zhongguo minyun yuan ziliao jingxuan (di yi ji)* (Selection of original documents from the China Democracy Movement [vol. 1]). Hong Kong: Shiyue pinglun she. June 25, 1989.

Physical Description: 96 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A selection of documents including from students, Beijing civilians, and the workers movement. These include reports that virtually the entire people of Beijing blocked the army; analyses of the Chinese Communist Party by party members and persons outside the party; and selections from samizdat journals.
I. Books

Box 19

EC 1006 [chinese characters] Zhongguo minyun yuan ziliao jingxuan (di er ji) (Selection of original documents from the China Democracy Movement [vol. 2]). Hong Kong: Shiyue pinglun she. November 1989.

Physical Description: 208 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A selection of flyers, declarations, letters, public appeals, interviews, comments in the streets, poems, folk songs, unofficial publications, wall newspapers, big-character-posters, and investigation reports written by Chinese students, intellectuals, workers, civilians, generals, writers, and well-known Overseas Chinese scientists.

Box 19


Physical Description: 80 pp.
Scope and Content Note

[chinese characters] Zhongguo renmin wuzhuang jingcha budui Shanghaishi zong dui zhengzhi bu (China’s People’s United Political Armed Police Force of Shanghai).

Physical Description: 81 pp.
Scope and Content Note
A collection of official news reports of the events in Shanghai, Xi’an, Changsha, Beijing, Chengdu, and Wuhan in the spring of 1989.

II. Journal Articles and Documents


Physical Description: 3 pp.
Scope and Content Note


Physical Description: 15 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Focuses on understanding the Democracy Movement from the perspective of anthropology.


Physical Description: 22 pp.
Scope and Content Note
Analysis of the impact on Taiwan politically, economically, and psychologically.

**Scope and Content Note**
A general account of recent civil-military relations in China. Provides some helpful information on the repression at Tiananmen.


**Scope and Content Note**
Analyzes the spontaneity and disunity of the Democracy Movement, which the author believes to result from the disorganization of the students.


**Scope and Content Note**
A unique essay about the movement from the perspective of psychology, providing insightful analysis of the motivations of the participants.


**Scope and Content Note**
Traces the development of the student movement in one of the major cities of China, providing a valuable analysis of its significance.


**Scope and Content Note**
Analyzes the significant role of civil society during the 1989 events. The authors point out that China, for historical reasons, lacks such a prosperous, established citizen structure, but predict that its development is inevitable and will be an important component of a democratic China.


**Scope and Content Note**
This editorial criticizes President Bush as not tough enough to deal with the government in China, citing his previous diplomatic career in China and lack of support for China's Democracy Movement.


**Scope and Content Note**
A collection of front pages of eight Chinese-language newspapers and two English newspapers in Hong Kong, as well as the *Beijing Daily*, from April 16 to June 14, 1989.

Physical Description: 8 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Focuses on the disparity between the government's support for education and negative experiences of students and faculty at Beijing University in the first school year after the Tiananmen Incident.


Physical Description: 21 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Effects of the reform in China on the People's Liberation Army, and its attitudes toward the Democracy Movement.


Physical Description: 12 pp.

Scope and Content Note
The tranquility of the political situation in China is temporary and shaky. The government has claimed success in imposing peace after the Tiananmen suppression, but the author regards the populace as unconvinced.


Physical Description: 20 pp.

Scope and Content Note
Detailed account of the movement and generalization of its causes, consequences, and significance.