



TIANANMEN MASSACRE

BY COMMUNIST CHINA

FIRST EDITION



A VISUAL HANDBOOK BY

THE NARRATIVE

Dedicated

Dedicated to the Democracy Supporters
who were sacrificed their lives in the
Tiananmen Square Massacre by the
Chinese Communist Government

Concept, content and graphic design by team **The Narrative**

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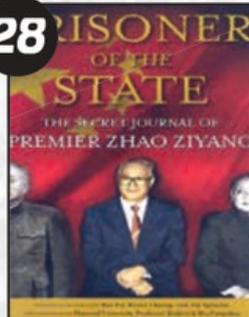
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Introduction

By the end of the spring of 1989, China was in trouble. From far-flung cities to the capital Beijing, there were talks of protests, demonstrations, marches, dharnas and hunger strikes in China.

These protests were led by educated youth, university and college students from China. In addition, the protest was supported by high school students, factory workers, farmers, office workers and other citizens.

The entire protest began as a demand for reform of the government system and political system. The students claimed that the only political party in the government, the Communist Party of China (CCP), ignored corruption in its party and government.

It completely failed to listen to the legitimate and legal grievances of its citizens. As the week passed, student protests and agitation grew and strengthened.

The Chinese Communist government was surprised by the generality of the movement. The bigger China is, the more the government had a habit of controlling the citizens.

Communist Party leaders from inside Zhongnanhai, the government center in Beijing, assessed the protests with great concern. They viewed the protesters as a threat as the protest movement was taking place near Zhongnanhai in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Beginning in April and throughout May 1989, thousands of protesters and their supporters gathered in the public square every day.

The students demanded that high-ranking government officials come out & meet them. But some of the efforts made by the government & the students in negotiations soon fizzled out.

The students began to organize themselves, publicize their demands and reach out to national and international supporters. Meanwhile, Chinese leaders began behind closed doors the best efforts to end the protests.

Soon the students became convinced that the government had no intention of listening to their demands. The government began to feel that behind





the protest movement there was something bigger and more dangerous than student politics. The Chinese Communist Party saw the political enemies of the party working to topple the government in this movement.

After all this, the deadlock continued and mistrust between the protesters and government leaders was visible. Hard-liners from both the sides started the activity in their own right.

By the end of May, the government decided to adopt the toughest policy. The Chinese Communist government mobilized the army to end the protest and clear Tiananmen Square. But many students and civilians attempted to prevent troops and tanks from entering Beijing.

The result of this repression was death, injuries and chaos in the city. The conflict sent student leaders into prison or exile and also led to the downfall of some prominent government officials.

The international community was completely taken by surprise as the events unfolded at Tiananmen Square. People everywhere in TV broadcasts and publications around the world saw the Chinese Communist government using soldiers, tanks and military weapons to quell protests led by unarmed Chinese citizens.

The Tiananmen Square massacre was added to the world's long list of civil rights struggles. But the question is, how did the conflict in Beijing reach this level?

It is a difficult task to understand the events of the spring of 1989 and the events that followed. The Communist government of China had clearly stated that it does not feel any obligation to tell the outside world about its decisions.

The Chinese government had released some documents and statements related to the incidents. It completely rejected facts, figures, eyewitness accounts and human rights complaints generated by the Western news media and other organizations.

Much of what is known and published outside of China comes from Western observers and Chinese students who fled the country. The Chinese government dismisses many important details of those versions of events as anti-communist propaganda.

It is also important to understand what the protesting students were demanding from the party leaders and why the protest was increasing. Its impact continues to be felt in China and beyond.

Time Line



1981

Economic reformist Hu Yaobang became general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party

1986

In this year the foundation of the movement was laid. For the first time, thousands of Chinese students took out a protest march for social & political reform.

1987

Hu Yaobang did not openly condemn the 1986 student movement, for this reason he was criticized by other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. Eventually Yaobang was forced to resign.

Yaobang was succeeded by Zhao Xiang as the new General Secretary of the Communist Party of China and hard-liner Li Peng was made Premier of the People's Republic of China. It is from here that the government started making plans to end the movement.

15th April, 1989

The sudden death of Hu Yaobang, which was reported to spread throughout China. Students gathered from place to place and started paying homage to him.





17th April, 1989

Crowds gathered in large numbers at the Memorial and students became emotional and gathered at Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

18th April, 1989

Students of Beijing University hold an unprecedented foot march from the city to Tiananmen Square. It was here that they announced seven demands from the government. Hundreds of students protested in front of the Great Hall of the People.



19th April, 1989

Students protested in large numbers in front of Xinhua Eye of Zhongnanhai, the central center of the Communist Party of China.



20th April, 1989

On this day, for the first time, the students were attacked by the Chinese Communist government through police. Some students were injured in the attack by the police and they came back to the university campus and informed their colleagues about it.

This whole incident was called a bloody incident by Xinhua.

After this incident, the students started boycotting their classes.



21st April, 1989

More than 50,000 Beijing students took part in a demonstration in Tiananmen Square.



22nd April, 1989

Hu Yaobang was cremated while student leaders kneeled to pay tribute to him. It was here that they insisted on accepting their demands from Li Peng, but Li Peng even refused to meet them.

After this act by the students, the emotional support towards the students became stronger among the citizens of Beijing.

23rd April, 1989

Communist Party Secretary-General Zhao Xiang went to North Korea on his foreign trip, and during this time Li Peng took leadership within the government in all the negotiations regarding the ongoing movement.



26th April, 1989

The leadership of the Communist Party of China publishes an editorial in its official mouthpiece, the People's Daily, calling the agitating students anti-national.



27th April, 1989

Outraged by this editorial, more than 50,000 students took out a rally at Tianmen Chowk.



28th April 1989

Lee Peng publishes another editorial that talks about the black hand of a small group behind this movement and the leadership of it by some anti-government element. In this editorial, the Chinese Communist Party insisted on teaching Communist-backed ideas to the officials of schools and universities.

30th April 1989

Zhao Xiang returns from North Korea to China and learns that more than 70% of Beijing University students are boycotting classes. Apart from this, the coverage of this movement is also increasing continuously in international media groups.



1st May, 1989

An altercation ensues between Zhao and Li Peng, and Zhao justifies student demonstrations as a security threat.



2nd May, 1989

Students from about 40 colleges unite in Beijing University to form the Beijing Student Dialogue Delegation.

4th May, 1989

Students celebrated the anniversary of the 1919 student movement with great enthusiasm by taking out a march at Tianmen Chowk.



11th May, 1989

Some student leaders discussed this & raised doubts on the intention of the government after which they talked of going on a hunger strike.



12th May, 1989

A highly emotional speech is delivered by Chinese student leader Chai Ling at Beijing University, after which hundreds of students announced to join the hunger strike.

13th May, 1989

The government received information about the hunger strike being carried out by the students. Yan Mingfu, a close friend of Zhao Xiang, met the students and spoke of showing patriotism not to embarrass in front of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who was visiting China. The agitating students asked to vacate Tiananmen Square before Gorbachev arrived.



14th May, 1989

Students supporting the hunger strike didn't leave Tiananmen Square. Li Peng accused Zhao of creating a rift in the party.



15th May, 1989

Gorbachev arrives in China. The students who went on hunger strike quickly attracted the attention of the international media who arrived to cover the visit.

17th May, 1989

The largest protest in the history of China was held in which more than two million people participated. Along with Beijing, this demonstration was carried out in more than 20 cities of China. The protesters told Deng and Li Peng to leave their posts.

Li Peng accused Zhao Xiang in front of Deng at the Politburo meeting, saying that it was because of him that the student movement was encouraged and now it has become a public safety issue.

In this meeting, for the first time, there was talk of imposing martial law.



19th May, 1989

The People's Liberation Army means the Communist Army of China, was prepared for martial law. In view of the preparations for martial law, employees of all factories in Beijing announced to go on strike to support the students.

Students started arriving in Beijing from other cities.



20th May, 1989

Chinese Communist government declares martial law.

21st May, 1989

Students outside Beijing show their full support. A large number of students came forward to continue the hunger strike. Citizens of Beijing attempted to stop Communist soldiers of the People's Liberation Army marching to wreak havoc on the students.



23rd May, 1989

People's Liberation Army personnel across the city join various groups in plain clothes. International leaders asked China to find a solution to the problem in a peaceful manner. Three protesters at Tiananmen Square tarnished the picture of Chinese dictator Mao Zedong.



27th May, 1989

Zhao Zemin is appointed as the new General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, replacing Zhao Xiang.

A concert was held in Hong Kong to bring democracy to China and millions of Hong Kong dollars were collected for the student movement.



29th May, 1989

Autonomous Federation employees are arrested by Beijing Police, after which students install the statue of Goddess of Democracy at Tianmen Chowk.

2nd June, 1989

Three others, including writer Liu Xiaobo, start a hunger strike, and their emotional speeches draw a large number of people to Tiananmen Square.

The government instructed the soldiers called for martial law and asked them to evacuate Tiananmen Square immediately.

03rd June, 1989

Communist soldiers of the People's Liberation Army face local residents protesting, and after this, the number of injured in all hospitals in Beijing increases.

As armed Chinese communist soldiers advanced into Beijing, they opened fire on a crowd of local civilians. Hundreds of people were killed in this firing.

After this, local residents started throwing utensils from their houses on them from their roofs, after which Communist soldiers started firing on the whole building and also in entire houses.



Hundreds of people died inside their homes that night.

A Canadian journalist told that on the same night, the nephew of the Chief Justice of the Chinese Supreme Court was also murdered by communist soldiers in the kitchen of his house.



Not only this, Chinese communist soldiers also attacked those hotels and places of stay where foreign journalists of international media groups were present.

04th June, 1989

Army personnel reached Tiananmen Square. Military vehicles surrounded the Chowk. Military tanks started attacking the students.



The soldiers left tear gas shells, due to which many students were injured. The police lathi-charged the students standing in front of Zhongnanhai.

According to the reports of eyewitnesses and information received from foreign embassy, by then all the hospitals in the city were filled with injured.

Emergency instructions were being issued continuously from radio and television stations & people were being ordered to return to their homes.

It was also being said through TV and radio that the army would not take any laxity during martial law.



The statue of the goddess of democracy was completely crushed through the tank.

All exits from Tiananmen Square were closed and students were trapped inside.

Students were murdered by Chinese Communist soldiers from morning till night.



A foreign journalist captured the iconic picture of a lone agitator standing alone in front of a Chinese communist army tank. This picture of Tank Man made its place in the entire global media.

5th June, 1989

Global leaders began to condemn this repressive policies made by China. Student leaders and other activists started preparing to leave China. Many parents reached Tiananmen Chowk in search of their children, where they found the corpses of their children.



6th June, 1989

Foreign embassies in China instructed their citizens to leave China.

08th June, 1989

Li Peng delivers a television speech in which he thanks the Chinese Communist Army.



12th June, 1989

The Chinese Communist government banned all types of student and employee unions throughout the country.



16th June, 1989

The arrest of the protesting student leaders was initiated and more than 1000 student leaders were arrested.



17th June, 1989

8 citizens of Beijing are sentenced to death.

20th June, 1989

China bans all travel visas so that the agitators can't flee from China.

Tiananmen Square



Massacre in Visuals



International media and Tiananmen Square

Massacre

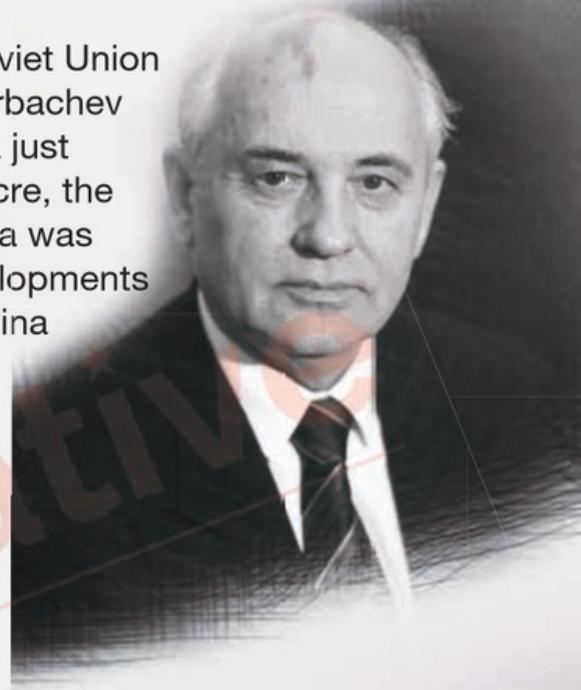
A large section of the international media group was present in China during the time the Communist government in China was planning to carry out the Tiananmen Square massacre.

These media groups included the BBC, Voice of America CNN, Columbia Broadcasting System, American Broadcasting Company & National Broadcasting Company.

Since the then Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev was visiting China just before the massacre, the international media was covering the developments taking place in China on a large scale.

Soviet
Union
Leader

Mikhail
Gorbachev



Vindicating Tiananmen Square

The government's brutal tactics, as well as its failure to allow the Communist Party to win the Tiananmen Square massacre, will be a democratic revolution.



Newsweek Newsweek

Bloodbath



The Shattered Dream

CHINA, 1989



The New York Times

TROOPS ATTACK AND CRUSH BEIJING PROTESTERS

THOUSANDS FIGHT BACK, SCORES ARE KILLED

Khomeini, Imam of Iran And Foe of U.S., Is Dead



The San Diego Union

Army steps up battle for Beijing



Daily Express

LONE HERO

The Daily Telegraph

Army is preparing to fight the army in Peking



The Washington Post

FINANCIAL TIMES

Gunfire in Peking as toll rises



THE TIMES

Dead as tanks crush heroic resistance

Protesters massacred

Los Angeles Times

Troops Fire on Beijing Crowds

At Least 100 Dead, 400 Hurt; Square Is Recaptured



THE SUN

Orioles beat Tigers for 7th straight: 1C

Acts of butchery against demonstrators stun China

ONE MAN'S COURAGE THAT SAYS: OUR FREEDOM

OUR FREEDOM



The Guardian

Civil war threatened in China



Beijing's people defiant amid a burning city



Campuses surrounded by troops

More soldiers being sent to China

BEFORE MARTIAL LAW

Prior to the Tiananmen incident, the Voice of America and the BBC were an important source of information for local residents as well as internationally for people around the world.

These news groups also used to include information that the local Chinese media did not provide.

The situation had become such that the Voice of America, which used to run its 8-hour program in Chinese language, extended the time to 11 hours to provide information related to the supporters of democracy.

Between May 13 and 19, Chinese media groups were allowed to report with restrictions.

AFTER MARTIAL LAW

After the imposition of martial law, more confidence was raised towards international media groups rather than local media groups.

But the foreign media group had to face many restrictions. Even going to Tiananmen Square was banned.

Incidents of considerable clashes with foreign journalists were also reported on the day of the massacre. Foreign media groups were eventually kept out of coverage during this entire violent incident.

GLOBAL Reactions

The whole world saw the way the Chinese Communist Party crushed this movement of protesters demanding democracy. All the big leaders of the world and the heads of the states condemned this incident.





Javier Perez, the then Secretary General of the United National, expressed concern over the entire incident.

The European Economic Community condemned this atrocity by the Chinese Communist Party and ended all high ties and debt. In addition, they planned to bring a resolution condemning China in the United Nations High Commission on Refugees on Human Rights.



The incident was condemned by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and the then Australian government allowed Chinese students to asylum for 4 years.

The then West Berlin-based Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin strongly criticized the entire incident.



The then opposition leader in Myanmar, Aung San Suu Kyi, strongly condemned the Chinese Communist government and said that the same thing happened in Myanmar and we wanted the whole world to stand with Myanmar, in the same way that we stand with Chinese students.

The Communist government of Czechoslovakia supported this massacre by the Communist Party of China.



French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas had clearly stated that he was disappointed by the "bloody suppression" of the crowd of unarmed protesters.





The Communist government of the then East Germany German Democratic Republic expressed its support for the Chinese Communist government.

This massacre on the Chinese mainland had an impact on Hong Kong as well. In Hong Kong, more than 2,00,000 people demonstrated against the Chinese Communist government. This protest went on for a long time.



The then Hungarian government reacted strongly to the incident. The Hungarian foreign minister described the entire development as a "terrible tragedy" and called it a "shock". Apart from this, it was also said that fundamental human rights cannot be confined exclusively to the internal affairs of any country. Demonstrations were also held outside the Chinese Embassy in Hungary. Hungary was the only country in Europe that significantly reduced relations with China after the massacre.

The Communist Party of India Marxist was the only political party in the world to pass a resolution acknowledging the suppression of protests, saying that this imperialist effort to internally destroy socialism was successfully failed by the Communist Party of China and the People's Liberation Army.



The then Italic Communist Party leader condemned this act by the Chinese Communist Party.

The then Japanese government called this massacre by the Communist Party of China intolerable and all loans given to China were stopped.



In Macau, 1,50,000 people staged protests and the protests lasted for a long time.



Many of Mongolia's reform litigants and activists understood the international reactions and then initiated a democratic transition in Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Dutch government put on hold all diplomatic relations with the Chinese government.



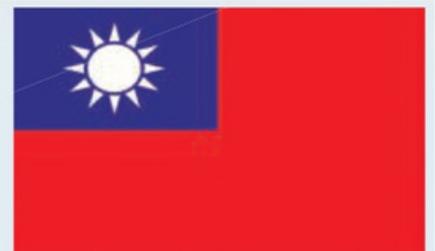
The then President of the Philippines expressed grief over the incident and called on the Chinese Communist government to act as soon as possible and save the people who were being killed by their Communist forces.

A Polish government spokesman called the entire incident a tragedy. He expressed condolences to those killed and their families.



The Communist dictatorship of Romania praised this massacre and military repression carried out by the Chinese Communist government.

On June 4, Taiwan, the Republic of China, strongly condemned the massacre carried out by the Communist government of the Chinese mainland after the incident. Taiwan said that this morning the Chinese Communist government finally used its military to suppress peaceful pro-democracy students and others who were agitating, and as a result, many people were killed.



The then Prime Minister of Singapore condemned the move by the Chinese Communist Government.



The then leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, did not explicitly condemn the incident but called for reform.

The Foreign Ministry of South Korea expressed grave concern. In the statement, they spoke of resolving the issue peacefully.



The then government of Sweden completely halted diplomatic relations with China.

The then British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher condemned the incident and after this incident she assured to further simplify the immigration system for citizens coming from Hong Kong.



The United States of America strongly criticized the incident. President George H.W. Bush ended military sales and cancelled a visit to China. Protests against China were seen on a large scale across America. In America, the positivity of local citizens towards China also decreased and this confidence fell from 72 percent to 34%.



In Canada, there were large-scale protests against the Chinese Communist Party by citizens of Chinese origin. More than 30,000 protesters took part in the Canadian capital Toronto.



Chai Ling

In 1989 Chai Ling was a 23-year-old child psychology graduate student who was studying. In 1989, Chai led a hunger strike in demonstrations demanding democracy.



Deng Xiaoping

He was the leader of the Communist Party of China and was instrumental in the Cultural Revolution in China. He was with hardliner leaders of the Communist Party of China during the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Fang Kongde

Fang was a 22-year-old student studying physics at Beijing University. Both Fang and his wife Chai took part in this movement. After the massacre, both were forced to flee to Paris.



What was
the role
???

Hu Yaobang

He was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China from 1980 to 1987. Hardliner leaders of the party threw him out of the party for supporting the students demanding democracy and political reform in the Communist Party, and only after his death the movement grew rapidly throughout China.





Lee Peng

Li Peng was one of the hardliner leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. Due to their pressure, martial law was declared and the army was pushed forward for crackdown.

Wang Den

The 20 year old student was the main face of this entire democratic movement. After the massacre he was arrested and imprisoned. After leaving prison, he managed to escape from China and settled in America.

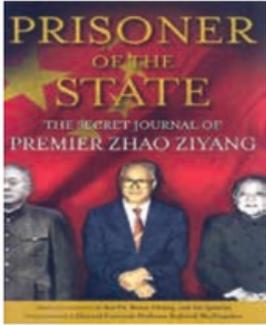


Zhao Xiang

Zhao Xiang was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China during the entire incident. Although Zhao Xiang was not vehemently denying the demands of the students, he had to remain silent under pressure from Li Peng and Deng Xiaoping.



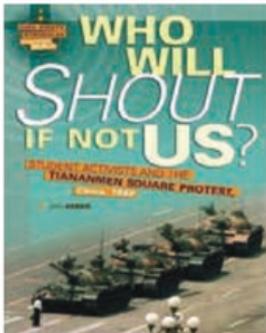
Must read books on this subject



Prisoner of the State : The Secret Journal of Premier Zhao Xiang

This book contains a complete biography of Zhao Xiang, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China during the Tiananmen Square Massacre. He wrote this book very carefully and after his death this book was published.

This book contains all the developments of the internal conversations and meetings of the Politburo during the Tiananmen Square massacre incident.



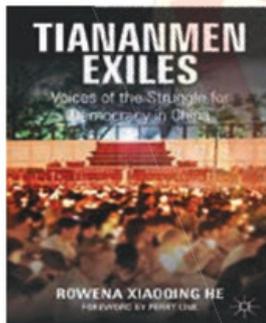
Who Will Shout If Not Us?

Published by Twenty First Century Books, the book provides detailed information on the entire massacre, including a timeline. The book also contains exclusive photographs of the incident.



The Tiananmen Papers

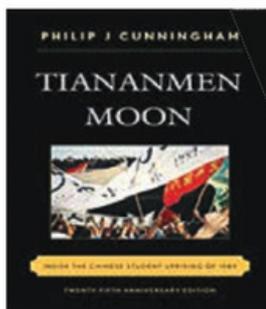
In this book, from the historical perspective of the incident in Tiananmen Square, the situation of the situation from the events of the time has been highlighted. This book is the most suitable tool to understand the whole incident.



Tiananmen Exiles

The book tells the story of those who escaped from the massacre. Those people who were agitating for democracy but the Chinese Communist army planned to kill them & they saved their lives & settled in other countries of the world.

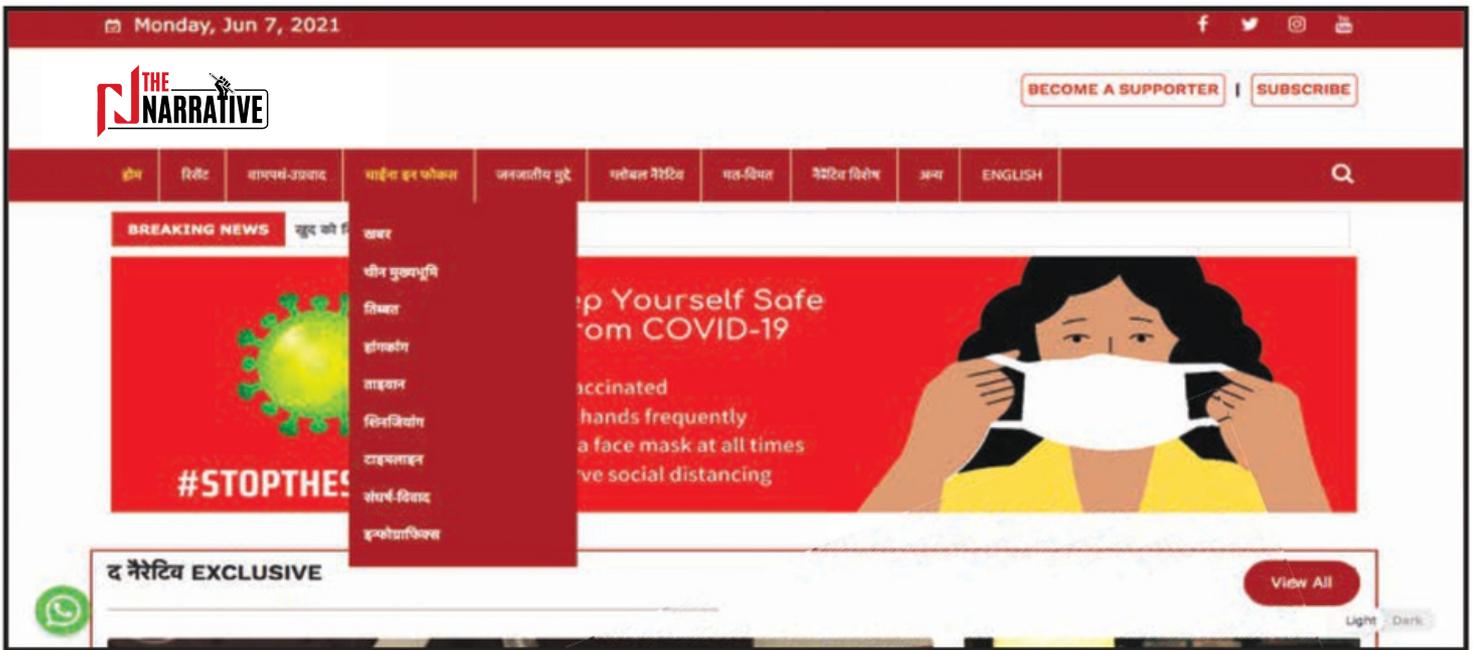
In this book, such people have mentioned their stories who still want to see the establishment of democracy in China.



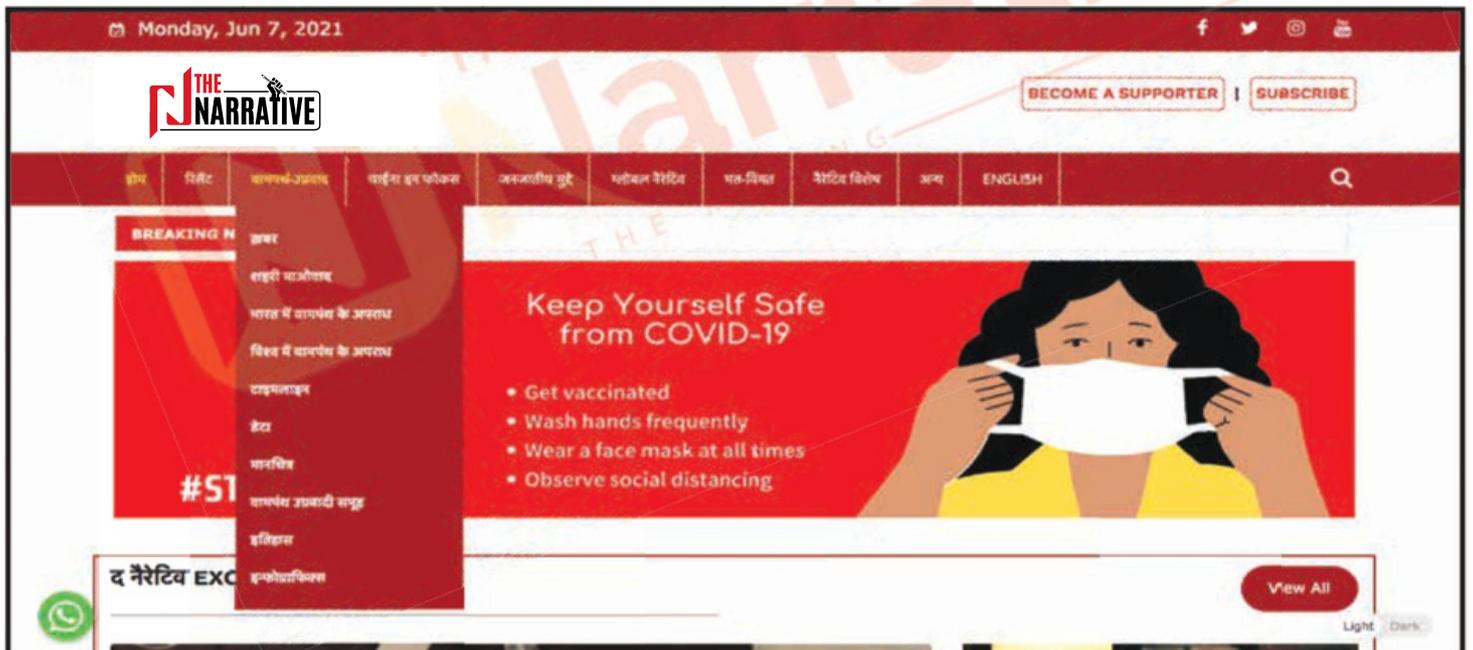
Tiananmen Moon

The book focuses more on the student movement demanding democracy than the incident of massacre. This book gives detailed information on all aspects of the movement.

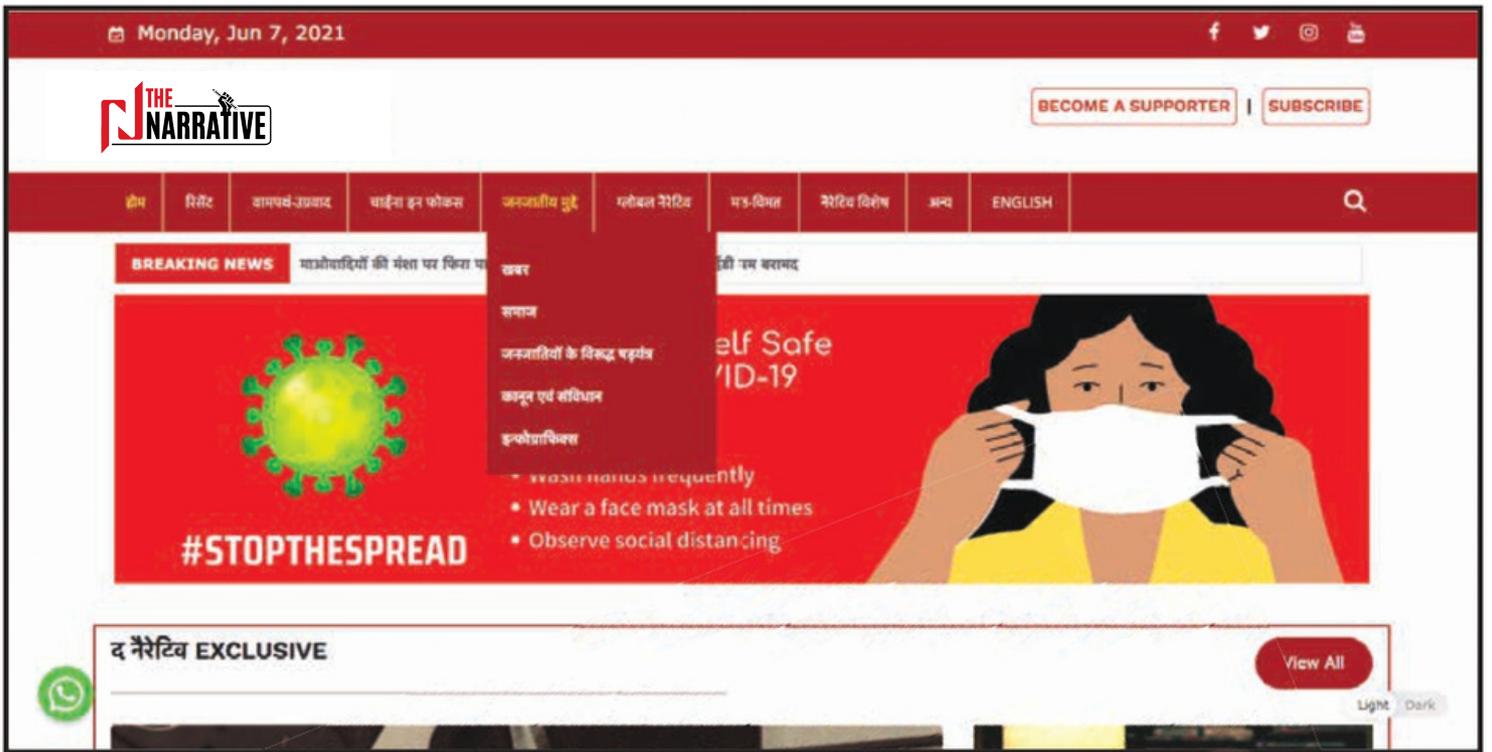
This book also describes how this movement was shaped on a large scale, after which its spark spread throughout China.



The way China is emerging as a global threat at the present time and since China can also be a threat to India, it is necessary for Indians to know more and more about China. For this purpose, we have specially kept a separate segment in The Narrative named 'China in Focus', in which all the news, analysis, views, facts and figures related to China are given.



Apart from this, Maoist-terrorism (Left Wing Extremism) is a major threat from the point of view of internal security in India. For the last 5 decades, it is engaged in hollowing out India from inside. There is also not much awareness in the society on this subject at the widest level. We through The Narrative publish detailed news and analysis on the subject of Maoist-Naxalism and Left Wing Extremism and their urban allies so that their activities and all their conspiracies reach the general public.



Various misconceptions are spread about tribal society in India. Foreign powers are also engaged to damage the culture of tribal society. This includes people from converting to exploiting them. We try to bring out all the information related to this through The Narrative, as well as expose the nefarious conspiracies of the conspirators.

Even at present, the whole world is passing through a transitional period, in India too, the activities of foreign enemy powers in association with Indian jaichands have increased a lot. We are not only exposing such anti-India activities but also creating a new discourse on that subject in the Indian perspective.

India is also the oldest civilization in the world historically, but despite this, the history of present India is seen here since independence. We are also doing the work of public awareness in the society about the real history, culture, civilization, tradition, period of ancient India through The Narrative.

Thanks to all the well-read readers, viewers, colleagues and supporters for your immense support. We look forward to your cooperation and support on a larger scale in the future as well.

To connect with The Narrative via WhatsApp, you can connect by sending your name and location to 9713734000.





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