

## Beijing Students Plan to Press Democracy Drive

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF and SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES APRIL 24, 1989

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University students in the capital were busy today planning their next round of protests in the campaign for more democracy, and some were bracing for a stern Government reaction to rioting in two Chinese cities.

The planned protests include a class boycott that students said would continue until their demands were met.

Xiong Wei, a 22-year-old student leader at Qinghua University, said that all the universities in Beijing and the nearby city of Tianjin would boycott classes and jointly send out telegrams to universities in other parts of the country calling for their participation.

At Qinghua University, posters urged students to boycott classes, and students seemed full of fervor as several thousand gathered to pick representatives to plan the next protests. A List of Demands

As revised and agreed upon by a joint committee of delegates from Beijing area universities, the demands include: a reappraisal of Hu Yaobang, the former party leader whose death on April 15 touched off the protests; press freedom; more funds for education and better treatment of intellectuals; reassessment of the 1986-87 student demonstrations for democracy and the subsequent crackdown on intellectuals; acknowledgement that students were beaten last week; punishment

of corrupt bureaucrats, and full publication in the newspapers of facts relating to the recent protests.

The television news reported extensively tonight on rioting Saturday night and early this morning in two central Chinese provincial capitals, Changsha and Xian. According to the official reports, the clashes lasted more than seven hours in Changsha and more than 12 hours in Xian, although residents said both cities were quiet today.

The violence was a rare sign of social unrest in China and represented a major new challenge to China's leaders, already struggling to cope with illegal pro-democracy demonstrations in the capital that at their peak attracted more than 100,000 people.

The news reports said that in Changsha, rioters smashed and robbed 24 shops, overturned one car and hijacked two others, and ran into the train station where they broke shop counters and looted. The official New China News Agency said that several police officers were injured, one seriously, and about 100 looters detained.

In Xian, the police began 24-hour traffic control at key intersections this morning, after crowds attacked the provincial government headquarters, burning several buildings, 20 houses and 10 vehicles. About 130 security officers were injured in the attacks, the news agency reported. A bus carrying tourists from Taiwan was also attacked and its windows smashed. Anguish Over Hu's Death

It is not clear how much of a connection there was between the growing pro-democracy demonstrations in the capital in recent days and the rioting.

In both Changsha and Xian, the clashes came after students gathered in memory of Mr. Hu, who won the respect of many students after he was forced to resign in January 1987 after pro-democracy rallies in several cities. Today's official reports attributed the violence to hoodlums, not students.

Mr. Xiong, the student leader at Qinghua University, and other students seemed distressed by the violence in Changsha and Xian, both because it violated their principles of nonviolence and because it might discredit their movement. "What we do should be peaceful," Mr. Xiong said. "We should not cause trouble to society."

Many of China's leading intellectuals have signed an open letter to the Communist Party in which they support the student demands.

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