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## CHINA HARD-LINERS SEND TROOPS TO BEIJING; PARTY HEAD MAY BE OUT, REPORTING IS CURBED

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The Government called troops into the capital this morning and imposed martial law in parts of the city to crack down on China's growing democracy movement. But tens of thousands of people rushed out of their homes to block troops from reaching student demonstrators in the central square.

"We must adopt firm and resolute measures to end the turmoil swiftly," Prime Minister Li Peng said in a speech broadcast shortly after midnight. "If we fail to put an end to such chaos immediately and let it go unchecked, it will very likely lead to a situation which none of us want to see." [ Transcript, page 6. ]

Chinese with access to information at the highest level said the Communist Party leader, Zhao Ziyang, had been stripped of all power but retained his title of General Secretary of the party. Restrictions on Press

Mr. Zhao was apparently deprived of his authority because he was too conciliatory toward the demonstrators and because he lost a power struggle with Mr. Li. Chinese said the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, removed Mr. Zhao and put Mr. Li in charge of the party as well as the Government.

The Beijing municipal authorities imposed strict limits on the activities of foreign journalists, banning interviews or taping on the streets or at government

offices, schools, factories and mines. "Any violators will be stopped according to the law," the order said.

The Government ordered the Cable News Network to halt transmissions, a move that also shut down transmissions by NBC News, which was sharing equipment with the cable network. CBS News and ABC News reported similar restrictions. [ Page 7. ] No Troops in Square

In mid-morning, loudspeakers on Tiananmen Square in the center of Beijing announced that martial law had been imposed in some parts of the capital. The announcement said this meant restrictions on movement within the city, but it did not give details. The crowd of workers and students in the square had swelled by then to about 200,000.

Reuters quoted witnesses as saying that workers fought with unarmed troops 12 miles south of Beijing on the main road to the city.

Some workers announced plans for a general strike to protest the Government's action and its ban on demonstrations, and citizens rendered major streets useless by blocking them with bicycles and highway dividers so troops could not pass.

In the western outskirts of the city, more than 10,000 workers and students surrounded and immobilized a convoy of 21 army trucks that had apparently been moving to the center of the city. Liberalization May Slow

Mr. Zhao has been the leading proponent within the Government of economic and political liberalization. If Mr. Li takes command, China's march toward capitalist-style economic incentives might be slower, and China would be less likely to follow the example of the Soviet Union in moving toward political freedoms.

The announcement of a crackdown set the stage for a confrontation between the Government and the vast numbers of people who have joined demonstrations for more democracy in the capital and more than 20 other cities.

More than one million people demonstrated in Beijing this week for greater democracy - often calling for the resignations of Mr. Li and Mr. Deng - and many students seemed to think that the next few days would see an enormous uprising against the Government.

"This is a people's revolution, and the people will win," Z. G. Yang, a history scholar, said as he stood near the trucks immobilized at the western outskirts. "We will stay here around the clock, and we won't let them leave."

Many others were less optimistic about a short-run victory. A 33-year-old

army engineer who had rushed out of his home to block the troops, said, "If the Government is determined to resort to violence, the people can't stop the army."

Before dawn, citizens hurried to Tiananmen Square or to places where they had heard that army convoys were approaching. Groups of students set up roadblocks every few hundred yards on the Avenue of Eternal Peace to stop private cars and demand a ride to the site where the soldiers were blocked. Troops Deployed in Shanghai

In Shanghai this morning, about 500 troops moved to a central square to try to remove about 6,000 student demonstrators, Reuters reported in a dispatch from Shanghai. Reuters said thousands of other students had massed in the center of the city to show their support, resulting in a stalemate.

In summoning army troops to stabilize what he described as "anarchy" in the capital, President Yang Shangkun said troops would be used only to protect key installations. He added that they would not be used against students.

But the troops were almost universally regarded here as the only means the Government had to enforce its new order banning demonstrations. In previous demonstrations, students and workers have easily pushed aside police lines.

Loyalty of Troops Unclear

Nevertheless, it is not clear to what extent the Government will be able to count on the loyalty of the troops and the police. Chinese who are close to the military say that several days ago the commanding officer of the 38th Army in the nearby city of Baoding refused an order from Mr. Deng to move troops to the capital.

The commanding officer was quoted as saying that he was near retirement and did not want to end his career with the shame of turning his troops against his own people. He declared that he was ill, and he is now reported to be in the Army General Hospital in Beijing.

Several top military officials, including generals, also complained openly at a recent meeting with foreign visitors about the Government's proposal to use the army against demonstrators.

Some soldiers and policemen have also come to Tiananmen Square in the last few days to take part in the protests for democracy, which drew about one million people on Wednesday and Thursday. The crowds on Friday were smaller, numbering several hundred thousand.

Because the 38th Army commander disobeyed the order, troops from the 27th

Army in nearby Hebei Province were summoned instead, several Chinese said. One with good connections said about 50,000 troops had been summoned to Beijing.

### Power Struggle Seen

The crackdown seemed to reflect the outcome of a power struggle in the leadership, principally between Mr. Li and Mr. Zhao. While both favor economic and political change, Mr. Zhao is more enthusiastic about experimenting with new ideas.

Chinese with access to top-level information said that Mr. Zhao had nearly been forced out of his position early this year, but that the initial round of student demonstrations gave his leadership a boost because his moderate approach seemed very successful at first. But in the last few days, he proposed accommodations with the students several times, and each time he was outvoted in the five-member standing committee of the Politburo.

Finally, according to these accounts, Mr. Deng declared that Mr. Li should be put in charge of party affairs. Mr. Zhao is widely believed to have tried to resign, but so far at least his resignation has not been accepted. By some accounts, he is even being held under house arrest.

Mr. Zhao's assistant, Bao Tong, who is on the Central Committee and is also secretary to the Politburo standing committee, was said to have been dismissed by Mr. Deng.

The loss of power for Mr. Zhao resembles Mr. Deng's dismissal of his other protege, Hu Yaobang, in January 1987. After his dismissal, Mr. Hu came to be regarded as a hero of Chinese democracy, and his death a month ago started the current democracy movement.

Mr. Li gave his speech in an angry, impassioned tone and sometimes waved his fist to underscore his point, in a style very unlike his normal restrained, dry manner. A 60-year-old technocrat who is close to the family of former Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, Mr. Li has been mildly disliked and deeply scorned in recent years by intellectuals who regard him as a lightweight figure who rose simply because of his connections to Prime Minister Zhou and other senior leaders.

In his speech this morning, Mr. Li was careful to assure students that the Government would take their criticisms into consideration and would not punish them for their involvement in the student movement. He said "dialogues" would continue between student leaders and Government and Party officials.

"The capital is in a critical situation," Mr. Li said. "The anarchic state is going

from bad to worse, and law and discipline are being violated."

He continued: "Traffic jams took place everywhere, the party and Government offices were affected. Public security was deteriorating. All of this has seriously disturbed the normal order of production, work, study and everyday life of the local people. Some activities on the agenda of the Chinese-Soviet summit that attracted worldwide attention had to be canceled, greatly damaging China's international image and prestige."

Student leaders were outraged by the speech, which was broadcast over loudspeakers onto Tiananmen Square where they had gathered.

"If Li Peng doesn't retract his speech," the student loudspeaker system declared defiantly, "then 200,000 students will go on hunger strike."

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