

Martial Law Decree of the People's Govt. of the Tibet Autonomous Region (1989)

MARTIAL LAW DECREES ISSUED BY DORJIE CEIRING, CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION

Order No. 1 of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, March 7, 1989.

In accordance with the martial law issued by the State Council, the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region has issued the following orders:

1. Starting from zero hour of March 9, 1989, a martial law will be enforced in Lhasa city proper and in the area west of Lhamo Township, Dazi County and east of Dongga Township, Duilong Deqing County.
2. During the time of the enforcement of the martial law, assemblies, demonstrations, strikes by workers, students and other people, petitions, and other get-togethers are strictly forbidden.
3. Traffic control measures will be implemented in the martial-law-enforced-area. People and vehicles entering and going out of the area must go through formalities according to the regulations and receive security inspections.
4. Without permissions, foreigners are not allowed to enter the martial-law-enforced-area. Foreigners who are now in the martial-law-enforced-area must leave within a definite time, except those who have permissions.
5. Firearms and ammunition possessed illegally should be taken over. People who are not entrusted with the task of enforcing the martial law are not allowed to carry firearms, ammunition, and other dangerous articles.
6. Public security organs and people entrusted with the task of enforcing the martial law have the right to search the riot-creating suspects and places where criminals are possibly hidden.
7. Those who resist to carry out the martial law and instigate others to do the same will be severely punished according to the law.

Order No. 2 of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, March 7, 1989.

In order to safeguard the unity of the motherland, ensure the safety of citizens and personal property and protect public property from violation, the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region specially issues the following orders:

1.It absolutely bans anyone, in any case and in any form, to instigate split of the country, create riots, group people to attack government offices, damage public property, [p.or] undertake such sabotaging actions as lighting, smashing, robbing, and arson.

2.Once the above-mentioned action happens, public security and police force and the PLA men on patrol have the right to take necessary and strong measures to put the action down at once. Those who make above-mentioned action will be detained right on the spot, and if resistance occurs, police and army men on duty can deal with them according to the law.

3.Any government institutions, units, mass organizations, and citizens must immediately send criminals either found in operation or detected afterwards to judicial organs.

4.The judicial organs should make investigations of the crimes as soon as possible, handle cases without delay and give them heavy punishment in accordance with relevant decisions and articles of The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Heavy Punishment to Criminals Who Seriously Violate Public Security and Criminal Law.

Order No. 3 of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, March 7, 1989.

In accordance with the martial law of the State Council, the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region has decided that traffic control will be enforced during the time of martial law. It specially issues the following orders:

1.All kinds of motor-driven vehicles cannot pass without the special permit or provisional passes issued by the traffic police brigade of the Lhasa Public Security Bureau. The persons who have the provisional pass must go through the designated way and within the fixed time.

2.Cadres and staff members must have identity cards or certificates issued by their units; the officials and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and the police force must have armyman's permits; the officials and soldiers of the public security departments must have employees' cards or the identity cards on patrol duty; students in schools must have their students' identity cards or schools' certificates; monks and nuns must have the certificates issued by the democratic management committees of their monasteries; the preschool children should move about with adults.

3.All kinds of motor-driven vehicles on entering the martial-law-enforced-area must show certificates issued by the people's government of county level or above, and apply for provisional passes; persons from out of Lhasa on entering the martial-law-enforced-area must have certificates issued by the people's government of county level or above and must go through formalities for temporary residence within five hours after entering the area; cadres, workers, and staff members of the Tibet Autonomous Region back from

holidays and official business can enter the area with certificates which establish their identities.

4. Motor-driven vehicles and persons leaving the martial-law-enforced-area must be approved by leaders of county level or above and have their unit's certificates.

5. Motor-driven vehicles and persons passing within the martial-law-enforced-area or entering and going out of the area must receive security inspection by police and army men.

6. If any persons violate the above-mentioned orders, the people on patrol duty have the right to examine them according to the different cases, adopt mandatory measures on the spot and even look into responsibility for a crime.

Order No. 4 of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, March 8, 1989.

In order to ensure the security of aliens in the martial-law-enforced-area, the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region issues the following orders:

1. During the time of the enforcement of the martial law in Lhasa City, aliens cannot enter the area without permission. Aliens now in Lhasa must observe martial law issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Orders of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

2. Foreign guests to Lhasa invited by the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region and by other government organs must show the Pass of the People's Republic of China (which is called "Pass" for short below) issued by the Foreign Affairs Office of the People's Government of the Region when entering and going out of the area.

3. Foreign specialists and foreign staff members of joint ventures working in Lhasa must show "Pass" issued by public security authorities when entering and going out of the area.

4. Aliens who have obtained the right of residence in Lhasa must show valid residence identity cards when entering and going out of the area.

5. Foreign tourist groups organized by tourist agencies now staying in the Region can enter and go out of the area, only if they are accompanied by Chinese guides with "Pass" issued by the public security authorities.

6. Unorganized foreign tourists now staying in Lhasa must leave in the time fixed by the public security authorities. The "Pass" will be obtained at the Foreign Section of the Lhasa Public Security Bureau with "Residence Identity Card for Alien" issued by the public security authorities.

Order No. 5 of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, March 8, 1989.

In order to fully reflect the policy of "leniency towards those who confess their crimes and severe punishment to those who refuse to do so, atone for a crime by good deeds and render outstanding service to receive awards," and to resolutely crack down [p.on] the separatists and those who have committed serious crimes of fighting, smashing, robbing, and arson, the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region has issued the following orders:

1. Those who have plotted, created and participated in riots, committed fighting, smashing, robbing, and arson, and given shelter to criminals and booty must surrender themselves to the police at once, so that they can receive leniency.
2. Those who know the facts of separatists activities and crimes of fighting, smashing, robbing, and arson should expose and report the cases to their units or to the public security authorities.
3. Those people should be protected.
4. Those who retaliate people who inform against them shall be severely punished.