

June 3, 1989

China Division, Asian Affairs Bureau [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan], 'The Situation in China (Student Demonstrations)'

Citation:

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Summary:

The document from the China Division, Asian Affairs Bureau of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs reveals Japanese Embassy personnel observations of the events that took place in Xijuanmen and Xidan on the afternoon of June 3, 1989 following the Tiananmen Square incident. It also references Premier Li Peng and Defense Minister Qin Jiwei's response following the events.

Credits:

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Original Language:

Japanese

Contents:

Original Scan
Translation - English

オペレーションルーム送信資料			
件名	中国情勢 (学生デモ関係)	送信日時	6月3日(土) 22時00分
		送信枚数	全 6 枚
		送信課	アジア局(部)中国課(室)
連絡事項	3日夜現在、本件関連主要情報		

送信先 (○印)	短縮番号
ファックス設置全幹部	
総理秘書官	01
<input type="radio"/> 官房長官秘書官	02
<input type="radio"/> 官房副長官秘書官	03
内閣外政審議室長	04
宮本大臣秘書官	05
<input type="radio"/> 事務次官	06
<input type="radio"/> 次官秘書官	07
<input type="radio"/> 栗山外務審議官	08
<input type="radio"/> 国広外務審議官	09
国際経済担当大使	10
<input type="radio"/> 官房長	11
総括審議官	12
<input type="radio"/> 総務課長	13

<input type="radio"/> 外務報道官	14
<input type="radio"/> 報道課長	15
領事移住部長	16
<input type="radio"/> アジア局長	17
北米局長	18
中南米局長	19
欧亜局長	20
中近東アフリカ局長	21
経済局長	
経済協力局長	23
条約局長	24
国連局長	25
科学技術審議官	26
<input type="radio"/> 情報調査局長	27
<input type="radio"/> 情報課長	28

○ 3日午後の状況 (別添地図参照)

1. 3日午後、北京市内数ヶ所で、武装警察と学生・市民が対じし、もみ合い、しやう突が生じ、一部では負しやう者も出た模様のところ、館員が各所で視察した概要次のとおり。

(1) 新華門では14:30ころ武装警察(約100名程度)がさいるいガスを用いて、かねてよりすわり込みを行っていた学生等を撤退させようとしたが、学生・市民側におしもどされ、武装警察は西方へ退却した。(さいるいガスを用いた場面には館員は居合わせながつたが、邦人プレスが現場を目撃しており、館員(南)が現場でさいるいガスのカラを確認した)

(2) 人民大会堂西側道路では、本日午後、南方から北に向かつてきたと思われる、000-3, 000人の軍(ヘルメット着用、武器不所持)を市民2, 000-3, 000人がバス2台を使つてそ止して対じしていたが、17:30の時点で、市民が軍を圧倒し「コ」の字型の防衛線を突破した。(当館(南)が視認)

その間のもみ合いで若干の負しやう者がでた模様であり、ちを流した学生を救急車が運んでいるところが見られた。

(3) 西単では、本日未明にテン安門方向へ向かつてきて学生・市民にそ止され、その際逃げ遅れたバス2台(各々12-13人の兵が乗っている)が17:30現在においても、なお市民に取り囲まれている。

2. (1) 以上の結果、18:00過ぎには新華門付近には、軍及び武装警察はいなくなり、西単にはバスによりバリケードがきづかれ、一般の交通はしや断され、西単以東は一種の解放区化している。また、テン安門広場付近にも上記1. (2)の軍がまだ一部残存している模様。

(2) また、館員の目撃したところでは、北京市順義路リド・ホテル付近には兵を満載したトラック数十台が市民と対じしている。

さらに、19:00過ぎには、二かん路を南から北上した軍のトラック約50台が長安がいに入つたが、これを数千名の市民がそ止する形となり、こう着状態となつている。

その後

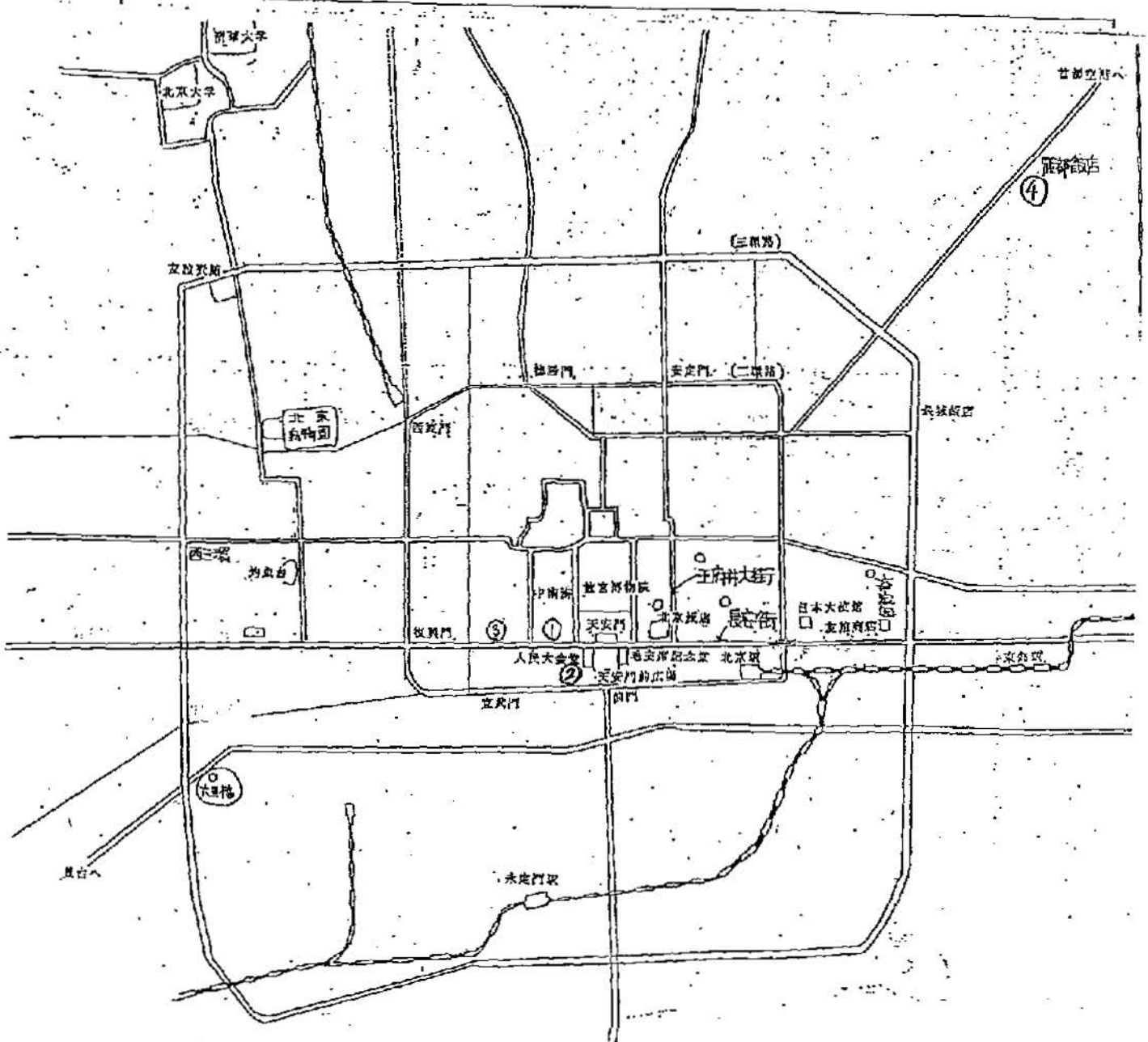
3日早朝電話以後の状況につき当館員が視認した状況次のとおり。

19:00ころ人民解放軍が長安がいをテン安門方向に向かおうとし、多数の学生・市民にそ止され、現場は続々市民がつめかけ、20:00現在、大ぐん衆の中、完全なこう着状態となつている。

部隊は、二かん路南方からテン安門に進出したとみられ、建國門大がいにさしかかるインターチェンジ付近において学生・市民にそ止され、立ち往生させられた。武力の使用等はなく、市民との間にしよう突はまだ発生していない。部隊の規模は通信車2台を含む大型トラック約50両であり、各車両は兵士を満載(各車両20-30名)し、各兵士は、自動小じゆうで武装して、ヘルメットをそう着し、弾そうを各自6ヶ以上所持している。市民は各車両を取り囲み兵士を説得しているが大部分の兵士は押しだまつたままでやや不安気に見える。

(当館注:上記は一正面の状況であるが、西側、南側、北側からの進出有無状況については調査中。リド・ホテル近べんでやはり市民と対峙していることは早朝電話のとおり)

交わりなし



- ① 新华内
- ② 人民大会堂西侧道路
- ③ 西单
- ④ リド・ホテル
- ⑤ 二环路

○ 李鵬発言(3日)

1. 3日よる7時の中央テレビのニュースは、トップで国際的な「共通の未来」会議の理事長の招待によるテレビ演説におけるリ・ホウ総理の発言を放えいた。(リ・ホウ発言がいつ行われたかについては、5日から始まる「世界かん境の日」を前にしてとなっており、極く最近のものと思われる。)
 2. 右発言は、5日から「世界かん境の日」が始まることに関連し、将来の地きゆうかん境の悪化の進行防止のための国際的な協力について述べたものであるが、リ・ホウが終始固い表情で、19日よるの「動乱」ちん圧講話の如く、きつい口調で右発言を行っていたことが印象的であつた。
- なお、右発言内容は、3日付新華社電でも報じられている。

○ 秦基偉[国防部長]の動向(3日)

3日よる当地中央TVニュースは、かねてより失きやく説の飛び交っていたシン・キイ国防部長の動せいにつき以下のとおり報じた。

(シンについては30日の新華社電が、20日の告別式にはなわを送つた旨報じたことはあるが、かい嚴令発布以後すがたを表わしたのは初めて)

1. 3日午前、中共中央政治局委員、國務委員兼国防部長のシン・キイ上將、副總參謀長ジョ・シン上將は、北京こう外のかい嚴部隊の指き員及び戦士を見まつた。シン・キイは部隊に対し、トウ・ショウヘイ軍事委員会主席及びヨウ・ショウコン副主席からのあいさつを伝えた。彼は、部隊の軍きをよく守り、闘志がこうようし、軍事訓練がよくなされ、政治教育がしつかりなされ、ちつ序だつて生活しているのを見て、非常によろこんだ。

彼は、「きみらの行動は、北京市民の理解、支持、そして信頼を得ている。われわれの部隊は誠心誠意人民のためにつくすものであり、党の指示を受けるものであり、高度の政治意識をもつものであり、また、この訓練にたえうるものである」と述べた。

2. 5月31日、軍事委員会副秘書長のコウ・ガクチ、リュウ・カセイも、軍事委員会主席トウ・ショウヘイ、副主席ヨウ・ショウコンに代わつてかい嚴部隊を見まつた。

↑ (ア中注：筆頭副主席の趙紫陽の名は打い)

Operations Room Information for Transmission

Subject: The Situation in China (Student Demonstrations)

Date and Time of Transmission: June 3 (Saturday) 22:00

Number of Pages for Transmission: 6

Transmitting Section: China Division, Asian Affairs Bureau

Message: Important Information Related to the Situation as of the Night of June 3

Send to (o)	Abbreviated Number
Fax for All Top Officials	
Executive Secretary to the Prime Minister	1
o Secretary to the Chief Cabinet Secretary	2
o Secretary to the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary	3
Director for the Cabinet Councilors' Office on External Affairs	4
Secretary to Minister Miyamoto	5
o Administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs	6
o Private Secretary to the Vice-Minister	7
o Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kuriyama	8
o Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kunihiro	9
Ambassador in Charge of International Economy	10
o Deputy Minister	11
Assistant Vice Minister	12
o Director, Management and Coordination Division	13
o Director-General for Press and Public Relations	14
o Director, Press Division	15
Director-General, Consular and Emigration Affairs Department	16
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Director-General, Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau	21
Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau	22
Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau	23
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Deputy Director-General for Science and Technology	26

○	Director-General, Information Analysis, Research and Planning Bureau	27
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Situation on the Afternoon of June 3 (See Map)

1. On the afternoon of June 3, armed police on one side and students and civilians on the other confronted one another with scuffles and clashes breaking out, some of which apparently resulted in injuries. A summary of what Embassy personnel observed is as follows:

(1) At Xinhua⁽¹⁾, at around 14:30, armed police (approximately 100), using tear gas, tried to force students and others who had been conducting a sit-down for some time to withdraw. Driven back by students and civilians, however, the armed police retreated to the west (No Embassy officer was at the scene where the armed police used tear gas, but Japanese press witnessed the scene and an Embassy officer, Minami, confirmed tear gas shells at the site).

(2) On a road⁽²⁾ on the west side of the Great Hall of the People, some 2,000-3,000 civilians used two buses this afternoon to block and face some 2,000-3,000 soldiers (wearing helmets, without weapons) believed to have come there from the south. At 17:30, the civilians overwhelmed the soldiers and broke through the "U" shaped line of defense (An Embassy officer, Minami, saw and confirmed it).

It appears that some people were injured in the scuffles at that time. Ambulances were seen carrying away bleeding students.

(3) In Xidan⁽³⁾, two buses (each with 12 or 13 soldiers riding in it) that were heading at dawn in the direction of the Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tiananmen) were stopped by students and civilians. Unable to get away, the buses as of 17:30 were still surrounded by civilians.

2. (1) As a result of the above, a little after 18:00 in the vicinity of Xinhua Gate, soldiers and armed police were gone. In Xidan, barricades were built using buses and general traffic was blocked. An area to the east of Xidan has become a kind of liberated zone. Also, some of the soldiers mentioned above in subsection (2) of section 1 seem still to be in the vicinity of Tiananmen Square.

(2) Also, Embassy personnel have witnessed several dozen trucks full of soldiers confronting civilians in the vicinity of Beijing's Shunyi Road and the Lido Hotel⁽⁴⁾.

Furthermore, a little after 19:00, approximately 50 military trucks advancing north from the south on the Second Ring Road⁽⁵⁾ entered Chang'an Avenue but were stopped by several thousand civilians. The situation has come to a standstill.

The situation from June 3, seen and confirmed by Embassy personnel, is as follows:

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) around 19:00 attempted to go along Chang'an Avenue in the direction of Tiananmen but were stopped by many students and civilians, who were crowding into the area. As of 20:00, in the middle of a huge crowd, the situation had come to a standstill.

A PLA unit, believed to be advancing from the Second Ring Road toward Tiananmen, was stopped by students and civilians in the vicinity of the interchange near Jianguomen Outer Street and stuck there. There has been no use of force, and clashes with civilians have not yet occurred. The unit's scale is one of approximately 50 trucks, including two communication vehicles, with each vehicle full of soldiers (20 to 30 soldiers in each vehicle). Each soldier is armed with an automatic rifle, wearing a helmet, and

[Key to map on page 4 of document]

- (1) Xinhua Gate
- (2) Road to the west of the Great Hall of the People
- (3) Xidan
- (4) Lido Hotel
- (5) Second Ring Road

Li Peng's Statement (June 3)

1. The Central Television news at seven o'clock on the evening of June 3 broadcast a statement by Premier Li Peng, a television speech given at the invitation of the chairman of the international "Common Future" conference (As for when Li Peng's statement was given, it is thought to have been very recently, in advance of "World Environment Day," which starts on June 5).

2. The aforementioned statement, related to the start of "World Environment Day," was given in regard to international cooperation to stop future worsening of the environment. What was impressive was Li Peng's stony expression from start to finish. As with his speech on the evening of May 19 on suppressing the "turmoil," he made his remarks with the same hard tone.

The contents of the aforementioned statement are reported in a Xinhua News Agency telegram of June 3.

Movements of Qin Jiwei (Defense Minister) (June 3)

The Central Television news here on June 3 reported as following regarding the movements of Defense Minister Qin Wei, around whom speculation has been flying for some time that he has suffered a loss of position.

(Regarding Qin, a Xinhua New Service telegram of May 30 reported that he had sent a wreath for the funeral service of May 20, but this was the first time since the declaration of martial law that he had appeared.)

1. On the morning of June 3, General Qin Jiwei, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee's Central Political Bureau, State Councilor, and Defense Minister, and General Zhang Zhen, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, visited commanders and soldiers of martial law units outside of Beijing. Qin Jiwei conveyed greetings from Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun to the units. He was very pleased to see that the units were observing military discipline, that their fighting spirit was high, that their military training was good, that their political education was solid, and that they were living in an orderly way.

He said: "Your actions have gained the understanding, support, and trust of Beijing's residents. Our units will do their best in all sincerity for the people, receive directions from the Party, have a high level of political awareness, and be able to stand this test."

2. On May 31, Hong Shuizhi and Liu Huaqing, each a deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission, visited martial law units on behalf of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun.

(China Division, Asian Affairs Bureau Note: First Vice Chairman Zhao Ziyang's name is not there.) [TN: handwritten arrow points in subsection 2 above to the names of Deng and Yang, underlined by hand.]