

# Students vow to continue fight for democracy

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they must beat down the government. Then, they think, everything will go smoothly.

"But I think many problems will still exist. For many years people lived by traditional habits and communist thinking. The struggle with these problems will be more difficult."

For those students who came to Japan to learn how to deal with China's struggles, Sunday's massacre has either reinforced or changed the goals they had worked so hard to accomplish.

When Wang, the architecture student, first heard that martial law had been imposed in Beijing, she said she realized the need for a free media. "When I return, I want to create a newspaper to let my people know the truth. This is now my dream."

Wan thinks he'll forgo medicine and become an engineer. "I will take back the useful things I've learned in a capitalist country and spread it throughout."

"I hope young people think as (Wan) does," Yan said. "But I hope most young people don't go into politics, hoping to change the system. A society that has too many politicians won't run smoothly."

During the following days,

months and years, China is headed in a different, and possibly new, direction.

Toshiki Sawaguchi photo

Many of those watching from Japan hope to influence that change.

Said one student: "The blood of young people will change China forever."



A Chinese national helps display banners near the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

## Scholar says Japan not blameless for massacre

By Hitomi Nakamura

The massacre at Tiananmen Square was "the worst (such act) in the history of communism," according to Mineo Nakajima, professor of international relations at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. "Even the Czech government in 1968 and the Polish government in 1980 didn't turn their guns on unarmed civilians."

The specialist on contemporary Chinese studies is unhappy that Japan remained cautious in criticizing the Chinese authorities for the massacre, even while the United States and France were quick to deliver strong words of protest.

Prime Minister Sousuke Uno first commented on the incident on June 7, three days after the military crackdown. Even then, his words, according to Nakajima, were vague.

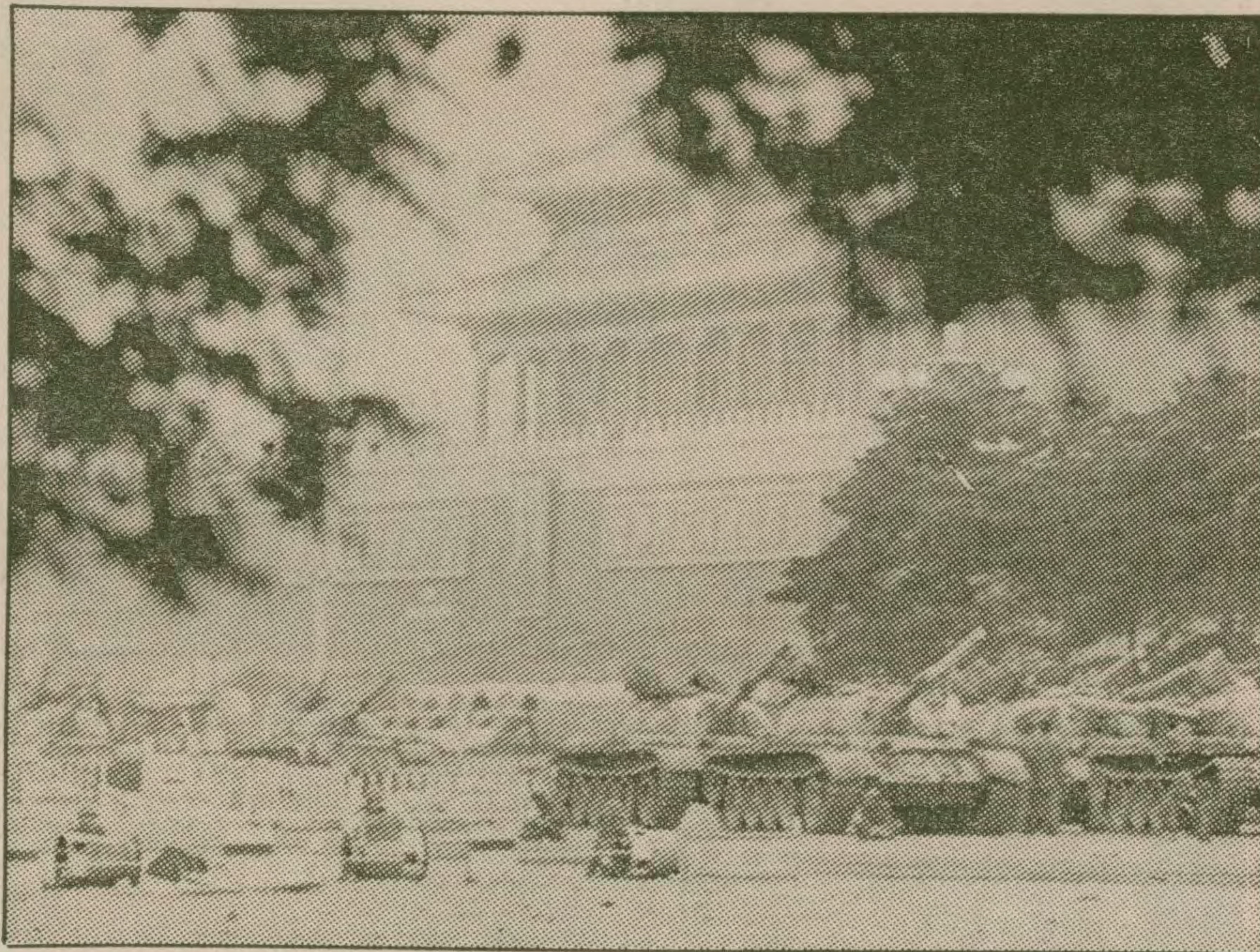
The professor does not hold the Japanese government entirely blameless for the China crisis. "Japan, which accounts for more than half of China's economic aid, could have exerted influence by pressuring Chinese authorities," he explained.

Japan's weak-kneed stance toward China can be attributed to feelings of guilt stemming from its invasion of China during World War II, Nakajima said. "But it is the Japanese government's inclination to regard government-to-government friendship as being tantamount to the entirety of good Sino-Japanese relations that is really to blame."

"On that basis," he said, "the

### *Government could bring pressure to bear*

AP photo



Left, tanks line up in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Right, Tokyo University of Foreign Relations professor of contemporary Chinese studies, Mineo Nakajima.

Japanese government apparently made light of the Chinese students' grass-root protest campaign when it began, missing the chance to take meaningful action towards preventing the bloody occurrence in Beijing."

Nakajima questions the Japanese government's fear of being accused of intervening in China's internal affairs. Speaking in support of the principles of liberalism and democracy when they are threatened, he said, cannot be called intervention.

Nakajima sees the protests as signaling a new era in China. "This

is the begining of a new revolution in China. That is, it marks the end of socialist China under the dictatorial communist party."

He rejects the view that the students are mere tools being manipulated in a power struggle among top leaders. The uprising was not just to support a particular political leader, Nakajima said. Demands for more political freedom and an end to the party's power monopoly were inevitable.

"The student's request for constitutional government is quite legitimate. That no individual can rule over the government is clearly

written into the party rules."

Nakajima predicts it will take more than 10 years for the Chinese government to restore stability and regain the trust of its people.

"There isn't much we can do at present," he said, "but at least Japan can provide both moral and material assistance to those seeking democracy for China."

He proposes a freeze on an ¥81 billion loan Japan agreed to provide the Li Peng administration last April.

"I don't think the Japanese people would consent to aiding a tyrannical government."