

- cancellation of a television transmission facility project which External Affairs Minister Clark described as "clearly supportive of China's state propaganda apparatus", and discussion with the CBC to bolster the broadcasting of Mandarin-language news into China;
- suspension of federal funding for participation in Chinese-hosted trade shows for the remainder of 1989;
- increased capacity in Shanghai and Beijing to handle potential immigrants to Canada;<sup>7</sup>
- provision of \$1.5 million to Chinese students in Canada to be used to establish a National Coordination Office, to provide Chinese students with information, counselling and referral services as well as emergency financial assistance; and
- assurances that all immigration measures to remove Chinese nationals to China had been indefinitely extended.<sup>8</sup>

The Government did not invoke trade sanctions against China. Mr. Clark stated, after a meeting with business leaders, that "it would be in nobody's interest to absolutely cut off commercial and other connections between Canada and China.: Canada ran a \$1.6 billion surplus with China in 1988 on total two-way trade of \$3.5 billion, up fifty-eight percent from the year before."<sup>9</sup>

On 11 July 1989, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, after meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London before leaving for the Paris economic Summit, urged the Chinese Government to respect its international treaties and instil a "climate of confidence" in Hong Kong. Despite repeated pleas from Hong Kong, Britain had refused to issue any guarantees that it would welcome the more than three million Hong Kong residents with British passports before 1997, when control of the colony is to be handed over to China in accordance with a 1984 British-Chinese Treaty. Mr. Mulroney stated further that Canada, having taken in half of the 45,000 persons who emigrated from Hong Kong in 1988, "know[s] a little bit about some of the difficulties... We also know the difficulties the United Kingdom has and we think that the onus is on China--not on the United Kingdom--to respect...its undertakings given to the United Kingdom in respect to the treaty."<sup>10</sup> It has been reported that the suppression of the pro-democracy movement in China has fuelled the demand for visa applications at the offices of the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Department of External Affairs, *Statement 89/18* (30 June 1989), pp. 4-5.

<sup>8</sup> Government of Canada, *News Release No. 160* (30 June 1989).

<sup>9</sup> Jonathan Manthorpe, "Clark Rules Out 'Dramatic' Sanctions." *Ottawa Citizen*, 23 June 1989, p. A6; and Tim Harper, "Canada Backing Off Trade Sanctions After Clark, Business Leaders Meet." *Toronto Star*, 23 June 1989, p. A14.

<sup>10</sup> Linda Diebal, "Pressure China on Human Rights in Hong Kong Mulroney Urges." *Toronto Star*, 12 July 1989, p. A1.

<sup>11</sup> Michael Bociurkiw, "Troubles in China Send Hong Kong into Wild Scramble for Canadian Visas." *Globe and Mail*, 26 June 1989, p. A1.