

subject of an investigation, culminating in possible criminal proceedings against him for his actions in previous months. Also, the Government issued a warrant for the arrest of Fang Lizhi, China's best known dissident who, along with his wife Li Shuxian, had taken refuge in the US Embassy in Beijing.

On 13 June, Chinese authorities began a manhunt for twenty-one student leaders by flashing pictures of the activists on national television. By 20 June more than 1300 persons had been arrested, including five of twenty-one student leaders identified in the national campaign. On 21 June, Chinese authorities staged a public execution of three men accused of taking part in a violent protest in Shanghai earlier in the month. Beijing radio reported that forty-five others had been sentenced to death or imprisonment. On 22 June, it was reported that twenty-four executions had been carried out. On 24 June, Jiang Zemin, a former mayor of Shanghai, was appointed Communist Party General Secretary. The next day, the Chinese Communist Party publicly called for a purge of members who were active in the pro-democracy movement.

Immediately following the violent crackdown of 3 and 4 June 1989, world leaders voiced grief and outrage at Chinese Government actions. In addition to individual diplomatic protest actions and economic measures, on 28 June 1989, the European Community leaders announced a series of reprisals against Beijing, including a suspension of military cooperation and arms sales, suspension of high-level contacts, postponement of new cooperation projects, and an extension of visas for Chinese students studying in Europe. Leaders of the seven Western industrialized nations, attending their fifteenth annual economic summit in Paris, issued a statement on 14 July 1989 condemning the "violent repression" of the pro-democracy movement "in defence of human rights.: The statement--by the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan--also took note of diplomatic and economic sanctions imposed by the individual states and called on the World Bank to postpone reviews of new loans to China. However, in a joint press conference with the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, the US Ambassador to the UN agreed that the UN Security Council should not consider the issue of the Chinese Government's actions in Beijing on 3 and 4 June 1989.

CURRENT CANADIAN POSITION

On 4 June 1989, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark summoned the Chinese Ambassador to Canada, Xhang Wenpu, who was read a statement calling on the Chinese Government "to urgently and immediately take steps to stop the aggressive and senseless killing by its armed forces.: Clark asked the Ambassador to ensure that he passed on to his authorities the degree of Canada's outrage.¹ On the same day, Western nations and Chinese communities throughout the world condemned the military crackdown with pleas for restraint and calls for political and economic sanctions against China. Also, Chinese Canadians across Canada marched on Chinese consulates and held vigils for the civilians killed in Beijing.²

¹ "Clark Condemns China Crackdown." *Ottawa Citizen*, 5 June 1989, p. A6; and Department of External Affairs, *Statement 89/16*, p. 3.

² Eric Skelton, "20, 000 Demonstrators March on Consulate." *Globe and Mail*, 5 June 1989, p. A4; and Robert Sibley, "Chinese Canadians Urge Government to Act." *Ottawa Citizen*, 11 June 1989.