

I must hope that the Government of Canada will not only condemn the armed forces but that it will also condemn the Government. I hope that it will consider moving with economic sanctions.

Yes, it is true that we carry out \$2.6 billion worth of business with the Chinese people. However, I do not think that should be a reason for us to prevent movement in the area of sanctions. I was most concerned that the Government has not yet put that particular issue on the agenda.

We need commitments so that those young people who are now speaking out in Canada will not be sent home, not only in the short term while the situation remains unstable but in the longer term. We also need an expedited process so that those people in China who want to flee the certain horror of the current situation are given every opportunity by the Canadian Government and the Canadian people to seek comfort and freedom in another land. We have much work to do.

There is an inscription on the outside of the House which I saw coming into the Chamber tonight. What I would like to say to the people of China and to those who may be listening to the word of the outside through the English-language dailies which are still publishing in China is this. It is from an inscription in one of the stones outside which I think characterizes what we should be saying, something which has been said before:

To you from failing hands we throw the torch, Be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep though poppies grow in Flanders field.

That is something which happened once. It can happen again. I urge all of us not only to support the resolution but to do everything that we can to encourage that flame to continue burning in China for the people of China.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

[*Translation*]

Mrs. Marie Gibeau (Bourassa): Mr. Speaker, all Canadians followed with intense concern the tragic events in Beijing on the weekend. Like many Canadians, I had been fascinated by the unprecedented demonstra-

tions by students on Tienanmen Square, since the middle of April. This blossoming of a democratic spirit that we also saw in other communist countries in recent months proves that a political system cannot prevent indefinitely the expression of a people's fundamental values or go against the dynamics of the human spirit.

We were profoundly moved by the sight of immense crowds in their quest for democracy, taking great risks to reinforce their demands for a more open and more representative political life in the People's Republic of China. The Government has already expressed our profound dismay at the aggressive measures taken by the Chinese military against their own unarmed citizens. The fact that there were so many victims has shocked and appalled the Canadian people.

As pointed out by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) in his press release on June 4, we have appealed to the Chinese Government to act immediately to put an end to the indiscriminate killing by its military forces. The same press release also expressed horror and outrage over the indiscriminate use of force against the students and civilians of Beijing and the inexcusable behaviour of the Chinese military.

We know that many other countries have also expressed their revulsion at the tragic loss of life caused by the military attack on student demonstrators and their supporters. The whole world cannot be other than shocked at the extent of the tragedy. We want to express our heartfelt sympathy for the families of the victims.

History teaches us, however, that such repressive measures will not necessarily prevail against the courage of an entire people, because the desire to see a more open and more representative political system will not be repressed lightly among the millions of Chinese who took part in the recent demonstrations, and this despite the very high price some had to pay for their convictions.

During the last decade, Mr. Speaker, China has opened the door to the West and started some very important economic reforms. These developments had given us hope that the most populous country in the world would also be able to respond to the appeal of its students for greater political openness. We continue to hope that their country has not gone down a path from which there is no return.