

3. What immediate programmes are presently being planned or implemented with regard to cultural exchange and contact with the Peoples' Republic of China?

Mr. Yves Forest (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am in-

formed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs as follows: 1. Canada's import and export trade with the Peoples' Republic of China in each of the years from 1958 to 1968 is shown in the following statement:

Questions

Year	Domestic Exports \$'000	Re-exports \$'000	Total Exports \$'000	Imports \$'000
1958	7,809	1	7,810	5,370
1959	1,720	—	1,720	4,840
1960	8,737	173	8,910	5,638
1961	125,448	—	125,448	3,233
1962	147,438	1	147,439	4,521
1963	104,738	—	104,738	5,147
1964	136,263	2	136,265	9,420
1965	105,131	16	105,147	14,445
1966	184,879	1	184,880	20,594
1967	91,306	1	91,307	25,074
1968	163,243	6	163,249	23,439

2. Since all contacts and exchanges in the fields of culture and education have been organized under non-governmental auspices, complete records on a year-by-year basis are not available. Contacts of this kind have, however, included a tour of Canada by the Peking Opera in 1964, an exchange program between the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University and the Chinese Medical Association, and numerous visits to China by Canadian individuals and groups.

3. In discussions with Chinese representatives on the subject of mutual recognition and diplomatic relations, the Canadian side has formally proposed that the further development of cultural exchanges on a basis of reciprocity should be one of the subjects for discussion. So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, no specific programs are yet being planned, although the Government is aware of some plans by groups and individuals in Canada for further activity in cultural relations with China, and is prepared to give any appropriate co-operation to such projects. Should diplomatic relations be established with the Peoples' Republic of China, the Government would hope that there might be opportunities for the further expansion and development of cultural and educational exchanges between Canada and China.

LANDING RIGHTS FOR U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Question No. 2,377—**Mr. Nystrom:**

1. Where in Canada do United States military aircraft have landing rights?
2. How many U.S. military personnel are stationed at these locations?
3. What is the total number of U.S. military personnel in Canada?
4. Are any members of the U.S. Armed Forces being trained in any way in Canada and, if so, what is the nature of the training?

Mr. D. W. Groos (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Defence): 1. Under the authority of P.C. 2307 dated April 17, 1952, United States military aircraft may land in and take off from Canada and its territorial waters by making prior arrangements with the Department of National Defence.

2. With the exception of Goose Bay and Argentia, which are used by United States forces under other agreements, no United States military personnel are stationed in Canada to accommodate visiting United States military aircraft. However, such aircraft may land where some United States military personnel are located.

3. Approximately 3,800.

4. Yes, vacancies on Canadian Forces courses are offered to U.S. Armed Forces personnel as follows: National Defence College,