

perhaps in the areas of energy and mining, but for now, neither has plans for twinning.

Science and Technology

A number of Canadian missions have visited China with interests in agriculture, telecommunications, forestry, geology, fisheries, seismology, meteorology, economics, oceanography and veterinary medicine. Chinese delegations to Canada have covered petroleum, surface coal mining, laser research, permafrost, biological insect control, mapping and engineering, transportation and telecommunications.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

One of Canada's greatest unofficial diplomats was a lone Canadian doctor who established one of the most important ties between the two countries. From January 1938 until his death in November 1939, Dr. Norman Bethune provided crucial medical services to the Chinese army during the war with Japan. Bethune is now one of the most famous non-Chinese historical figures in the PRC. The respect with which he is held is responsible, in part, for the generally favourable disposition many Chinese have toward Canada.

Medical exchanges are now frequent between the two countries. Chinese doctors have studied neuro-physiology, urology and organ transplantation in Canada, while Canadian physicians have studied acupuncture techniques.

The Canada-China academic links are very diversified. External Affairs provides visiting Faculty Enrichment and Faculty Research opportunities for Chinese academics to develop new courses or scholarly articles about Canada, and gives books to Chinese universities in support of these activities. Chinese academics have formed an Association for Canadian Studies in China. There are now well over 2 000

Chinese students studying in Canada; many are under CIDA auspices.

Sino-Canadian agreements on "family reunification" have enabled about 25 000 Chinese to emigrate to Canada to rejoin long-separated relatives. This exchange has enriched the cultures of both countries.

Arts

China brought to Canadians an exhibition of ancient scientific inventions at the Ontario Science Centre in 1982 and in Montreal in 1986. The renowned Shanghai Ballet made a highly successful visit to Canada on its first tour of the West. The famed Peking Opera Troupe and two different circuses, one with a performing Panda bear, have dazzled thousands of Canadians.

Canadian culture has received commendable exposure in China. Inuit art exhibitions, landscape paintings and photography, and performances in

Beijing by Les Grands Ballets canadiens and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra have delighted the arts-oriented Chinese people.

In 1988, China loaned rare giant pandas to the Calgary Zoo for a few months. Another exciting exchange is the "dinosaur" project, which provides scientists with an opportunity to cooperate in studying fossils in the Gobi Desert and in the Drumheller Badlands of Alberta, two of the world's richest fossil fields.

Canada appreciates Chinese receptivity to all of the above initiatives. Mutually beneficial relationships are being forged at many levels.

Sports

Sports also play a key part in the joint exchange program. Exchanges include competition in table tennis, badminton, basketball, swimming, gymnastics, soccer, volleyball, hockey, speedskating and water-skiing.

	CHINA	CANADA
Area	9 560 000 km ²	9 970 610 km ²
Population	1.06 billion (1988)	25.6 million (1987)
Capital	Beijing	Ottawa
GNP	C\$353.1 billion (1987)	C\$537 billion (1987)
GNP per capita	C\$333.6 (1987)	C\$20 963 (1987)
Life expectancy at birth	69.4 years (1984)	76.4 years (1987)
Languages	Mandarin, Cantonese, and several other minority languages and dialects	English, French
Urbanization	20 %	75 %
Chinese exports to Canada	C\$770 million (1987)	
Canadian exports to China		C\$1.4 billion (1987)

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