

MR. SHARP'S VISIT TO CHINA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, visited the People's Republic of China from August 15 to 24 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister, Chi Peng Fei.

Accompanied by Mr. Paul St. Pierre, his Parliamentary Assistant, and Mr. Bruce Howard, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Sharp arrived in Canton, the capital city of the province from which came the families of many Canadians of Chinese origin. Next day Mr. Sharp and his party went on to Peking, where they were welcomed by Mr. Chi.

TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER

On August 19, Mr. Sharp met with Prime Minister Chou En-lai for over three hours. Their talks were conducted in the same relaxed and candid atmosphere that had characterized the meetings between the two foreign ministers during the previous few days.

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Prime Minister Chou expressed his satisfaction at the successful outcome of the discussions that were held between the two foreign ministers and he agreed that future exchanges at various levels would be to the mutual benefit of the two countries. He expressed appreciation for the initiative of the Canadian Government in establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and for Canada's support for the seating of the representative of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.



John Burns, Globe and Mail

Mr. Sharp strolls along the Great Wall of China.

EXCHANGES WITH CHINA

The following statement was given by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, to the press in Peking, August 20, 1972:

I have discussed with the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China the encouragement of cultural, educational, scientific and technological exchanges between our countries. We think such exchanges play an important role in developing and strengthening the relations between our countries and peoples. During our talks we dealt specifically with the following areas of mutual interest:

(1) CULTURE

(a) I have extended an invitation to my Chinese colleague to send to Canada their magnificent exhibition of recent archeological finds. I am informed that the Chinese authorities are planning to send this exhibition to Europe in the second half of 1973 and I expressed the hope that in the course of this projected tour the exhibition might also come to Canada. This unique collection constitutes a national treasure for the people of China, as well as being of international historical importance. My host expressed his appreciation for this interest in the exhibition and we agreed that the Canadian and Chinese authorities should discuss the details of possible arrangements.

(b) I also indicated to my Chinese colleague that the Canadian Government would be prepared to send to China an exhibition of Eskimo prints now touring the Pacific area. Mr. Chi indicated his appreciation for this offer and we agreed that the matter should be finalized as quickly as possible.

(c) I suggested that a Chinese acrobatic troupe would be very well received in Canada. We both hope that suitable arrangements can be made for such a troupe to visit Canada in the first half of 1973.

(2) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) I am extremely pleased to announce that the Chinese authorities have accepted the invitation of our Ministry of Science and Technology to send to Canada a group of Chinese scientists whose interests cover a wide range of scientific fields including particularly biology, chemistry and physics. Chinese scientists will spend two weeks in Canada this fall.

(b) I am also pleased to announce the acceptance of the Canadian invitation, at the initiative of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, to send a Chinese petroleum

industry investigation team to Canada early this fall. In return, a Canadian petroleum mission has been invited to visit China in 1973. We are hopeful that the details of this return visit can be worked out in the near future.

(c) I have also accepted a Chinese invitation for a group of Canadian agricultural scientists to visit the People's Republic of China in 1973.

(3) MEDICINE

(a) I discussed with Minister Chi the Bethune medical exchange program and I am pleased to say that we have agreed that an early resumption of this exchange would be mutually beneficial for both countries.

(b) Still in the field of medicine, we noted with satisfaction that a Chinese medical delegation has last year attended the McGill Sesquicentennial in Montreal and we discussed the desirability of further visits by both sides in the very near future.

(4) EDUCATION

(a) Minister Chi and I touched on the subject of student and teacher exchanges. We agreed such exchanges were mutually beneficial and desirable. Officials on both sides will be examining the development of a program in the field of education to be instituted at an early mutually convenient date.

(b) We also discussed exchanges of publications between our various academic and scientific institutions.

(5) SPORTS

I have discussed with the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China the encouragement of the sports exchanges that are under discussion between the sports federations of the two countries. We agreed that sports exchanges can play a useful role in developing understanding between Canadian and Chinese peoples. Canadian and Chinese sports federations have had an opportunity in connection with my visit for a further exchange of views and have agreed in principle to new exchanges in the fields of volleyball, table tennis, ice hockey and gymnastics. Details of such exchanges will be worked out by the sports federations. I understand that possible future exchanges in the fields of basketball, figure skating, soccer and the exchange of coaches, films and literature in physical training, were also discussed.

CANADA TO HELP UGANDA ASIANS

Prime Minister Trudeau issued the following statement on August 24:

The Canadian Government has followed closely the evolution of events in Uganda since August 5, when President Amin announced his decision to expel tens of thousands of Uganda residents of Asian origin. The Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed the hope on August 9 that President Amin would reconsider his decision because of the dimensions of the humanitarian problem which it would create. I am sorry to say that his appeal, and others like it from countries around the world, have not deterred the Uganda Government. Although President Amin has made some modifications in the categories of people who are affected by the expulsion orders, we have no real assurance that their effect may not be total. He has also refused to extend the deadline of 90 days which he set. President Amin's decision is one which we deplore and regret.

In an attempt to ease the effect of this humanitarian problem, both on those forced out of Uganda and on the people of Britain, who would otherwise be forced to share their already overcrowded island with a tide of involuntary immigrants from Uganda, the Canadian Government is prepared to offer assistance.

A team of officials of the Departments of Manpower and Immigration and National Health and Welfare is being despatched within the next few days to Kampala to accelerate the processing of applications from those Asians who apply to come to Canada.* This step will enable us to form a clearer impression

of the numbers involved and of the extent to which exceptional measures may have to be taken to deal urgently with those who would not normally qualify for admission. Should circumstances demand, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration has been authorized to institute a program of admission on an emergency basis.

I should like to emphasize that it remains the hope of the Canadian Government that General Amin will consider the effects of his decrees not only on those long-time residents of his country but on the economy of Uganda and its development, to which Canada has made a contribution. I must also observe that General Amin's regrettable expulsion decisions, if implemented, would appear to be contrary to his country's obligations under the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights, as well as against the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration of 1971, in which member states reiterated their belief in human dignity and non-racialism.

For our part, we are prepared to offer an honourable place in Canadian life to those Uganda Asians who come to Canada under this program. Asian immigrants have already added to the cultural richness and variety of our country, and I am sure that those from Uganda will, by their abilities and industry, make an equally important contribution to Canadian society.

* As of September 12, 25,000 applications had been distributed to Asians in Uganda who had expressed interest in coming to Canada.

OCTOBER FEDERAL ELECTION

At a press conference on September 1, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that a federal election would be held on October 30.

The present Government, which was elected on June 25, 1968, seats 147 Liberals, 73 Progressive Conservatives, 25 New Democratic Party members, 13 Social Credit members and two Independents; four seats are vacant, for a total of 264.

BENNETT ERA ENDS IN B.C.

Twenty years of Social Credit government in British Columbia under the leadership of W.A.C. Bennett ended abruptly on August 30 when the New Democratic Party, led by Dave Barrett, swept to victory at the polls.

The NDP won 38 seats in the provincial legislature, Social Credit ten, Liberals five and Progressive Conservatives two. Before the election, the Social Credit Party held 36 seats, the NDP 12, Liberals five and the Conservatives two.

After only 80 minutes of election returns, the 72-year-old Premier Bennett, who was re-elected in

his own riding, conceded defeat to the 41-year-old Mr. Barrett - a social worker, who has been leader of his party since 1970.

Twelve Social Credit ministers and the Speaker of the Legislature were defeated in the election, including Attorney-General Leslie Peterson, Education Minister Donald Brothers and Rehabilitation Minister Phil Gaglardi.

PREMIERS GETTING YOUNGER

The average age of Canada's provincial leaders is 41:

- Saskatchewan's Allan Blakeney, 46
- Alberta's Peter Lougheed, 44
- Ontario's William Davis, 43
- Nova Scotia's Gerald Regan, 43
- New Brunswick's Richard Hatfield, 41
- British Columbia's Dave Barrett, 41
- Quebec's Robert Bourassa, 39
- Newfoundland's Frank Moores, 39
- Prince Edward Island's Alex Campbell, 38
- Manitoba's Ed Schreyer, 36

NEW PARK IN NOVA SCOTIA

Canada is to have a new national park in Nova Scotia, according to an agreement signed recently in Halifax by Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Benoit Comeau, Minister of Lands and Forests for Nova Scotia.

Located on the province's scenic eastern shore, the 225-square-mile park takes in portions of Clam Bay, Ship Harbour, Sheet Harbour, numerous offshore islands and a large inland area, including a major portion of Lake Charlotte. It is some 40 miles east of Halifax-Dartmouth and is situated closer to a major urban population centre than any other national park in Canada. This proximity will enable people of all income levels in the Halifax metropolitan region to benefit from a national park.

The new park will offer visitors several features of the Atlantic coastal environment found nowhere else in the national parks system. The three main components will be the coastal area with bays, inlets, small *barachois* ponds (a type of tidal lagoon), beaches and rocky headlands; the marine-environment element of offshore islands; and the lakes, streams and rolling, forested hills of the inland area, which has a warmer, less foggy climate than the coast.

There is a wide variety of wildlife in the area and good fishing and boating.

The new park is the third national park in Nova Scotia and the twenty-ninth in Canada.

INDIANS TURN TO FARMING

Ebenezer Sutherland is much like any other Manitoba farmer trying to build up a beef herd. It's a slow process getting 125 head of cattle together, and it takes money. He's caught in the same cost-price squeeze that affects most farmers. The three sons he expected to help out don't seem much interested in farm life.

There is, however, one big difference between Ebenezer and other farmers.

He is an Indian — one of 2,050 who live in the Peguis Reserve 90 miles north of Winnipeg. He is one of the growing number of Indian people who have turned to farming as a way to independence.

It's difficult being a farmer when you're of Indian ancestry. You don't own the land. Title is registered with the band rather than with individuals — so you can't get a mortgage on the land. Other normal financing is virtually impossible to come by. The Indian wanting to farm generally has no money with which to start, and his traditions are not rooted in farming as are the white man's.

When Ebenezer Sutherland began farming four years ago, he received assistance from a revolving Indian Affairs fund. The same arrangement was made for most of the other 14 farmers on the Peguis Reserve, who now have about 8,000 acres under cultivation and 2,000 more for pasturing cattle herds

totalling about 800 animals. Some have received a living allowance while moving towards self-sufficiency and have reached a gross income of about \$10,000 yearly, which leaves a net income of about \$5,000 after deducting expenses and loan repayment.

Chief Eddie Thompson and his Council can be credited for providing most of the drive to bring agriculture to the Peguis Reserve, by allocating land to farmers, and by providing encouragement.

Farmers on the reserve also have an outstanding example of what one man can do in Solomon Stranger, who came to Peguis from St. Peters, Manitoba, in 1938 bringing his family, two cows and a team of horses.

Today, he and his four sons operate a prosperous beef-cattle ranch entirely on their own. The Stranger family is obviously pleased with farm life. One son is taking the agricultural diploma course at the University of Manitoba and will finish next year. Another son has taken the five-month farm-management course and is currently the president of the Peguis Agricultural Committee.



Manitoba farmer Ebenezer Sutherland proudly shows his own cattle-branding iron — the Bar ES.

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

A total of 182,000 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were received in June — an increase of 7,000, or 4 per cent, over those of the previous month.

At the end of June, 753,000 claimants were registered for unemployment insurance benefit, down 61,000, or 8 per cent, from the May count.

Benefit paid to claimants in June decreased to \$138.3 million, or 26 percent less than the \$185.7 million disbursed in May.

Dr. Norman Bethune, who was medical adviser to the Chinese army during the China-Japan war, treats wounded soldiers on the battlefield in 1938.



CP Wirephoto

NORMAN BETHUNE HONOURED

During his visit to the People's Republic of China, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, informed his Chinese hosts of the decision of the Canadian Government to declare Dr. Norman Bethune to be of national historic significance and that fitting recognition of his exceptional humanitarian achievements would be made at Gravenhurst, Ontario, his birthplace.

The Minister's announcement was contained in a speech delivered at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Peking on August 17. On August 20, Mr. Sharp visited Shihchiachuang, the site of China's memorial to the Canadian surgeon who is honoured in China as a great humanitarian.

Dr. Bethune, who was born in 1890 and died in 1939 in China, pioneered the use of transfused blood on the battlefield. He was also an advocate of free health care.

In the ten years between his release from a tuberculosis sanatorium in 1928 and his death, Dr. Bethune established a reputation on three continents. He was known in North America as a leader in tubercular research and operating techniques; in Spain he established the first mobile blood service for the Loyalist forces; and in China he built hospitals, trained nurses and doctors and treated the wounded.

In October 1939, Dr. Bethune had agreed to return from China to become head of the transfusion service for the Canadian Army, but fresh fighting in that country led him to postpone his trip. During an operation he cut his finger and, without antibiotics or sulphur drugs, blood poisoning set in. On November 13, 1939, Dr. Bethune died a revered hero in China.

A Bethune Museum and a hospital in North China are named after him.

In the People's Republic of China, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, was one of three articles by Chairman Mao-Tse-tung distributed as recommended reading. Norman Bethune is probably one of the best known foreigners in China.

WIDER ITALY-CANADA AIR PACT

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp signed in Toronto on August 28 an agreement to amend and broaden the Agreement on Air Transport of February 2, 1960, between Italy and Canada. The amendments increase the number of routes that may be flown by the designated carriers of both countries. Under the revised bilateral agreement, new traffic-points have been added, including Toronto in Canada and Milan in Italy.

The airline designated by the Italian Government may operate services from Italy to Montreal and

beyond Montreal to Chicago, Los Angeles, Mexico City to a point beyond Los Angeles to be named by Italy; it may also fly from Italy to Montreal and/or Toronto. The designated Italian airline is the first from continental Europe to have been granted access to Toronto.

The airline designated by Canada may operate services from Canada to Rome *via* intermediate points in Europe and beyond Rome direct or *via* one or more Middle East Points, to a point in Southeast Asia and beyond to Canada; from Canada to Milan *via* intermediate points in Europe and beyond Milan to Yugoslavia and to one of the following points: Algiers, Cairo, Khartoum or Tunis.

JOGGING - ARMED FORCES STYLE

What does the ability to run a mile-and-a-half in 13 minutes prove?

Well, if you're 30 to 39 years old, it means that your heart and lungs have the work capacity to sustain performance, recover rapidly and maintain an energy reserve. In other words, you have the minimum physiological fitness for your age-bracket to perform a day's work in the Canadian Armed Forces.

"The 1½-mile run is just the slide-rule we use for measuring the fitness level of our personnel twice a year," says Major W.E. Tatarchuk, officer responsible for physical fitness programs at Armed Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. "By no means," he added, "should it be considered the entire fitness program."

The stress is on something called "aerobics" (pronounced "air-o-bix"). Simply stated, it's a year-round plan of varied physical activities designed to increase the work capacity of the heart and lungs. Any activity that develops and promotes the efficiency of the oxygen transport system of the body is an aerobics exercise.

RELATION TO 5BX

Major Tatarchuk said that recent publicity about the switch in emphasis in the Armed Forces from the older RCAF 5BX and 10BX programs to aerobics may have confused some people. The Armed Forces are stressing aerobics as a means of achieving a minimum level of fitness for all personnel, following up with one of many complementary programs, including 5BX, for personnel employed in positions that are more demanding physically.

Some combat units, such as infantry, complement the basic program with heavier physical activity, such as obstacle courses, long route-marches in full battle order, and hand-to-hand combat.

"Although the only forces-wide physical fitness test at present," says Major Tatarchuk, "is the 1½-mile run, officers and men undergoing basic training must meet minimum standards related to strength, endurance, agility and balance." Similarly, personnel at operational units are expected to meet specific tests related to their particular role.

INTEREST FOR CIVILIANS

The major says that an aerobics program could be followed by nearly every Canadian. "The main thing is that people have a medical check-up first, start with one exercise until they have reached the minimum standard, and then continue with activities they enjoy three or four times a week."

The program is designed so that an individual can choose his or her favourite physical exercise, such as walking, running, swimming or cycling, and work with that exercise for up to 16 weeks. At the end of that time, most individuals will have reached the minimum fitness standard for their age and sex.

Afterwards, the program may be varied to include just about any vigorous sport. He cited basketball, tennis, squash, cross-country skiing, volleyball and golf as excellent sports for a regular fitness program.

Two pocketbooks on aerobics, explaining the particulars and benefits of the program, are available to the public. Written by Dr. Kenneth H. Cooper, formerly of the U.S. Air Force, they're called *Aerobics* and *The New Aerobics*.

In the program, various sports are assessed a certain number of points according to the time devoted or distance covered. But jogging, according to the experts, seems to be the easiest way for most people to stay fit.

And if jogging one-and-a-half miles in 13 minutes is not your cup of tea, you can get the same benefit - if you have the time - by playing 18 holes of golf ten times a week.

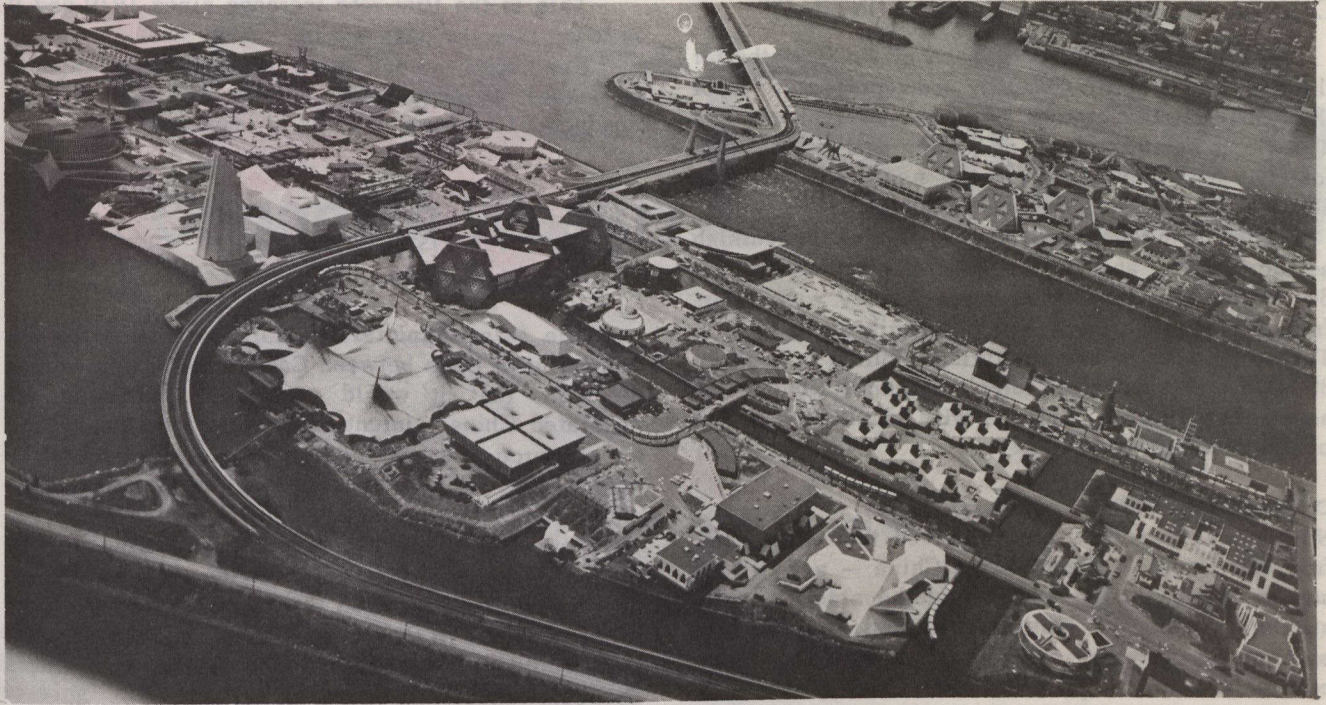
"But," warns Major Tatarchuk, "don't use a motorized golf cart!"

CANADA'S VERSATILE INVENTOR

Fifty years after his death on August 2, 1922, Alexander Graham Bell has been recognized as far more than the inventor of the telephone. Had he never invented the phone, he would have been world-famous in a number of other fields. It's just that his major invention became of such world-wide significance it dwarfed everything he did before and after.

It was Bell who perfected the wax phonograph disc, opening the world of music to homes throughout the world. He also invented an artificial lung, the predecessor to today's iron-lung, after his infant son died of a respiratory ailment. Upset by the loss of the *Titanic*, he experimented with a system that would warn ships at sea of submerged or fog-hidden objects. From these principles, sonar was later developed. With a group of associates he invented the aileron, a vital part of modern aircraft, and provided a stability to flight lacking in the Wright brothers' invention.

This man, with no formal training in engineering or any of the physical sciences, made significant contributions to the worlds of medicine, acoustics, music, aeronautics as well as eugenics, genetics, and electrical mechanical and marine engineering in the 45 years following his invention of the telephone.



MAN AND HIS WORLD 1972

Man and His World, which closed on September 4, celebrated its fifth birthday this summer with a selection of cultural, educational and entertainment events. The official opening date of June 15 had been delayed until July 20 by labour problems.

Entry to the Montreal exhibition was free but "visas" were needed to enter one or all of the numerous pavilions.

Eleven countries participated, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which brought the total number of pavilions to 30.



CANADA-TURKEY TELEPHONE CONTRACT

A \$36-million contract signed by R.C. Smythe for the Northern Electric Company and representatives of the General Directorate of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration of Turkey will assure work for 400 NE employees for the next five years in Shearer, Lachine and Bramalea, Quebec.

This is the second five-year plan of the Turkish administration, and the big contract represents the 30 per cent of production costs Turkey will import from Canada. Northern Telekomunikasyon A.S. in Turkey will do the manufacturing required to hook up 300,000 new subscriber telephone connections. It is hoped that Turkish business will double by the end of this contract.

CHINA BUYS TOO

Northern Electric has also received their first order from the People's Republic of China — a multiplex carrier system to be installed at the satellite earth station in Shanghai. This earth station, working as a part of the Intelsat system, is designed to carry communications traffic in the trans-Pacific link.

The electronic "send-receive" equipment of the Intelsat IV satellite, which operates in conjunction with the Shanghai station, was also manufactured by NE. This satellite is located in space above the Pacific Ocean.

PARCEL RATES TO RISE

In March 1973, the Post Office will revamp its fourth-class mail-rate structure, reducing prices in some cases and raising them in others. Price reductions will be widespread as the Department is seeking to gain business from volume mailers of large parcels. In that connection, the parcel-weight limit will be increased officially from 25 to 35 pounds.

The main feature of the new structure is the creation of "local zones" extending anywhere from 150 to 175 miles round each post-office. Parcels posted within these new zones (to be superimposed on the existing provincial boundary zones) will cost less than at present. Local zones will cross provincial boundaries and may vary according to the trading area.

CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS

Local-zone savings will range from five to 50 cents, the amount growing as parcel weight increases.

A 15- to 20-pound parcel now costs \$2.30 to post. Under the local-zone arrangement, the same parcel would cost \$1.80. The difference for a five-pound parcel will be from the present 95 cents to 90 cents.

For the most part, rate increase will apply on parcels of less than ten pounds travelling beyond the "local zones".

This is the first rate increase since 1970 and it is lower than the past two increases.

For those who pay more, the Department expects to be able to offer better service, as tests will be conducted to determine areas of improvement.

MR. SHARP'S VISIT TO CHINA

(Continued from P. 1)

The Prime Minister specially welcomed the development of trade between Canada and China, hoping he said, that it would continue to increase. He reiterated China's intention to consider Canada first as a source of wheat and he indicated that Canada could count on China as a long-term customer. He showed a keen interest in the Canadian trade exposition that was about to open in Peking and he thought this would be of considerable benefit in developing trade between the two countries. He also looked forward to the conclusion of an air agreement that would greatly improve and facilitate contacts between Canada and China.

During the talks Mr. Chou En-lai spoke warmly of the Canadian surgeon Norman Bethune, whom all China held in high regard, and he noted with pleasure the Canadian Government's decision to honour his memory in Canada.

Other subjects discussed ranged from the world situation, security issues and disarmament, particularly in the UN context, other UN questions, economic development patterns, trade, pollution and bilateral relations.

OPENING OF TRADE FAIR

After visiting the memorial erected at Shihchiachuang, by the Chinese Government in honour of Dr. Bethune, the Canadian party toured some of the historic and cultural sites in the vicinity of Peking.

On August 21, Mr. Sharp officially opened the Canadian Government Trade Exposition, which continued in the ancient capital until September 2. More than 200 Canadian industrial firms exhibited at this trade fair, the biggest in Canada's history, to which Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-Nien and other officials, made a two-hour visit. They were received by the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Ralph Collins, and the general director of the fair, Mr. L.J. Rodger.

Following his stay in Peking, Mr. Sharp and his party went to Shanghai and Hangchow, where they visited, among other places, a bicycle factory and several department stores. After buying a record of Chairman Mao's essay on Dr. Bethune, Mr. Sharp tried out a piano in the music section of No. 1 Department Store, playing, to the delight of an enthusiastic crowd, some music by Mozart.

The Canadians left from Canton for Hong Kong on August 24, returning to Canada the following day.