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# 尔曼·白求恩故居

DOSSIER DE PRESSE

La Maison Norman Bethune

Ouverture

Le 30 août 1976

Gravenhurst, Ontario

Canada

Parks Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES  
EXTÉRIÈRES

PRESS KIT

The Norman Bethune

Memorial House Opening

August 30, 1976

Gravenhurst, Ontario

Canada

Parks Canada



Department of External Affairs

The Department of External Affairs and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs announce the official opening of the Dr. Henry Norman Bethune Memorial House. The Honourable Otto Lang, P.C., M.P., Minister of Transport officiated at the opening ceremonies this afternoon in Gravenhurst, Ontario. Mr. A.T. Davidson, Parks Canada, Assistant Deputy Minister performed the duties of master of ceremonies.

The ceremonies were attended by a distinguished group of visitors from the People's Republic of China. A delegation of ten Chinese officials led by Vice-Minister of Public Health, Mr. Chang Chih-chiang, one of the most senior Chinese officials to have visited Canada in recent years, travelled to Canada specifically for the opening. Mr. Chang addressed the guests on behalf of the Government of China. Mr. Chang's delegation included senior medical officers of the People's Liberation Army who were associated with Dr. Bethune in China as well as officials of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A group of four media correspondents sent from Peking to cover the opening ceremonies were also present.

The Honourable Frank S. Miller, M.P.P. for Muskoka and Ontario Minister of Health was in attendance as the representative of the Provincial Government. Mr. Allan Sander, the Mayor of Gravenhurst attended on behalf of the municipality. Mr. Chester Ronning, ex-Canadian diplomat who was born in China spoke on Dr. Bethune's career. Also attending were the Chinese Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Mr. Chang Wen-chin and a large number of Embassy staff. Mr. Arther Menzies, Canada's Ambassador-designate to China who will take up his new post in Peking this autumn was

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present.

Parks Canada on behalf of the Department of External Affairs has been engaged for some three years in the restoration of Bethune House, previously the Gravenhurst United Church manse, which was purchased by the Federal Government in 1973. The decision to purchase the house was based on an appreciation of Norman Bethune's personal qualities as a medical innovator and early advocate of universal public health care in Canada and <sup>his unique role in the history of Canadian Relations with</sup> the People's Republic of China. This act of commemoration by the Federal Government marks a significant step in the development of Canada-China relations.

Restoration, circa 1890 the year of Bethune's birth, has been carried out by the technical and historical experts of Parks Canada. Bethune House will be permanently administered and maintained by Parks Canada as a part of its historical sites programme.

CHINESE DELEGATION

Chang Chih-Chiang  
Vice Minister of Public Health  
born September 5, 1916 - Honan

Wu Fan-Wu  
a Deputy Director of Americas and Oceania Branch, MFA  
born July 14, 1918 - Shanghai

Wang Tao Tsien  
Vice Chairman of REvolutionary Committee of Capital Hospital Peking  
born November 21, 1915 - Hopei

Chang Yeh Sheng  
Director of PLA Peking Command Hospital  
born June 10, 1921 - Hopei

Chao Tung-Pin  
Responsible Member of Foreign Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Public Health  
born November 3, 1938 - Shantung

Li Yun-Lan  
Deputy Director of Norman Bethune International Hospital  
Peoples Liberation Army  
born September 5, 1930 - Hopei

Tsai Tsai-Du  
Deputy Division Chief, Americas and Oceania Branch, MFA  
born January 24, 1933 - Fukien

Lu Tsung-Min  
Staff Member of Americas and Oceania Branch of MFA  
born June 12, 1938 - Inner Mongolia

Ting Kuan-Chun  
Staff Member of Foreign Affairs Bureau Ministry of Public Health  
born September 20, 1939 - Kiangsu

Department of External Affairs



Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

Visit of People's Republic of China Delegation  
on Occasion of Bethune House Opening

August 30, 1976

Gravenhurst, Ontario

Thursday, August 26

- 12:40 h - Arrival from Paris
- 16:30 h - Arrival Ottawa, Carleton Towers Hotel

Friday, August 27

- 9:30 h - National Health and Welfare Briefing - Medical Research Council Chamber, 20th Floor, Jeanne Mance Building
- 12:30 h - External Affairs Lunch
- 15:00 h - Tour of Parliament
- 18:00 h - Reception at Chinese Embassy

Saturday, August 28

- 10:05 h - Dorval (arrival)
- 11:30 h - Osler Library
  - McGill University
  - MacIntyre Medical Science Building
  - Drummond Street
- 12:30 h - Lunch at Royal Victoria Hospital
- Afternoon - At Royal Victoria Hospital and Montreal Neurological Institute until 16:00 h, then to Hôpital Sacre-Coeur, Ville St. Laurent
- 19:00 h - (Private dinner by various Sociétés courtesy Ville de Montreal au Restaurant Hélène de Champlain, Ile Ste. Hélène, Montreal.)

Sunday, August 29

- 11:05 h - Arrival Toronto - Travel directly to Niagara Falls.

Monday, August 30

- 8:15 h - Leave Toronto by bus
- 9:30 h - Bethune College, York University
- 10:00 h - Leave Bethune College for Gravenhurst
- 13:30 h - Arrive at ceremonies in Gravenhurst
- 14:00 h - Bethune Ceremonies
- 15:00 h - Buffet at Gravenhurst
- 16:30 h - Leave Gravenhurst
- 19:00 h - Arrive Toronto
- 19:30 h - Reception by Associations at Toronto City Hall  
Followed by dinner at Palace Restaurant, 150 Dundas Street W.

Tuesday, August 31

- 9:30 h - University of Toronto
- 10:30 h - Toronto Sick Children's Hospital  
Pediatric Cardiology
- 12:00 h - Lunch with Ontario Ministry of Health
- 17:00 h - Air Canada Flight 195 from Toronto to -
- 18:45 h - Vancouver (arrival) local time
- Evening - Free

Wednesday, September 1

- 9:30 h - All Day - McMillan-Bloedel Visit to Port Alberni,  
Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Thursday, September 2

- 9:30 h - To University of British Columbia and Medical Faculty  
visits to Woodward Medical Library (Bethune Tapestry)
  - Asian Institute
  - New Museum of Man
- Noon - Lunch at Faculty Club, U.B.C. with Minister of Education,  
Minister of Health, B.C., and others
- Afternoon - Sightseeing, aquarium and zoo, Stanley Park

Friday, September 3

- Morning - Shopping and Sightseeing
- Afternoon - Departure.

A TRIBUTE TO BETHUNE

Canada Opens his Birthplace to the Public

Text: Suzanne Appel

Illustrated Article # 6a

Research and Writing Section

FAI

Information Services Division,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada  
July 30, 1976

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BETHUNE

Canada Opens His Birthplace to the Public

Canadians have for a long time been interested in China.

Initial contacts were made in the late 19th century, just after Canada achieved nationhood, with merchants and missionaries who returned to Canada with reports of the people they had met and places they had seen.

In 1906 the Canadian government opened a commercial office in Shanghai and a Chinese consulate was established in Ottawa with offices in Vancouver, Toronto and Winnipeg prior to 1909. In 1943 a Canadian legation was established in China.

But it was one man, Dr. Norman Bethune, who in the space of two years, gained Chinese attention in a way no Canadian ever had.

His countrymen are very proud of him and much has been written which sustains interest in this extraordinary doctor. The Department of External Affairs recently restored Bethune's Gravenhurst birthplace as a memorial to him. There, his story is told through his own words and the impressions of others:

"And one might wonder what made him that way, a wanderer, always restless, always impatient with accepted creeds and conventions, and always in search of action and adventure." So wrote a doctor, an associate of Dr. Bethune's.

Bethune was different — he told his wife Frances Campbell Penney, daughter of a prominent court accountant in Scotland, on their

marriage, "Now I can make your life a misery, but I will never bore you."

He didn't. They were separated frequently, divorced in 1927, remarried in 1929 and divorced in 1934. Professionally Bethune was also unorthodox, "even for a Canadian" said a colleague.

At 34 he set up his first and only private medical practice in Detroit, Michigan. He lasted there two years, contracted tuberculosis, and recovered only after insisting on a rare operation. He left the sanatorium saying:

"I am going to look around 'til I find something I can do for the human race, something great, and I am going to do it before I die."

He did.

He moved to Montreal in 1928 as a surgical assistant at the Royal Victoria Hospital. In 1933, under pressure from medical colleagues, he left to head the department of thoracic surgery at Sacré-Coeur Hospital, ten miles north of Montreal. During the period he wrote for medical journals and began to invent new medical instruments, something he would continue to do for the rest of his life.

Bethune was a character among co-workers. "He didn't fit in here", said a colleague at the Royal Victoria.

"He was a hell of a good surgeon... and occasionally he made mistakes," said a former student there.

#### Devotion to the Poor

He was devoted to his patients, admired and despised by his colleagues, a man impatient with others and with himself. A friend and artist Marion Scott said he would often call himself an artist, both when he was operating and when he worked on canvas.

It was the depression — a third of the population of Montreal was on direct relief. Bethune saw his chance. In 1935, he opened a free clinic for the unemployed. The same year he examined socialized medicine in the Soviet Union and returned to organize the Montreal Group for the Security of the People's Health. Next year he joined the Communist Party.

Private profit had to be removed from medicine, he wrote. "All health is public, socialized medicine and the abolition or restriction of private practice would seem to be the realistic solution... There is a rich man's tuberculosis and a poor man's — The rich man recovers and the poor man dies."

Bethune became interested in the Spanish civil war. In the fall of 1936, he volunteered to go to Spain. People were bleeding to death from wounds, he reacted by developing quickly a mobile blood transfusion service. Within a month it was in operation. The soldiers were treated where they fell with blood collected from the city people and transported to the battle fields.

"The morning we were to open, we looked out the window and there was this extraordinary lineup — hundreds and hundreds of people were lining up to give their blood."

Back in Canada in the summer of 1937, he began a cross-country speaking and fund-raising tour.

### On to China

It was at this time that still another war broke out, and this would change his life. The Japanese invaded China, and in January 1938, sponsored by the China Aid Council, he went to the provisional capital of Hankow to wait passage to Yen-an, the Communist headquarters. Chairman Mao Tse-tung was in Yen-an. He met Bethune and asked him to supervise the Eighth Route Army Base Hospital. But Bethune said no, he wanted to go right to the front.

"Before now I have never achieved better than second rate," said Bethune before leaving for China. This was his chance.

He was appalled at primitive medical conditions there. He made inspection tours of the whole area, stopping to operate wherever he went. He designed and had built a permanent teaching and operating hospital and saw it destroyed in three weeks by enemy action. He saw that he had to take to the field again. In an area of 13 million people, he was the only qualified doctor. He wrote that he had carried out 110 operations in 25 days. Once, in the space of 69 hours he performed 115 operations without stopping, even under heavy fire. He travelled more than 3,000 miles, 400 on foot. He streamlined operating equipment so that he could carry supplies for 500 operations on two mules. He taught people to be doctors in a year, nurses in six months. He organized classes, wrote and illustrated instruction manuals, adapted surgical instruments to Chinese conditions.

#### From Hero to Legend

He touched many, and his name, rendered into Chinese as Pai Ch'iu-en, became legendary.

"It is true that I am tired," he wrote to a friend in Canada, "but I don't think I have been so happy for a long time... I am needed."

On November 11, 1939, he wrote:

"I am fatally ill, I am going to die. My only regret is that I shall be unable to do more...".

Bethune, the outcast, the adventurer, the healer of thousands, died. He had cut himself while operating on a wounded soldier — there were no rubber gloves — and infection set in, a virulent form of blood poisoning.

When Chairman Mao heard of his death he wrote an essay to his memory. It is one of three required readings in China today.

### His Background

He had been born in 1890 in Gravenhurst, Ontario, a small lumbering town 100 miles north of Toronto. His grandfather was one of the founding doctors on the medical faculty of Trinity College in Toronto, his father was a Presbyterian minister. The family moved six times before Norman was 14, and his own adult life was highly mobile. In 1911 he interrupted his studies in biology at the University of Toronto to set up classes for immigrant workers in a bush lumber camp in northern Ontario. He enlisted in the army corps at the outbreak of World War I, was wounded at Ypres, France, and returned to Canada to finish his medical degree. In 1917 he re-enlisted, this time in the Royal Navy. After the war he stayed in England for post-graduate studies.

### In the Doctor's Honor

Much has since been accomplished to honor Dr. Bethune. His model hospital has been rebuilt in China, and a bomb shelter, the disused temple in which he operated, the houses in which he lived, all have been made museums in his memory. In Canada the former Presbyterian manse, his birthplace, was acquired by the federal government in 1973, and opened three years later as a Canadian memorial. It is operated by Parks Canada on behalf of the ~~federal~~ Department of External Affairs.

The visitor to this house, which had been used as the minister's residence until acquired in 1973, will find the extensive restoration and refurnishing reflect the habits and taste of the Bethune family. The main rooms have been decorated in the style of 1890 while the second floor is dedicated to a biographical display of the most famous family member, Norman. Employing quotes and pictures to depict his life, the display ends with

illustrations of how his memory continues to be revered in China today.

Interest in China

The Canadian government has taken a keen interest in China and has sought to deepen relations with this country.

In 1968, Prime Minister Trudeau pledged to review Canada's China policy and to begin discussions with the People's Republic of China to reestablish diplomatic relations.

This has come to pass.

In addition, Canada voted in the United Nations in 1970 for the seating of the People's Republic of China.

The next year Canada named its first ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Ralph Collins, born in Kurming, and who had served with External Affairs in Chungking from 1943 to 1945. In the same year Mr. Huang Hua was named first ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada. In 1972, Mr. Collins was succeeded by John Small, also born in China. Arthur Menzies, born in Changte-ho, Honan, China, will succeed Mr. Small later this year.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors, there have been many official and unofficial visits and exchanges between the two countries, highlighted by Prime Minister Trudeau's visit in October, 1973.

Over the last five years it is clear that a sound foundation has been laid by the two countries. The opening to the public of the Norman Bethune House in Gravenhurst represents one such solid step in deepening relations between the two countries.

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## CANADA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The increasing involvement of the People's Republic of China, following the Cultural Revolution, in contemporary international affairs is one of the more significant factors influencing international politics today. The 1970 review of Canada's external relations, Foreign Policy for Canadians, expressed "the hope that Canada would be able to make a contribution towards bringing China into a more constructive relationship with the world community". While it is impossible to determine the exact measure of Canada's contribution to China's decision to become a more conspicuous actor in international affairs, our role can be considered one of the more important accomplishments of contemporary Canadian foreign policy. Canada's establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1970, and our part in the assumption by Peking of China's seat in the United Nations, contributed substantially to the emergence of China from its earlier isolation.

Canadian missionaries and merchants provided Canada's earliest contacts with China in the late 19th century. In 1906 the Canadian Government opened a Commercial Office in Shanghai. Although a Chinese Consulate General was established in Ottawa, with offices in Vancouver, Toronto, and Winnipeg, prior to 1909, an ambassadorial exchange was not agreed upon until 1941. It was not until April 1943 that a Canadian legation was established in China.

From January 1938 to November 1939 a Canadian, Dr. Norman Bethune, provided important medical services to the Chinese Eighth Route Army in the war with Japan. Dr. Bethune was a prominent thoracic surgeon in Canada and in 1936 organized the Canadian Mobile Blood Transfusion Service in Spain during the Civil War. After a brief return to Canada he went to China where he died in 1939 after contracting blood poisoning while performing an operation. Mao Tse-tung wrote "In Memory of Norman Bethune" after the doctor's death. This tribute became one of the three most commonly read articles in China during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960's. Consequently, Bethune has become one of the best-known

non-Chinese historical figures in China today and Canada is now widely known there as the homeland of Norman Bethune. Dr. Bethune's birth-place (in Gravenhurst, Ontario) has been purchased and is currently being restored by the Federal Government.

In April 1949 the People's Liberation Army entered the capital of the Nationalist Government, Nanking. The Canadian Embassy in Nanking closed in 1951 and the Canadian Consulate in Shanghai in 1952. This marked the end of Canada's old relationship with China.

During the following two decades, Canada's official relations with the People's Republic of China were non-existent. It was clear from the beginning that the Peking Government was effectively in control of the mainland and its people, and therefore met most of the classic tests for recognition. Successive Canadian Governments between 1949 and 1968 examined the possibility of entering into official relations but there were serious obstacles to doing so: the hostilities in Korea between 1950 and 1953 and the atmosphere of bitterness that followed, and the fact that the authorities on Taiwan and the Peking Government both claimed to be the sole legal government of China.

#### The Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

In 1968, Prime Minister Trudeau pledged, if elected, to review Canada's China policy and to initiate discussions with the People's Republic of China on the establishment of diplomatic relations. These talks, which began in Stockholm in February 1969, culminated in the joint communiqué of October 13, 1970. The primary stumbling block during the twenty months of negotiations was the issue of Taiwan. Canada's position was, and is, that the Canadian Government neither endorses nor challenges the Chinese Government's position regarding the sovereignty of Taiwan. Under the terms of the joint communiqué the Canadian Government recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. On the status of Taiwan the communiqué reads: "The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the

territory of the People's Republic of China. The Canadian Government takes note of this position of the Chinese Government". This formula, or one similar to it, has been used since 1970 by many of the countries which have followed Canada in establishing relations with Peking.

#### At the United Nations

In 1966, instead of voting against the annual resolution proposed by Albania in the United Nations, which would have given the China seat to Peking and unseated Taipei, Canada shifted to an abstention. Following the establishment of diplomatic relations, Canada voted, in November 1970, for the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. At the United Nations in 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, explaining the Canadian vote in favour of seating the People's Republic of China, declared: "The Canadian position is clear - the government that has the responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here, the Government of the People's Republic of China".

#### The Exchange of Ambassadors

In April 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph Collins as first Ambassador of Canada to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Collins, at that time an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, had been born in Kunming in China, and had served with External Affairs in Chungking from 1943 to 1945. Mr. Sharp also announced that the Canadian Government had given agreement to the appointment of Mr. Huang Hua as first Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada. Mr. Huang, a distinguished career diplomat, had served as Director of the Department of West European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.R.C., and as Ambassador to the Republic of China and to the United Arab Republic.

In 1972, Mr. Collins was succeeded by Mr. John Small (who was also born in China), and Mr. Huang Hua became the head of the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations in New York. His successor, Mr. Yao Kuang remained in Canada from the spring of 1972 until the summer of 1973 when he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico. China's present Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Chang Wen-chin, arrived in Ottawa in September 1973.

#### Ministerial Visits

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors, relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China have proceeded smoothly. A significant step was taken in the summer of 1971, when the Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, led an important delegation of Canadian officials and businessmen to the People's Republic of China. This mission, the first Canadian Government mission to visit China, sought to establish close contacts with Chinese ministers, officials and business representatives in all spheres of economic and commercial activity. This objective was fully achieved. During the three working days the Canadian group spent in Peking, no fewer than 25 separate formal meetings were arranged with representatives of each of the seven State trading corporations responsible for China's export and import trade, with the People's Bank of China and with the China Council for the Promotion of Trade. The question of establishing an air service between China and Canada was raised during Mr. Pépin's visit; negotiations began in Peking in May 1972 and a civil air agreement was signed in the spring of 1973.

One of the most significant achievements of Mr. Pépin's mission was China's agreement "to consider Canada first" as a source of wheat. In addition, the Canadian Government agreed with the Chinese to exchange missions in areas of particular commercial interest to both our countries, to hold trade exhibitions in each other's country and also to hold

periodic consultations on trade matters. In the course of the visit, China's then Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, accepted an invitation from Mr. Pépin to visit Canada. Mr. Pai visited Canada in August 1972, and opened the Chinese display at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

In August 1972, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, made an official visit to China. He had extensive talks with the Chinese Foreign Minister and had a meeting with the late Premier, Chou En-lai. Mr. Sharp opened the Canadian Solo Fair in Peking, the largest commercial fair ever held by Canada abroad. It was a very successful exhibition of Canada's technological capabilities and marketing potential in a wide variety of fields.

Subsequent visits have been made by other Canadian Ministers: a Petroleum Mission led by the Honourable Donald Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, in April 1973 and a Scientific Mission led by the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology, in September 1973. The pattern of official Canadian visits to China culminated in a highly productive mission to the People's Republic by Prime Minister Trudeau in October 1973.

#### The Prime Minister's Visit to China

The Prime Minister's visit was highlighted by his friendly and wide-ranging discussions with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the late Premier Chou En-lai. In more concrete terms, important bilateral agreements or understandings were reached in areas such as trade, consular affairs, visas, an expansion of exchange programmes, and reunification of families. The first Chinese emigrants under the reunification of families agreement reached Canada in August 1974.

The trade agreement provided for the formal exchange of Most Favoured Nation treatment and the establishment of a Joint Trade Committee which has met annually since December 1973. The Chinese also agreed to consider Canada as a source of supply for plant technology and sophisticated

equipment. Immediately prior to the Prime Minister's visit, a long-term wheat agreement had also been signed between Canada and China providing for the purchase of up to 224 million bushels of wheat over the next three years.

### Exchanges

#### Science and Technology

Significant advances have also been made in scientific and technological cooperation. Since Madame Sauvé's visit to China in 1973 numerous exchanges in many fields have been made. Canadian scientific and technological missions to China have been in areas such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, seismology, and veterinary medicine. Chinese delegations to Canada have been concerned with many fields, for instance seismology, surface coal mining, laser research, forestry, fisheries, permafrost and biological insect control.

#### Medicine

Medicine has also been a sector of special interest in Sino-Canadian relations. An important and comprehensive report was presented to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to the Minister of National Health and Welfare after a 1973 visit to China by members of the Canadian Medical Association. Further exchanges in medical study and research have included a Canadian delegation to China to observe acupuncture analgesia in the spring of 1974 and the visit to China of Canadian doctors under the Bethune Medical Exchange Programme. Chinese medical visits to Canada in 1974 included the sending of Chinese doctors to Canada under the Bethune Medical Exchange, and delegations in the study of neuro-physiology, urology, and organ transplantation and the reimplantation of severed limbs. The exchange programme has continued in 1976 with the study visit of a Canadian limb and digit reimplantation and burn therapy delegation and participation by two Canadian doctors in a four-month acupuncture therapy course in Nanjing.

### Culture and Sports

Culture and sports have also been integral parts of the large Canada-Chinese exchange programmes. Sports exchanges have included competitions in Canada and China by athletes in table tennis, badminton, basketball, swimming, gymnastics, volleyball, and hockey.

The Chinese cultural contribution to the exchange programme was crowned by the Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto from August to November 1974. Since 1972 a highly successful exhibition of Chinese arts and handicrafts has been displayed annually during the Man & His World exhibition in Montreal. A large delegation of Chinese journalists, led by Chu Mu-chih, Director of the New China News Agency, spent two weeks travelling across Canada in June 1973.

There have been highly successful exhibitions of Eskimo art in Peking and Shanghai in early 1973. Also, organized by the National Gallery of Canada under the auspices of the Department, an exhibit of paintings entitled "Canadian Landscapes" was shown in Peking and Shanghai from April 16 to May 27, 1975. The collection comprised of sixty-nine paintings by forty-four Canadian artists who were born between 1810 and 1920. It is estimated that some eighty thousand people visited these exhibits, which received very favourable coverage in the Chinese press. In the autumn of 1974, a twenty-member Canadian media delegation reciprocated the visit to Canada of the Chinese journalists the previous year.

In September 1973, a bilateral agreement was reached between Canada and China providing for the creation of an academic exchange programme. Under this agreement, the third group of students were exchanged in 1975 and will be studying in each other's country until 1977. Reciprocal higher education delegations and university professor exchanges occurred in 1974/75.

### Trade

The overall increase in trade which reached a record high of \$495 million in 1974 (exports to China of \$434 million and imports from China of \$60.9 million) has been most satisfying. At the same time, there has been an important and notable change in the composition of Canadian exports. Prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations, the principal Canadian export to China was wheat; more recently, however, the percentage of non-wheat items has risen significantly indicating a healthy trend to export diversification.

Commercial relations with China include the annual Canada/China Joint Trade Committee, which meets alternatively in Ottawa and Peking, and a number of commercial delegations. In 1975 a Canadian harbour technology and equipment mission and a railway industry mission visited China and an International Grains Institute (Winnipeg) technical conference was held in Peking. Chinese commercial/technical investigation missions to Canada in 1975 studied the railway industry, geophysics, high-voltage electrical transmission and power dam construction.

### Conclusion

This summary of developments in relations between Canada and China over the past five years since recognition shows that a sound foundation has been laid on which both countries can continue their work of constructing a mutually beneficial relationship.

CANADA/CHINA RELATIONS - CHRONOLOGY

- Feb/1969 -- Discussions with the People's Republic of China on the establishment of diplomatic relations began in Stockholm, Sweden
- Oct/1970 -- Joint Communiqué establishing diplomatic relations
- Nov/1970 -- Canada voted in favour of seating the P.R.C. in the United Nations
- April/1971 -- Announcement of the first exchange of Ambassadors  
-- Canadian Table Tennis Team visits the P.R.C.
- June/1971 -- Mr. R. Collins, Ambassador of Canada to the P.R.C. arrived in Peking
- June/July/1971 -- Economic Mission to the P.R.C. led by the Hon. Jean-Luc Pépín, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce
- July/1971 -- Huang Hua, Ambassador of the P.R.C. arrived in Ottawa  
-- Opposition Leader, Mr. Robert Stanfield, visited China
- Sept/1971 -- Chinese Table Tennis Coaches visit Canada
- Oct/1971 -- Chinese Badminton Coaches visit Canada
- Dec/1971 -- First Annual Trade Consultations in China  
-- Canadian Wheat Board announces sale of 117.6 million bushels of wheat to China
- Jan/Feb/1972 -- Chinese Mining and Metallurgy Mission to Canada
- Mar/1972 -- Ontario Trade Mission to the P.R.C. led by the Hon. A. Grossman, Minister of Trade and Economic Development
- April/1972 -- Chinese Table Tennis Team visits Canada
- May/1972 -- Canadian Badminton Team visits China  
-- Announcement of Mr. J. Small as Ambassador of Canada to China
- July/1972 -- First Chinese Exhibition at "Man and His World" in Montreal (annual event)

- Aug/1972
- Dr. Norman Bethune was declared a Canadian of "National Historic Significance"
  - Chinese Exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto
  - Chinese Trade Mission to Canada led by Pui Hsiang-kao, Minister of Foreign Trade
  - Visit to China by the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in conjunction with the opening of the Canadian Trade Exhibition in Peking - Announcement of an informal agreement on increases in cultural, academic, medical, scientific and technological, and sports exchanges
  - Canadian Men's and Women's Amateur Basketball Teams
- Sept/Oct/1972
- Chinese Petroleum Mission led by Tang Ke, Vice-Minister of Fuels and Chemicals
- Oct/1972
- Canada-China Air Agreement was initialled
  - Chinese Medical Delegation to Canada
- Nov/1972
- Visit by senior scientists from the Academy of Sciences, Peking
- Nov/Dec/1972
- Canadian Metals and Minerals Delegation led by Mr. Jean-Paul Drolet, Deputy-Minister, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
  - Chinese Electrical Power Mission to Canada
- Dec/1972
- Second Annual Trade Consultations in Canada
- Jan/1973
- Exhibition of Canadian Ekimo Art in Peking and Shanghai
- April/1973
- Delegation from the Canadian Institute of International Affairs visited China on invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs
- April/May/1973
- Canadian Petroleum Mission led by the Hon. Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
  - Canadian Medical Association visit to China
- May/1973
- Visit to China by Canadian Volleyball Association
- June/1973
- Canada-China Air Agreement signed
  - Canadian Agricultural Scientists visited China
  - Settlement of King Sun Ship's claim with repayment to Canada of amount owing
  - Chinese Gymnastic Team visited Canada
  - Chinese Journalism Delegation led by Chui Mu-dih, head of New China News Agency

- July/1973
  - Reciprocal Trademark Registration Agreement
  - Canadian Junior Table Tennis Team visited China
- Aug/Sept/1973
  - Canadian Trade Mission to China
- Sept/1973
  - Canadian Electrical Power Mission to China
  - Announcement of the Academic Exchanges Agreement for the Annual Exchange of Students for two academic years
- Sept/Oct/1973
  - Canadian Science and Technology Delegation led by the Hon. Jeanne Sauve, Minister of State for Science and Technology
- Oct/1973
  - Canadian Wheat Board announces sale of 224 million bushels of wheat to China over next three years
  - Visit by Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre E. Trudeau - Agreements or Understandings were reached on consular relations, trade, family reunification and exchange programmes
- Oct/Nov/1973
  - Chinese Asbestos Mission to Canada
  - Delegation from the Civil Aviation Administration of China
- Nov/Dec/1973
  - Chinese Mining Mission to Canada
- Dec/1973
  - First Annual Joint Trade Committee Meeting in Peking (successor to Annual Trade Consultations)
  - University of British Columbia "Thunderbirds" Hockey Team toured China
- Dec/1973
  - Chinese Marketing Survey in Canada
- Jan/1974
  - Chinese Mission to Canada on reimplantation of severed limbs
- Mar/1974
  - Textiles Mission to China and Textile Restraints negotiations
- April/1974
  - Canadian Electronics and Scientific Instruments Exhibition in Shanghai
  - Canadian Medical Mission to China on acupuncture analgesia
  - Canadian Gymnasts visit China

- April/May/1974 - Chinese Pulp and Paper Mission to Canada
- May/1974 - Chinese Seismology Mission to Canada  
- Chinese Laser Research Mission to Canada  
- Chinese Women's Volleyball Team visited Canada
- June/1974 - Canadian Consulting Engineers Mission to China  
- Chinese Men's and Women's Basketball Teams visited Canada  
- Civil Aviation Administration of China Study Group attends International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Meetings in Montreal
- July/1974 - Chinese Open-pit Coal-mining Delegation to Canada  
- Chinese Oil and Gas Pipeline Technology Mission to Canada  
- Delegation of University Presidents and Chancellors led by Chief Justice Menzies of the University of British Columbia to China
- Aug/1974 - Arrival of first Chinese emigrants under 1973 Family Reunification Agreement
- Aug/1974 - Opening of Chinese Archaeological Exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto
- Fall/1974 - Two Canadian Professors taught in China under Professorial Exchange Programme
- Sept/Oct/1974 - Canadian Media Delegation to China  
- Former Governor-General & Mrs. Roland Michener visit China  
- Chinese Tripartite Medical Delegation to Canada
- Oct/1974 - Canadian Forestry Delegation to China
- Oct/Nov/1974 - Canadian Swimming and Diving Teams to China
- Nov/1974 - British Columbia Premier, Mr. David Barrett, visited China  
- Chinese Forestry Delegation to Canada  
- Chinese Consulate General opened in Vancouver
- Nov/Dec/1974 - Canadian Fisheries Delegation to China

- Jan/Feb/  
March/1975 - Two Chinese Language and Literature Professors taught in Canada under Professorial Exchange Programme
- Feb/1975 - Second Annual Meeting of Joint Trade Committee in Canada
- April/1975 - Exhibition of Canadian Landscape Paintings in Peking and Shanghai, Delegation led by M. Andre Richard, Vice-Chairman, National Museums of Canada
- April/May/1975 - Chinese Badminton Team visited Ottawa, Quebec City and London  
- Eight Member Chinese Railway Transport Study Group visited Canada
- May/1975 - Chinese Permafrost Mission to study railroad engineering in permafrost areas
- June/1975 - Chinese Mission to Canada on biological pest control in agriculture
- Sept/1975 - Chinese Fisheries Delegation to Canada  
- Student Exchanges continued
- Sept/Oct/1975 - Chinese Geophysical Mission to Canada  
- Mr. J. Stoddart, National Film Board, Montreal visited Peking for consultations with the Chinese Ministry of Culture  
- Chinese Power Dam Mission to Canada
- Oct/1975 - Canadian Port, Harbour and Marine Technology Mission visited China  
- Three Member Canadian Veterinary Delegation to China  
- Chinese Higher Education Delegation to Canada (Reciprocal Canadian Delegation visited China in 1974)  
- Mrs. Lester B. Pearson visited the P.R.C.
- Oct/Nov/1975 - Chinese High-Voltage Transmission Delegation to Canada  
- Canadian Seismology Mission to China  
- Canadian Railway Industrial Mission visited China

- Nov/1975
  - Chinese Junior Table Tennis Delegation to Canada
  - International Grains Institute (Winnipeg) Technical Conference staged in Peking
- Nov/Dec/1975
  - Two Canadian Scientists (Forestry) visited China. This is the first of the "Individual Visits" under the Science and Technology Exchange Programme
- Dec/1975
  - Canadian Women's Basketball Team visited China
- Jan/1976
  - Canadian Speedskating Team visited China
- Feb/1976
  - Canada/China Joint Trade Committee, Peking
  - Canadian Limb and Digit Reimplantation and Burn Therapy Delegation visited China
- April/1976
  - Canadian Doctors visited China to study Acupuncture Therapy
- May/1976
  - Saskatchewan Premier Elkeney led Provincial Delegation to China

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(MILLIONS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade with PRC as a % of total Canadian Exports	Imports	Grain Exports to PRC	Non- Grain Exports to PRC	Grain Exports % of total Exports to PRC
1961	125.5	3.2	2.2	0.05	122.7	2.8	97.7
1962	147.4	4.5	2.3	0.07	147.2	0.2	99.9
1963	104.7	5.2	1.5	0.1	104.4	0.3	99.7
1964	136.3	9.4	1.7	0.1	136.1	0.2	99.9
1965	105.1	14.5	1.2	0.2	104.7	0.4	99.6
1966	184.9	20.6	1.8	0.2	182.8	2.1	98.9
1967	91.3	25.1	0.8	0.2	89.2	2.1	97.7
1968	163.2	23.4	1.2	0.2	157.8	5.4	96.7
1969	122.4	27.4	0.8	0.2	119.3	2.6	97.9
1970	142.0	19.0	0.9	0.1	121.6	20.4	85.6
1971	204.1	23.3	1.2	0.2	190.7	13.4	93.4
1972	258.6	48.4	1.3	0.3	227.3	31.3	87.9
1973	287.7	52.9	1.2	0.2	186.8	100.9	64.9
1974	434.2	60.9	1.4	0.2	334.0	100.2	76.9
1975	376.4	56.3	-	-	307.1	69.3	81.6



CANADA

# STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

INFORMATION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - CANADA

70/19

## ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A Statement in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, on October 13, 1970.

I am pleased to announce the successful conclusion of our discussions in Stockholm with representatives of the People's Republic of China, reflected in today's joint communiqué which records our agreement on mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations. The joint communiqué of the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China is as follows:

- "1. The Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective October 13, 1970.
2. The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Canadian Government takes note of this position of the Chinese Government.
3. The Canadian Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.
4. The Canadian and Chinese Government have agreed to exchange ambassadors within six months, and to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice."

Officials from my department and from Industry, Trade and Commerce will be leaving for Peking very shortly to begin administrative preparations for the opening of a Canadian embassy in Peking. We hope to have the embassy in operation within two or three months.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China is an important step in the development of relations between our two countries, but it is not the first step, nor is it an end in itself. We have opened a new and important channel of communication, through which I hope we will be

able to expand and develop our relations in every sphere. We have already indicated to the Chinese, in our Stockholm discussions, our interest in setting up cultural and educational exchanges, in expanding trade between our two countries, in reaching an understanding on consular matters, and in settling a small number of problems left over from an earlier period. The Chinese have expressed the view that our relations in other fields such as these can only benefit from the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. They have also agreed in principle to discuss through normal diplomatic channels, as soon as our respective embassies are operating, some of the specific issues we have raised with them.

As everyone knows, the agreement published today has been under discussion for a long time. I do not think it is any secret that a great deal of this discussion has revolved around the question of Taiwan. From the very beginning of our discussions the Chinese side made clear to us their position that Taiwan was an inalienable part of Chinese territory and that this was a principle to which the Chinese Government attached the utmost importance. Our position, which I have stated publicly and which we made clear to the Chinese from the start of our negotiations, is that the Canadian Government does not consider it appropriate either to endorse or to challenge the Chinese Government's position on the status of Taiwan. This has been our position and it continues to be our position. As the communiqué says, we have taken note of the Chinese Government's statement about Taiwan. We are aware that this is the Chinese view and we realize the importance they attach to it, but we have no comment to make one way or the other.

There is no disagreement between the Canadian Government and the authorities in Taipei on the impossibility of continuing diplomatic relations after the Government of Peking is recognized as the Government of China. Both Peking and Taipei assert that it is not possible to recognize simultaneously more than one government as the Government of China. Accordingly, the authorities on Taiwan and the Canadian Government have each taken steps to terminate formal diplomatic relations as of the time of the announcement of our recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

S/C

The Muskoka Area and Gravenhurst

The Home of Dr. Norman Bethune

"Pai Ch'iu-en"

Hilary Russell,

Research Division,

National Historic Parks and Sites.

## The Muskoka Area and Gravenhurst

### Brief historical background:

The name "Muskoka" probably derives from that of an Ojibwa chief, "Mesqua-Ukee."<sup>1</sup> His name was spelled in many different ways in sources consulted, but was uniformly translated as "Yellowhead." He was one of the most celebrated Ojibwa chiefs because (1) he was recognized as the head chief by the Ojibwas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, (2) he fought against the Americans in the War of 1812, and (3) most importantly, he was a signatory to treaties which ceded to the Crown about 2 million acres of land between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

From about 1820 on, various surveying parties reported on the topography of portions of Crown lands thus ceded in the Muskoka area and their potential for white agricultural settlements. Some reports were not very sanguine. The most depressing emanated from J.W. Bridgland, who wrote in 1853,

The general quality of the land is extremely rocky and broken, so much so, indeed, that in a district explored of about five hundred square miles, not a portion sufficient for a small township could be obtained in any locality of a general cultivable nature.

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1 There are other theories on the derivation of the name. The above is the most plausible.

The Government nevertheless decided to open the Muskoka area for settlement and ordered the construction of the Muskoka Road. It was begun at Washago in 1858, and in 1860 had reached ~~in~~<sup>the</sup> site of the present town of Gravenhurst, which a surveyor found to be devoid of even one settler in that year.

Early in 1861, two persons and one tavern were reported on the site. James McCabe and his wife were the proprietors of the log structure. McCabe also built a wharf on Muskoka Bay, which gave the locale its first name, "McCabe's Landing." By 1862 the settlement was big enough to require a post office. W.D. LeSueur, Secretary of the Post Office Department, decided to rename the place "Gravenhurst," inspired, it is believed, by a fictitious locality in a Washington Irving novel, "Bracebridge Hall."<sup>2</sup>

In 1866 a very significant event in the town's history took place. On Muskoka Lake, A.P. Cockburn launched the steamboat "Wenonah" (or "first-born daughter"). Plying between Gravenhurst and Alport, Bracebridge, Port Carling and "intermediate places," this sidewheeler (and subsequent ships of Cockburn's Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company) greatly reduced freight rates and the agonies of bone-jarring land journeys over the rocky roads of the Muskoka district for early settlers. Furthermore, Cockburn's fleet established

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2 Not surprisingly, LeSueur also renamed the community 11 miles away formerly known as "North Falls."

Gravenhurst as the southern terminal of navigation in the area and thus the "Gateway to Muskoka."

The Government encouraged settlement in the district by passing, in 1868, the Free Grants and Homestead Act.<sup>3</sup> Any person over 18 years old might receive 100 acres of cultivable land if, after 5 years continuous residence on the location, 15 acres had been cleared and under cultivation (at a rate of at least 2 acres a year) and a "habitable" house not less than 15 x 20 feet had been built. The head of a family with children under 18 was eligible for 200 acres. The locatee could purchase an additional 100 acres for 50¢ cash per acre. (This land had to be cleared at the same rate.) The Crown reserved all pine trees on these lands, except those which settlers were obliged to cut down in clearing the land and those used for their own buildings, fences and fuel.

In the 1860s licenses were granted for lumbering operations in Muskoka<sup>township</sup> (in which Gravenhurst is situated). Eventually, lumbering became Gravenhurst's main industry, and, by virtue of its 14 saw mills, the town came to be known as the "Sawdust City."

The lumbering industry in the town and Gravenhurst's position as a trans-shipment point had received great impetus

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3 The Act applied to lands within the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and "lands lying between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay."

from the coming of the Northern Railway in 1875. (Gravenhurst was to be the end of steel in the Muskoka district for the next 10 years.) A large proportion of the logs cut throughout the lake region was floated to the Gravenhurst saw mills, and then travelled by rail to points south.

Tourists and settlers entering the Muskoka district likewise were more or less obliged to pass through Gravenhurst because of this convergence of rail and steamship transportation. Gravenhurst hotels and retail stores reaped the benefit of the trade of sportsmen, campers and other vacationers, who were mostly attracted from Ontario and the United States.<sup>4</sup> However, even before the coming of the railroad, and as early as the 1860s, tourists had found their way into the region. They were not very numerous until a quantity of books and pamphlets promoting Muskoka as a vacation spot and a "sportsman's paradise" began to be circulated in the 1870s. Muskoka's healthy air was also a selling point. (It was being advocated for consumptives in the 1890s.)<sup>5</sup>

Of course, farming was another important Muskoka industry, though the region was hardly ideal for this enterprise.

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4 In fact, one pamphleteer writing in 1874 (one year before the coming of the railroad) surmised that tourism was Gravenhurst's sole means of support. He described the settlement as "a very languishing village which but for the summer tourists would probably soon have to put the shutters up."

5 An 1894 publication declared that "Consumptives do well under proper medical management [in Muskoka], many being entirely cured, while others meet with considerable improvement." The Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium was opened in 1897.

Though many farms did not provide good returns, potatoes, turnips and other root crops as well as apples were said to especially thrive in sandy Muskoka soil. The lumber industry provided part-time employment to a number of farmers who were not able to earn all their living from agriculture.

The prospect of another resource industry presented itself in the spring of 1877 when a gold nugget was reported to have been discovered in an excavated well. Would-be millionaires and prospectors thronged into Gravenhurst, found nothing, and the excitement died down by that summer.

Gravenhurst was incorporated as a village in 1878. That year was also marked by "considerable activity in building operations," amounting, it was believed, to "over \$17,000." According to a 1879 Guidebook and Atlas, in December of 1878 Gravenhurst contained:

about 200 houses, 1 hardware store, 8 dry goods stores, 11 shingle mills, 2 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 2 watchmakers, 3 dressmakers, 2 saddlers, 1 attorney-at-law, 4 hotels, 2 bakers, 1 butcher, 1 bookstore, 1 flour and feed store, 1 doctor, 1 drug store, 1 foundry, 1 boarding house, 3 telegraph offices, express office, Gravenhurst and Muskoka wharf, railway stations with waiting rooms, ticket offices, freight sheds, wind mill, pumps, etc.

There were also 4 churches (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian), a town hall with lock-up underneath, and an estimated 1,200 inhabitants. (These numbers may be slightly inflated.) The Guidebook neglected to mention "Brown's Beverages," established in 1873 on

Hotchkiss Street,<sup>6</sup> Clipsham's carriage works and blacksmith shop, established in 1877, as well as a "sash, door and planing mill."

In 1887 Gravenhurst was incorporated as a town. By this time its population had grown to nearly 2,000, and among its acquisitions were an enduring weekly newspaper (The Gravenhurst Banner), a Baptist Church, the Presbyterian manse, a library, an office of The Bell Telephone Company, 2 dentists, a veterinarian, a furniture and undertaking business, and 3 more resident physicians. (One of the latter, Dr. Albert P. Cornell, was listed on Norman Bethune's birth certificate as having been the "accoucheur.")

That same year, on September 22, disaster struck the town, as almost the whole business section of the main street was burned down by a fire which began in Mowry's Foundry.<sup>7</sup> The Gravenhurst fire brigade "could at first not be got into working order." According to the Orillia newspaper report, Bracebridge and Barrie brigades were rushed to the town by special trains. "Bracebridge rendered some assistance but the Barrie brigades arrived too late to do much." No

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6 The company was relocated in a new building on the present site in the 1880s. That structure was torn down and its replacement erected in the 1950s. Brown's Beverages is claimed to be "the oldest continuing industry" in the town.

7 Only 4 months before the fire, the new municipal council had passed a bylaw which prohibited the erection of any building which was neither brick, stone nor concrete within stated limits of the town without a permit from the council. After the fire, the limits of the town referred to in the bylaw were extended.

lives were lost, though 83 buildings were destroyed, including 50 places of business, the public school and the Anglican Church. The Presbyterian manse was not affected by the fire.

#### Gravenhurst During the Bethunes' Stay

When Malcolm, Elizabeth and Janet Bethune moved into the Presbyterian manse in June of 1889, many of the businesses that had been lost in the fire had been re-established, and a few new enterprises had moved in. Among the listings under Gravenhurst in the 1890 Dominion of Canada Directory were: a restaurant, 2 barbers, a vendor of "wines and liquors," a photographer, a powder manufacturing company, 5 grocers, 8 dressmakers, a taxidermist, an architect, a civil engineer, a boilermaker and a confectionary.

The Gravenhurst municipal council sanctioned the following description of its town in 1890:

A thriving town at the foot of the Muskoka Lakes about midway between Toronto and North Bay at the junction of the GTR and Northern Pacific Junction railways. Incorporated. Population over 2,000. Steamers leave twice daily in summer for the principal points on Lake Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau and return meeting trains. Has a park, 6 churches, high school, 2 public schools, 4 large and commodious hotels, foundry, carriage works, 7 large sawmills, 3 shingle mills, planing mill, newspaper, steam fire engine, etc.

One of the best locations in the province for manufacturing, especially furniture, woodware etc. Unlimited quantities of timber available. Reasonable inducements given to new industries. Situated on the rising ground between Gull and Muskoka Lakes. The town is one of the healthiest in Canada and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Excellent facilities for boating, bathing and fishing on the picturesque and charming lakes that border on either side of the town.

The number of manufacturing establishments in Gravenhurst rose from 29 in 1881 to 36 in 1891. The number of employees of these industries had more than tripled in the decade, increasing from 167 to 569.

The average yearly wage for these employees (in 1891) was \$372. The average wage for a farm labourer was between \$1 and \$1.25 a day, without board. A female domestic averaged between \$6 and \$9 per month, with board.<sup>8</sup>

These figures might not be very meaningful without some idea of the prices of a number of articles with which Gravenhurst residents might have equipped themselves. The following items and prices were advertised in Orillia and Bracebridge newspapers in the period the Bethunes lived in Gravenhurst.<sup>9</sup>

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8 In 1891 Malcolm Bethune's stipend was \$800 per year, plus unfurnished manse. See other paper entitled "The Presbyterian manse, congregation and ministers" for further information.

9 Tragically, only about 3 single issues of pre-1900 Gravenhurst newspapers seem to have survived, and <sup>only</sup> one of them ~~were~~<sup>as</sup> issued between 1889 and 1893.

bedroom suites in solid oak, cherry, birch or ash or other woods with beveled glass mirrors, \$10.50

heavy blankets, \$1.35 pr.

mattresses and springs, \$2

extension tables, 8 or 10 ft. long, in oak, ash, walnut, etc.

from \$6

walnut frame 6 pc. parlour suite, upholstered in plush, \$35

oak rockers upholstered in silk plush, silk brocatelle and silk tapestry, \$4.65

kitchen chairs, 22¢

carpets, 8¢ yd. and up

lace curtains, 50¢ pr.

wallpapers, 5¢ - 12½¢ per roll (up to \$2.50)

100-pc. dinner sets, \$7 and \$8

table napkins, 45¢ doz.

porcelain and china tea sets, \$5

large figured flint glass goblets, 30¢ doz.

3 men's cotton shirts, collars attached, \$1.

men's heavy tweed pants, 99¢

men's true black French worsted suits, \$6

4-button kid gloves, 65¢ pr.

cotton hose, 3 pr. 25¢

ladies' high cut button boots, \$1

butter, 15¢ lb.

pickles, 12½¢ qt.

coffee, 20¢ lb.

10 lbs. oatmeal, 25¢

Japan tea, 2 lbs. 25¢

wine vinegar, 25¢ gal.

rice, 4¢ lb.	25 lbs. dried apples, \$1
granulated sugar, 5¢ lb.	3-lb. can tomatoes, 10¢
cheese, 10-15¢ lb.	eggs, 10-15¢ doz.
52 bars laundry soap, \$1	5 doz. clothes pins, 5¢

While the Bethunes lived in a house which enjoyed neither furnace, electric power nor indoor plumbing,<sup>10</sup> they were not really "pioneers." It can be safely assumed that they did not make candles and soap, churn butter, weave their own clothes, etc. An 1888 book declared that in the "country about Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau...the necessaries, with many of the luxuries of life are now enjoyed by its inhabitants." The statement is probably true.

Furthermore, Gravenhurst was only about 4 hours by train distant from Toronto, and 8 trains stopped at Gravenhurst and/or Muskoka wharf in 24 hours. Supposedly, Gravenhurst residents could go to Toronto to transact business or shop and return the same day they left. Gravenhurst by this time was also linked by rail with Callendar and the Canadian Pacific Main Line.<sup>11</sup>

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10 Electric power came to Gravenhurst in about the fall of 1892. (This does not mean that the manse was electrified that year.) Indoor plumbing was installed in the manse sometime between 1910 and 1915.

11 By this time, the Northern Railway had been absorbed by the Grand Trunk Company.

Municipal returns available for 1889 numbered Gravenhurst residents at 1935. Also listed were 13 cattle, 9 hogs, 90 horses and 0 sheep. Dominion Census takers counted 1843 human residents in 1891.

No good analysis of the birthplaces and religious affiliations of the residents of Gravenhurst was found, but it is probable that the statistics were about the same as those of the residents of the Muskoka and Parry Sound area, which were examined by Dominion Census takers in 1891. Returns show that 78% were born in Canada, and 95% of the Canadian-born were native to Ontario. Immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland constituted about 17% of the population. Of the people enumerated, 23.7% told census takers they were Church of England adherents, 23.4% claimed to be Presbyterians, 31% Methodist, and about 10% Roman Catholics. The number of Churches available for each of these denominations in the Muskoka and Parry Sound district were: Church of England, 33; Presbyterian, 33; Methodist, 45; and Roman Catholic, 8.

The Restoration of The Bethune Memorial House

Alvyn J Austin,  
Parks Canada, Cornwall.

On March 3, 1890,\* Norman Bethune was born in the Presbyterian manse in Gravenhurst, Ontario. Now that house has been restored to its original condition as the Dr Henry Norman Bethune Memorial House.

It is a modest, two storey, clapboard house, situated in a residential neighbourhood near the centre of town at the corner of John and Hughson Streets. It was built in 1880 in the style sometimes referred to as "carpenter's Gothic", a vernacular version of a style common during the period.

In the restoration, before the installation of furnishings, the house itself had to be restored to its original appearance. In deciding what was original, several sources were searched for information. A number of former occupants were interviewed for recollections of its appearance during their tenure. Some of them had photographs from their childhood which showed random bits of the exterior of the house and grounds. Documentary sources, like the municipal and church records, were consulted.

The most important evidence, however, was the architectural indications on the house itself. Under the direction of the

\* This is the date given in his birth records, although Bethune always celebrated March 4th as his birthday.

restoration architect, "as found drawings" were made, exact measured plans of the house with notations of obvious alterations (kitchen, bathroom, etc). Holes were cut into the walls and ceilings to uncover doorways and stove holes which had been blocked off.

In the backyard, an archaeologist investigated the probable location of a two storey wooden barn, a chicken coop, the privy and the fences. The foundations of the barn were uncovered in the north-west corner of the property, but because of the soil, traces of the other structures had disappeared.

From all this evidence, a structural history of the house was compiled. The few major alterations to the structure of the house reflected the changing expectations of society over the last century --- indoor plumbing, electrical lighting and central heating.

On the outside, the fences and outbuildings had been removed. Four of the five chimneys on the roof had been removed when radiators replaced stoves as the source of heat. The roof had been resingled in asphalt. The large verandah was replaced by a smaller enclosed porch in the 1950's. An exterior chimney for the fireplace in the parlour (installed in the 1920's) ran up the south-west corner of the building. A door leading from the dining room to the outside had been blocked up.

Inside the house, the changes were more diverse. The wooden ceiling had been plastered over in some of the downstairs rooms and the <sup>P</sup>upper hallway. The access door leading from the front hall to the dining room was blocked up and the passage made into a cupboard. In the parlour, the window on the west wall was replaced with a brick fireplace and two small windows in the 1920's; the large window was in turn moved to the blank east wall. In the kitchen, the backstairs had been blocked up in the 1940's. The pantry had been removed and the window shortened to accommodate the sink and cupboards.

Upstairs, the master bedroom was divided into two smaller rooms when the original archway was made into a partition wall. A small room whose original purpose has not been discovered was made into a bathroom in the 1910's.

During the process of restoration, the later additions were removed to the original fabric of the house. The walls were stripped down to the bare plaster, and the holes filled. The missing pieces of moulding (around doorways which were newly installed and baseboards) were replaced and the original graining restored. The doors and stairs were opened, and new stairs built where necessary. Underneath the flooring in the kitchen were the original pine boards which showed traces of the stove and pantry walls, and a worn path leading through

the pantry doors. Underneath the wooden ceiling, a plaster ceiling was found which indicated that the ceiling had been put in after the original construction.

Traces in some of the floor boards indicated where some of the stoves had been, and the holes indicated where the pipes led. Two heat holes leading into the attic were uncovered. In the master bedroom, the floors were filled in where the archway had been removed.

In removing the layers of wallpaper --- some rooms had as many as 6 or 8 layers --- the period wallpaper and paint were selected and reproduced, remembering that the house was already ten years old when Norman Bethune was born here.

Three areas of the house were not restored to their original condition. Washrooms were installed in the basement, the summer kitchen was adapted for offices, and a modern exhibit was placed into what had originally been three bedrooms and the bathroom.

Today, the House has been restored to reflect the life of Malacalm and Elizabeth Bethune and the Presbyterian manse as it once was in Gravenhurst, and as a memorial to their son who was born here eighty-six years ago.

## CANADA/CHINA CULTURAL EXCHANGE

The Department of External Affairs announced today that an important cultural exchange has been agreed to in principle by Canada and the People's Republic of China. Two tours are currently in negotiation: The Toronto Symphony, under conductor Andrew Davis, will perform in the People's Republic of China commencing January 1978, and the Shanghai Dance Troupe will be in Canada for a tour in the 1977-78 season. Dates and venues of the tours will be announced at a later date.

Reference to this exchange was made in a speech delivered today by the Honourable Otto Lang, Minister of Transport representing the Prime Minister of Canada and the Secretary of State for External Affairs at the opening of the Norman Bethune House in Cravenhurst, Ontario. The ceremony was attended by a special delegation from the People's Republic of China.

Now in its 55th season, and the second year under the young British virtuoso Andrew Davis as Music Director, the Toronto Symphony is one of Canada's senior orchestras with a wide international reputation gained from tours in North America, Europe and Japan.

The Canadian visit by the Shanghai Dance Troupe will be its first appearance in the western world. The company of 150 dancers performs traditional Chinese dance on contemporary revolutionary themes.

This exchange of major performing companies from both countries, marks a particular significant development in the growing program of Canada/Chinese cultural relations.

Information:

August 30, 1976

Cultural Affairs Division,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Ottawa. (613) -992-9307.

## ECHANGE CULTUREL CANADA/CHINE

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'un accord de principe a été conclu dans le domaine des échanges culturels entre le Canada et la République Populaire de Chine. L'orchestre Symphonique de Toronto, sous la conduite de Andrew Davis, se rendra en République Populaire de Chine au mois de janvier 1978 et, réciproquement, la Troupe de Danse de Shanghai, réalisera une tournée au Canada au cours de la saison 1977-78. Les détails concernant ces deux tournées seront précisés plus tard.

Le Ministre des Transports du Canada, monsieur Otto Lang, a annoncé officiellement cet échange dans son discours prononcé lors des cérémonies d'inauguration de la Maison Norman Bethune à Gravenhurst, Ontario. Monsieur Lang représentait le Premier Ministre du Canada et le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures lors de cette cérémonie. Une délégation chinoise s'était déplacée spécialement pour l'occasion.

L'orchestre Symphonique de Toronto, qui entreprend sa 55e saison, la deuxième année sous la direction du jeune chef britannique Andrew Davis, qui agit également comme Directeur musical, est l'un des ensembles canadiens les mieux cotés au pays et il jouit déjà d'une réputation internationale à la suite de tournées en Amérique du Nord, en Europe et au Japon.

La tournée au Canada de la Troupe de Danse de Shanghai constituera sa première apparition dans un pays occidental. Cette compagnie de 150 danseurs exécute principalement des danses traditionnelles sur des thèmes révolutionnaires.

Cet échange soulignera d'une façon tangible l'accroissement des relations culturelles entre le Canada et la République Populaire de Chine.

Renseignements: Direction des Affaires culturelles  
Ministère des Affaires extérieures  
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The Department of External Affairs is pleased that it was able to arrange for Mrs. Jean Kovich, formerly Jean Ewen, to attend today's memorial opening. Upon Dr. Bethune's arrival in China, in January 1938, she served as his translator during an all night conversation with Chairman Mao. During the two years that followed Miss Ewen served as Dr. Bethune's nurse working with him until his death in November, 1939.



# DÉCLARATIONS ET DISCOURS

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DIVISION DE L'INFORMATION  
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES  
OTTAWA - CANADA

70/19

## ÉTABLISSEMENT DE RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES AVEC LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

Déclaration du secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, à la Chambre des communes, le 13 octobre 1970.

Je suis heureux d'annoncer que nos conversations de Stockholm avec les fondés de pouvoir de la République populaire de Chine ont été menées à bonne fin, comme l'indique le communiqué conjoint, publié aujourd'hui même, qui prend acte de notre entente sur la reconnaissance mutuelle et l'établissement de relations diplomatiques. Voici le texte du communiqué conjoint du Gouvernement du Canada et du Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine concernant l'établissement de relations diplomatiques entre le Canada et la Chine:

1. Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine et le Gouvernement du Canada, conformément aux principes du respect mutuel de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale, de la non-intervention dans les affaires internes l'un de l'autre, ainsi que de l'égalité et de la réciprocité des avantages, ont décidé de s'accorder mutuellement la reconnaissance et d'établir des relations diplomatiques à compter du 13 octobre 1970.
2. Le Gouvernement chinois réaffirme que Taïwan est une partie inaliénable du territoire de la République populaire de Chine. Le Gouvernement canadien prend note de cette position du Gouvernement chinois.
3. Le Gouvernement du Canada reconnaît le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine comme étant le seul gouvernement légal de la Chine.
4. Les Gouvernements chinois et canadien sont convenus d'échanger des ambassadeurs dans les six prochains mois et de fournir toute l'aide nécessaire à l'établissement de missions diplomatiques dans leurs capitales respectives, ainsi qu'à l'exercice des fonctions de ces missions, dans le respect de l'égalité, de la réciprocité des avantages et de l'usage international.

Des hauts fonctionnaires de mon ministère et du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce doivent se rendre à Pékin sous peu pour amorcer les préparatifs administratifs nécessaires en vue de l'ouverture d'une ambassade du Canada dans cette capitale. Nous espérons que notre ambassade sera en activité d'ici deux ou trois mois.

L'établissement de relations diplomatiques entre le Canada et la Chine marque une étape importante dans l'évolution des rapports entre nos deux pays, mais ce n'est pas la première étape et ce n'est pas non plus une fin en soi. Nous venons d'ouvrir une importante voie de communication par laquelle nous espérons pouvoir élargir et multiplier nos rapports dans tous les domaines. Nous avons déjà fait savoir aux Chinois, dans nos pourparlers de Stockholm, que nous sommes intéressés à établir des échanges sur les plans de la culture et de l'éducation, à accroître le commerce entre nos deux pays, à conclure une entente en matières consulaires et à résoudre quelques rares problèmes hérités d'une époque antérieure. Les Chinois ont exprimé l'avis que nos rapports dans d'autres sphères semblables à celles-là ne peuvent que bénéficier de l'établissement de relations diplomatiques entre nos deux pays. Ils ont aussi accepté en principe de discuter par les voies diplomatiques normales, dès la mise en place de nos ambassades respectives, certaines des questions précises dont nous les avons saisis.

Comme chacun sait, l'accord annoncé aujourd'hui a fait l'objet de longues discussions. Ce n'est un secret pour personne, je crois, qu'une bonne partie des pourparlers a tourné autour de la question de Taïwan. Dès l'ouverture de nos entretiens, la délégation chinoise a clairement établi sa position et affirmé que Taïwan est une partie inaliénable du territoire chinois et que c'est là un principe auquel le Gouvernement chinois attache la plus haute importance. Notre position à nous, que j'ai déclarée publiquement et que nous avons clairement fait connaître aux Chinois dès le début des négociations, est celle-ci: Le Gouvernement canadien ne juge pas à propos d'appuyer ni de contester la position du Gouvernement chinois quant au statut de Taïwan. Telle a été et telle demeure notre position. Comme le dit le communiqué, nous avons pris note de la déclaration du Gouvernement chinois concernant Taïwan. Nous sommes conscients du fait que c'est là le point de vue de la Chine et nous nous rendons compte de l'importance qu'elle y attache, mais nous n'avons à cet égard aucune observation à faire ni dans un sens ni dans l'autre.

S/C

## La maison Norman Bethune

La maison Norman Bethune est administrée par Parcs Canada pour le compte du ministère des Affaires extérieures du Canada.

Construite en 1880, la maison a servi, jusqu'à son acquisition par l'Etat, de résidence pour le pasteur de l'endroit. Elle est située à l'intersection des rues John et Hughson, soit à deux pâtés de maisons de l'église Knox, où Malcolm Bethune exerça son ministère de 1880 à 1893.

Le mobilier des principales pièces de la maison date de 1890 car on a tenté de recréer le décor dans lequel est né Norman Bethune. On peut ainsi voir quels étaient les goûts et les habitudes de la famille Bethune.

Au premier étage se trouve une exposition biographique faite de citations et de photos qui dépeignent la vie de Norman Bethune, ainsi que de témoignages de l'admiration que lui vouent aujourd'hui les Chinois.

Du 1<sup>er</sup> juin à la Fête du Travail inclusivement, la maison est ouverte au public tous les jours, y compris les dimanches, de 9 h à 18 h. Durant le reste de l'année, on peut la visiter tous les jours, de 10 h à 17 h, sauf les jours fériés.

Gravenhurst est situé sur la route 11, à 100 milles au nord de Toronto, au coeur de la circonscription de Muskoka.

Projet

le 26 août 1976

Les ministères des Affaires extérieures et des Affaires indiennes et du Nord annoncent l'ouverture officielle de la Maison du docteur Henry Norman Bethune. Le Ministre des Transports, l'honorable Otto Lang, C.P., a présidé aux cérémonies d'ouverture cet après-midi à Gravenhurst (Ontario). M. A.T. Davidson, sous-ministre adjoint responsable de Parcs Canada, a joué le rôle de maître de cérémonies.

Dirigée par le vice-ministre de la Santé publique, M. Chang Chih-chiang, l'une des plus importantes personnalités chinoises qui soient venues au Canada au cours des dernières années, une délégation de dix représentants de la R.P.C. a participé à ces cérémonies. M. Chang a fait part aux invités des sentiments du Gouvernement de la Chine à cette occasion. La délégation chinoise comprenait notamment des chefs médicaux de l'Armée de libération populaire qui ont travaillé avec le docteur Bethune en Chine ainsi que des représentants du ministère des Affaires étrangères de la R.P.C. Quatre journalistes de Pékin accompagnaient la délégation.

Le Gouvernement de l'Ontario était représenté par l'honorable Frank S. Miller, député de Muskoka et ministre de la Santé. M. Allan Sander, maire de Gravenhurst, représentait la municipalité. M. Chester Ronning, ancien diplomate canadien né en Chine parla de la carrière du docteur Bethune. On comptait également au nombre des invités l'ambassadeur de Chine au Canada, Son Excellence M. Chang Wen-chin et plusieurs membres de l'Ambassade, ainsi que M. Arthur Menzies, ambassadeur désigné du Canada en Chine, qui doit entrer en fonctions à Pékin cet automne.

Depuis près de trois ans, Parcs Canada a entrepris, pour le compte du ministère des Affaires extérieures, la restauration de la Maison Bethune, auparavant le presbytère de l'Eglise unie de Gravenhurst. Le Gouvernement fédéral en a fait l'acquisition en 1973 afin de rendre un témoignage aux qualités du docteur Bethune comme innovateur médical et l'un des premiers promoteurs de l'universalité des soins médicaux au Canada ainsi qu'en raison de la place unique qu'il occupe dans les relations entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine. L'ouverture de la Maison Bethune pose donc un jalon important dans l'évolution des relations sino-canadiennes.

La restauration, qui recrée l'état de la maison vers 1890, année de naissance du docteur Bethune, a été effectuée par le personnel spécialisé de Parcs Canada. La Maison Bethune sera administrée par cet organisme dans le cadre de son programme de sites historiques.



5. Bethune ministering to a Chinese boy, probably in the spring or summer of 1939.

Of that period, Bethune had written: "It is true I am tired, but I don't think I have been so happy for a long time. I am content...I have important work which keeps me busy from 5:30 in the morning to 9:00 at night. I am needed..."

5. Le Dr Bethune soigne un jeune Chinois, probablement à l'été ou au printemps de 1939.

De cette époque, Bethune écrit: "Je suis fatigué, mais je ne crois pas avoir été aussi heureux depuis longtemps. Je suis content...J'ai un travail important qui occupe chaque minute de mon temps. On a besoin de moi..."

居 恩 求 白



诺尔曼·白求恩于一九三八年前往中国，不到两年他就英勇地去世了。在那两年中，他完成了超乎一般人一生所能完成的事业，大于许多人一生的成就。他在饱受战争创伤的中国的僻远的山区建立了从未有的医疗计划。他以毫不利己、专门利人的榜样，鼓舞了千百万从来没有见过他的人们。

他的身世开始于安大略省格雷文赫斯特城。这是位于多伦多以北一百哩的一个木材业小城。他的父亲马尔科姆·尼科尔森·白求恩（一八五七年至一九三二年），出生于古老的加拿大家庭，祖先来自苏格兰的地主和法国胡格诺派教徒。他的父亲，就是诺尔曼的祖父，是多伦多大学三一学院医学系的首创大夫之一。马尔科姆于一八八七年与一位英国“木工”或熟练木匠的女儿伊利莎白·安·古德温（一八五二年至一九四八年）结婚。他在多伦多诺斯神学院毕业之后，他们就带着他们的幼女詹纳特·路易丝搬到了格雷文赫斯特，他就在这个小城担任诺斯长老会圣职。亨利·诺尔曼（即白求恩大夫）一八九〇年三月三日出生于这所牧师住宅里。他们的第三个孩子马尔科姆·古德温生于一八九二年。

从早年起，诺尔曼就是一个个性倔强的孩子，好奇、自立并富有主见；这就时常难于使他安于他父母亲的规定的约束。六岁时，他有一次从家里漫游到多伦多去探索城市，几小时以后才自己回家。他父亲经常调动工作可能也增强了他漫游的意愿。白求恩一家在他三岁时离开格雷文赫斯特，到他十四岁时，一共搬了六次家。

他离家以后，继续漫游。一九一一年，他中

白求恩一家，约于一八九三年。（白求恩骑在马上）。



断了在多伦多大学的生物学学业，到“边疆学院”工作，在安大略北部伐木场为移民工人开班讲课。一九一四年，第一次世界大战爆发，他被征召入伍参加了加拿大皇家陆军医疗队。他在法国耶伯勒斯当担架员，受伤之后即回国完成他的医学学位的课程。一九一七年他又应征入伍，这次他参加了加拿大皇家海军。

复员以后的五年的大多数时间里，他在英国从事大学毕业后的医学研究。一九二三年，他与爱登堡一位有名的法庭会计的女儿弗朗西丝·坎贝尔·彭尼结婚。因为他们夫妇性格不合，他们的关系是多风波的。他们迁居到密执安州底特律，白求恩在那里第一次也是他一生中仅有的一次私人行医。当时他三十四岁。两年以后，他患了肺病。

白求恩在格雷文赫斯特的克里多疗养院治疗后，又进入纽约州萨拉拿湖特鲁多疗养院继续治疗。他外表上保持泰然自若的样子，内心却是沉

郁的。严格的规章和强制的休养使他与外界隔绝，再加上弗朗西丝和他离婚受到的刺激，所以对他来说一切都好象仅仅是“死亡的舞蹈”。当他看到人工气胸治疗法的介绍时，他要求给他进行这种把气打入病肺空洞内的危险手术。一个月以内他身体复原并离开了他住过一年的疗养院。他暂时免除了病痛。此后，他决心献身于根除肺病的工作。

一九二八年，白求恩迁居到蒙特利尔，并在那儿生活了八年。其中五年他在皇家维多利亚医院是加拿大胸外科开拓者爱德华·阿奇博尔德医生的第一助手。一九三三年，由于他与其他几个医生的个人关系和专业上的摩擦，他离开了那个医院，到蒙特利尔以北十哩的卡蒂埃维尔的萨克勒柯尔医院任胸外科主任。虽然萨克勒柯尔是一个规模较小、声望稍低的医院，但在该医院工作期间，他两次当选为美州胸外科医生协会的执委。

除了进行手术以外，白求恩还为医学刊物撰写很多文章，介绍新的外科手术和概说他研究所得的改进办法。他设计了好多种新仪器，并经常试验，精益求精。其中有一种仪器叫做“白求恩肋剪”，现在还在制造。

在专业上，白求恩是国际上公认的技术高超、有献身精神的外科大夫，但是在社会上，他是一个不拘泥于传统的人。他是一个既会使人反对他，又会使人受到鼓舞的复杂的人。一九二九年他再度与弗朗西丝结婚，但是他们之间的摩擦又导致了一九三三年的离婚。在此期间，他结交的朋友大多数是有创造性的。白求恩自己也是一个有才干的业余艺术爱好者。他的深邃的才华足

以使世事俗务改观。但是他常常从他所称的“发聋震聩中去取得我的令人恼怒的喜悦”。在公共场所，人们可以见到他穿着不同世俗的服装，驾着一辆漂亮的黄色跑车驰去。他的一个朋友回忆说，白求恩就象“即逝的流星”一样。

但是，白求恩不能不受经济萧条的影响。蒙特利尔三分之一的人口靠领取直接救济金生活。当他认识到经济萧条对穷人健康的影响时，他发觉医学必须同时注意疾病的社会根源和医疗症状。一九三五年他为失业者设立了一所免费诊所。同年夏末，他赴苏联出席国际生理学会议，并趁此机会考察社会化的医疗制度。虽然他看到许多他不能同意的地方，不过他深信唯有政府把私人行医管理起来，才能保障所有的人都能得到治疗，而不管他们的经济状况如何。他的文章成为医药专业的指南。一九三六年他组织了蒙特利尔保障人民健康团体。这是加拿大医务人员所发起的第一个促进社会化医疗的团体。同年他参加了共产党。

一九三六年夏天，发生了又一件改变了白求恩的事件，就是西班牙内战的爆发。弗朗哥在意大利法西斯和德国纳粹军事实力支持下发动了反对西班牙当时民主选举产生的政府，人们对内战的意见各趋极端，而白求恩却同许多人一样认为如不制止西班牙的军事独裁，民主就会受到威胁。一九三六年九月，在加拿大支援西班牙民主委员会的赞助下，他志愿赴西班牙服务。

抵达马德里不久，白求恩就设想了一个流动输血队的方案，这样可以将城市里捐献的血收集起来送到最需要血的地方去。在一个月內这个输



血队就行动起来了。虽然白求恩以后称之为“光荣的送奶队”，但是他的流动血库被誉为西班牙内战时军医的最伟大的创举。

一九三七年二月，他同他的输血队前往西班牙南方沿海地区被围困的马拉加市。他还没有抵达马拉加，这个城就沦陷了。在路上他遇到了四万多名难民，携带着孩子和财物，逃往一百哩以外的阿尔美里亚。无法继续前进的人就躺在路旁等待死亡。在三天中，白求恩和他的输血队设法将最危急者运送到阿尔美里亚以求安全。但是接着阿尔美里亚也遭到轰炸。对于这种蓄意轰炸难民的行为，是白求恩始终不能理解的事。因此一旦看到就终生难忘。后来在他写给弗朗西丝的信中说，“西班牙是我心上的一个伤疤”。

一九三七年五月，西班牙共和国军医疗队组

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织成官僚机构，白求恩觉得无法继续在该机构中工作，在愤怒和疲惫的状态中白求恩回到加拿大，但他立即开始作横贯全国的演讲旅行，为在西班牙的工作筹款。

然而，同年夏季，日本军队侵略中国，第二次中日战争爆发了。虽然很多人确信在西班牙的事业，中国是不可及的。白求恩却认为在中国另一个军事独裁正在形成，另一次世界大战的第二个事件已经发生。他写道，“西班牙和中国都是同一战斗的一个部分。我要到中国去，因为那里的需要最迫切”。

一九三八年一月八日白求恩带了价值五千美元的医疗器具，在加拿大护士琼·尤恩的陪同下，最后一次告别了加拿大。到中国临时首都汉口时，共产党代表周恩来派了一名警卫护送他到汉口西北面约五百哩的共产党中央所在地——延安。在战争情况下，艰苦跋涉一个月后，他终于到达了目的地。

到达延安的当晚，中国共产党主席毛泽东接



见了。毛主席热烈欢迎白求恩并在通宵达旦的谈话中，邀请他留下来主管八路军边区医院。一个月内白求恩就决定要去前线，在那里可以更有效及时地治疗伤员。

五月一日，他离开延安前往在延安以北二百哩与外界隔绝的晋察冀边区的山区，那里的战斗最激烈。他在那里度过了他一生中最后的一年半时间。他在那里所看到的不卫生的状况使他大为震惊。数日或数星期前自前线送回的伤员卷缩在薄毯子下，绷带多日未换，他们的伤口是坏疽性的。对于很多伤员，只能用截肢手术治疗。经过五天的长途跋涉之后，白求恩拒不休息，马上开始工作。接着他以数周的时间视察了整个地区，只有施行手术，他才停止前进。

在这个拥有一千三百万人口的地区，白求恩是少数合格的医生之一。当他发觉他所训练的人员可以再训练其他人时，他就集中精力进行讲授。他开办了急救、卫生和基本外科手术的训练班。他编写附图解的教材，翻译后复写散发。多

延安，一九三八年四月。白求恩和加拿大传教士理查德·布期。

中



数的学员是受过很少或从未受过医疗训练的青少年，他的目标是医生训练一年，护士六个月。

在第一个夏天，白求恩和他的军事首长商量在前线设立一所医院，以供教学和治疗之用。虽然从战术考虑他们不能同意，但是出于对白求恩的尊敬，他们让他进行他的计划。他用了两个月的时间进行计划并监督建筑他心爱的“模范医院”。这个医院于一九三八年九月十五日举行隆重的开幕式，但在三星期内就被敌军毁坏。

这时白求恩认识到在中国游击战区，所有的医疗设备都应是流动式的。在随后一期月报中，他强调：“医生等候病人来找他们的时代已经过

去跋途头极了未

“战衣处的白

与写确

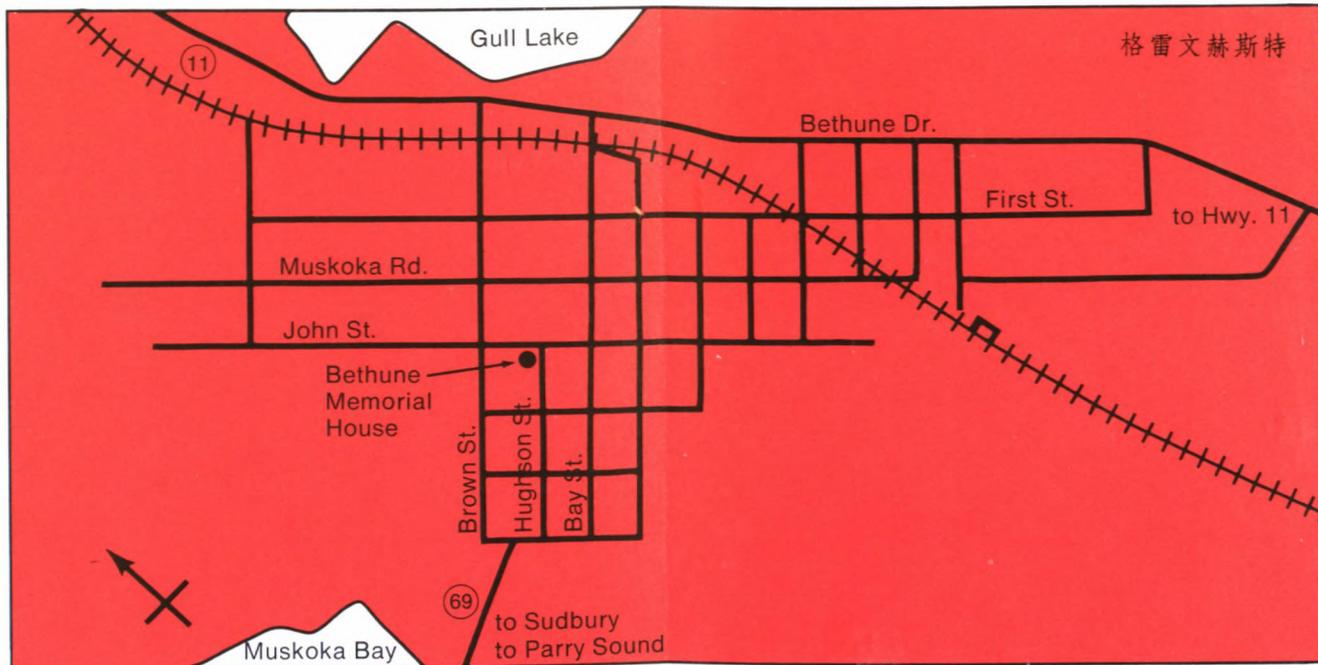
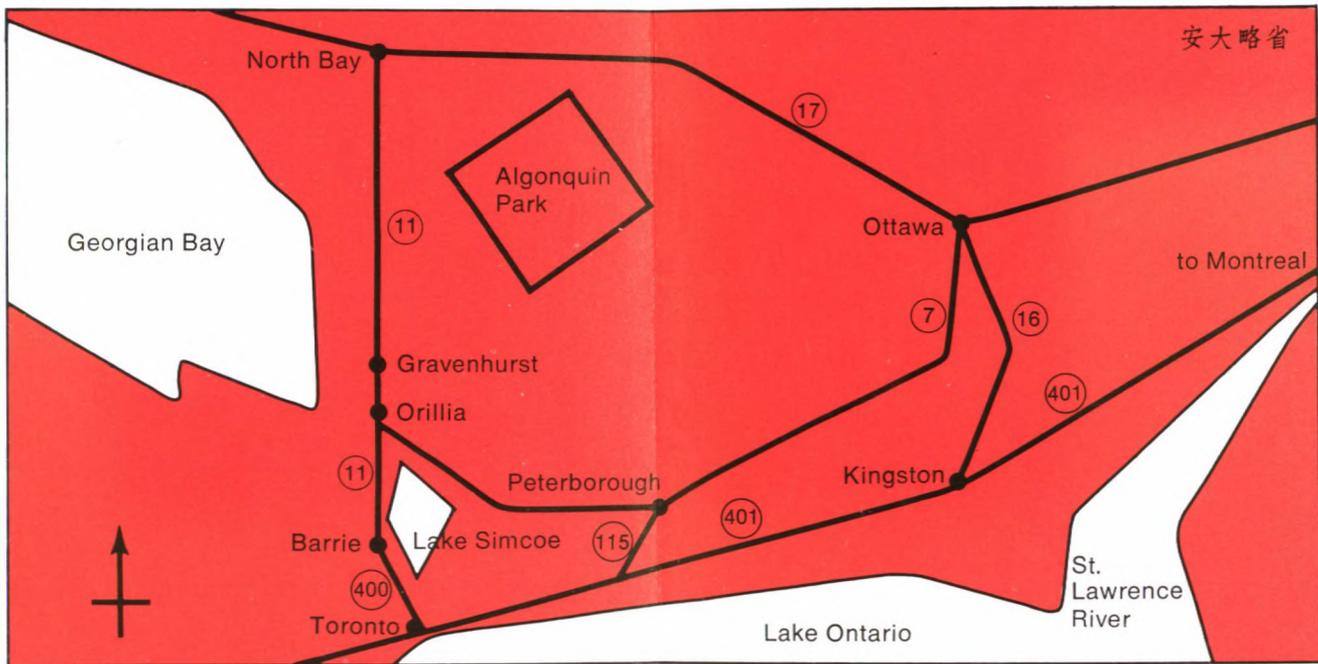


去了。医生应该到伤员那里去。”次年，他一共跋山涉水三千哩，包括在骡子不能通行的险峻路途步行四百哩。他就地取材，设计了一个可由两头骡子负驮的手提式手术室。他动手术的速度是极惊人的，有一次，他在六十九个小时内一共做了一百十五次手术，甚至在炮火轰击的情况下也未中断。

在极短的时间内，白求恩的名字成为传奇。

“进攻！白求恩和我们在一起！”成为战士们的战斗口号。这位不怕苦的非凡的外国人把自己的衣服、粮食、甚至他自己的血献给伤员的事迹到处在传颂。每个见过他、受过他治疗和接触过他的人又讲述他们亲眼所见的事迹。他们说有一次白求恩为了治疗一名伤员，跑了整整一天。

反之，中国人民的献身精神也感染了白求恩。与中国人一起工作，使他的急躁情绪消失了。在写给加拿大的一位朋友的信中，他说，“我的确非常疲倦，但长期以来我从未象现在这样愉



快……，因为人们需要我。”

将近十月底，当他给一名伤员动手术时因没有橡皮手套，他意外地割破手指。当时他的伤口似乎无关紧要，因为以前也发生过这种情况，均平安无事。可是这次病菌感染，患了病毒性的血液中毒症。他曾救活了那么多人，但却没有办法救活他。甚至在临终时，他还拒绝停止工作。

诺尔曼·白求恩于一九三九年十一月十二日凌晨逝世。白求恩大夫在世时是他们的英雄，逝世后成为烈士。

毛主席听到白求恩去世的消息后，写了《纪念白求恩》一文。该文已成为毛主席最著名的作品之一，中国人民必读的文章之一。白求恩毫不利己、对工作极端负责的精神受到尊敬。他的象片出现在宣传画、书籍和邮票上。有时只要一提毛主席文章中的“毫不利己”就知道指的是白求恩。

颂扬白求恩高尚品德的纪念物遍及中国各地。模范医院已经重建。他用过的山边防空洞、他在里面做过手术的旧庙和他的住房均已修整成博物馆。他的遗体于一九五〇年移葬于石家庄烈士陵园。这个陵园是为了纪念抗日战争中牺牲的二万五千多名烈士而建的。在这个大公园里，只竖立了一个巨型的塑象，这就是白求恩的塑象。马路对面，在白求恩纪念馆旁边，就是拥有八百张病床的“白求恩国际和平医院”。

加拿大联邦政府一九七三年购买了格雷文赫斯特前长老教会的牧师住宅——白求恩的出生地，他的生平发源地，并作为加拿大的纪念馆于一九七六年正式对公众开放。

## 诺尔曼·白求恩纪念馆

白求恩纪念馆是加拿大公园当局代加拿大政府外交部管理的。

这所房屋建于一八八〇年，在政府购买前一直作为长老会牧师住宅。它位于约翰街和贺逊街的交叉处。马尔科姆·白求恩自一八八九年至一八九三年担任牧师的诺斯教堂离此屋只有两段街道。

屋内主要的房间均按一八九〇年时的样子陈设，尽量使其同白求恩诞生时的景象类似。重新布置的主要目的是为了反映白求恩家庭的爱好和习惯。

在二楼还有关于白求恩的生平展览，包括一些语录和照片，描述他的一生，以及今日中国纪念和尊敬他的情形。

纪念馆每年自六月一日至劳动节，每日（包括星期日）上午九时至下午六时开放，供公众参观。在其他时间，纪念馆每日上午十时至下午五时开放，法定假日不开放。

格雷文赫斯特位于多伦多以北一百哩的第十一号公路上，在穆斯科卡区的中心。



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