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**VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER
TO THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

OCTOBER 10 - 16, 1973

INFORMATION HANDBOOK

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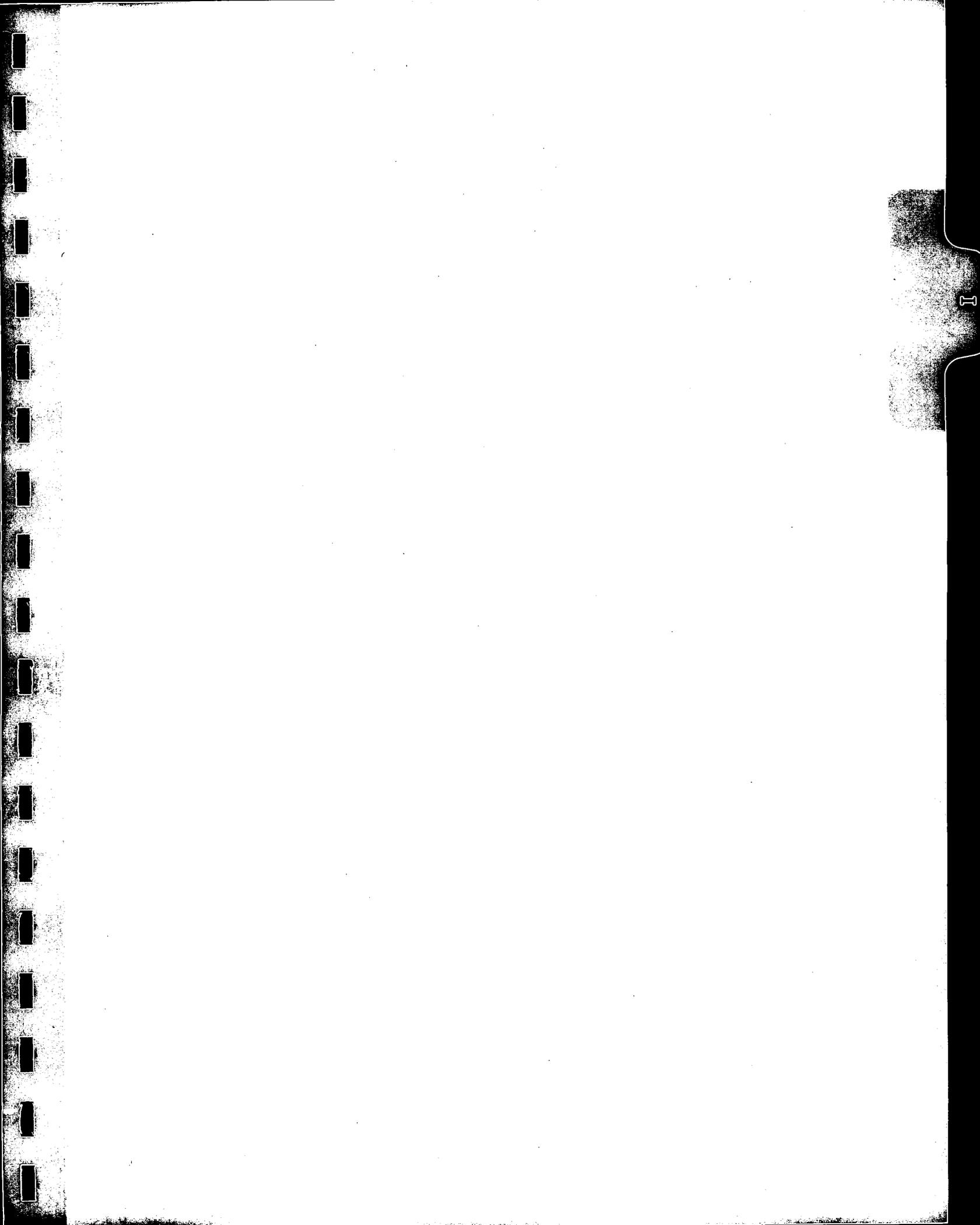
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PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. CANADA AND CHINA

The emergence of China as a world power is one of the most important aspects of recent international politics. Canada's opening of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1970, and her part in the assumption by Peking of China's seat in the United Nations, are among the most significant accomplishments of Canadian foreign policy of the last two decades.

The background to these developments can be summarized briefly. In April 1949 the People's Liberation Army entered Nanking, then the capital of the Nationalist Government, where the embassies of foreign governments were located. Among these was the Canadian Embassy, for at that time Canada recognized the Nationalist Government. The occupation of Nanking symbolized the end of Canada's old relationship with China.

During the following two decades, Canada's relations with China were at best limited. It was clear from the beginning that the Peking Government was effectively in control of its territory and people, and therefore met some of the classic tests for recognition. Successive Canadian governments between 1949 and 1968, therefore, examined the possibility of entering into official relations. But for years, there were serious obstacles to doing so: hostilities in Korea 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.

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. 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. After his election, he instructed the Department of External Affairs to take the necessary steps to open talks leading to this end. These talks, which began in Stockholm in February 1969, lasted more than 20 months, with the stumbling block being Taiwan. Canada's position was, and is, that the Canadian Government neither endorsed nor challenged the Chinese Government's position on the status of Taiwan.

After much discussion, both sides agreed to a joint communiqué, of October 13, 1970. On the status of Taiwan it said simply "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 something like it, has been used since 1970 by most of the countries which have followed Canada in establishing relations with Peking.

On April 13, 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph Edgar 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 agrément 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 PRC, and as Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana and to the United Arab Republic.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors, relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China have proceeded relatively smoothly. A significant step was taken in the summer of 1971, when the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, the Ministry 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.

One of the most significant achievements of Mr. Pepin'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 this visit, China's Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, accepted an invitation from Mr. Pepin to visit Canada. Mr. Pai visited Canada in August 1972, and opened the Chinese exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

Premier Chou also raised the question of establishing an air service between China and Canada during Mr. Pepin's visit. At the initiative of the Canadian Government, negotiations leading to a civil air agreement began in Peking in May 1972 and the agreement was signed in the spring of this year. The designated carrier, CP Air, expects to begin the operation of the direct air link in the near future.

In addition, Premier Chou En-lai told Mr. Pepin that the Chinese wished to invite Prime Minister Trudeau to visit China. This invitation, later formally extended, is the origin of the present official visit by the Prime Minister.

A year after Mr. Pepin's visit, 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 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.

Sino-Canadian relations have continued to expand in the field of trade and the exchange of technology. Two-way trade in 1972 reached a record high of \$307 million (exports to China \$259, imports \$48 million). Fruitful trade consultations on areas of bilateral concern were held with the Chinese in December 1971 and 1972, and efforts to create closer commercial relations continue. That these efforts have brought tangible results to Canada is proven by the substantial sales of Canadian potash, nickel and scrap iron to China, quite apart from wheat. Another special effort is now planned for early 1974 when Canada expects to mount an electronic and scientific exhibition in Shanghai.

There have also been significant advances in co-operation in the area of science and technology. A Chinese mining mission visited Canada in January and February of 1972 to acquaint itself with Canadian mining and metallurgical techniques. This visit resulted in \$50 million worth of purchases by the Chinese. An important petroleum mission visited Canada last September and October to study our experience in the field of petroleum development. Visits to Canada in 1972 by Chinese medical doctors and by scientists in the fields of physics, computer technology, electricity and nuclear energy also indicate that the Chinese are becoming more receptive to co-operation in a wide variety of fields.

In return a number of Canadian groups have visited China, including a medical delegation, and delegation in the fields of mining and metals, petroleum, and most recently, electric power. A very important and comprehensive report has been presented by the Canadian Medical Association to the Honourable Mitchell Sharp and the Honourable Marc Lalonde,

and at least in the area of medicine, prospects for exchanges are promising. A small group of Canadian agricultural scientists travelled in the northern part of China for three weeks in June 1973, and a reciprocal mission of agriculturalists from China is expected shortly. A Canadian scientific delegation, led by the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology, will return from a visit to China shortly before the arrival in Peking of Prime Minister Trudeau.

In a more popular vein, sports exchanges have proliferated since the Chinese invited a Canadian table tennis team to visit China in April 1971. As a result of an agreement reached between the Canadian Sports Federation and the All-China Sports Federation in December 1971, exchanges have been arranged in table tennis, badminton and basketball. Canadian ice skaters performed at the Solo Fair in Peking last August. A group of Chinese gymnasts visited four Canadian cities in June 1973, and a Canadian volleyball team travelled to China at about the same time. In July, a delegation of junior table tennis players toured China for four weeks, and we hope to send a Canadian hockey team to China this coming winter.

In the area of cultural exchanges, the Chinese held a highly successful exhibition of arts and handicrafts at Man and His World in Montreal from July to September 1972 and at that time a Chinese painter, Shao Yu, visited artists, art galleries and museums across Canada. A Chinese acrobatic troupe made a very successful tour of a number of Canadian cities last December. Canada held an Eskimo art exhibition in Peking and

Shanghai in January 1973, and expects to host an important Chinese archaeological exhibition in 1974. A large delegation of Chinese journalists, lead by Chu Mu-chih, Director of the New China News Agency, spent two weeks travelling across Canada in June of this year.

During the visit to China of the Secretary of State for External Affairs in August 1972, agreement was reached between the two countries to enter into academic exchanges. On September 4 of this year it was announced formally that the two governments had agreed to institute a two-year programme. Nine Chinese students were already enrolled at Carleton University on a private basis; during the summer, a group of these students toured Canada with the "Contact Canada" programme, and met Canadians in all walks of life. Ten Chinese students are expected shortly under the new agreement to study French or English at universities across Canada, and ten science students will be coming next fall. Twenty Canadian language students will soon be leaving for Peking.

The visit of the Prime Minister to the People's Republic of China offers an opportunity for re-evaluation by both Canada and China of the relationship between the two countries. The Prime Minister's role, as in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, will be an important one in giving a renewed impetus to developing closer and more substantial relations between Canada and China.

2. COMPOSITION OF PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY

A. Official Party Accompanying Prime Minister to China

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Mrs. Trudeau

Mr. Charles Caccia, M.P.

Mr. Ivan Head, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. Denis Hudon, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. R.E. Collins, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Dr. J.M. Leclair, Deputy Minister of National Health

Mr. T.M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister, International Trade,
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Mr. M. Dupuy, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Mr. P. O'Neil, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. D. Molgat, Director, East Asia Division, Department of
External Affairs

Miss Joyce Fairbairn, Legislative Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. R. Murdoch, Executive Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. C. Tower, Assistant Press Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Sub-Inspector C. Macdonnell, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Miss Cécile Viau, Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. B.P.S. Brady, East Asia Division, Department of External Affairs

Mr. B.V. Johnstone, Department of External Affairs

Mrs. Ann Carson, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Miss Pauline Bourgault, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Mrs. Linda Brazeau, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Mr. K.E. Parnell, Department of National Defence

Mr. Ho Yu-lin, Department of the Secretary of State

**B. Official Party Accompanying Prime Minister
During Visit in China**

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Mrs. Trudeau

The Canadian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China

Mr. Charles Caccia, M.P.

Mr. Ivan Head, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. Denis Hudon, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. R.E. Collins, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Dr. J.M. Leclair, Deputy Minister of National Health

Mr. T.M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister, International Trade,
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Mr. M. Dupuy, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Mr. R.K. Joyce, Director, International Economic Relations, Department
of Finance

Mr. F.R. Petrie, General Director, Pacific, Asia and Africa Bureau,
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Mr. P. O'Neil, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. R.A. Bull, Director, Commercial Policy Division, Department of
External Affairs

Mr. D. Molgat, Director, East Asia Division, Department of
External Affairs

Miss Joyce Fairbairn, Legislative Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. R. Murdoch, Executive Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. C. Tower, Assistant Press Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Inspector B. Moss, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Sub-Inspector C. Macdonnell, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Miss Cécile Viau, Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Vic Chapman, Assistant Press Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Mr. J.L. Desrochers, Cultural Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs

Mr. B.P.S. Brady, East Asia Division, Department of External Affairs

Mr. B.V. Johnstone, Department of External Affairs

Mrs. Ann Carson, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Miss Pauline Bourgault, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Mrs. Linda Brazeau, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Mr. K.E. Parnell, Department of National Defence

Mr. Ho Yu-lin, Department of the Secretary of State

3. CANADIAN EMBASSY - PEKING

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Chancery: | San Li Tun No. 16, Peking Tel. 521475 (Reception), 521571 (Ambassador), 521648 (Commercial Counsellor). |
| Ambassador: | Charles J. Small |
| Counsellor: | M.D. Copithorne |
| Counsellor (Commercial): | Armand Blum |
| First Secretary (Cultural): | Brian Evans |
| Second Secretary: | D.E. Waterfall |
| Second Secretary (Commercial): | J.P. Higginbotham |
| Third Secretary (Administration): | Miss Margaret H. Cornish |
| Third Secretary: | Miss Gilliane Lapointe |

The Canadian Embassy in Peking is housed in a fairly recent brick building formerly the Embassy of Pakistan. It is situated in the diplomatic suburb of San Li Tun, six miles from the centre of Peking, one of the two diplomatic areas of the city. Some of the staff live within five minutes walk of the Embassy, others about three miles away, all in apartments specifically reserved for foreigners; because of a shortage of such accommodation, a small number of staff live in hotels.

Biographies

Charles J. Small:

Born in Chengtu, China, December 19, 1919. BScA (Ontario Agricultural College, 1942); BA (University of Toronto, 1949). Joined RCN, 1941; served in North Atlantic, Mediterranean, Normandy and Australia; discharged, 1946 (Lt.). Joined Department of Trade and Commerce, June 1949; Asst. Commercial Sec. (Agr.). The Hague, 1950-55. Joined External Affairs, October 1955 (Far Eastern Division). Chinese language studies (University of Toronto, January 1956); Ottawa, July 1957 (Far Eastern Division); Seconded to Department of Trade and Commerce and appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong, July 1958; Ottawa, July 1961 (Far Eastern Division); Counsellor, Karachi, August 1963. Permanent Representative of Canada to OECD, Paris, August 1965; High Commissioner in Pakistan (Ambassador to Pakistan since February 1972) and concurrently Ambassador to Afghanistan, September 1969; Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, September 1972. Married (Jean Kirby McNeel) with four children.

Maurice Danby Copithorne:

Born in Vancouver, B.C., July 3, 1931. BA, LL.B (University of British Columbia, 1954-1955); called to British Columbia Bar, September 1956. Joined External Affairs, October 1956. Adviser, ICSC, Indochina, December 1957; Third Secretary, Tehran, March 1959; Second Secretary, October 1959; Ottawa, January 1962; Second Secretary, Kuala Lumpur, June 1964; First Secretary, April 1965; Ottawa, January 1968; Counsellor, Peking, July 1972. Married (Tamako Yagai), with two children.

Armand Blum:

Born in Paris, France in 1937. BA (Sir George Williams University - 1962); postgraduate studies in economics, University of Montreal, 1963. Joined Industry, Trade and Commerce 1964; Assistant Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong 1965-68; Ottawa, Office of General Relations, ITC, 1968-70; Commercial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, 1970-72; Chinese language training, Hong Kong, 1972; posted as Counsellor (Commercial), Peking, August 1973. Married (Sonia Flourde).

C. Media Representatives Covering Prime Minister's
Visit to China

S. Wollock, Suburban Montreal, Managing Editor
B. Kennedy, CFRB Radio, Public Affairs Editor
R. Collister, CBC, Correspondent
J. Schlesinger, CBC, Correspondent
B. Hosking, CBC, Cameraman
E. Chong, CBC, Soundman
T. Hargreaves, CBC Radio, Reporter - Radio
W. Heine, London Free Press (London, Ont.), Editor
W. Mader, Time, Chief Canadian Correspondent
D. Cameron, Time, Photographer
S. MacLeod, Canadian Press, Reporter
P. Bregg, Canadian Press, Photographer
B. Hamelin, Canadian Press, Reporter
G. Deschenes, CFTM-TV Telemetropole, Correspondent
G. Pilon, CFTM-TV Telemetropole, Producer
M. Perron, CFTM-TV, Cameraman
R. Lorie, CFTM-TV, Soundman
M. Saint-Louis, Telemedia, Reporter
Mr. Lebel, Radio Canada, Realisateur
M. Jodoin, Radio Canada, Script Assistant
G. Boivin, Radio Canada, Reporter - TV
L. Begin, Radio Canada, Reporter - Radio
R. Jeanneret, Radio Canada, Cameraman
R. Pelletier, Radio Canada, Technician - Audio-Video
A. Hurtubise, Radio Canada, Realisateur - Radio
C. Gervais, Radio Canada, Technician - Radio

C.R. Smith, UPI, Reporter
R. Imagio, UPI, Photographer
M.J. Nolan, CFPL Radio, Political Reporter
J. Mathieu, CHRC Radio (Quebec), CKLM (Montreal), Information Director
C. Turcotte, La Presse, Reporter
M.W. Cutler, MacLean-Hunter Business Publications, Reporter
R. Mah, Chinatown News, Reporter
J. Derouin, Canadian Contemporary News System, Reporter
P.F. Taylor, Newsradio, Reporter
J.P.D. Doyle, Le Soleil, Reporter
K. Lawrence, Standard Broadcast News, Reporter
D. Isaac, Tempo News Service Co. Ltd., Reporter
D. MacFarlane, Tempo News Service Co. Ltd., Cameraman
D.A. Cooper, Tempo News Service Co. Ltd., Soundman
J. Burns, Globe and Mail, Correspondent
J.R. Walker, Southam News Services, Correspondent
C. Oliver, CTV National TV News, Producer
T.C. Gould, CTV National News, Correspondent
B.H. Plimer CTV National News, Cameraman
J.J. McColl, CTV National News, Soundman
W. Michaels, CJBK Radio, Reporter
C. Lemelin, Le Devoir, Reporter
J.D. Cahill, Toronto Star, Reporter
R.G. Innell, Toronto Star, Photographer
D. Ablett, F.P. Publications, Reporter

C. Menard, Radio-Mutuel, Reporter

J.D. Harbron, Thomson Newspapers (Tor.)

D.J. Dixon, CBC-TV, Producer

D. Shannon, Los Angeles Times, Correspondent

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Born in Paris, France in 1937. BA (Sir George Williams University - 1962); postgraduate studies in economics, University of Montreal, 1963. Joined Industry, Trade and Commerce 1964; Assistant Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong 1965-68; Ottawa, Office of General Relations, ITC, 1968-70; Commercial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, 1970-72; Chinese language training, Hong Kong, 1972; posted as Counsellor (Commercial), Peking, August 1973. Married (Sonia Flourde).

Brian L. Evans:

Born in Taber, Alberta, October 5, 1932. BA (University of Alberta, 1954 - History); Ph.D (University of London, 1961 - Chinese History); Instructor (Asian History), University of Maryland Overseas Programme, 1958-59; Assistant Professor (East Asian and European History, Chinese Language), Department of History, University of Alberta, 1961; Associate Professor, 1967; Administrative Officer and Conference Administrator, NATO Parliamentary Conference, London, Paris, Washington, New York, 1958-65; Administrative Officer and Consultant, The Atlantic Congress, London, 1959; Acting Chairman, History Department, University of Alberta, 1968-69; Chairman, 1969-73; Associate Dean of Arts, 1972-; Seconded from University of Alberta to External Affairs for one year, as First Secretary at Canadian Embassy in Peking in charge of cultural relations. Married (Margaret Jean Burwash).

Donald E. Waterfall:

Born in Chatham, Ontario, May 10, 1943. BA (University of Toronto, 1965 - Philosophy); Ph.D (Princeton University, 1969 - Philosophy). Joined External Affairs, September 1968 (Latin American, Personnel Operations Divisions). Chinese language training, Hong Kong, January 1971; posted as Second Secretary, Peking, October 1972. Married (Elizabeth Maria Kenyon).

John Patrick Higginbotham:

Born in Regina, June 8, 1943. BA (University of Saskatchewan, 1964); graduate studies (University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 1964-65); MA (McGill, 1969 - Economics). Joined External Affairs, September 1969 (African and Middle East Division, Chinese language training); Attaché (Language Student), Hong Kong, September 1971. Seconded to Industry, Trade and Commerce, 1973, as Second Secretary (Commercial), Peking, August 1973. Married (Michèle Allard).

Margaret H. Cornish:

Born in Toronto, October 31, 1948. BA (Hon) (University of Toronto, 1971, Modern History - East Asian Studies). Joined External Affairs, June 1971 (Arms Control and Disarmament, Personnel Planning and Development, East Asia Divisions); posted to Peking as Third Secretary (Administration), September 1972. Single.

Gilliane Lapointe:

Born at Kapuskasing, Ontario, December 26, 1937.
BA (University of Tennessee, 1962 - Philosophy); MA (University of Tennessee, 1964 - Romance Languages); Doctoral studies, Université de Paris, 1964-67; Diplôme en langue et civilisation chinoises (Ecole Nationale des Langues orientales vivantes, Paris, 1969); Chinese language studies (New Asia College, Hong Kong, 1969-70 and Nanyang University, Singapore, 1971).
Joined External Affairs, June 1971 (East Asia Division); posted to Peking as Third Secretary, September 1973. Single.

4. ITINERARY OF PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY

A. En route to and from China

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Lv. | Ottawa | Mon. | Oct. 8 | 14:30 |
| Arr. | Vancouver | " | " | 16:15 |
| Lv. | Vancouver | " | " | 17:20 |
| Arr. | Tokyo | Tues. | Oct. 9 | 19:20 |
| Lv. | Tokyo | Wed. | Oct.10 | 11:50 |
| Arr. | Peking | " | " | 15:00 |
| Lv. | Canton | Tues. | Oct.16 | 16:00 |
| Arr. | Hong Kong | " | " | 16:40 |
| Lv. | Hong Kong | " | " | 19:45 |
| Arr. | Manila | " | " | 21:35 |
| Lv. | Manila | " | " | 22:35 |
| Arr. | Honolulu | " | " | 14:55 |
| Lv. | Honolulu | Wed. | Oct.17 | 09:30 |
| Arr. | Vancouver | " | " | 17:45 |
| Lv. | Vancouver | " | " | 18:45 |
| Arr. | Ottawa | Thurs. | Oct.18 | 02:00 |

Note: The Tokyo and Honolulu stops will be strictly overnight stops.

Tokyo : The party will be met by the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Ross Campbell. Press will be transported by bus from the airport to their hotels. Hotel accommodation for the press will be in the New Japan Hotel (tel: 581-5111) and the Imperial Hotel (tel: 504-1111). Information will be provided during the flight on what hotel individuals have been assigned to.

Hong Kong : A three-hour fuel stop only is being made in Hong Kong. Facilities for transmission of copy, photos, film etc... will be available.

Honolulu : Hotel arrangements for the overnight stop in Honolulu are being made, and the press will be advised accordingly. Ground transport will be provided for travel between airport and hotel on arrival and departure.

B. Itinerary Within China

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|--|
| - Arr. | Peking | Wed. | Oct.10 | 15:00 |
| - Lv. | Peking | Sat. | Oct.13 | 22:00 (by special train) |
| - Arr. | Loyang | Sun. | Oct.14 | 10:00 (not later than 10 a.m.) |
| - Lv. | Loyang | Sun. | Oct.14 | afternoon (by special train to Chengchou in the afternoon with immediate connection by special plane for Kweilin). |
| - | Kweilin | Hon. | Oct.15 | (day in Kweilin) |
| - Lv. | Kweilin | Tues. | Oct.16 | afternoon (by special plane for Canton in the afternoon) |
| - Lv. | Canton | " | " | 16:00 |

Peking Agenda

Talks are scheduled for the Prime Minister with Chinese leaders during the afternoons of October 11, 12 and 13. Talks between Canadian and Chinese officials will occupy both mornings and afternoons of October 11 to 13.

A banquet will be given in the Great Hall of the People by Premier Chou En-lai for the Prime Minister and his party on October 11. A return banquet will be given in the Great Hall by the Prime Minister on

Saturday October 13, the third anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Canada and China.

(The Great Hall of the People, or National People's Congress Building (Ren min da hui tany), is on the west side of the Tien An Men square, at the heart of Peking. Built in only nine months during the Great Leap Forward of 1958-59, the building is a massive complex of banqueting and conference halls. Big political meetings are held here, and the National People's Congress, the legislative body, sits here. The main banqueting hall, which holds upwards of 5,000 people, is used for major state occasions.)

Note: In Peking, journalists will be accommodated at the Minzu (Nationalities) Hotel. A press centre adjoins the hotel. Chinese officials are arranging accommodation in Kweilin; no particulars of this are as yet available.

It is possible that all members of the press will not be able to accompany the Prime Minister on the provincial segment of the tour because of difficulties in accommodating such large numbers. Those members of the press not accompanying the Prime Minister's party would remain in Peking, and travel to Canton by CAF plane on October 15.

5. NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS IN CHINA

Weather

The Chinese climate varies considerably from one region to another. Peking's climate is continental, with autumn temperatures roughly corresponding to those in central or eastern Canada. Canton and southern areas like Kweilin are sub-tropical, with October weather similar to a Canadian summer.

Local Time

Peking, Canton and points in between are located in the same time zone as Hong Kong, 13 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

Health Regulations

Innoculations against smallpox and cholera are mandatory for visitors to the People's Republic of China; tetanus, paratyphoid and typhoid injections are strongly recommended.

While some visitors drink local tap water with no ill effects, it is advisable to request boiled water. Boiled water is normally available in hotel rooms.

Dress

Clothing requirements for both men and women are similar to those in Canada. During the day, casual clothes are appropriate, i.e., sports jacket and slacks, tie not necessary. For formal dinners, business suits are normal, black tie is not worn. In Kweilin and the south, where October weather can be hot and humid, light summer clothes are most comfortable. For women, long dresses are now sometimes worn in Peking in the evening, but are certainly not essential. A light sweater and raincoat should be included.

What to Bring Along

Battery operated razors or transformers for electric razors (Peking's electrical supply is 200/220 volts a.c., 50 cycles; elsewhere both this system and the 3-phase 380 volt system are employed); razor blades; cosmetics; sanitary napkins; medicine; nylons; instant coffee and coffee-mate (hot water is available in rooms and on trains).

Local cigarettes are available, but most foreign visitors prefer to bring their own. Customs regulations permit the import of 300 cigarettes per person.

Chinese beer and spirits are readily available, although the latter do not always appeal to Canadian tastes. Various types of Chinese mixes are available; these are not uniformly recommended. Each visitor is permitted by customs to bring in 2 bottles of spirits.

Most travellers have found it worthwhile to bring in extra-large supplies of film for personal use.

Currency

Journalists should carry USA or sterling travellers cheques. These may be changed on arrival in Peking. Their expenses are to be paid in yuan (2 yuan equal approximately \$1 Canadian).

The currency used in China is known as the Renminbi or RMB. The yuan, the basic unit, is divided into 10 jiao; the jiao is in turn divided into 10 fen or cents.

Expenses

A flat charge of about 60 yuan (\$30 Canadian) per day will cover room, board, official transport, group interpreters, and laundry.

This charge will not cover intercity travel, film mailing charges, taxis for private use, etc.

Intercity travel costs will depend on the itinerary chosen by the PM. However, these costs are generally fairly reasonable (as an example, air fare Peking to Canton costs 90 yuan; train fare for the same journey is slightly higher - 117 yuan).

Taxis may be rented at about 5 or 6 yuan per hour, depending partly on distance travelled. Cost for an entire day could run to 40 or 50 yuan. Recently taxi fares have risen substantially, however, and charges may be higher than these figures.

Interpreters

The Information Department of the Chinese Government is normally able to provide one interpreter for each three English-speaking journalists, and approximately the same ratio for French-speaking media representatives.

For private trips, interpreters may possibly be available for groups of three or four, but this should not be counted on.

Restaurants

Peking has many excellent restaurants which can arrange excellent dinners on several hours notice. The average cost per head for a meal of several courses is in excess of 10 yuan. (\$5 Canadian).

Shopping

Prices have increased from 200-500% in the past year on such traditional items as jade carvings and Chinese antiques. Prices on other products such as silks have risen but are still reasonable by Western standards. Most visitors to China are given an opportunity to shop in the Friendship Stores, which are located in each large city and which carry a wide variety of Chinese products.

The export of antiques more than approximately 150 years old is prohibited. Major cities have antique shops where exportable antiques are marked with a red wax seal which should be left untouched for customs inspection on leaving China. It may also be necessary to produce a receipt for the item concerned. These antique shops will also arrange for shipment of antiques directly to the visitor's address abroad.

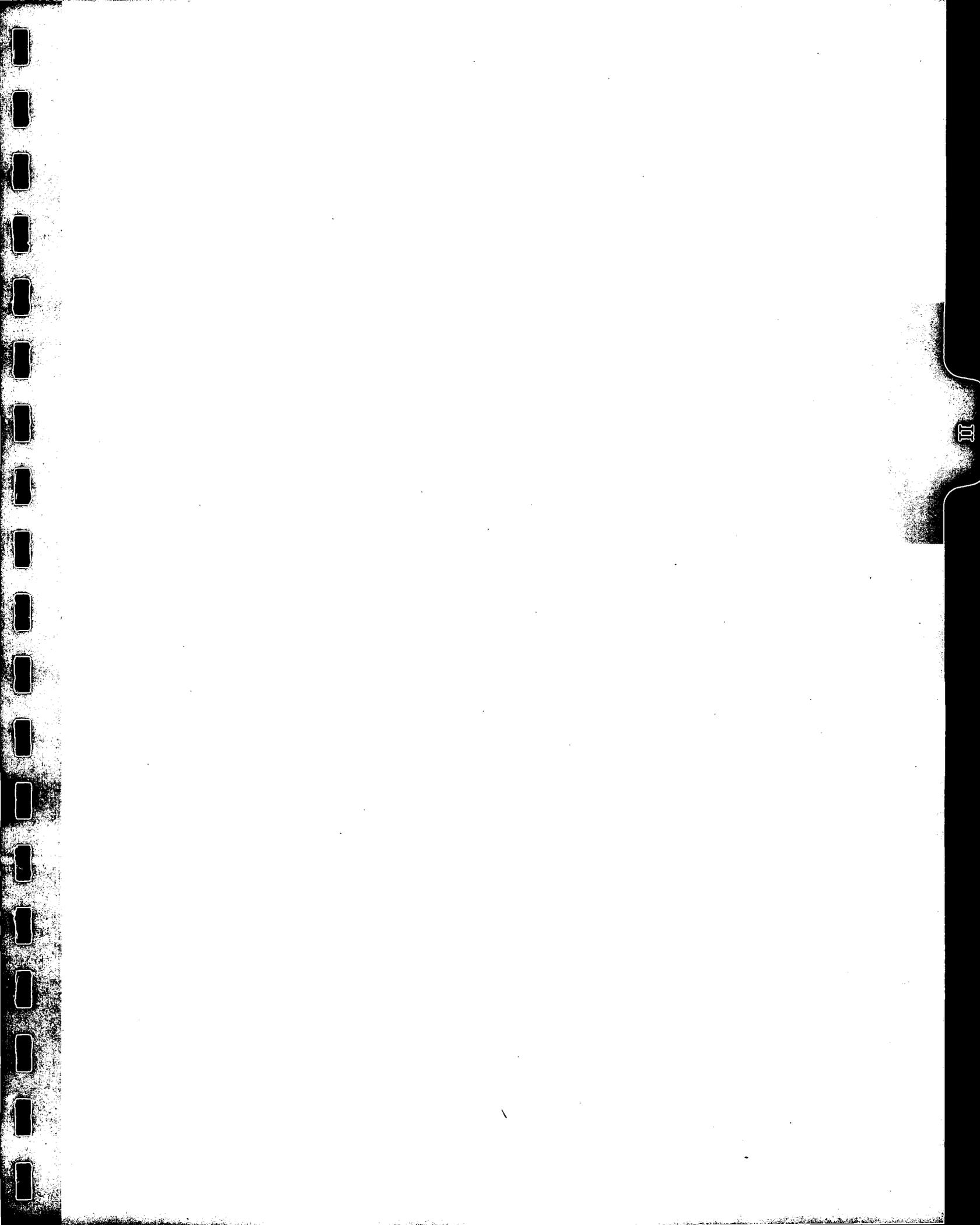
Recommended Shops

The Friendship Store, on Jian Kuo Men Wai, two miles west of the city centre. Four stories high, the Friendship Store is the largest store for sales to foreigners. It specializes in contemporary arts and handicrafts, silks (a good buy) and other textiles, jade carvings, etc.

The best place for antiques is a cluster of shops at Liu Li Chang, in south central Peking, one of the older and more picturesque areas of the city. These shops carry scrolls, ceramics, bronzes and all kinds of antique objects.

Just south of the Tien An Men square (but a little difficult to find) is the Marco Polo Store, which sells jewellery and antiques, but only for foreign currency.

For foreigners who want to shop in ordinary Chinese stores the most interesting is probably the Bai huo da lou, the major department store in Peking, on Wang fu jing, one of the main shopping streets of the city. Directly across the street from the Bai huo da lou department store is the East Wind Market, a series of covered stalls selling a wide variety of products.



II

PART II

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. GENERAL

Area and Geography

China, with an area of approximately 3.7 million square miles, is the third largest country in the world (after the USSR with more than 8.5 million square miles and Canada with 3.8 million). Within this enormous country may be found every extreme of geographical feature. Western China is dominated by the high plateau of Tibet and Tsinghai, the "rooftop of the world", Mt. Everest, highest mountain in the world, is on the border of China with Nepal. To the north lie the desert and semi-desert areas of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia. Moving to the northeast the dry steppe-lands give way to heavily forested mountains. Between these great natural barriers and the sea lie the major areas of China's settlement and civilization.

The land frontiers of China are over 9,000 miles long, from Viet-Nam in the south by Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan, to the USSR in the west and north and Korea in the northeast. Politically China seems predominantly a land power, but her coastline is more than three thousand miles long, and the provinces of the south and southeast have a long tradition of seamanship, trade, and overseas settlement.

Climate

Wide variations in climate characterize China. The Gulf of Liaotung and the Bay of Korea in the north are blocked by ice during the winter months each year. To the south, the island of Hainan is within 20 degrees of the equator, and the ports of Canton, Hong Kong and the coast of the southern provinces are lashed by tropical typhoons in the summer. Traditionally, an imaginary east-west line some 150 miles north of Shanghai divides the sub-tropical south from the temperate north. The north and west of China tend to be dry, often extremely so; the annual rainfall increases from north to south, with rainfall in Canton (74" annually) nearly triple that in Peking.

Population

According to recent estimates, China's population is at least 850 million, 94% of whom are ethnic Chinese or Hans. The minority population is composed of a variety of peoples living mostly in southeast China near the borders with Indochina, in Tibet and in the northwest near the borders with the USSR and with Mongolia.

The great territories of Outer China-Tibet, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, with a population density rarely exceeding an average of ten people to the square mile, and in places wholly uninhabited, are a sharp contrast to the densely settled and developed lands of North-East China (formerly Manchuria) and the eighteen provinces of China south of the Great Wall. The major centres of population and economic activity are Southern Liaoning province in the north-east, the great North China Plain stretching from Peking to Shanghai, the Yangtze River Valley, the Szechwan Basin in the west of China and certain low-lying areas along the south-east coast. The most densely settled rural areas in these parts of China often exceed a thousand to the square mile.

Major Cities, Ports and Industrial Centres

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of over 6 million. Shanghai, with a population of roughly 10 million, is the largest city and the principal port. Other major ports are Tientsin, near Peking, Tsingtao and Dairen in the north, and Swatow and Canton in the south. Major industrial cities are Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin. The main industrial region is in the north-eastern provinces of China, where the biggest iron and steel mills and heavy industry are located. The industrial centres in this area are Shenyang, Harbin and Dairen.

Economy

China is primarily an agricultural country; over 80% of the nation's 850 million people are directly involved in farming. Thus economic planning, including trade policy, reflects the fundamental importance of agriculture, and much of China's industrial production is directed towards supporting this sector. The main crops in north China are wheat, millet, sorghum and soybeans. In the south, the most important crops are rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane and tea. Barley, corn and cotton are grown extensively in various parts of the country. Agricultural products — rice, soybeans, tea, and canned fruit and vegetables — form the major part of China's exports.

Since early 1969, the basis of the domestic policy of the PRC has been to increase production in both the agricultural and the industrial sectors of the country. Industrial development has followed a double course: establishment and expansion of large-scale complexes in the major cities and, at the same time development of small-scale locally based industry, entirely dependent on local manpower, resources and technology. Economic priorities, after agriculture, are metallurgical and petrochemical industries and transport and communications; more attention, however, has recently been given to light industries and to export industries. With manpower resources fully mobilized, emphasis is now being placed on advanced research and technology, the perfecting of management techniques, and discipline; the future economic growth of China will depend on the growth of productivity and technological progress.

The policy of the Chinese Government is to make the economy as self-sufficient as possible. Therefore, virtually all consumer goods are manufactured within the country and imports are limited to the purchase of foodstuffs and raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, and machinery and equipment. China's overall trade for 1972 was about 5.5 billion dollars. Main imports continue to be wheat, chemicals, fertilizers, iron and steel and other base metals; there have also been substantial purchases of complete factories with their machinery, vehicles, and aeronautical products.

Exchanges with the Soviet Union rose to \$90 million in 1972, but China continues to conduct the major part of its exchanges with non-Communist countries. Her largest trading partners in recent years have been Japan, Hong Kong and Canada (with bilateral trade figures for 1972 of approximately \$1.1 billion, \$775 million and \$307 million respectively). Her largest suppliers to date have been Japan and Canada; however, bilateral China-USA trade has risen rapidly in the last year (\$92 million in 1972, and a total for 1973 that may reach \$700 million, \$525 million of this in USA agricultural produce), and the United States has perhaps taken over second place among China's

suppliers. Bilateral trade between Canada and China in 1972 (\$307 million) was up \$80 million from 1971, with a heavy imbalance in favour of Canada. Major Canadian exports to China are wheat, nickel, aluminium, iron and steel scrap, sulphur, tobacco and potash. Clothing and textile items and foodstuffs comprise the major portion of Canadian imports from the PRC.

2. HISTORY

A. TO THE 20TH CENTURY

The Beginnings

The earliest records of Chinese history, supported by the evidence of archaeology, place the origins of Chinese civilization in the Yellow River valley, the modern provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Honan. Remains of a civilized society have been found in this area dating as far back as the fourth millenium B.C. Complete towns from the half-legendary Shang dynasty (traditional dates 1766 - 1112 B.C.) and from the Chou or Zhou dynasty (11th century - 2nd century B.C.) have been uncovered by excavations, notably that at An yang in Honan province. From this heartland, where the early Chinese developed the techniques of agriculture, the art of writing and the elements of their religious beliefs, their culture spread rapidly over the North China Plain and southward to the Yangtze. This spread and increase of China's population has been a central theme of Chinese history through the centuries.

A second major theme of Chinese history has been the alternation between periods of strength and unity, and periods of disunity and chaos. Chinese historians have seen in this alternation a cyclical pattern, in which successive dynasties flourish and grow powerful, then fall into administrative decay, leading to peasant revolts, the overthrow of the dynasty and a period of political turbulence, and sometimes foreign invasion.

The Warring States Era. The Ch'in and Han Empires

By 500 B.C., a flourishing culture of bronze craftsmanship was challenged by the introduction of iron, and local kingdoms steadily increased their power and battled for supremacy. This era, known as "The Warring States", saw considerable economic expansion and great progress in political and philosophical thought (Confucius, Mo Zi, the Taoists, etc.).

At the end of the Third Century B.C. the short-lived but powerful state of Ch'in (221-210) united all the civilized Chinese world. The borders of China were pushed far to the west, and southwards to Canton, a network of roads was established, the fortifications separating the states were destroyed, and the Great Wall was begun along the northern frontier to protect the new empire from nomadic invasions.

The Han Empire, which succeeded the Ch'in, maintained its state for four centuries. Under the Hans (2nd century B.C. - 2nd century A.D.) China was powerful and prosperous and the Ch'in policy of expansion continued. The empire was characterized by the splendour of its court, the development of the arts and humanities, and substantial progress in agriculture. Later generations were to look on the Han era as a golden age in Chinese history.

The fall in 220 A.D. of the Empire of Han, weakened by court intrigues and peasant uprisings, saw the beginning of a new period of division, with a succession of ephemeral Chinese dynasties in the south, and nomad invaders dominating the north. Feudalism reappeared, and it was at this time that Buddhism was introduced into China.

The Tang and Sung Dynasties. The Yuan

In the seventh century A.D., China was reunited by the T'ang dynasty. The T'ang era (618 - 917) restored domestic unity to China and reinstated Chinese hegemony in Central Asia and Korea. Chang an (Sian), the capital, with its two million inhabitants, was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in the world. Buddhism flourished, and the era is known for its brilliant intellectual and artistic life.

The T'ang dynasty collapsed at the beginning of the 10th century, leaving China a prey to anarchy for nearly a century. Under the Sung dynasty (960 - 1279), China was surrounded by restless barbarians on all three sides; nevertheless the era saw the arts of ceramics and painting brought to new levels of beauty and refinement.

Early in the twelfth century the Sung emperor was driven south by a new incursion of nomad people, and in 1280 the Mongols under Kublai Khan swept from the north, crushed the last elements of Chinese resistance, and placed all of China under alien rule. This period is known as the Yuan dynasty (1280 - 1367).

The Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties

As the first fury of conquest faded, Chinese resistance grew. In 1368 the native Ming dynasty (1368 - 1643) regained the Empire. Although the Ming Empire was destroyed in 1644, the Ch'ing dynasty of the Manchus, which was proclaimed in its stead, preserved the unity of the Empire and extended Chinese power on the frontiers. The threat of barbarian invasion was finally removed at the end of the eighteenth century, when the armies of the great Emperor Ch'ien-lung

destroyed the last remnants of Mongol military power, and the territories of Tibet and Central Asia were placed under effective imperial control. Ironically, the triumph of China over her traditional enemies on the Inner Asian frontier was a prelude to the humiliation of the Ch'ing empire at the hands of Europeans invading from the sea.

In the history of China during the 19th and early 20th century, two factors combined to render the empire weak and apparently defenceless. The vigorous European drive for markets and trade, a result of the Industrial Revolution and associated technological advances, coincided with a period of administrative decay and rigidity within the Ch'ing Empire itself, now far from its vigorous beginnings. The Opium Wars of 1840 and 1860, a successful attempt by Western powers to force open the gates of China, marked the beginning of the end of the Ch'ing Empire. In the years that followed, civil war and the great rebellions of the Taipings and the Boxers rendered the government of China almost impotent. Along the coasts the representatives of Europe vied with one another to gain concessions for trade, and treaty ports for settlement.

B. MODERN CHINA, 1911 - 1949

The fall of the Empire in October 1911 heralded nearly half a century of political and military confusion within the country. The regime was able to introduce new ideas and techniques, but Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionaries who founded the new government had few military resources to maintain their authority in the country at large. Within a matter of years China was divided among rival war-lords, and whole provinces were effectively independent of the capital. In 1926 Chiang Kai-shek, successor to Sun Yat-sen as leader of the Nationalist party, launched the Northward Expedition from Canton and was able to reunite the country, at least temporarily, under the Nationalists.

In 1927 the Communists, who had at one time been in alliance with the Nationalists, were driven from the cities by a purge and massacre carried out by Chiang Kai-shek's forces, and established themselves in the countryside of Kiangsi province. Under severe pressure from Nationalist attacks they abandoned Kiangsi in 1934, and in the great Long March their armies travelled westward to Szechwan and north across Kansu, to reestablish the remnants of their forces at Yen-an in Shensi. From there they maintained their position against both the Nationalists and the Japanese.

The Sino-Japanese war of 1895 had seen the first clash between a weakened China and a resurgent Japan; according to the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki, China ceded Taiwan, the Liaotung peninsular in north-east China and the Pescadores islands to Japan. As a result of her victory in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, Japan took over Russia's sphere of influence in north-eastern China. In 1931 the Japanese occupied Shenyang (then called Mukden) in a surprise attack, and for the next fourteen years Nationalists and Communists in China were at war not only among themselves but with the armies of Japan.

The end of the Japanese threat in 1945 marked the beginning of the second phase of civil war, as the Communists from the north-west and the Nationalists, who had survived the war at Chungking in Szechwan, struggled for power in a country which had not shown even a façade of unity for more than a generation. By 1949 the Nationalist armies were destroyed and their garrisons had been surrounded and captured. Chiang Kai-shek and the remnants of his party took refuge in Taiwan, leaving mastery of China proper to Mao Tse-tung and the People's Republic of China.

C. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SINCE 1949

The first actions of the government of the People's Republic of China after its proclamation on October 1, 1949 were directed towards the founding of new institutions and the restoration of the economy, which had suffered badly from many years of war. Government controls were tightened over the urban and industrial sector of the economy. Nationwide land reform, begun in mid 1950 and completed by late 1952 or early 1953, redistributed farm land on a private ownership basis to those who tilled it. Mass organizations were set up, with training programmes, schools and indoctrination centres, with the goal of changing the structure of society and its mentality. A new marriage law of 1950, aimed at weakening traditional family structure, proclaimed equal rights between the sexes. The Korean War (1950 - 1953) marked China's return to the fields of Asian and world affairs.

From 1953 to 1957 the People's Republic of China launched the first five-year plan, designed to build up basic heavy industry with Soviet help. Agriculture was reorganized on a collective basis at the same time, via voluntary Socialist cooperatives at first and eventually through collectivization. On September 20, 1954 a new constitution was adopted, setting forth the basic principles of the state. The famous "Hundred Flowers" movement in 1956 and 1957, a brief era of artistic and intellectual liberty, threw intellectual circles into a ferment.

From 1958 onwards, the second five-year plan was launched and the phase known as the Great Leap Forward began. This was marked by frenzied acceleration of production and the reorganization of agricultural and industrial communes. Easier times followed the hard years of 1959 - 1962, and a third five-year plan was launched on January 1, 1966.

Signs of a rift in relations between China and the U.S.S.R. were apparent from the late 1950's, and in the summer of 1960 Russian experts were withdrawn from China, leaving many construction projects unfinished. An open break with the U.S.S.R. occurred in 1963. In recent years China has played an increasingly important international role; this first became apparent at the Geneva Conference of 1954 and the Bandung Conference of non-aligned nations in 1955. Diplomatic relations were established with Canada in 1970, and since that time with numerous Western nations. China was admitted to the United Nations in 1971.

On the domestic scene the Cultural Revolution of 1966 - 1967 has been followed by a period of stabilization and pragmatic policies. The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party, held in August 1973, is expected to be followed by a People's Congress in the near future, and by the official announcement of the fourth five-year plan (1971 - 1975).

III - STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The State Constitution

China functions under both a state and a party constitution. The present state constitution, adopted in 1954, outlines a unitary (rather than federal) type of national government, consisting of a uni-cameral legislature (the National People's Congress), a ceremonial head of state, a cabinet-like executive body headed by a premier, and two formally independent judicial agencies - a supreme court and a public prosecutor's office.

The National People's Congress is indirectly elected by a four-tiered electoral system based on the commune (see below, under "Local Administration"). It formally exercises supreme legislative power, amends the constitution, appoints the head of state, and approves the choice of premier, the budget and economic proposals. Out of session, the Congress is represented by a standing committee.

The post of Chairman of the People's Republic or head of state, held by Mao Tse-tung until 1959 and subsequently by Liu Shao-chi, has been vacant since the Cultural Revolution. In 1972 a Vice-Chairman, Tung Pi-wu, was designated Acting Chairman, and has been carrying out the largely ceremonial functions of this position since that time.

The cabinet or State Council is the supreme executive body of the People's Republic. Its functions are largely administrative rather than policy-making. It is headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

The Communist Party of China

The locus of power within the People's Republic of China is the Communist Party of China (CPC). The party has about 28 million members, a significant increase from the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, when there were only 17 million members. Party members periodically choose delegates to the National Party Congresses. Since the Cultural Revolution the party apparatus has undergone reconstruction; the Ninth Party Congress, confirming this rebuilding, was held in 1969. The Tenth Party Congress took place just recently, in August of 1973.

A central Committee of the Party, named at the Congress, formally carries on the affairs of the party between Congresses. The nucleus of power within the party, and the real centre of political power in China, lies in the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee or Politburo, with 25 members, and within the Politburo, with the 9-member Standing Committee, made up of the most prominent figures in the Politburo. A General Secretariat looks after the internal administration of the party.

Regional and local party units, reorganized since 1967, correspond in their structure to the central party with congresses and committees on the provincial and district levels. Underlying all this, the primary units of the party are formed within the enterprise (factory or People's Commune), or within the administrative or military unit.

Local Administration

The present administrative structure of the PRC is an element of continuity with China's past, owing a great deal to the institutions of its predecessors. China south of the Great Wall was divided in imperial times into eighteen provinces; the present government has generally continued this arrangement, except for the centrally administered metropolitan districts of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, and the Autonomous Regions and Districts (see below). The territory to the north-east, fully incorporated into the empire by the Ch'ing dynasty, is now divided into three provinces with an equivalent organization to the rest of China.

Below the provincial organization, the local government units are districts or counties (hsien), also an old administrative form. There are about 2,000 of these throughout China, plus about 150 cities. Below the county level, administration is controlled by communes. There were about 26,000 of these throughout the countryside and in the cities when they were created in 1958, but since then they have been reduced in size, and there are now about 70,000. In many cases the communes correspond to the former xiang, or villages. Population of a commune is usually 5,000 - 10,000 people.

People's Congresses, corresponding to the National People's Congress are elected at the provincial, district and communal level. All citizens of 18 and over may vote for the commune congress. This congress then elects the county congress, which in turn elects the provincial congress, which elects the National Congress. These congresses sit for a few days only each year, and appoint executive committees to represent them. Each executive committee is controlled by the level above, and ultimately by the State Council or executive cabinet itself.

Areas with significant non-Chinese populations are administered in an almost identical way to the provinces of China proper, but the terminology is somewhat different. Outer China, from Inner Mongolia through Sinkiang and Tsinghai to Tibet, is composed of Autonomous Districts, administratively the equivalent of provinces. Within the Chinese provinces of the south-east and south-west like Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangtung, areas where there are a variety of non-Chinese minorities, there have been established Autonomous Districts, administratively similar to their Chinese equivalents. An entire province in this area, Kwangsi, has become the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. These Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Districts have been established with the stated object of protecting the interests of minority peoples and their rights to citizenship and equality.

4. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON LEADING CHINESE PERSONALITIES

Mao Tse-tung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Party's Military Commission. Member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC. (Married to Chiang Ching.)

Mao, one of the historic figures of the twentieth century, was born in 1893 of peasant stock in a village near Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. He worked on the land from his childhood but, as his family was prosperous, he also received a classical education. He then trained at the Hunan Normal School, a centre of intellectual and political ferment, from 1913 to 1918. After leaving school in 1918 he worked at the library of Peking University, where he came into contact with a group of young radicals; involvement in student political activities and contacts with socialists led him to Marxism.

Mao was one of the founders of the Communist Party of China in Shanghai in 1921, and played a major role in the establishment of the Red Army and the development of a strong base in Kiangsi during the late 1920's and early 1930's. In the years after the Long March, Mao consolidated his rule over the Party, and directed the grand strategy during the Sino-Japanese War and Civil War against the Nationalists. His realization of the role of the peasantry and of the military as political forces in the revolution were vital elements in his triumph over Chiang Kai-shek. Mao gained world-wide eminence after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

In 1959 Mao relinquished his position as Chief of State, but retained his senior Party status. During the 1960's he became increasingly involved in the duel with Moscow, an open breach between the two occurring in 1963. In the mid 1960's Mao turned to domestic affairs once again with the launching of the Cultural Revolution - an attempt to prevent China following the "revisionist" path of the U.S.S.R.

As the builder of a revolutionary movement, Mao is perhaps without a living peer, and in this regard his influence has reached far beyond the shores of China.

Pronounced Mow Tze-doeng

Addressed as: Mr. Chairman

Chou En-Lai

As a Premier of the State Council, Chou heads the administration of China. He is one of the five Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and is a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC. (Married to Teng Ying-chiao.)

Chou is one of the foremost political figures of modern China, and enjoys an international reputation as an extremely able negotiator. Born in Kiangsu province in 1898 of a well-to-do literary family, Chou received a traditional education in Chinese classics, and learned English while attending an American supported middle school and at Tientsin University. He studied and travelled in Japan in 1917-19 and France in the early 1920's. He belonged to various socialist student groups, and became an early member of the Communist Party in 1922. His early years in the CPC were primarily connected with military affairs; involved in the founding of the Red Army in 1927, he was for several years thereafter its chief political officer. After participating in the Long March, he spent most of the Sino-Japanese war years in Chungking as senior liaison officer to the nationalist government. He was the senior Communist official in the postwar negotiations with the Kuomintang.

Chou has been a member of the Politburo since 1972, and Premier of the People's Republic of China since 1949. He served concurrently as Foreign Minister from 1949-58, gaining world attention at the 1954 Geneva Conference and the 1955 Bandung Conference. His diplomatic activities have continued into the present. Wide-ranging travels unmatched by any other Peking figure have given him a wide knowledge of world affairs and of world political leaders. Pragmatic in his approach to affairs of state, Chou played a major role in ensuring stability after the disruptions of the Great Leap Forward of 1958-59 and the Cultural Revolution of 1966-67. At the Tenth Party Congress in August 1973 he emerged as undisputedly second in status only to Mao himself.

Pronounced Joe En-lie

Addressed as: Mr. Premier

Tung Pi-wu

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China. Member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo.

Tung Pi-wu, now 87 and one of the elder statesmen of the CPC, has remained an important political figure. Born near Wuhan of an educated but impoverished family, Tung was educated in the classics before going on to a more modern education. He has been a revolutionary since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in 1911, and was one of the Communist Party founders in 1921. In the late 1920's he studied in Moscow, and after his return became a chief official in the Central Soviet in Kiangsi. Tung participated in the Long March, then spent most of the war years as liaison official to the Kuomintang government in Chungking. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 he has held a series of senior posts in the central government, including posts as Vice-Premier, Chief Justice and a Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic. He has been a member of the Central Committee of the CP since 1934 and a Politburo member since 1945.

Pronounced Doong Bee-woo

Addressed as: **Mr. Chairman**

(Marshal) Chu Te

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC.

One of the great military figures of modern East Asian history, Marshal Chu, who led the Communist armies during the Civil War and was at that time almost as legendary a figure as Mao himself, is now a revered party elder statesman.

A native of Szechwan, born in 1886 of humble origins, Chu participated in the 1911 Revolution and joined the Communist Party in 1922. A professional soldier, trained in the Yunnan Military Academy, he brought to the Party military skills learned from many years of campaigning in southwestern China. He participated in the Long March

in 1934-35, then commanded the Communist armies during the Sino-Japanese war and the civil war with the Nationalists during the late 1940's.

Chu's major contributions to the Communist movement were made before 1949 and he seems not to have played a significant role in military affairs after the middle or late 1950's. His present role in State and Party affairs is essentially ceremonial. He remains a legendary military figure in China's revolutionary history.

Pronounced Jew-Duh

Addressed as: **Mr. Chairman**

Wang Hung-wen

One of the five Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo.

A 38 year old Shanghai textile worker, Wang rose to local prominence during the Cultural Revolution, becoming a leading member and then Vice-President of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Centre. At the Ninth National Congress of the Party in April of 1969 he was elected a member of the Praesidium and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. At the recent Tenth National Party Congress in August 1973 he became one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee, named second on the list after Chou, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, the committee which deals with the day to day management of the Party and is the country's most powerful political body.

Pronounced Wahng Hoong-wun

Addressed as: **Mr. Vice-Chairman**

(Marshal) Yeh Chien-ying

Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Communist Party of China and Acting Minister of Defence. A Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC and member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Politburo.

Yeh, a Hakka, was born in 1899 in eastern Kwangtung province and graduated, like Marshal Chu, from the Yunnan Military Academy. Already an experienced officer when he joined the Communist Party in 1927, Yeh participated in many of the landmark events of the Communist movement in the 1920's and 1930's, including the Long March. During the Sino-Japanese war he was among the Communists' top liaison officials with the Nationalists, serving also as Chief-of-Staff of the Eighth Route Army. He headed the Communist mission to Peking in 1946-47, and in the early years of the People's Republic he was among the key officials in central-south China.

Since the mid 50's he has been a senior staff officer in Peking. A member of the Central Committee since 1945, he rose in 1966 to membership on the Secretariat of the Central Committee, the body that implements Politburo policy. He is the only member of the Secretariat to be an active military man. In 1969 he became a member of the Politburo, and is currently one of the nine members of the Politburo's Standing Committee.

Pronounced Yeh Jen-ying

Addressed as: Mr. Vice-Chairman

Li Te-sheng

Director of the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army. A Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC.

A company leader of the Red Fourth Front Army during the Long March in 1934-35 and a divisional commander of the PLA in 1949, Li became a general in 1964. Since then his career has centred in Anhwei, where he held both military and political posts. During the

Cultural Revolution Li headed the Nanking Military Region. In 1967 Li was promoted leader of the Anhwei Provincial Military District and in 1968 Chairman of the newly-established Anhwei Revolutionary Committee. He subsequently became First Secretary of the Anhwei Provincial Communist Party Committee and in 1970 Director of the Army's Political Department.

Pronounced Lee Duh-shung

Addressed as: **Mr. Vice-Chairman**

Chiang Ching

Wife of Chairman Mao, and member of the Politburo.

A native of Shantung province, Madame Chiang was a film actress at the time of her marriage to Mao. She joined the Communist Party in 1940. She leapt to prominence in the Cultural Revolution, becoming First Deputy Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group of the Central Committee. She has been especially concerned with the reform of cultural institutions and was confirmed as a full member of the Politburo at the Tenth Party Congress.

Pronounced Jahng Ching

Addressed as: Mme Chiang

Wu Te

First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Communist Party Committee and Chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee. Member of the Politburo of the CPC.

Born in Hopeh province, Wu has been a political officer and Party administrator in north and northeastern China for most of his career. He began his career as a labour organizer before the Sino-Japanese war and joined the Communist-supported labour movement during the war. After serving briefly as a cabinet Vice-Minister in 1949,

he returned to local administration in the 1950's, serving among other places in Tientsin and in Kirin province. He was transferred to Peking in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to become Second Secretary of the Peking Communist Party Committee and acting mayor of the city. At the Party's Ninth Annual Congress in April 1969 he was made a member of the Praesidium and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and became a member of the Politburo at the Tenth Party Congress in August 1973.

Pronounced Woo Duh

Addressed as: Mr. Chairman

Li Hsien-nien

Vice-Premier of the State Council, and member of the Politburo.

Li is one of Peking's leading specialists in economic affairs. Born in eastern Hupeh province in 1907 of peasant stock, he was without formal higher education and worked as a carpenter in his youth. In the late 1920's and early 1930's he led guerilla units; after completing the Long March, he became a top commander with the New Fourth Army in Hupeh during the Sino-Japanese war. He was elected to the Party Central Committee in 1945 and became the senior Party official in Hupeh. In 1954 he became Minister of Finance, in 1956 a member of the Politburo and in 1958 a member of the Central Secretariat. Li's most important activities have been concerned with financial and administrative matters, and he is widely known for his major reports on the national budget given to the National People's Congresses. These reports form a major source of information for the West on China's finances. Li has been closely involved in negotiating numerous financial and economic agreements with other powers. He is one of Premier Chou's major administrative assistants.

Pronounced Lee Hsien-nyen

Addressed as: Mr. Vice Premier

Foreign Ministry Officials

Chi Peng-fei

Foreign Minister.

Born in 1910 in Shensi province, Chi was a graduate of the Military Medical College. Serving with the Northwestern Army in Kiangsu opposing the Red Army, he defected to Communist forces in 1931. He participated in the Long March in 1934-35 and occupied various military posts until 1950 when he was named chief of the Chinese diplomatic mission to East Germany. Since then, his career has been in the diplomatic field. In 1955 he became Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1971, Minister.

Pronounced Jee Pung-fay

Addressed as: Mr. Minister

Chiao Kuan-hua

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of relations with Western countries.

One of Peking's leading diplomats, Chiao has served in the Foreign Ministry since the Communist victory in 1949. Chiao and his wife have been closely associated with Chou En-lai since the early 1940's, serving in the "unofficial" ministry of foreign affairs that existed under Chou's aegis during the Sino-Japanese war. A native of Kiangsu province (born 1908) and educated at Tsinghua University in Peking, Chiao travelled in Japan and France and took a doctorate in philosophy at Tubingen University in 1936. Chiao is a veteran journalist and an accomplished linguist. He has participated in many important delegations abroad. From 1954 to 1964 he was Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, becoming Vice-Minister in April 1964. He has led China's delegation to the United Nations for the past two years and is one of the leading architects of China's opening to the west.

Pronounced Jow Gwahn-hwah

Addressed as: Mr. Vice-Minister

Wang Hai-jung

Assistant to the Foreign Minister.

Miss Wang, a native of Shanghai in her mid-thirties, joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1967. She was assigned to the Protocol Department in 1970, and became one of the deputy directors of the department in the summer of 1971. In May 1972 she was promoted to the position of assistant to the Foreign Minister, and since that time she has been active in greeting visiting foreign delegations, most recently that of President Pompidou of France. During President Nixon's 1972 visit to China, she participated in the talks between the President and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai. In November of 1971 she was an alternate representative to the twenty-sixth session of the UN General Assembly.

Pronounced Wahng High-roong

Addressed as: Miss Wang

Lin Ping

Director, America and Australasia Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Lin, a career officer in the Foreign Ministry since the mid 1950's, has served on numerous missions, especially to Latin America. His most recent posting was that of Ambassador to Chile.

Pronounced Lin Ping

Addressed as: Mr. Director

Chu Chuan-hsien

Acting Director of Protocol.

Pronounced Jew Jwahn-hsien

Addressed as: Mr. Director

Ministry of Foreign Trade

Pai Hsiang-kuo

Minister of Foreign Trade.

Born in Shantung province in 1918, Pai had a long career in the Peoples Liberation Army as political commissar and rose to prominence in the Cultural Revolution. He became Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee in 1969 and Minister of Foreign Trade in late 1970. In 1971 and 1972 he led trade delegations to Ceylon, Rumania, Algeria, France and Egypt, among others; he is regarded as an extremely competent negotiator and administrator.

Pronounced Bye Hsiahg-gwo

Addressed as: Mr. Minister

Chou Hua-min

Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

Chou, manager of the China National Metal and Electro-technical Import Corporation between 1955 and 1960, has been involved in a number of trade missions since the mid 1950's. He became Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade in April of 1964 and since then has headed government trade delegations to East Germany and to Guinea. He is one of five Vice-Ministers.

Pronounced Joe Hwah-min

Addressed as: Mr. Vice-Minister

Other Officials

Kuo Mo-jo

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences.

Kuo has been one of the most versatile of China's 20th century revolutionary intellectuals. Born in 1892 in Szechwan of a prosperous family and trained as a doctor, he became a poet, translator, novelist, dramatist and propagandist. He participated in the war effort against Japan, and joined the Communist administration in 1949 as a "non-Party democratic personage". Since that time he has headed the most important literary and arts organization, the Academy of Sciences. His writing career has been one of volume and versatility, and his name and works crop up in all serious studies of Chinese intellectual life in the 20th century. Perhaps China's most respected intellectual figure.

Pronounced Gwo Mo-ro

Addressed as: Mr. Vice-Chairman

Teng Ying-chiao

Wife of Chou En-lai and a leader in womens' affairs in the pre-Cultural Revolution period.

Teng is among the most important women in the history of the Chinese Communist movement. Her revolutionary career dates back to the May Fourth movement in 1919-20, and she has taken part in many of the landmark events in Communist history, including the Long March. In 1956 she became a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Her speeches and articles have been a rich source of information and policy-level statements on the role of women in China and she is likely to play a leading role in the re-emerging women's movement.

Pronounced Dung Ying-chow

Addressed as: Mme Teng

Chang Wen-chin

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada

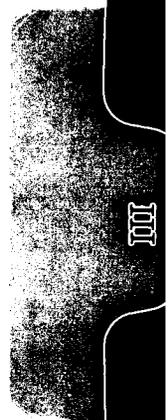
Born in 1914 in Peking, Mr. Chang attended middle school in Berlin for three years and Tsinghua University in Peking. He is a career diplomat who has risen rapidly in the Foreign Service since 1949. As a specialist in Asian affairs, Mr. Chang accompanied Chou En-lai on numerous delegations abroad, including delegations to the Geneva Conference and to India and Pakistan in 1954; to Burma, India and Nepal in 1960; to Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1964; and to Djakarta in 1965 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference. He served successively as Deputy Director (1954) and Director (1957) of the First Asian Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and as Ambassador to Pakistan in 1966. He then became Director of the West European, American and Australasian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently Director of the Americas and Oceania Department and Assistant Foreign Minister.

Mr. Chang has been closely involved in the development of the policy of détente with the West, and worked at Premier Chou's side during the negotiations last year in Peking with President Nixon. He accompanied the Secretary of State for External Affairs and his party throughout their visit to the People's Republic of China in August 1972, and was a leading member of China's delegation to the Paris International Conference on Viet-Nam in February 1973.

Mr. Chang is regarded as one of China's most able and charming diplomats, noted for his wit and candour. He speaks good English, and enjoys swimming, Western classical music, and informal conversation.

Pronounced Jahng Wun-jin

Addressed as: Mr. Ambassador



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PART III

NOTES ON ITINERARY IN CHINA

A NOTE ON PLACE NAMES

There are a number of ways of transcribing the sounds of the Chinese language into the Western alphabet. Most books published in this century have used the so-called Post Office system, inaccurate phonetically but widely used and easily recognizable. In this system the capital of China is written as "Peking", in the Wade-Giles transcription system, also widely used in Anglo-Saxon countries, it is "Pei-ching".

In 1958, however, the Government of the People's Republic of China adopted another system of transcribing the sounds of Chinese into the alphabet; this official transcription is known as pin yin. In this system, "Peking" becomes "Beijing". Pin yin is a much more accurate guide to correct pronunciation and is the only system used on signs in railway stations, street signs, place names, etc.

1. PEKING

Pronounced Bay Jing

Official transcription: Beijing

Meaning in Chinese: Northern Capital

At the time of the 1953 census Peking had a population of somewhat over a million: since then, population has quadrupled, and latest estimates are 4,000,000 in the built-up area of the city, with 7,000,000 for the metropolitan district as a whole. (The municipal region of 6,600 square miles includes 9 largely rural counties.) The metropolitan district is not part of the surrounding province of Hopeh but, like Shanghai, is administered by the central government as a separate unit.

The predominance of Peking arises both from its political status and from its geographical location. The city occupies a strategic position close to the northern borders and at the centre of an arc of natural defences. The Great Wall of China, historically the frontier between Chinese civilization and the northern nomadic tribes, lies only 35 miles away at its nearest point. Nankow Pass, on the main road to Mongolia, is fifty miles to the north-west, and Shanhaikwan, the narrow gateway to the north-eastern provinces (formerly Manchuria) between the mountains and the sea, lies two hundred miles east. Before 500 B.C., the site of the modern city was already the capital of a great state; under the early dynasties military headquarters were maintained here, and the Mongols under Kublai Khan made it the capital of their Empire. In the 13th century, Marco Polo reported to Europeans the splendors of Peking under the Empire of the Khans. The Chinese Ming dynasty, which drove out the Mongols in the 14th century, first made their capital Nanking in the Yangtze valley, but soon returned north to Peking, 'the Northern Capital'. So close to the frontier with the Manchus, Peking was an excellent headquarters for controlling defence against the Empire's major barbarian enemy. But as the military power of the Ming Empire declined, Peking became dangerously exposed. In 1644, the treachery of a Chinese general allowed an army of Manchus through the pass of Shanhaikwan, and in subsequent years they established their power through all of China, claiming as they did so that they ruled from the same seat as their predecessors.

After the Revolution of 1911, the new Republic chose Nanking as its capital, and Peking was renamed Peiping, 'Northern Peace'. After 1949, however, the Government of the People's Republic of China returned the capital to the north and restored the name Peking.

Under Imperial rule, Peking was the centre of culture and the Imperial University was the finest in the Empire. Despite changes of government the tradition of learning has been maintained. Since 1949 a number of colleges and technical institutes have been established alongside earlier foundations such as the Medical College and the National University, both of which began as missionary schools. Most of the institutions are located in the western suburbs.

Peking is a transportation centre and has important resources of coal nearby. This plus the readily available manpower has made possible considerable industrial development. In the eastern suburbs of Peking are blast furnaces, machine shops and textile factories. One of the most impressive achievements of the new regime in the 1950's was the Ming Tombs Reservoir project north-west of Peking in the high ground near the Great Wall, and the related Kwangting Dam, a major source of hydroelectric power.

Peking is really three cities, with modern suburbs scattered around outside. In the north there is the walled Inner or 'Manchu' City and inside the Manchu City is the Imperial City, also surrounded by a wall. The Imperial City contained the ministries and their dependencies, the court, and at the centre, the Imperial Palace (or 'Forbidden City') itself, surrounded by a moat. South of the Manchu City is the oblong 'Chinese' or Outer City, surrounded by lesser walls, and containing the Temple of Heaven where the Emperor, Son of Heaven, worshipped at midnight on the winter solstice. The Imperial City, the Temple of Heaven and the Summer Palace outside the city have now been restored and turned into museums and pleasure-grounds.

Like almost all the cities of the North China Plain where townsites are flat and little affected by hills or rivers, Peking is planned on a grid system, within great squares of defensive walls, facing north, south, east and west. Most of the city walls have been torn down since 1949, to facilitate the flow of traffic. Despite substantial changes over the last several decades, however, Peking remains one of the most impressive cities of the world, a superb example of traditional Chinese town planning, with trees and boulevards laid out by the Emperor Yung-lo six hundred years ago.

Peking's climate tends to be one of extremes, with cold dry winters and hot summers with frequent dust storms; annual rainfall averages 20", but may vary widely from one year to the next. Autumn, after the heaviest rains and before the November frosts, is the pleasantest season.

SIGHTSEEING IN PEKING

TIEN AN MEN SQUARE AND SURROUNDINGS

The Tien An Men Square stands at the heart of the city. On the north side is the long red wall of the Imperial City, with the imposing stone Tien An Men, or Gate of Heavenly Peace, in the centre. In the south the square ends at the Chian men, the double gate which connected the Inner and Outer Cities. The square is flanked on either side by huge modern buildings, the National People's Congress Building to the west and the Historical Museum and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution on the east.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE (The Forbidden City)

The former palace of the Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) courts, the Imperial Palace is the largest and most complete existing ensemble of traditional Chinese architecture. Rebuilding of the palaces was begun in 1406 under the Emperor Yung Lo, and the general outlines of his plan still survive. Over the reigns which followed, the palace was renovated numerous times; most of the buildings are 18th century.

The grounds cover an area of 250 acres and are surrounded by a moat, still full of water, and by walls over 35 feet high. Four towers stand at the corners, each surmounted by a pavilion with an elaborate yellow roof; four gates lead into the city, one on each side. The impressive Wu Men gate in the South wall is the usual entry to the Palace.

The Palace consists mainly of two major parts.

From the outer part to the south the emperors exercised their political rule. This section centres around three great halls used for official occasions: Tai he dian (Hall of Supreme Harmony) the throne room; Zhong he dian (Hall of Complete Harmony), the ante-chamber, and Bao he dian (Hall of Preserving Harmony), the banquet room.

In the Inner Court to the north reached by the Chien Ching Men or Gate of Heavenly Purity, the imperial families lived and the emperors conducted their daily activities of rule. Main buildings here are the three Rear Palaces -- the Palace of Heavenly Purity (Chien ching kung) the Hall of Union (Chiaotaitien), which used to be the Emperors' throne room and the Hall of Earthly Tranquillity (Kunning kung) -- and the twelve courts of the eastern and western areas.

PEIHAI (NORTH LAKE) PARK (pronounced Bay-hi)

Peihai is the most northerly of the three lakes belonging to the Imperial City; it lies north-west of the Imperial Palace. The park was one of the imperial gardens during the Liao and Kin kingdoms and the Yuang, Ming and Ching dynasties. The park is built around the lake in the southern part of which rises Chiunghua Island, a small hill dominated at the top by the beautiful White Dagoba. Amidst the greenery and rockeries around the lake and on the island are various structures in the traditional style, including the Five Dragons Pavilions, the Tower of Ten Thousand Buddhas, the Hall of Rippling Waves and the Temple of Everlasting Peace. Other spots of interest include the Nine Dragon Screen and the Iron Shadow Screen, both exquisite works of art.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

The temple lies in the Outer or Chinese City to the east of the main north-south artery. Its buildings date from the 15th century. The temple was the place where the Ming and Ching emperors each spring offered sacrifices and prayers for a prosperous year. The major buildings are the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, a circular structure with a three-tiered roof, the Imperial Vault of Heaven and the Circular Sac Sacrificial Altar. Surrounding the Imperial Vault of Heaven is the famous Echo Wall.

THE PEKING ZOO

A former imperial park, the zoo lies just outside the walls to the north-west of the city. Most striking of the animals are the Chinese giant pandas from Szechwan, the tigers from North East China and the big sea-turtles from the China seas.

THE SUMMER PALACE

The Summer Palace in the north-west outer suburbs was an imperial garden from the time of the Kin Kingdom (1115-1234). For 500 years the grounds were kept in beautiful order and the architecture continually improved; in 1860, however, the palaces were sacked by European troops and restored by the Dowager Empress. The park is now extremely popular with inhabitants of Peking, with skating in winter and swimming and boating in summer.

The grounds, surrounded by walls, cover 659 acres. Kunming Lake occupies three-quarters of the park; on the north side of the lake is Longevity Hill (Wanshoushan), where the palace buildings stand. With the broad vistas of the Jade Spring Hill and Western Hills as backdrop, the Summer Palace is a spacious yet compact park where nature and the landscaping art blend harmoniously.

HSIANGSHAN (FRAGRANT HILLS) PARK AND SURROUNDINGS

Situated in a valley in the Fragrant Hills to the northwest of Peking, the walled park was once an imperial lodge known as the "Hunting Park". It is well-known for its scenic beauty, especially in the autumn when the leaves are a riot of colour. Some of the former elegant buildings still remain, including the Zhao or Luminous Temple, built in the Tibetan style in 1780 as the Panchen Lama's Peking residence, the much-restored Pavilion of Introspection and the ruins of the Xiang Shang temple.

Near the park, amid evergreen trees in the foothills, are the ancient Temple of the Sleeping Buddha (Wo fo si), famous for its rare trees, and with a modern Forestry School annexed, and the Temple of the Azure Clouds, with a magnificent view over the whole plain around Peking.

THE MING TOMBS

The tombs of 13 Ming Emperors are situated in a great amphitheatre formed by low purple mountains. The largest and most majestic of the tombs is Chang Ling, tomb of the famous Ming Emperor Yung Lo, who reigned from 1403 to 1424.

The Underground Palace or Ting Ling, excavated in 1958, was the tomb of the Emperor Wan Li who ruled from 1537 to 1620. Five underground walls covering 1195 square meters, with vaulted ceilings unhindered by beams or columns, were uncovered. An exhibition hall displays funerary objects from the tomb-palace. Other tombs have been less well-preserved, but the sites are delightful.

THE GREAT WALL (Pataling Section) (pronounced Ba da ling)

The section of the Wall open to visitors is reached by car on an interesting route through the town of Nankou, an old caravan halting point, and the Ju yong quan Pass, famous for its magnificent 14th century gateway. Pataling (official transcription Ba da ling) is a fortress guarding an important pass through the Great Wall. This section of the Wall was rebuilt during the Ming dynasty, and Pataling is a fine example of Ming architecture. The Wall here is 6.6 meters high and 6-1/2 meters wide. A foundation of huge granite slabs supports walls of large bricks. The Great Wall rises and falls with the ridges of the Yinshan mountain range. Viewed from the battlements, it winds into the distance like an immense Dragon whose head and tail are invisible. Built more than 2,000 years ago by forced labour, it extends over 6,000 kilometers, one of the world's oldest and most gigantic engineering projects.

2. LOYANG

Pronounced: Lwo yang

Official transcription: Luo yang

Loyang is in Honan province at the head of the North China Plain, and near the gorges where the Yellow River emerges from the uplands into the plain. This strategic site in the heartland of Chinese culture has been inhabited since Chinese history began. Under the Chou dynasty from the 11th century B.C. and later under the Han, Wei and Tang dynasties Loyang was the capital, sometimes alternating with the nearby city of Changan. In the 7th century A.D. the city may have had as many as a million inhabitants. In the year 937, however, Loyang lost its rank of capital city for good; its economic importance gradually declined, through it remained a cultural centre for some time. The town was destroyed during the Sung retreat south of the Yangtze river in the 12th century but was rebuilt on the same site. Under later dynasties the town was merely a provincial capital.

Loyang, with only 20,000 inhabitants in the 1920's had a population of 400,000 in 1963. It is an important centre for manufacturing cars, trucks and agricultural equipment; a new town, built around the confluence of the rivers Luo and Jian, accommodates factories and workers' living quarters.

The old town lies between the river Luo and the river Chan. Its ramparts were torn down in 1939. It has several temples (not open to visitors) and attractive old streets.

The Wang cheng park occupies the site of the old Chou dynasty town of the 11th century B.C. (Its name means Royal Town). A long suspension bridge across the Jian leads to two subterranean Han dynasty tombs; modern staircases provide access to the tombs.

Nine miles to the south of Loyang are the famous Long Men or Dragon Gate caves, noted for their Buddhist sculpture of the 5th to 7th centuries A.D. When the Emperor Xiao wen di moved his capital to Loyang in 494 A.D., he commissioned this work, which was carried on under subsequent rulers. Altogether there are 1,352 caves, with 39 small carved pagodas, nearly 100,000 statues and 3,600 inscriptions, most unfortunately damaged in the 19th and 20th centuries. The caves also contain several well-known steles, upright stone slabs or pillars with sculptures and inscriptions. Rubbings of these can usually be bought.

Eight miles to the east of Loyang is the Temple of the White Horse (Bai ma si), built on the site of one of the very first Buddhist temples to be build in China, under the Han dynasty in the 1st century A.D. The temple has been rebuilt several times, and the present buildings probably date from the Ming dynasty (15th - 16th centuries A.D.). The temple is still an important centre of Chinese buddhism; monks of the Dhyana (chan) school still live there.

3. Cheng chou

Pronounced Jung Joe

Official transcription: Zheng zhou

Cheng chou, now the capital of Honan province, owes its present prosperity chiefly to its importance in the communications network. The town is situated at the junction of the Peking - Canton and Longhai railway lines, 15 miles south of a major rail crossing of the Yellow River.

There is a long history of settlement on the site, dating back to the Shang dynasty (2100 to 1400 B.C.); the town remained small, however, until the coming of the railways. The population, 100,000 before the Revolution, is now 700,000. Cheng chou is a textile centre and also manufactures agricultural tools and electrical equipment. Most of the town is completely modern; after 1947, whole new districts grew up between the old town and the railway line.

Visitors are usually taken to see some of the textile mills and the machine tool factory, and a little workshop that specializes in working jade. The Honan provincial museum is located in Cheng chou.

4. Kweilin

Pronounced Gway Lin

Official transcription: Gui lin

Kweilin, a famous beauty-spot high in the Nan ling mountain range in southern China, lies on the traditional lines of communication and trade between the Yangtze Valley and the South coast of China; a canal was built across the watershed south from Kweilin in the second century B.C. Under the Ming dynasty Kweilin was the provincial capital, remaining so until 1914. The town was a revolutionary stronghold during the Sino-Japanese war and population grew rapidly. Kweilin has a substantial minority population: some 40,000 Chuang, a group related to the Thais, out of a total population of 320,000. (This figure includes both the town itself and surrounding agricultural districts.)

Although Kweilin is now becoming industrialized and there has been much modern building, it is still famous for its superb mountain and river scenery. Erosion in the underlying limestone has produced scenery full of fantastic shapes. Hundreds of stone hills with strange summits rise out of the plain on either side of the river Li and the upper reaches of the Gui jiang. The beauty of Kweilin inspired landscape painters of the Tang and Sung dynasties and has been the subject of countless poems.

The town stretches along the west bank of the river Li. The old walls can still be traced in the lay-out of the streets. The river Yang encloses it to the south, and several lakes border it to the west, the largest of which is the Hao tang. One of the most pleasant parts of the town is the district of lakes Rong hu and Shan hu to the south; these lakes, formerly a moat outside the city wall, are now divided by the Green Belt bridge. On a little island in the river south of the lake district lie the ruins of the Kai yuan si temple, linked to the town by a bridge.

The hills in the north part of the town are rocky and picturesque with numerous legends associated with them. From the hill called Fu Bo shan there is a superb view over the surrounding countryside.

In the centre of the town is the Wang cheng, the former palace of the 14th century king of Kweilin. The residence, dating from 1393, was converted under the Ching dynasty into an examination hall, and now houses the Kwangsi Teachers Training College. The site and the gate of the old palace can still be seen. In the north part of the palace enclosure rises the Du xin feng peak, reached by steps cut into the west slope, with a good view from the top over the surrounding area. North of the hill lies the Crescent Moon pool, dating from the Ming dynasty.

5. Canton

Pronounced Gwang joe

Official transcription: Guang Zhou

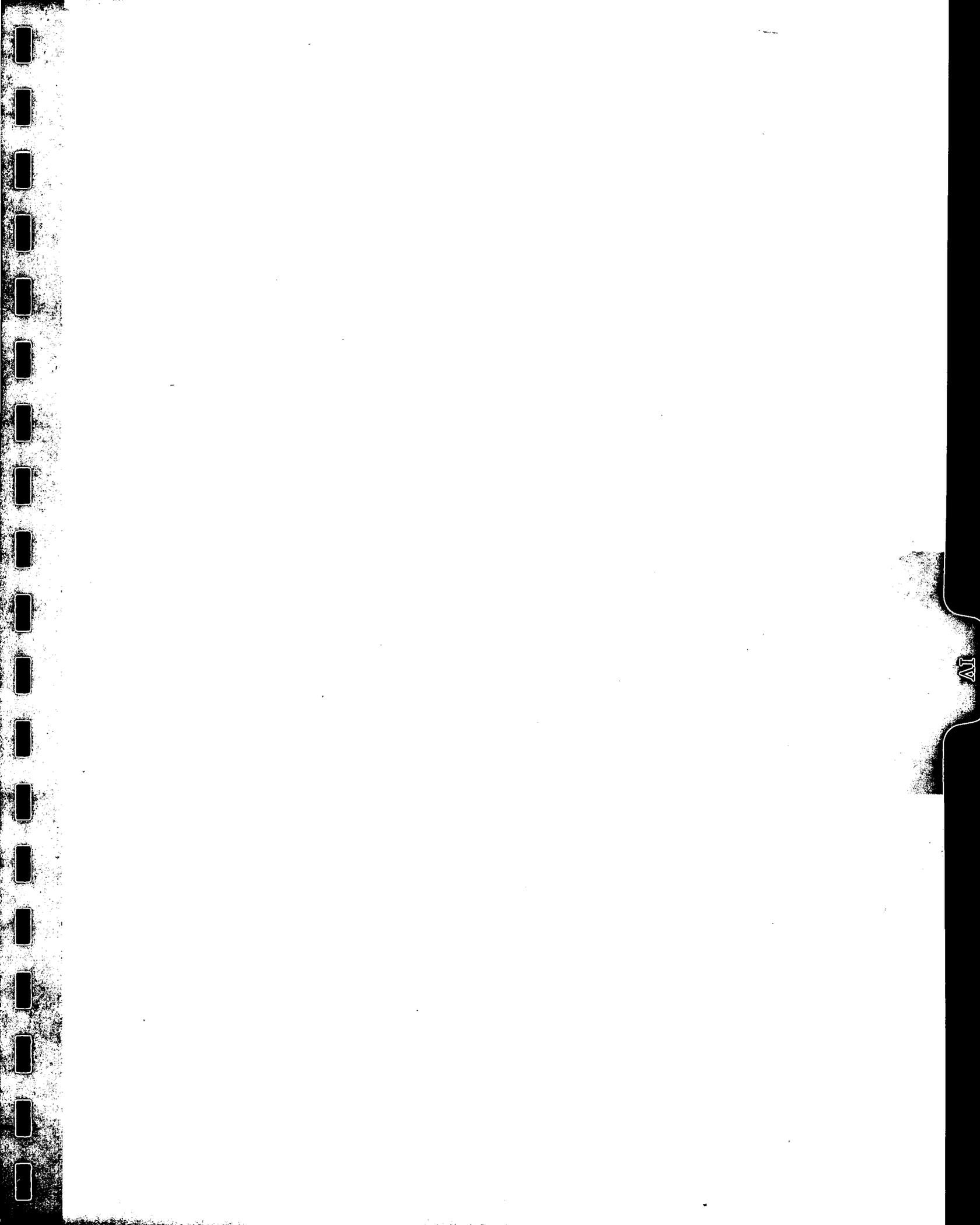
Canton on the Pearl River in South China is the "gate of China". With a population of around 2 million, it is an important industrial centre, a busy port and the capital of Kwangtung province. At the beginning of the 20th century it was the largest city in China and although it has since been overtaken and passed by Shanghai, Peking, Shenyang and some other industrial centres of the north, it is still of major importance both in economics and in politics. It was near Canton that the mid-nineteenth century Taiping rebels established their earliest bases, from here the Nationalists began the Northern March of 1926 which re-established the unity of China; the Canton commune of the Communist Party of China was first established in 1927. One of the main tourist attractions of the city is a memorial to the martyrs of an abortive rebellion led by Sun Yat-sen shortly before the final overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Canton has been a centre for overseas trade for more than two thousand years; Arab traders came here centuries before the Europeans. Canton, one of China's chief trading ports has been eclipsed to some extent in recent years by Hong Kong, eighty miles to the south-east on the Pearl River estuary; the shallowness of the Pearl River at Canton and problems in dredging it have made docking difficult for large ocean-going vessels. However, the twice-yearly trade fairs held in the Exhibitions Centre, increasingly important as China's trade with the outside world grows, have restored Canton to much of its former importance as a commercial centre. The city is also a highly important regional communications centre, with road, water and rail communications with a wide hinterland.

A shortage of coal in the hinterland prevents any great development of heavy industry, but there is dock and harbour work and light industry, especially textiles. Canton is also a cultural centre, with the Sun Yat-sen University, several higher education establishments, a museum and libraries. The South China botanical gardens are in the suburbs.

Canton, extensively modernized in the 1920's is today mainly the town built by Sun Yat-sen, though since 1949 there have been further changes. The most successful contribution of the present regime is the Pearl River Square, a huge open space by the riverside, bordered by the tall white buildings of the Exhibition Hall.

The city is nestled in a bend of the Pearl River, facing south. Its main streets slope gently down towards the river from the rising ground to the north. The main axis Jie fang lu or Liberation Avenue, divides the town into east and west sectors. Across the axis run both wide boulevards and narrow, crowded, picturesque streets. On the river is a mile of waterfront lined by buildings five or six stories high; a pleasant park on the sandbar island called Sha mian at the south-west tip of the town, site of the former French and British concessions, provides an excellent view over the river and its traffic. Another island to the south-east Er sha tou, is covered with sports grounds.

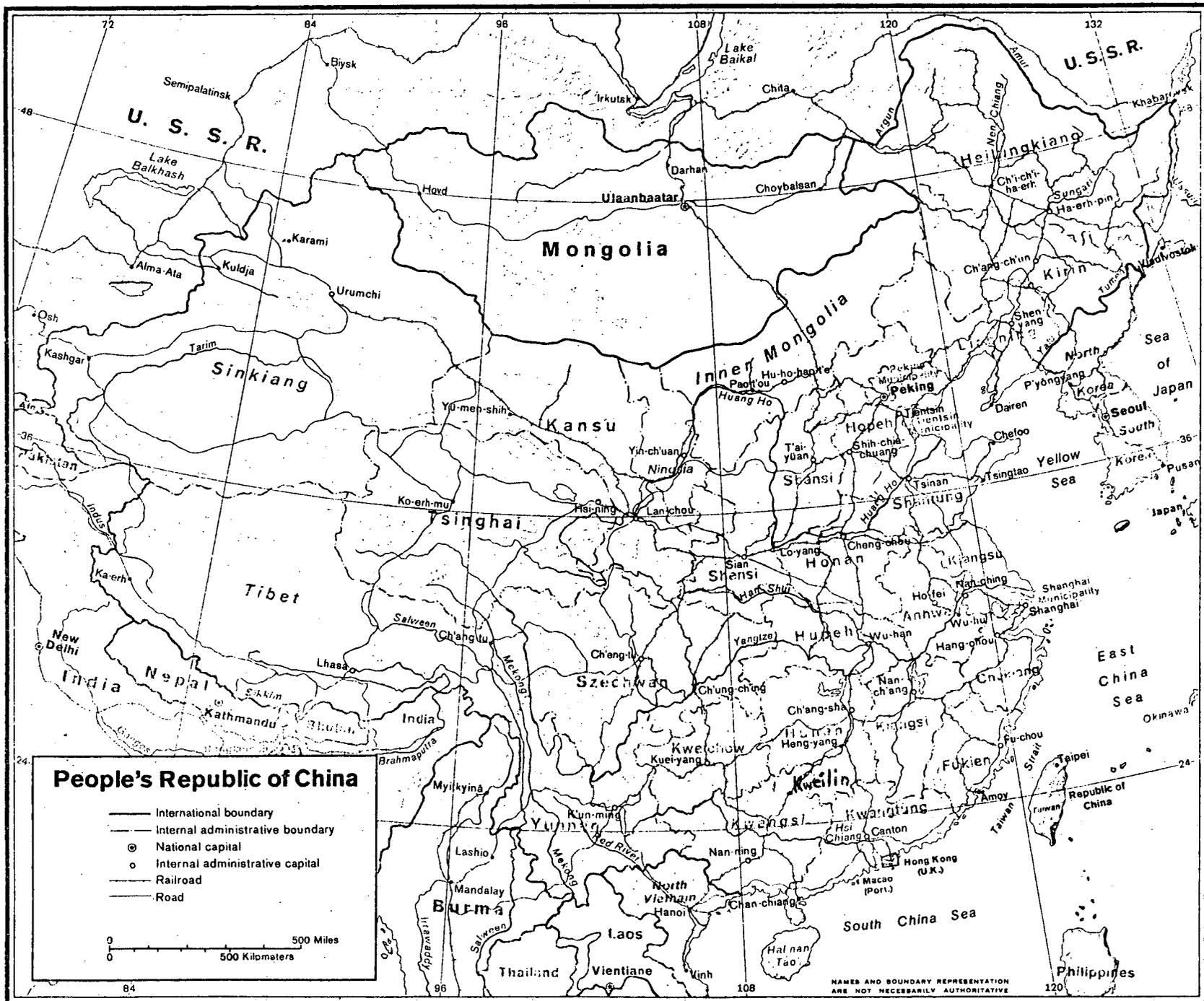


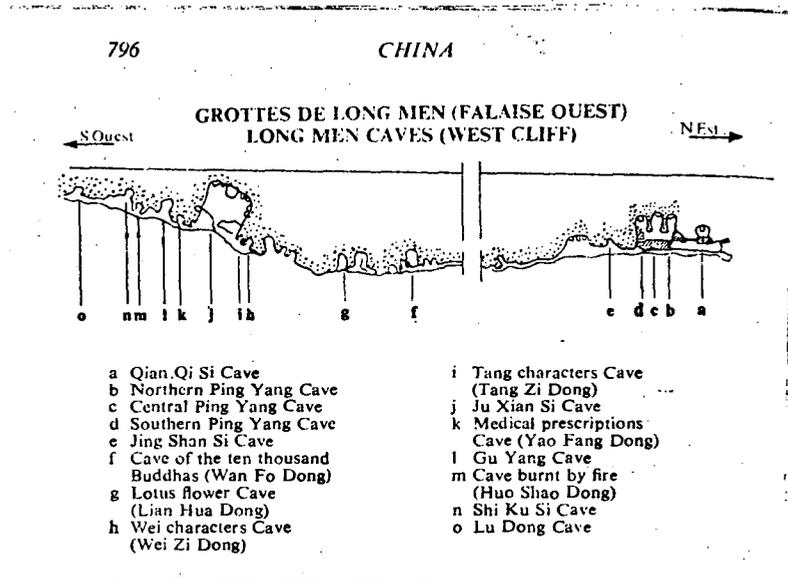
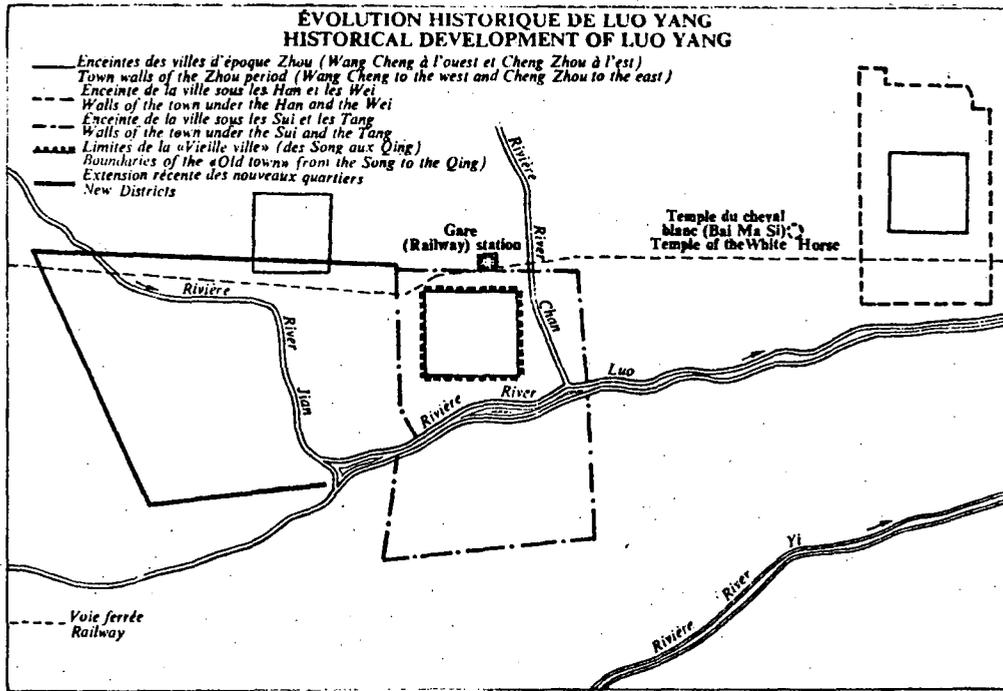
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PART IV

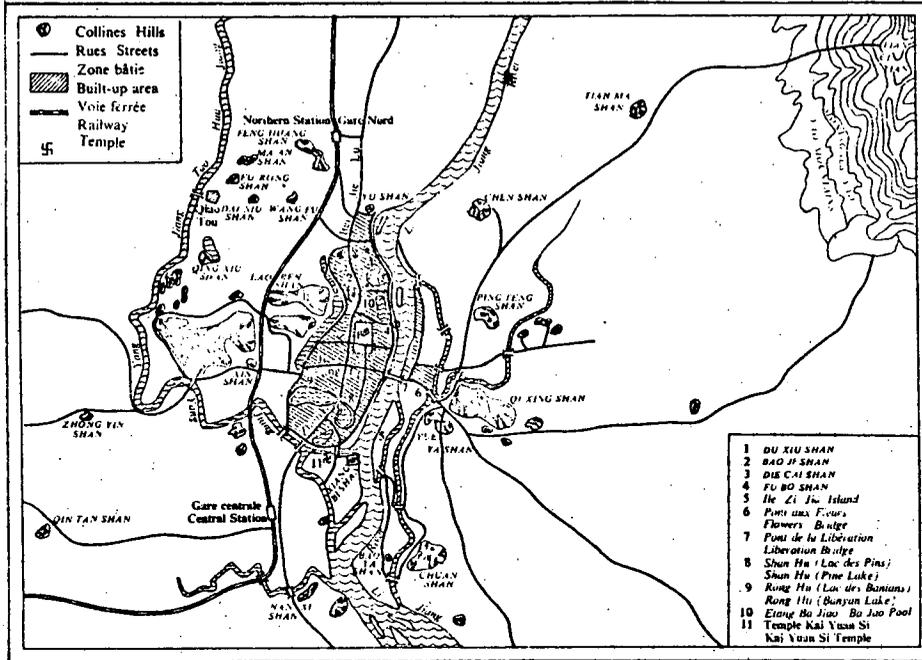
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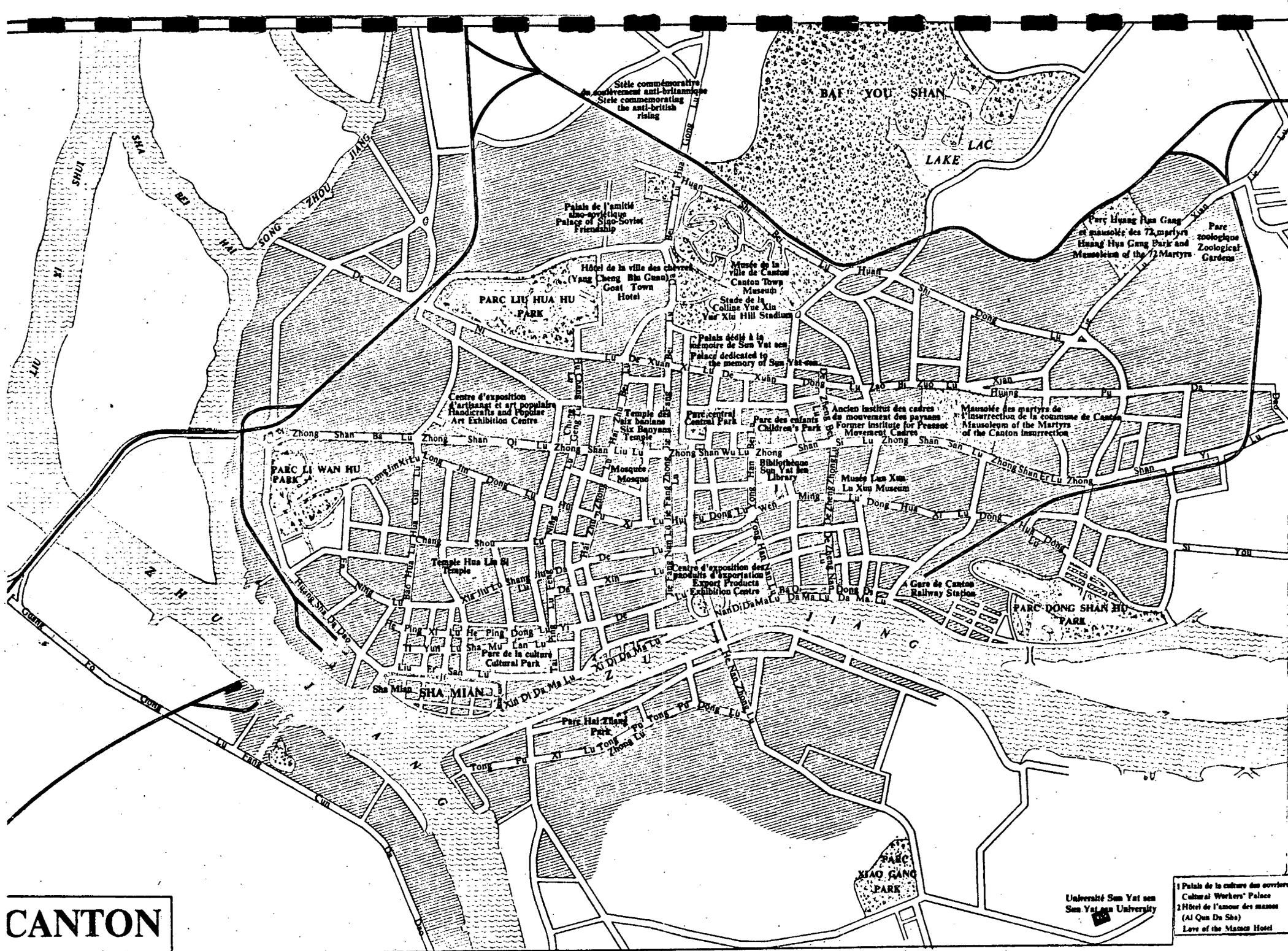
Note: Maps of Peking and Environs will be distributed upon arrival at Peking.





GUI LIN ET SES ENVIRONS - GUI LIN AND THE SURROUNDING AREA





CANTON

- 1 Palais de la culture des ouvriers
Cultural Workers' Palace
- 2 Hôtel de l'amour des masses
(Ai Qun Da She)
- 3 Love of the Masses Hotel

APPENDICES

NO. 1: CANADA AND CHINA: PRESS RELEASES

**NO. 2: EVOLUTION OF CANADA-CHINA TRADE
RELATIONS. TABLES**

PRESS RELEASE



COMMUNIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

No. 8

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10 February 1969

CHINA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, made the following statement today in the House of Commons.

Our Embassy in Stockholm has been instructed to get in touch with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in order to convey the Canadian proposal that talks concerning relations between the two countries be held at a mutually convenient time and place in the near future. I hope that before long we shall have a reply from the Chinese Government and that representatives of our two countries can then begin to discuss the question of recognition of the People's Republic of China and the exchange of embassies between Ottawa and Peking.

We also hope to be able to take this opportunity to explore with Chinese officials the whole range of Sino-Canadian relations, and to discuss the possibilities for expanding and developing our relations in a number of areas. Even without diplomatic relations, we have been able to develop our trade, exchange correspondents between Ottawa and Peking, and increase contacts between Canada and China in a number of fields in recent years.

There will be a number of questions for our officials to discuss with the Chinese. It is not only a question of working out a satisfactory basis for recognition and the exchange of embassies, but of reaching agreement on a number of details relating to the operations of a Canadian embassy in Peking and a Chinese embassy in Ottawa. Since these questions are to be the subject of discussion, I do not think it would be appropriate to say any more about them now.



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No.76

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 21, 1970

APPOINTMENT OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO PEKING

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, announces the appointment of Mr. John M. Fraser to be Chargé d'affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Peking from the time of its opening until the arrival of an Ambassador. Mr. Fraser, at present China Desk Officer in the Department, has participated in the Stockholm talks from their inception.

In the joint communiqué announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on October 13, the two governments agreed to exchange ambassadors within six months. In order to make the necessary practical arrangements to meet this target, a survey team headed by Mr. Fraser and made up of the following officials will leave Ottawa en route to Peking on October 24, 1970:

- E. Arbuckle, External Affairs (Telecommunications)
- R. Dawson, Industry, Trade and Commerce (Ottawa)
- S. Kaufman, Industry, Trade and Commerce (Hong Kong - Chinese linguist)
- G. MacAuley, External Affairs (Property and Materiel Management)
- D.M. Stockwell, External Affairs (Admin. Officer designate for the Canadian Embassy in Peking)

As soon as accommodation has been found and sufficiently equipped to permit business to be conducted, Mr. Fraser will return to Peking and the Canadian mission will begin to function. On the appointment of an Ambassador Mr. Fraser will remain in Peking as Counsellor of the Embassy.

Biographical details of Mr. Fraser follow:

JOHN MACLEOD FRASER

Mr. Fraser was born February 12, 1935 in Montreal, Quebec. He received a B.A. from McGill University in 1955 and a B.A. in philosophy, politics and economics from Oxford in 1958.

Mr. Fraser joined the Department in 1958. He was posted to Belgrade as Third Secretary in 1959 and became Second Secretary in 1961. In 1965 he was posted to Hong Kong as Assistant Trade Commissioner and became Trade Commissioner in 1966. In December 1967 he was named First Secretary in Warsaw, and since September 1968 has been the China Desk Officer in Far Eastern Division at headquarters.

Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs
made in the House of Commons on October 13, 1970, concerning
recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations
between Canada and the People's Republic of China

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.

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

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 governments 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 don't 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.



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No. 25

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 13, 1971

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today the appointment of Mr. Ralph Edgar Collins as first Ambassador of Canada to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Collins is at present an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa.

Mr. Sharp also announced that the Canadian Government had given agrément to Mr. Huang Hua as first Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada.

--
Biographical notes are attached.

RALPH EDGAR COLLINS

Mr. Collins was born in Yunnanfu (now Kunming), China on November 23, 1914. He studied at the University of Alberta, the Zimmern School of International Studies in Geneva, Harvard University, the University of California, and Oxford.

Mr. Collins joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940. He has served abroad in Chungking, Washington, London, Moscow, and as the Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. He has served in Ottawa as Head of the European Division, the Far Eastern Division and the African and Middle Eastern Division. Since 1965, he has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Collins is married to Jane Irwin and has three children.

HUANG HUA

Mr. Huang Hua was born January 1913 in Hopei Province, and is a university graduate. He has served as Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai successively, Director of the Department of West European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ghana and the United Arab Republic successively.

News Release

44/71

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OTTAWA, July 6, 1971 -- The following communique on the visit of Canadian Government Economic Mission to the People's Republic of China was issued by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce today:

Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada on October 13, 1970, and for the purpose of promoting Chinese-Canadian relations in all spheres, a Canadian Government economic mission led by the Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, paid a visit to the People's Republic of China from June 28 to July 4, 1971 at the invitation of Pai Hsiang-Kuo Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China.

Represented on the mission were the Canadian Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, National Revenue, Energy, Mines and Resources and External Affairs. Parliamentary representatives were The Honourable William Craig McNamara, Senator, and Ray Perrault M.P. Canadian trade and economic associations were also represented. These included the national associations concerned with agriculture, forestry, pulp and paper, mining, manufacturing, chemical industry, commerce, banking, engineering, exporting and importing.

This was the first Canadian Government delegation to visit the People's Republic of China. During the visit, Premier Chou En-Lai

and Vice Premier Li Hsien-Nien of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met the mission on separate occasions and had friendly talks with them. The mission held friendly and constructive talks with the Ministers of Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Forestry and Light Industry, and with the Vice-Ministers of Metallurgical Industry, and Fuel and Chemical Industry. Mission members also held detailed consultations with leading members of the People's Bank of China, The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and National Import and Export Corporations.

Although Canada and the People's Republic of China are separated by a vast ocean, there exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples. The two countries have enjoyed important and friendly relations in the field of trade for many years.

The two sides agreed that with the establishment of diplomatic relations, trade, economic and other relationships would be expanded. Both countries shared the desire to build the above-mentioned relationships on the foundation already established, recognizing that the further strengthening of trade and economic relations is an essential part of the development of Sino-Canadian relations as a whole. The two sides noted with satisfaction the many years of mutually beneficial trade in wheat between Canada and China. In accordance with Canada's wishes, China would continue to consider Canada first as a source of wheat as import needs arose.

Minister Pepin invited Minister Pai Hsiang-Kuo to visit Canada with a Government trade delegation of the People's Republic

of China. Minister Pai Hsiang-Kuo accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two sides look forward to more frequent exchanges of missions in specific fields such as metals and minerals, agricultural products, chemicals, machinery and equipment and power production.

In order to expand two-way trade, the two sides agreed that trade exhibitions would be held in each other's country in the near future. The two sides agreed that there should be periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations.

The friendly visit of the Canadian Government Economic Mission to China made positive contributions to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of China and Canada and the development of trade relations between the two countries.



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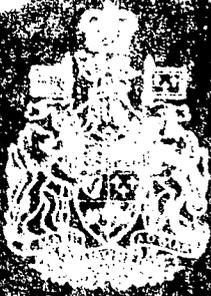
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OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HON. MITCHELL SHARP TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announced today that his official visit to China at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Chi Peng Fei, will begin on August 15. Mr. Sharp, accompanied by Mr. Paul St. Pierre, Parliamentary Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mr. Bruce Howard, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, will arrive in Canton by train from Hong Kong. He will spend his first night in Canton, the capital city of the province from which came the families of many Canadians of Chinese origin. On August 16 Mr. Sharp and his party will fly to Peking and will receive an official welcome by the Foreign Minister of China, Mr. Chi Peng Fei. During the next four days Mr. Sharp will have talks with Foreign Minister Chi Peng Fei and other Chinese leaders, visit the memorial erected by the Chinese Government in honour of the Canadian surgeon Dr. Norman Bethune at Shi-Chia-Chuang, and visit some of the historic and cultural sites in the vicinity of Peking. On August 21, Mr. Sharp will officially open the Canadian Government Trade Exposition which will be held in Peking from August 21 until September 2. Over 200 Canadian industrial firms from all across Canada will be exhibitors in this exposition and more than 500 Canadian businessmen will be attending it.

Following his visit to Peking, Mr. Sharp and his party will visit Shanghai and Hangchow. He will then depart from Canton on August 24 for Hong Kong, and leave Hong Kong directly for Canada on the next day.



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No. 62

NOT TO BE RELEASED
BEFORE 10:30 E.D.T.
AUGUST 17, 1972

TRIBUTE PAID TO DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, now on an official visit to the People's Republic of China, has 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 will be made at Gravenhurst, Ontario, the place of his birth.

The Minister's announcement was contained in a speech delivered today at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People. On August 20, Mr. Sharp will be visiting Shihchiachuang, the site of China's memorial to the Canadian surgeon who is honoured in China as a great humanitarian. Mr. Sharp also noted that his colleague, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, is making a similar announcement today at Gravenhurst in the presence of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo.

The government's decision was the subject of an official announcement this morning by the Minister responsible for Historic Sites and Monuments, the Honourable Jean Chrétien.



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TALKS WITH CHOU EN-LAI

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, met with Prime Minister Chou En-lai last evening, Aug. 19, and had talks with him which lasted just over three hours. Their talks were conducted in the same relaxed and candid atmosphere which characterized the meetings held between the two foreign ministers.

Prime Minister Chou En-lai 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.

Prime Minister Chou En-lai particularly welcomed the development of trade between Canada and China and he hoped 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 special interest in the Canadian trade exposition 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 which would greatly improve and facilitate contacts between Canada and China.

During the talks Prime Minister Chou En-lai spoke warmly of the memory of Dr. Norman Bethune whom all China held in such high regard and he noted with pleasure the Canadian government's decision to honour his memory in Canada.

Other subjects discussed in the talks ranged on a variety of matters -- the world situation, security issues and disarmament, particularly in the U.N. context, other U.N. questions, economic development patterns, trade, pollution and our bilateral relations.

The Prime Minister showed a keen interest and knowledge of Canada and its economic and social development. Throughout the talks he displayed an impressive breadth of vision and a remarkable -- indeed fantastic -- knowledge and grasp of detail about all subjects which were discussed.

As Mr. Sharp was taking his leave the Prime Minister asked him to convey his best wishes to Gov. Gen. Michener and Prime Minister Trudeau.

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EXCHANGES WITH CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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

(g) 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.

(h) 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

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM MISSION TO CHINA

OTTAWA:- Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald S. Macdonald will lead a 35-man Canadian technical petroleum mission to the People's Republic of China from April 22 to May 6, 1973.

The mission is part of the continuing bilateral exchanges between the two countries to become better acquainted with the petroleum industry in each country, to exchange views on Canadian-Chinese cooperation and to identify trade opportunities in associated petroleum supply and services.

The mission will enter China via Hong Kong, go by train to Canton and then fly to Peking. The mission's members will be drawn from government, the oil and gas industry and petroleum equipment and service companies. For the visit the mission will divide into two groups: in order to concentrate on technical aspects of the oil and gas industry; as well as equipment and industrial supply manufacturers. Both groups will visit the Ta-ch'ing oil fields in north-east China.

Federal government officials accompanying Mr. Macdonald will include: J. Austin, deputy minister, Energy, Mines and Resources; Dr. R. D. Howland, chairman, National Energy Board; and R. G. Head, assistant deputy Minister (industry development), Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- more -

The mission is a return one to a six-week visit of Chinese petroleum experts to Canada in September/October 1972. The team led by Mr. Tang Ke, the Vice Minister of Fuel and Chemical Industries, visited oil, gas and related industries from Halifax to Vancouver. These exchanges have developed from a visit to the People's Republic of China in the summer of 1971 by the Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pépin.

Representatives from the oil and gas industry are:

L. P. Blaser, senior vice president, Gulf Oil Canada, Toronto; Bernard Cloutier, president, Société Québécoise de l'Initiative Pétrolière, Ste. Foy; J. H. Hamlin, senior vice president, Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto; K. L. Hall, operations manager, Trans Mountain Pipe Line, Vancouver; and A. R. Nielsen, president and general manager, Mobil Oil Canada, Calgary.

Mission members from the petroleum equipment and service companies are: R. E. Cook, assistant to the president, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, Montreal; S. C. Cook, vice president and general manager, LeGrand Ltd., Calgary; D. E. Fickinger, vice president, PanCana Industries, Calgary; P. S. Grant, president and general manager, Barber Industries, Calgary; D. M. Kennedy, division manager, flow control division, Rockwell Manufacturing of Canada, Rexdale; J. B. Lavigueur, chairman of the board, Sicard Incorporated (Canadian Kenworth Ltd.), Ste. Thérèse; Dr. E. J. Buckler, vice president, Polymer Corporation, Sarnia; D. R. Seaman,

vice president, Bow Valley Industries, Calgary; H. O. Seigel, president, Scintrex Ltd., Concord; A. W. Smallwood, vice president and general manager, Bingham Pump Company Ltd., Burnaby; H. E. Thiel, executive vice president, Foremost International Industries, Calgary; H. J. Whelan, vice president and general manager, The Lummus Company Canada Ltd., Don Mills; and John Wray, vice president, Gardner-Denver Company (Canada) Ltd., Scarborough.

April 2, 1973



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No 59
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

JUN 11 1973

SIGNATURE OF CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND CANADA

SIGNATURE D'UN ACCORD AÉRIEN ENTRE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE ET LE CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Yao Kuang signed today in Ottawa an agreement on Air Transport between Canada and the People's Republic of China. It will be recalled that this Agreement was approved by Cabinet on March 8.

At the same ceremony, the Minister of Transport, the Honourable Jean Marchand and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China signed a technical Protocol related to the operation of the agreed air services which forms part of the general Agreement negotiated with the People's Republic of China.

As a result of this Agreement, the People's Republic of China's designated carrier will be able to operate flights between China, Vancouver and Ottawa. CP Air for its part will be able to operate services between Canada, Shanghai and Peking.

As already noted, this Agreement represents an important achievement in the context of Canada's expanding relations with the Pacific rim countries. It will favour increased exchange of visitors and of goods between the two countries. Furthermore, the Agreement is another step in the strengthening of the friendly relations which exist between Canada and the People's Republic of China.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp et l'ambassadeur de la République populaire de Chine, Son Excellence Yao Kuang ont signé aujourd'hui à Ottawa un accord sur les services aériens entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine. On se souviendra que le Cabinet a approuvé cet accord le 8 mars dernier.

Lors de la même cérémonie, le ministre des Transport, Monsieur Jean Marchand et l'ambassadeur de la République populaire de la Chine ont signé un Protocole technique concernant les procédures relatives à l'exploitation des services aériens convenus qui fait partie de l'accord général négocié avec la République populaire de Chine.

A la suite de cet accord, le transporteur aérien désigné par la République populaire de Chine pourra voler entre la Chine, Vancouver et Ottawa. C.P. Air, pour sa part, pourra voler entre le Canada, Shanghai et Pékin.

Ainsi qu'il a déjà été mentionné, cet accord marque une étape importante dans le développement des relations du Canada avec les pays du littoral du Pacifique. Il favorisera l'accroissement des échanges, tant touristiques que marchands, entre les deux pays. En outre, cet accord resserre davantage les relations amicales qui existent entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 26, 1973

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

Calgary, July 26 --- Prime Minister Trudeau today announced that he will pay a "short and businesslike" visit to the People's Republic of China in mid-October.

The Prime Minister announced the visit at the Western Economic Opportunities Conference here, during discussion of expansion of Canadian and especially Western Canadian trade and economic relations with countries of the Pacific Rim.

The Prime Minister will leave Canada the evening of October 8 and arrive in Peking in the early afternoon of October 10.

He will hold talks with Prime Minister Chou En Lai on the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and will engage in some travel outside Peking on the weekend. He will hold further talks in Peking on Monday and depart for Ottawa on Tuesday, October 16. He arrives home on October 18.

Mr. Trudeau was invited by Premier Chou to visit China during the visit of then Industry Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pépin in the spring of 1971.

The purpose of his visit is to reinforce and consolidate the groundwork laid by Mr. Pépin, by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp and by Energy Mines and Natural Resources Minister Donald Macdonald in their visits to China.

Mr. Trudeau recalled that Mr. Pépin took with him to China a wide representation of the Canadian business community and Mr. Macdonald took experts and businessmen in the field of petroleum and natural gas and complementary industries.

The Prime Minister said his visit is to be "a short and businesslike trip with trade and commerce foremost in our minds".

Mr. Trudeau said increased trading with the Pacific Rim would benefit all Canada but "we believe that this initiative will be of particular interest to the west".



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 79
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1973
LE 4 SEPTEMBRE 1973

ACADEMIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

ÉCHANGES ACADEMIQUES ENTRE
LE CANADA ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Governments of Canada and of the People's Republic of China have agreed to an exchange of students over a two year period. The Canadian desire to conclude such an exchange was one of the matters discussed by Mr. Sharp in the course of his visit to Peking in August 1972.

Next month ten Chinese students will come to Canada to further their knowledge of the English or French language and ten more students will join the first group in September 1974 to pursue their studies as well as to conduct research in the natural and applied sciences. Twenty Canadian students will proceed to the People's Republic of China shortly where during the first year they will study Chinese at the Peking Language Institute. Of these, ten students will be sponsored by the Canadian Government and the remainder by three Canadian universities: York, Toronto and McGill.

The Canadian Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China are also negotiating an exchange of professors. A Chinese professor of language or literature will come to Canada this fall for a period of three to four months; in exchange, a Canadian professor will proceed to China about the same time. The details of this exchange are being worked out.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures M. Mitchell Sharp a annoncé aujourd'hui que les gouvernements du Canada et de la République populaire de Chine se sont mis d'accord en vue de procéder à un échange de vingt étudiants de part et d'autre pour une période de deux ans. La question d'un échange éventuel d'étudiants avait d'ailleurs déjà été discutée lors de la visite de M. Sharp à Pékin en août 1972.

Dès septembre prochain, dix étudiants chinois se rendront au Canada en vue de perfectionner leur connaissance de la langue anglaise ou française; dix autres étudiants rejoindront le premier groupe en septembre 1974 en vue de poursuivre leurs études et entreprendre des recherches dans le domaine des sciences naturelles et appliquées. De leur côté, les vingt étudiants canadiens choisis par voie de concours se rendront en République populaire de Chine prochainement. Ils y étudieront le chinois durant la première année de leur séjour

à l'Institut des langues de Pékin. Dix d'entre eux se rendront en Chine sous les auspices du Gouvernement canadien, les dix autres sous les auspices de trois universités canadiennes: York, Toronto et McGill.

Le Gouvernement canadien et le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine négocient également un échange de professeurs. Un professeur chinois de langue ou de littérature devrait venir au Canada cet automne pour une période de trois ou quatre mois; en retour un professeur canadien se rendra en Chine vers la même époque. Les modalités de ce dernier programme sont encore à l'étude.



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NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

OTTAWA, September 7, 1973

A sixteen member scientific delegation, led by Mme Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology, departs Sunday, September 16, 1973, on a two week visit to the People's Republic of China. During the visit Madame Sauvé will attend the October 1 National Day Celebrations in Peking.

The Delegation will officially begin its visit in Canton September 20th, and end in Peking October 4, a few days before Prime Minister Trudeau arrives for a week long visit.

The Canadian Delegation comprises senior scientists from the Canadian scientific community and includes members from government, universities and scientific associations. The visit is at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences who sent a delegation to Canada in November 1972. The purpose of the Canadian visit is to further develop the contacts established last autumn by meeting senior Chinese scientific officials and visiting a number of scientific institutes and universities where subjects of mutual interest will be discussed.

The itinerary for the visit is being organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and will include Canton, Shanghai and Peking.

Since Canada established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in October 1970, a number of missions and delegations have visited China. Among the more important are:

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- June/July 1971, the Honorable J.L. Pepin, then Minister of Industry, Trade & Commerce, led an economic mission
- August 1972, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs paid an official visit and inaugurated the Canadian Trade Exhibition in Peking
- November/December 1972, Mr. J.P. Drolet, Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources, led a mining and metallurgical mission
- April/May 1973, Dr. Gustave Gingras, President of Canadian Medical Association led a medical group with government participation
- April/May 1973, the Honorable Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources led a petroleum mission
- June 1973, Dr. J.W. Morrison, Dr. C.S. Bernard, Dr. J.R. Wright of the Department of Agriculture to discuss agricultural research.

A number of similar visits have been made to Canada by Chinese officials and specialists in various fields.

(Attached is a list of the members of the scientific delegation)

The Evolution of Canada-China Trade Relations.

Canada in 1972 was China's second largest supplier (after Japan) and third largest trading partner (after Japan and Hong Kong). The value of two-way trade in that year reached a record \$307 million (\$259 million, Canadian exports and \$48 million, Canadian imports) and indications are that this value will be surpassed in 1973. Accompanying this increase in value has been a progressive diversification in the composition of trade. For example, a number of significant contracts for specialized equipment have been negotiated in the past year and there are further indications that Chinese authorities are now looking increasingly to Canada as a potential source of sophisticated equipment, complete plant and technology.

While Canada and the People's Republic of China have engaged in bilateral trade ever since the People's Republic was established, it was not until 1961, the year of Canada's first major wheat sale to China, that the value of trade reached substantial proportions. Since diplomatic relations were exchanged on October 13, 1970, both Governments have made continued efforts to strengthen the bilateral trading relationship and to expand bilateral trade. These initiatives have included:

- a) The Canadian Economic Mission to China (June 28-July 4, 1971) which was led by the former Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, J. L. Pepin, and during which the Chinese agreed to look to Canada first as a source of its wheat import requirements.
- b) The visit of Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, Pai Hsiangkuo to Canada (August, 1972).
- c) The Chinese Cultural and Commercial Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition (August 17-September 6, 1972) which attracted over 2.25 million visitors.
- d) The Canadian Trade Exposition in Peking (August 21-September 2, 1972) in which over 200 Canadian corporations participated, exhibited their products, met officials of the various Chinese state trading corporations and Ministries, and gave technical presentations.
- e) Mission exchanges in the areas of mining and metallurgy, petroleum and power generation.

These initiatives which are aimed primarily at long term market development through the familiarization of technical experts and "end users" in one country with the expertise, industrial capabilities and process equipment of the other, are continuing and several new efforts are planned for 1974.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CHINA

(\$ 000's)

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Value</u> <u>1965</u> | <u>Value</u> <u>1971</u> | <u>Value</u> <u>1972</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Duram wheat, except seed | 25,470 | 17,597 | 22,956 |
| Alberta winter wheat, except seed | - | - | 2,807 |
| Wheat except seed NES | 79,155 | 173,102 | 201,462 |
| Tobacco, Bright Virginia | - | - | 870 |
| Steel scrap | - | 4,962 | 2,395 |
| Asbestos milled | - | - | 80 |
| Sulphur | - | - | 2,229 |
| Wood pulp | - | 2,119 | 3,043 |
| Tire fabrics | - | 730 | 160 |
| Tallow | - | 1,999 | 2,845 |
| Potassium chloride, muriate | - | - | 482 |
| Aluminum pigs, blades, etc. | - | 2,198 | 2,404 |
| Lead pigs | - | 743 | 301 |
| Nickel anodes, cathodes | - | - | 15,926 |
| Magnesium | - | - | 144 |
| X-Ray and related equipment & parts | 73 | 236 | 108 |
| Ships and boats | - | 248 | - |
| Sub Total | 104,698 | 203,934 | 258,132 |
| Other items | 433 | 118 | 431 |
| TOTAL | 105,131 | 204,052 | 258,563 |
| % Sub Total of Total | 99.5% | 99.9% | 99.8% |
| % Increasing in Total Over Preceding Year's Total | 17.3% | 43.7% | 26.7% |
| Number of Separate Items Exported | 17 | 22 | 51 |

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CHINA

(\$000's)

| Item | Value | |
|---|-------|-------|
| | 1965 | 1971 |
| Walnuts | 2,651 | 2,098 |
| Nuts, shelled NES | - | 78 |
| Mushrooms, canned | - | 1,075 |
| Black tea | 11 | 314 |
| Spices | 94 | 278 |
| Fur Skins | 452 | 290 |
| Animal bristles and human hair | 181 | 255 |
| Peanuts, not shelled | 2,237 | - |
| Peanuts, shelled | - | 306 |
| Cotton linters and carded sliver | - | 71 |
| Fur plates, mats etc. | 55 | 214 |
| Cotton yarn | 44 | 10 |
| Drill twill warp sateen, cotton | 25 | 105 |
| Broadcloth and light weight poplin, cotton | 119 | 37 |
| Print cloth and sheeting, cotton | 218 | 1,610 |
| Flannel napped fabric, cotton | 7 | 15 |
| Denims, cotton | - | 100 |
| Corduroys, cotton | 323 | 469 |
| Pile fabrics, cotton | 153 | 334 |
| Broad woven fabrics | 15 | 20 |
| Glue, animal | - | 77 |
| Tin blocks | - | - |
| Non-ferrous metals, NES | - | 115 |
| Underwear | 1 | 3 |
| Pajamas, sleepware | 54 | 510 |
| Bathrobes, etc. | - | 359 |
| Overalls | 100 | 481 |
| Outdoor jackets | 269 | 109 |
| Shirts, except knitted | 345 | 1,229 |
| Pants | 734 | 1,963 |
| Outerwear, except knitted | 750 | 402 |
| Sweaters | - | 1,085 |
| Gloves and mittens | 2,025 | 2,219 |
| Sandals | - | - |
| Alarm clocks | 23 | 110 |
| Oriental rugs | 69 | 57 |
| Blankets, cotton | 33 | 269 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Value 1965</u> | <u>Value 1971</u> | <u>Value 1972</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sheets | 3 | 65 | 575 |
| Pillow case, cotton | 596 | 803 | 854 |
| Table cloths | 88 | 178 | 207 |
| Table sets | 175 | 231 | 250 |
| Towels, cotton | 100 | 430 | 1,226 |
| Washcloths, towel sets, mats, cotton NES | - | 259 | 416 |
| House furnishings, NES | 79 | 265 | 566 |
| Tableware, ceramic | 69 | 259 | 70 |
| Sub/Total | 12,673 | 19,227 | 40,338 |
| Other Items | 1,772 | 4,073 | 8,039 |
| Total | 14,445 | 23,300 | 48,377 |
| % Sub/Total of Total | 87.7% | 83.0% | 83.4% |
| % Increase of Total Over Preceding Year's Total | 19.8% | 22.5% | 107.6% |

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