

## Canada-EEC fishing agreement

Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC) recently signed a formal fisheries agreement regulating EEC fishing vessels within Canada's 200-mile zone. The agreement, originally initialled by Canadian and EEC negotiators in Ottawa last July, has been implemented on a provisional basis.

EEC ships have been fishing according to Canadian regulations for their 1979 allocations from stocks surplus to Canadian needs found within the Atlantic region of Canada's 200-mile zone. The agreement also ensures that there will be no increase in the catch of salmon of Canadian origin off West Greenland.

It is a short-term agreement, which expires at the end of 1979, but it is hoped that negotiation on a long-term fisheries agreement will begin in the fall, aimed at having new arrangements established for 1980.

## Cultural groups given grants

The Manitoba government recently announced grants to a number of ethnic and cultural organizations for the purpose of preserving, promoting, developing and sharing their cultural heritage.

Under the province's Multicultural Grants Program, funds are provided where programs are involved or related to the performing arts, archival or historical research, or concerts and festivals which demonstrate self help, volunteer input, and other sources of funding.

Grants totalling \$44,804 were awarded to ten cultural groups.

"Even though such grants represent a minor contribution compared to the total effort of participating communities this provincial input is vital in that it provides essential financial assistance, reaches people at the grass-roots level, and contributes to the strengthening of Manitoba's rich cultural heritage," said the province's Tourism and Cultural Minister.

Some organizations receiving grants for 1978-79 are: Rosedale Ukrainian Dance Group, Comité Culturel de Montcalm, Manitoba Prairie Pipe Band Association, Société St-Jean-Baptiste de la Broquerie, Institute of Chinese Language, Culture and Arts, and the Irish Association of Manitoba.

## China/Canada exchange

*Dr. Gross a senior resource geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, is an international authority on iron ore resources. He prepared the following report for GEOS, Spring 1979.*

Iron ore development is a key factor in the plan of the People's Republic of China to double steel production by 1985 and to create a modern industrial nation before the end of this century. The Chinese have therefore turned to western countries for scientific and technical advice and industrial equipment needed for rapid development and renovation of their resource industries.

Their petroleum industry is expanding and extensive resources of coking coal have been proven. The location and development of good quality iron ore resources therefore remain critical. Most of the iron ore reserves in China are low grade and consist of metamorphosed iron formations, as in Canada. The Chinese recognize Canada's advanced mineral exploration methods, major diversified mineral industry, and similar mineral bearing terrain. They have studied the Geological Survey of Canada's economic geology series, used as text books in many countries, and translated large portions of [Dr. Gross'] three volumes on the geology of iron deposits.

In 1977 a party of nine senior geo-

logists and engineers from the National Bureau of Geology in Peking, the China Geological Exploration Company, and the Bureau of Geology in two provinces, Anhwei and Honan, came to Canada for a month to study the geology, exploration methods and technology used for concentrating and processing various kinds of sedimentary iron ores. In return, a Canadian party of four geologists and an interpreter, led by [Dr. Gross], visited some of the main iron mining areas in China in May and June, 1978, to identify principal kinds of iron resources available to industry and to discuss iron ore exploration and evaluation methods.

For the Chinese, the mine visits and industrial and professional contacts have helped evaluate the status and efficiency of their own industry and identify and locate new technology and industrial expertise to renovate and expand their iron ore and steel industry.

On the other hand, the Canadian mission to China opened a broader dimension for Canadian research by providing access to the geological experience and knowledge of a continent, and a multitude of mineral deposit case histories. Enlarging Canada's scientific data base benefits this country directly. It improves Canadian techniques of guiding mineral exploration and appraising mineral resources, especially where different kinds of ore deposits can be examined. They may not have been recognized in this



Canadian iron ore mission with Chinese colleagues on the Great Wall. (Left to right): J. Gauvin, Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources; Hsia Hsien-Min, National Bureau of Geology; J.A. Donaldson, Carleton University, Ottawa; H.E. Neal, consulting engineer, Toronto; Shih Ming-hao, National Bureau of Geology; G.A. Cross, head of mission.