

Canada buys Mexican oil

Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Jack Horner, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Ambassador Agustin Barrios Gomez of Mexico, announced the conclusion of two agreements between Canada and Mexico in May. One confirms the desire of the two countries to consolidate and diversify bilateral industrial relations by practical means. Under the second, Canada will purchase Mexican oil while Mexico will assess Canada's nuclear reactor technology.

Energy co-operation

"The Energy Co-operation Agreement is an important step in improving the security of Canadian oil supply," said Mr. Gillespie. "Eastern Canada will be assured of oil from Mexico during a period of growing uncertainty in world oil markets."

The agreement, effective for a minimum of ten years, commits both parties to an objective of 100,000 barrels a day as soon as Mexican production schedules permit. Deliveries, to commence late this year or early in 1980, will reach a minimum of 50,000 barrels a day in 1981.

Mexico wishes to study the feasibility of introducing CANDU reactors in its ongoing nuclear power program. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) will act as a consultant to the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission in studies leading to the definition of Mexico's future nuclear electricity strategy.

Any resulting purchases of Canadian nuclear technology or equipment would be in accordance with the non-proliferation policies of the two governments. Both nations are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The agreement also provides for the possible application of Canadian technology for finding, mining, milling, and refining uranium, and for fuel fabrication, in the development of a Mexican uranium industry. Discussions will be held between Canada's Eldorado Nuclear Limited and its Mexican counterpart, Uramex.

Under a provision of the agreement, arrangements will be made to expand sales of western Canadian metallurgical coal to Mexico by up to three million tonnes in the first five years, and possibly more.

The pact also provides for the possibility of joint action in energy conservation

and the development of renewable energy resources.

Before the Iranian revolution, Canada was importing oil at the rate of 520,000 barrels a day. Reduced imports in recent months have been replaced by increased western Canadian oil production. Imports from Mexico at the rate of 100,000 barrels a day would mean that 19 per cent of Canada's import requirements prior to the Iranian disruption would be supplied under the Canada-Mexico agreement.

Industrial co-operation

The Industrial Co-operation Agreement provides for stronger links between respective industries, including technical transfers, through the expansion of bilateral exchange of industrial goods and through joint ventures.

Areas of intensified co-operation, include: mining and ore processing; forestry and wood products; railway and other modes of transportation; agriculture, fisheries, and food-processing; equipment and services related to petroleum and gas development; petrochemicals; telecommunications; and hydroelectric and thermal power generation and transmission equipment as well as related consulting services.

The agreement establishes a committee of industrial co-operation to be chaired by ministers, which will ensure implementation of the agreement, identify projects of interest, and which will work out methods of participation for the industries of both countries through joint ventures and technical exchanges. The committee will also establish working groups composed of officials and businessmen from both countries to define and implement industrial projects of mutual interest. The agreement also provides for the exchange of economic and industrial information, including investment prospects in both countries, the exchange of experts, and the sponsorship of participation in industrial fairs and missions.

First look at Canada's fall fashions

A feminine silhouette, much slimmer than in previous seasons, will be seen in autumn. The shoulders will become the centre of attention with pleats, darts, gathers and padding.

This is what was evident at the recent presentation of the fall 1979 collection of the Fashion Designers' Association of



Two of the fashions presented in Montreal.

Canada, held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Montreal.

After the shoulders, attention drops to the waist, emphasized by belts, cummerbunds and other details. Interest then centres on finishing detail, such as piping. Collars are small.

Jackets and coats are fitted, and skirts, slashed or wrap-around, are straight. Many of the slacks are snug to the hips, and the legs are tapered. The paletot is back, a perfect match for the straight skirt.

Two colours, black and burgundy, are featured. Also favoured are moss green, forest green, brown (from bronze to dark mustard) and blue-grey.

Fabrics include *bouclés*, tweeds, flannels, and some very muted plaids. Prints are virtually absent.



The children were not forgotten.