



Canada-U.S. reciprocal fishing agreement signed

K.C. Lucas, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada (right) and U.S. Ambassador to Canada, Adolph W. Schmidt, sign a Canada-U.S. reciprocal fishing agreement in Ottawa on June 15. The agreement, which affects fisheries on both east and west coasts, extends until April 24, 1974, a 1970 agreement between the two countries, subject to certain modifications. (Canada Weekly dated June 20, Page 5 carried details.) Standing in the background is Mrs. J. Bruce, of the Treaty and Constitutional Section, Department of External Affairs.

Trade in energy materials

Canadian energy-material exports to the United States in the first quarter of 1973 jumped 32 per cent to \$521.4 million, from \$395.1 million in the first three months of 1972. The substantial expansion, responding to growing United States energy needs, was led by an increase of \$89 million or 37 per cent in the value of crude petroleum shipments. There was an 8 per cent rise to \$3.15 a barrel from \$2.92 in crude petroleum price.

The higher flow of energy materials to the U.S. accounted for 70 per cent of the total increase. Smaller increases were recorded for crude petroleum showed for natural gas, other fuels, electricity and radioactive ores delivered for processing before shipments overseas.

Through 1971 and 1972, over 90 per cent of Canada's exports of crude petroleum, natural gas, other fuels and electricity went to the U.S. and 23 per cent of Canada's imports came from that country. In the first three months of 1973, the proportion of shipments to the U.S. was little changed at about 92 per cent but the share of imports of energy commodities from overseas countries rose to 93 per cent. Imports of U.S. coal and other energy materials declined \$7 million to \$17 million.

A doubling in the volume of coal exports to Japan from a low level of 1.5 million tons in the first quarter of 1972 to about 3 million tons largely accounted for the substantial gain in exports of energy commodities to overseas

countries to \$46 million from \$18 million. Radioactive ores worth some \$3 million were shipped to Britain.

Owing mainly to sharply higher imports of crude petroleum, energy imports from overseas countries grew \$40 million, or 20 per cent to \$240 million from \$199 million. Contributing to the increase was a rise of 4 per cent in the average value of crude petroleum to \$2.50 a barrel from \$2.40.

There were changes in the supply sources for Canadian crude petroleum imports. Value of imports from Iran rose to \$36.3 million from \$28.6 million in the first three months of 1972. Other increases: Venezuela \$104.5 million from \$95.4 million; United Arab Emirates \$11.9 million from \$3.7 million; Nigeria \$19.2 million from \$13.4 million. Imports from Saudi Arabia declined to \$5.5 million from \$12.8 million and those from Libya to \$9.4 million from \$10.2 million.

Canadian parts for European cars?

A ten-man trade mission, representing Canada's auto-parts manufacturing industry spent two weeks in Europe, recently investigating the possibility of providing Canadian automotive parts for the production of motor-vehicles in European countries.

The mission was financed partly through the Program for Export Market Development of Industry Trade and Commerce. Since this program started last year, it has resulted in more than \$70-million worth of Canadian exports.

The ROM on wheels — taking the museum to the people

In a continuing effort to "take the museum to the people" the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto has instituted a program of touring "museum mobiles".

For more than 30 years, the ROM's Education Department has sent portable exhibits and teachers with material to schools outside Toronto to provide school children in other communities with some access to the Museum's collections.

The program of mobile exhibits is designed to take an exhibition, more extensive and more permanent in nature, to entire communities throughout the province.

Two "museum mobiles", each 35 feet in length, are currently travelling Ontario. The first, from ROM's Department of Ethnology, which has been on tour in southern Ontario since last

October, displays artifacts of the Woodland Algonkian and Iroquoian cultures. Films, film-strips, slides and publications showing and explaining aspects of Indian life and thought are on view.

"Fossils of Southern Ontario", the second museum on wheels, illustrating two billion years of Ontario in rock, began its tour in June. Fossil-specimens, maps, short films and written explanations demonstrate the history of Ontario and the role fossils play in the documentation of past events.

A third museum mobile on Ontario archaeology is currently under construction.