

By region, Ontario showed the largest percentage increase in full-time enrolment over that of the previous year (15.3 per cent), followed by the Atlantic and Western Provinces (11.8 per cent) and Quebec (10.0 per cent). Increases for individual provinces from 1966-67 to 1967-68 ranged from 7.1 per cent for Nova Scotia to 20.2 per cent for Prince Edward Island.

From 1966-67 to 1967-68 undergraduate enrolment increased 11.3 per cent, while graduate enrolment increased 22.6 per cent. The percentage increase in enrolment of females (13.7 per cent) continued to exceed that for males (11.6 per cent).

## THE CANADIAN MOSAIC

The traditions and cultures of more than 30 nations are being shown at Montreal's Man and His World exhibition this year in a pavilion devoted to the Canadian "ethnic mosaic".

Sponsored by the Quebec Ethnic Folk Art Council, this attraction features both permanent and changeable exhibits that comprise a unique panorama of the customs, costumes, handicrafts, fashions and art of Canadians of various origins, reflecting their respective contributions to their adopted country.

The presentation includes a broad view of the subject in the main exhibit area, demonstrations of folkways, dance and song and films on folklore on both levels of the auditorium; in another area the heritage of the various ethnic strains is displayed. A different group stages a pageant and display each week and guides and hostesses in national costumes add to the international flavor of the pavilion.

The various ethnic groups are giving performances throughout the exhibition in Place des Nations, in the outdoor theatres and bandshells on the site, and in a series of festivals, pageants and special events.

A gala festival of folk art, will include more than 2,000 singers, dancers and musicians in a performance that will feature entertainment from Italy, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, the Soviet Union, Latvia, Portugal, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Hungary, Greece, Belgium, Croatia, the Philippines, Slovakia, Armenia, India, Poland, Israel, China, Bavaria, Estonia, and the West Indies, among others.

A "People of Canada" pageant is planned, and special "ethnic" days will be devoted to the folklore of the various groups.

## NOVA SCOTIA CONTAINER SERVICE

On July 9 a new era began for transportation in Nova Scotia with the opening of a regular "container" service between the deep-water port of Halifax and four important world ports.

By July 1970, three 23,000-ton cellular container ships, costing \$12 million each, will link Halifax with Southampton, Antwerp, New York and Norfolk in

a weekly freight service. Container traffic from Nova Scotia to Europe will move faster than traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway route into Central Canada, and will be competitive in price.

Introduction of the container service comes at a time when the province is engaged in a mammoth program of modernizing and gearing the various modes of transportation to meet the needs of the jet age.

Nova Scotia is at present developing a modern, high-speed transportation system with an initial cost of \$200 million, which consists of new harbor, highway, airport and ocean-ferry facilities.

## CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA

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secondly, by making use of the experience of Canadians who have already had to deal with problems similar to those which Latin Americans must face at the present time.

In the area of commerce, it would be possible to enlarge our bilateral trade, not to mention the beneficial results we could achieve by working together within certain international bodies to improve the conditions of sale abroad for certain products, particularly those of the developing countries.

The recent decision to put into effect immediately all the tariff reductions which Canada negotiated during the Kennedy Round represents a step forward in this general direction on the part of the Canadian Government. This decision was made public in the budget, as was the Government's new system of customs exemptions for tourists returning to Canada, a measure which could benefit some Latin American countries. These two measures are a consequence of our development policies towards these countries. It would be unrealistic on our part to expect to contribute to the industrial development of these countries if we do not open our consumer markets to their products.

In short, even though economic relations between Canada and Latin America are not yet of capital importance, and even though there are real difficulties to overcome, closer relations are indeed possible and would be of advantage to both sides....

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Like most other countries, Canada belongs to a large number of international organizations; international affairs tend more and more to be discussed and even settled within these organizations. It is within these bodies that Canada, since 1945, has had some of its most fruitful contacts with the countries of Latin America. These contacts have occurred mainly at meetings of the United Nations and within several of its bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Law Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, the International Labor Office, the