

and more will be sent if the funds exceed \$90,000. Donations are still being received and will be accepted until November.

STUDENT SALUTE

The provision of mobile educational research centres is a salute by all students of British Columbia to the students of Commonwealth countries who do not have the same educational advantages as those offered in Canada, said one official. "This is," he declared, "a most significant gesture in Confederation year."

CANADA AND THE KENNEDY ROUND

(Continued from P. 2)

CANADIAN CONCESSIONS

Canada undertook to offer concessions equivalent in terms of their impact on trade to those offered to Canada by other participants, rather than offering uniform percentage cuts in the Canadian rates of duty. These concessions cover about \$2.5 billion-worth of imports, of which almost \$2 billion come from the United States. The Government also made use of this opportunity to simplify and improve the general pattern and structure of the Canadian tariff. The result is a greater degree of uniformity of rates among different products at each level of processing, together with a smoothing-down to some of the higher rates in the tariff.

The reductions affect virtually every sector of the Canadian tariff. They will help to reduce costs for Canadian consumers. They will also benefit other users of the great variety of goods affected. These users include manufacturers, service industries and primary producers.

Apart from a few sectors (such as textiles and footwear), rates of duty higher than 20 per cent *ad valorem* will now be exceptional. Rates of duty on final manufactures will generally be in the order of 17.5 per cent to 20 per cent compared to typical levels of 22.5 per cent to 25 per cent at present. Duties on production machinery and other producers'

equipment will generally be 15 per cent. For intermediate products, rates will range downward from 15 per cent, while many basic materials will be free or close to free.

Canada will be providing free entry for a number of tropical products and tariff reductions (often 50 per cent or more) on a number of others. These products are of special interest to the less-developed countries.

In temperate agricultural products, Canada and the United States exchanged a range of tariff concessions. A number of these involve reciprocal free entry. Many of the agricultural concessions, together with reductions of duties on processed food products will be of direct benefit to the Canadian consumer.

There will be substantial reductions in Canadian duties on fish, including prepared and canned fish, in exchange for major improvements in Canada's access to the United States for these products and concessions in other markets.

In forest products, Canada is also gaining major benefits in the principal markets. In return, there will be important reductions in the Canadian tariff on lumber and paper.

There will also be substantial reductions in the duties on non-ferrous metals and their products, in Canada as well as in other countries. There are reductions on a range of iron and steel products.

The reductions made by the negotiating countries in textiles were generally smaller than in other products. In conjunction with the Kennedy Round, the long-term arrangement on cotton textiles was renewed for a further period of three years. (This arrangement permits importing countries to request exporting countries to restrain their sales in the event of market disruption.)

There are also reductions of duties in most other parts of the Canadian tariff. Some examples are motor vehicles and their parts, electrical and electronic apparatus, leather and rubber products, furniture, watches, cameras, musical instruments and toys.

As Canadian industry adjusts itself over the next few years to these tariff changes and to the new opportunities opening up in foreign markets, we can expect to see more efficient production, greater specialization and a more effective use of our resources.