

A SIGNIFICANT DATE FOR CANADA-U.S. PARTNERSHIP

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the request of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Their objective was to formulate a set of principles by which our two countries might be guided in giving practical effect to our partnership, and their study throws a most interesting light on the matters I have been discussing.

DESIRABLE LEVELS OF DIVERGENCE

It is inherent in our partnership, as is indicated in this study, that we should seek to orient our policies in broadly the same direction. But there are levels of divergence which we should regard as not only permissible but desirable if we are each to play our distinctive part in discharging our international responsibilities. Where there are differences between us, we shall naturally be concerned to minimize their impact on our total relation. But I do not think it is in the tradition of either of our countries or in the long-run interest of our partnership that we should be afraid of putting our policies to the test of honest dialogue conducted with restraint and responsibility.

The notion of partnership is central to our relations. Twenty-five years ago, here at Ogdensburg, a new dimension was added to that partnership. In the intervening years our partnership has broadened beyond the confines of this continent. We are allies in NATO. We are joined in the expanding family of the United Nations. We are engaged together in the great enterprises aimed at achieving world peace and prosperity. On this anniversary occasion we can, I think, affirm confidently that a vigorous and vital partnership will continue to be part of the prospects before us.

COMMODITY EXPORTS

Canada's commodity exports (domestic and re-exports), valued at \$737,200,000 in June this year, were 7.4 percent lower in value than last year's June total of \$795,900,000. This brought the total in the January-June period to \$4,019,200,000, higher by 2.1 per cent than 1964's first-half total of \$3,935 million.

The total exports in June to the United States increased 13.1 per cent, to \$448 million from \$396 million in June last year, and 12.0 per cent to the other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries, to \$45,400,000 from \$40,600,000, while the month's sales decreased 11.9 per cent to Britain, to \$99,300,000 from \$112,700,000, and 41.4 per cent to all other countries as a group, to \$144,500,000 from \$246,600,000.

Exports in the January-June period to the United States were up by 12.7 per cent from a year ago, at \$2,359,500,000 versus \$2,092,900,000, and 13.0 per cent to other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries, at \$254,600,000 versus \$225,300,000, while sales were down by 2.1 per cent to Britain,

at \$571,200,000 versus \$583,300,000, and by 19.3 per cent to all other countries as a group at \$833,900,000 versus \$1,033,500,000.

VANCOUVER FILM FESTIVAL

The official opening of the Vancouver International Film Festival will take place on September 23 at the Lyric Theatre. The Festival, now in its eighth year, will continue until October 2.

The British film actress, Rita Tushingham, will be present for the Vancouver premiere of her most recent success, *The Knack*. The British entry, directed by Richard Lester, won the *grand prix* at Cannes.

JUDGES

Among the film judges will be Ezra Mir, former head of the Government of India Film Division, Bombay, and Dean Peterson, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Laboratories of Canada.

Negotiations are once again under way to bring international-award-winning films to Vancouver. Possible entries include *The Golden Apple* (Czechoslovakia), which won the Golden Sea Shell award at San Sebastian, *Alphaville* (France), directed by Jean-Luc Godard and winner of the Golden Bear at the Berlin Festival, *The Hill* by Sydney Lumet and *It Happened Here* by Brownlow and Mollo. Of special interest will be a pictorial biography, entitled *The Days of Dylan Thomas*, by Bill Read, with photography by Rollie McKenna.

EDUCATION FINANCE

In 1962, the total expenditure in Canada on education was \$2,324,420,000, equal to 7.5 per cent of total personal income, or \$125 for every man, woman and child in Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual survey of education finance.

Provincial governments were the largest contributors to education costs, providing 43.5 per cent of the total, followed by local taxation (32.6 per cent), and the Federal Government (15.1 per cent). The remaining 8.8 per cent came from fees and miscellaneous sources.

Expenditures reached \$1,792,450,000 at the elementary and secondary levels. Local school-boards were responsible for the greater part of this outlay, their expenditures having more than doubled from 1956 to 1962. Over the same period, university expenditures increased by 175.9 per cent, reaching \$238,716,000 in 1962.

OTHER INFORMATION

The report contains information on the sources of funds for all levels of education, and includes tables showing the revenues and expenditures of school-boards, universities and private schools distributed by province or region. There are tables giving comparative data back to 1954, and a bibliography listing important books and articles dealing with education finance in Canada.