

DEFENCE MEETING IN OTTAWA

The Department of External Affairs has announced that the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence will meet in Washington, D.C., on June 25. The Canadian delegation will consist of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Walter Gordon; the Minister of Defence Production, Mr. C.M. Drury, and the Associate Minister of National Defence, Mr. Lucien Cardin. The United States delegation will consist of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Douglas Dillon.

Prime Minister Pearson and President Kennedy agreed at Hyannis Port last year to arrange more frequent consultations between their two governments on matters of mutual interest. Pursuant to this goal, the Prime Minister and President Johnson decided, during talks in January, that the Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence should meet during the first half of 1964. The United States invited the Committee to convene in Washington, D.C., on June 25 and Canada accepted.

CANADIANS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES

In 1962-63, there were 6,858 Canadians studying full time in degree courses in universities and colleges in the United States, compared to an enrolment of 141,388 students in Canadian universities. These figures reflect the steady decline in the percentage of Canadians studying in the United States that has been taking place in the past few years because of the accelerated enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges. This and other information relating to Canadian university students in the United States is contained in the Department of Labour's *Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 4*, "Survey of Canadians Enrolled at American Universities and Colleges, 1962-1963".

The bulletin shows that, while the number of Canadian students at universities and colleges in the United States increased by 40 per cent from 1956-57, to 1962-63, enrolment in Canadian universities expanded by 80 per cent in the same period. In actual numbers, the increase in Canadian students in the United States was from 4,947 to 6,858, while enrolment in Canada rose from 78,504 to 141,388 in this period.

GRADUATES IN THE U.S.

Though their percentage is declining annually, a high proportion of Canadian students do their postgraduate work in the United States. In 1962-63, there were 2,519 Canadian postgraduate students at American universities, while in Canada there were 8,436 students, including foreign citizens, in postgraduate courses. A majority of those who were studying in the United States reported that they had decided to attend an American university for financial or scholastic reasons, e.g., larger and more readily obtainable scholarships and assistantships, a wider choice of specialized courses, and better facilities

for advanced study. Registrations of Canadians in 1962-63 were heavy at the better-known postgraduate schools in the United States, particularly those in the northeast such as Columbia, Cornell and Harvard, but also at such other institutions as Chicago, California, and Minnesota.

UNDERGRADUATES IN THE U.S.

The proportion of undergraduate Canadian students in the United States was much smaller. A comparison of enrolment totals shows 4,339 undergraduate Canadian students were registered at American universities and colleges in 1962-63 and 132,952 in higher institutions in Canada. Most of the 4,339 were enrolled in schools near Canada, in border states such as New York, Michigan, North Dakota or Washington. The survey revealed that lack of qualifications for admission to a Canadian university was the principal reason for studying in the United States. Apart from this, some students had moved to the United States permanently; others preferred to study in a college of their own faith when none was available in Canada; and, in some cases, there was no Canadian university close to their home.

By course, the total registrations of Canadians at American universities and colleges in 1962-63 were broken down as follows: humanities, 1,515; social sciences, 1,086; natural sciences, 971; engineering, 831; business, 722; education, 713; health sciences, 568; and others, 452.

URBAN FAMILY FOOD COSTS

Average weekly expenditure on food was \$23.07 a family or \$6.76 a person, according to a survey of family food expenditures conducted in seven Canadian cities in 1962. The cities covered in the survey were St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Approximately 150 families each month kept weekly diaries of food purchases for the four-week period. To be eligible for the survey, families were required to belong to one of eight types (two to four adults, two adults and one to four children, three adults and one child) with the group income ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,500.

On the average, 29 per cent of the family food dollar went for meat, poultry and fish, 14 per cent for fruits and vegetables, 13 per cent for bakery and cereal products, 12 per cent for dairy products, 4 per cent for fats and oils, 3 per cent for eggs, 1 per cent for frozen foods, 12 per cent for other groceries for home use and 12 per cent for foods purchased and eaten away from home, including out-of-town board. This distribution differs only slightly from that recorded in a similar survey made in 1957. The most pronounced differences between the 1957 and 1962 distributions were in the proportions of food expenditure going to meat, from 28.2 per cent in 1957 to 29.3 per cent in 1962, and to fats and oils, from 4.9 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

Among the seven cities surveyed, total weekly food expenditures ranged from an average of \$20.61 a family in Edmonton to \$24.85 in Montreal. Average personal expenditure varied from \$5.78 in Halifax to \$7.41 in Montreal.