

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN CANADA

The number of students from outside Canada at Canadian universities and colleges in 1968-69 was: Newfoundland, 98; Prince Edward Island, 79; Nova Scotia, 871; New Brunswick, 480; Quebec, 4,477; Ontario, 6,453; Manitoba, 1,316; Saskatchewan, 440; Alberta, 1,413; and British Columbia, 1,796. This brought the total number of foreign students in Canada to 17,423.

KILLAM RESEARCH AWARDS

Two of the 13 research projects receiving Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Awards from the Canada Council this year for the first time are major studies of the relation between the economies of Canada and the United States. Eight other projects receive renewed support for a second year.

The awards, worth a total of \$527,924 are made possible by a \$17-million bequest of the late Mrs. Izaak Walton Killam. They mark the second year of this special program which is aimed at the support of a few scholars of exceptional ability engaged in research projects of far-reaching significance.

Included in the awards is a grant of \$20,872 for research on the sensitivity of the Canadian economy to economic fluctuations in the U.S., which goes to Professor Gideon Rosenbluth of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in association with Professors Philip A. Neher, also at UBC and Keith A.H. Hay of Carleton University, Ottawa. This project will include both close statistical analysis of the two economies and theoretical study of short and long term changes. It should lead to greater understanding and control of disturbances of the Canadian economy from outside influences.

Also headed by an economist from UBC is a research project on the international repercussions of changes originating in the Canadian or United States' economies. Receiving an award of \$22,700 is Professor John F. Helliwell, UBC, in association with Professors Harold T. Shapiro, of the University of Michigan, Gordon R. Sparks, of Queen's University, Kingston, and Mr. Ian A. Stewart, Research

Adviser to the Bank of Canada. The project will be conducted by linking together quantitative models of the two economic systems. Apart from the theoretical value, the results of the research may have a bearing on policies regarding Canada's balance of payments.

WATER ACT FOR CANADA

(Continued from P. 2)

Management Agencies. We see in these a breakthrough in the bureaucratic and jurisdictional maze. These agencies would be established sequentially when and where they are needed. They would be responsible to both the federal and provincial governments, yet would employ the advice and knowledge of local people, local municipalities and local industry — those who create the pollution and yet are the most seriously affected by it. The proposed legislation would provide means, through a variety of processes — information exchange, data-collection, planning, pricing, operation and surveillance — of implementing plans for improved water quality. We see industry updating production processes, installing advanced waste-treatment facilities, or utilizing and helping to pay for central waste-treatment plants. We see ratepayers more willing to authorize municipal treatment plants, knowing that the quality requirements have been geared to their needs, that other municipalities are doing their part and that industry is shouldering its burden. These, then are some of the wider implications of the establishment of these agencies.

"These are some of the highlights of the proposed water legislation. First, co-operation through consultation, joint planning and shared development; second, flexibility in the formation of new institutions, in the setting of cost-sharing formulae, and in tailoring the programs to suit local conditions; third, breadth of concept and of concern for all views; fourth, emphasis on urgent problems, particularly pollution; and fifth, vigor in initiative and determination to achieve progress...."