

All three of Ontario's recently "integrated" colleges of education also found themselves with fewer students this year. Brock University College of Education's first year enrolment dropped by 63 per cent, the University of Windsor's elementary teacher-training course went down 54 per cent, and the first year école normale program's enrolment at l'Université d'Ottawa decreased 27 per cent.

Principal R.S. Devereux of the University of Windsor's faculty of education gives three factors to account for the drop. The first is, again, the higher admission requirements. He points out, though, that "in our enrolment last year approximately 48 per cent of our students had one year or more of university - which, if taken on a *pro rata* basis would give us approximately the same enrolment, not counting the people here from Grade 13".

And, once more the economic factor is cited: "There has been considerable publicity," he says, "given to the fact that many teachers may not obtain positions after they graduate."

"The third factor, which may be even more important, is the psychological one. Once a student from Grade 13 starts on an Arts degree he is likely to continue with it. This would apply to most of the fairly successful students, and, of course, these are the ones we hope to have as teachers eventually."

Brook's College of Education Associate Dean R.B. Moase says that some 90 per cent of their students hold first degrees. "This would indicate," he says, "a trend for teaching applicants to obtain the full degree rather than interrupt their studies for the year of professional training."

In the west, where teacher-training for both elementary and secondary teachers is within the universities, generally in four- or five-year programs, decreased enrolments, particularly in the elementary programs, also show up.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan's Faculty of Education reports a 43 per cent drop in elementary-program enrolment, as well as a 22 per cent drop in their secondary program.

ALBERTA

At the University of Alberta - where the basic program is four years - the first year elementary enrolment has declined 22 per cent, but in the second year this decline drops off, through the third to the fourth year, where there is an increased enrolment this year. The total enrolment in all four years of U of A's elementary program numbers 1,400 - about the same as last year. In the four years of the secondary program enrolment is 1,768, up slightly over last year's enrolment.

Dean Coutts comments that Alberta's Faculty of Education has made a study of the employment picture with respect to those of their undergraduate and graduate students who were enrolled in the 1970-71 session. "The results of this study," he says,

"do not seem to verify the exaggerated figures which appeared in the press earlier."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A different story comes from the University of British-Columbia, where there was a 34 per cent drop for entries into their elementary program, but a 14 per cent increase in their five-year secondary program.

"The decline in elementary-education enrolment this year," says Dean Scarfe of UBC, "is mainly due to the fact that job opportunities in the elementary schools are falling off, whereas job opportunities in the secondary schools are not falling off as fast; they are likely to fall when the present low enrolment in the elementary schools reaches the secondary level."

"Some of the fall-off of enrolment," he goes on, "is, of course, due to our own somewhat stricter admission standards. When teacher shortages no longer exist we can be very much more careful about those we admit and those we permit to continue from one year to the next."

INDIANS CLAIM B.C. LANDS

At their recent annual meeting, the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs ratified a paper laying claim to non-treaty lands in British Columbia. The chiefs have been making a legal study for the past three years under the direction of their legal adviser, Mr. Davie Fulton, a former federal Minister of Justice.

The chiefs will not disclose what price they will be asking in settlement until they present their paper to Prime Minister Trudeau. The Union is laying claim to the land because they say it was never surrendered or obtained from them by treaty. It is based on aboriginal title. The chiefs are aware of the proposed settlement between the United States Government and the natives of Alaska, who will be receiving \$100 million for lands in that state.

When the Union was formed three years ago in Kamloops, B.C., Mr. Fulton was hired to research and define the provincial land question and aboriginal title. The paper passed by British Columbia's 188 Indian chiefs at this annual meeting is the result of extensive research done by Mr. Fulton. It will now be up to the Executive Council of the Union to decide when and how it will be presented to the Prime Minister.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

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national corporations. This gives us an intimate knowledge and special concern in this area. A very high proportion of our labour force works for American corporations, key decisions affecting our economic life are often made on your side of the border.