

will be launched by the division in the United States during 1972.

Ten Quebec manufacturers exhibited at the National Association of Men's Sportswear Buyers Show in New York, six at the National Office Products Association's Show in Chicago and another six at the International Building Exhibition in London. Quebec was also represented at the Exhibition of Manufacturing Services held in Boston at the beginning of December by six manufacturers who participated in the exhibition.

FOOD-AID PLEDGE

Canada has pledged \$34 million, \$7,480,000 in cash, the balance in food, to the World Food Program. The pledge, made by Agriculture Minister H.A. (Bud) Olson at the recent Pledging Conference in New York, has been increased by \$4 million from Canada's last donation two years ago. Pledges cover a two-year period; this one is for 1973 and 1974.

The World Food Program, which is run jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, has experienced some difficulty in achieving an appropriate protein-calorie balance in the food-aid it offers. Mr. Olson said that Canada would continue to aim at improvement in this balance.

Canada has remained the second-largest contributor to the World Food Program since it was started in 1962. Mr. Olson noted that Canada and the United States had carried more than two-thirds of the load in the past, and urged other participants to increase their share of the total.

"Canada recognizes its responsibility in making intelligent use of food, of meeting its objective as a member of the World Food Program, of overcoming food shortages in many poor countries, and of solving the protein deficiency problem that is currently being given high priority by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization," Mr. Olson declared.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS EXCEEDS DEMAND

The Canadian Education Association reports that, only seven years ago, one of every 80 Canadians was a teacher. According to a UNESCO survey, Canada was at the top of the list in the ratio of teachers to population (followed closely by the U.S. with 1:81, New Zealand 1:92, and the U.S.S.R. with 1:93), when the average for industrial nations was 1 in 100.

But for a long time, since the start of the Second World War in fact, Canada has regarded teachers of all types as being in short supply. Now, however, there is talk of the supply exceeding the demand, of a glutted market and of unemployment.

Most of the "forecasters" say that the total demand for teachers will "level off", or even drop slightly. At the same time, the numbers wishing to become teachers will increase.

The general pattern across Canada shows a marked drop in first-year enrolments in elementary teacher-training programs this year. A spot check of several teachers' colleges and university faculties of education indicates that the trend is related, directly or indirectly, to the supply-and-demand situation.

In some cases, enrolments have been arbitrarily restricted, while higher qualifications for entry into elementary teacher-training have had a significant effect. And there are signs that the current talk about poor job prospects in some areas has been at least partially responsible for the enrolment decline.

NOVA SCOTIA

Although the Nova Scotia Teachers' College reported one of the most noticeable drops (by 50 per cent), their enrolment this year was purposely limited to 250 because, says NSTC's principal, Dr. Verl Short, they are in the process of lengthening their program to three years and because they want to keep in line with estimates of supply and demand during the next three years.

(However, in Nova Scotia, the supply-and-demand problem recognized by the teachers' college hasn't influenced the prospective student too much, as Dr. Short reports that four times the number finally accepted were eager to enter the course.)

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick, where all teacher-training is expected to take place in university by 1973-74, fewer students are enrolled in both l'Ecole Normale de Moncton (a 49 percent drop) and in the New Brunswick Teachers' College (36 percent decrease).

"This is because," says Yvan Albert, Moncton's principal, "the market for teachers is saturated and because this year the provincial government has begun charging fees to the first-year teacher-training students."

ONTARIO

All but one of the six teachers' colleges polled in Ontario had a substantial fall-off in enrolment, largely explained by the higher admission requirements that came into effect in 1971 for elementary teacher-education. The new requirements call for one year of university beyond Grade 13; for 1972 it will be two years of university, and by 1973 all those admitted to elementary teacher-training will be required to have a university degree. These changes, coupled with the widespread belief that there is a surplus of elementary teachers in Ontario and that employment prospects are a bit tight, were cited by more than one principal as factors in accounting for the decrease.