

made to make appeals on behalf of the Fund in other parts of Canada and it is probably that a sum in excess of \$200,000 will be forthcoming. In February of this year, we were visited by Mr. Edwin Embree of the Rockefeller Foundation and, after negotiations covering several months, we received a grant of \$15,000 per annum for five years (total of \$75,000) on condition that an equal amount should be obtained from Canadian sources for the conduct of research studies in the realm of mental hygiene in childhood. Two months previous to Mr. Embree's visit, the Rockefeller Foundation made available five travelling scholarships in mental hygiene to graduate students of five Canadian universities. Quite recently, Mr. Lawrence Frank of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial consulted with us and intimated that the organization with which he is connected is interested in our programme and might cooperate in supplementing the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation in promoting studies of childhood that would lead to parent training. As an initial step, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has granted two scholarships that entitle two Canadian women to a year's study in child development at Teachers' College, Columbia. It will thus be seen that, on the financial side, we are securing sufficient support to warrant the formulation of plans that will include the undertaking of a programme of research leading to prevention.

The third question concerning the disappearance of public apathy to preventive measures is worthy of comment. Perhaps the chief contribution that has been made by the National Committee in the past has been in the realm of public education. Through our activities during the last six and a half years, we have been able to broadcast a more intelligent understanding of mental disorders and have succeeded to a degree in making the public look upon mental ailments in somewhat the same way as physical disabilities have been considered. Indeed, there has been created a public demand for prevention wherever possible because it is assumed that, if physical disabilities can be guarded against, why not mental disorders as well.

If the National Committee is to undertake a more comprehensive mental hygiene programme, the question of policy arises. In other words, we must devise a policy that will be within our means financially and one that will ensure benefit from Halifax to Vancouver. It is evident that we must commence with research, and we must locate our research activities in centres that offer greatest opportunities for success. We are forced to consider favorably large centres of population where it is possible to secure diverse clinical material and representative cross sections of mixed Canadian population for experimental purposes. We also desire in our investigations university cooperation to make it possible for us to recruit the services of trained workers. If sufficient funds were available we might, with advantage subsidize mental hygiene research in the leading universities of the Dominion, but, at the present time, the immediate money that we can secure will be sufficient for intensive work in two university centres only and, in this connection, the University of Toronto and McGill University stand out as strategic locations. In a truly national plan, however, we must seek support for other universities to promote needed mental hygiene developments, and this policy has not been lost sight