

area centered on Lesser Slave Lake and including Whitecourt and High Prairie.

● In Ontario and Quebec, two areas where improved employment and income prospects depend on encouragement to forest-based industry and other industrial incentives. These areas are: in Quebec, the Lac St. Jean area; in Ontario, the area including Renfrew, Pembroke, Amprior, Bancroft and Barry's Bay.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH PROVINCES

The provinces concerned have been consulted about these designations, and the precise boundaries of the areas will be specified in agreements with the provinces.

The initial designations will be effective to June 30, 1972, the same date as for the present designations under the industrial incentives legislation.

The agreements that are now being made with the provinces will be for the same period as the designations. For most of the areas, however, it is expected that these agreements will be followed by further joint development plans extending over a five-year period.

The present agreements will provide mainly for priority projects whose construction can be started in the next few months. These projects will involve commitments of federal funds to an amount of more than \$200 million.

That sum is, of course, for the financing of provincial and municipal projects, over and above our greatly increased commitments to the private sector, for industrial development incentives.

The first agreements will be signed shortly with Newfoundland and New Brunswick and will cover arrangements for financing highway construction as well as projects in the special areas.

CARE FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED

Emotionally-disturbed children in Canada now have four times the opportunity of receiving in-patient treatment in specialized hospital units or residential treatment centers than they did eight years ago. A report released by the Department of National Health and Welfare indicates there has been an increase in the number of such centers from 18 in 1962 to over 80 today.

In its *Survey of Residential and In-Patient Treatment Centers for Emotionally-Disturbed Children, Canada, 1968* the Department examined 73 in-patient treatment facilities. Included were 37 residential treatment centers under social-work direction, 24 hospital-based centers under psychiatric direction, and a miscellaneous group of 12 centers composed of "group homes", special schools and other types of children's facilities directed by a variety of professionals. These centers had a total capacity of more than 2,500 in-patients, but also treated a larger

number of out-patients.

While treatment approaches still tend to be eclectic and experimental, there is evidence that professionals and community agencies are better able to recognize and treat the symptoms of emotional disturbance among children. The survey found that children's aid societies, juvenile or family courts and welfare departments were the principal sources of referrals to children's treatment centers. Less frequent sources were mental health clinics, family doctors and parents. The referral network of the hospital centers, which largely depended on mental health clinics and medical sources, was distinct from sources used by residential treatment centers and the miscellaneous group.

TYPES OF PATIENT

Most centers reported they would accept children with behavioral disorders or with psychoneuroses. For other diagnoses, there was more variation in policy depending on the type of center and program. Hospital centers were most likely to admit children with psychoses, brain damage, psychosomatic conditions, and mental retardation. One center in six, however, regardless of type, reported other acceptable conditions including prepsychosis, physical handicap, delinquency, learning disorders, mongolism, perceptual handicaps and cultural deprivation.

RURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth Conference on Education in Rural Areas being held at the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, from March 23 to April 2, is composed of Dr. Harold R. Baker, Director, Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan, (Chairman); Dr. Maurice Richer, Secretary General, Council of Ministers of Education, Canada; Mr. Lome R. Moase, Deputy Minister of Education, Department of Education, Charlottetown; Dr. S.N. Odynak, Associate Director of Curriculum, Department of Education, Edmonton; and Professor Gaëtan Daoust, Director of the Permanent Education Service, University of Montreal.

Some of the topics being considered at the Conference include the curriculum of the formal school, youth training for rural and national development, adult education in rural communities and the building up of agricultural extension services.

This is the fifth conference on educational topics of general concern to Commonwealth members and it brings together delegates from Commonwealth countries, and observers from a number of international organizations. The Conference gives an opportunity for those directly involved in the planning, administration and execution of educational programmes in rural areas to discuss present problems and practices, and consider trends and possibilities for future development.