

all of existing knowledge about child development and continued the process of inquiry in areas related to the development of mental health and behaviour and children's social and emotional development in families with particular racial and ethnic backgrounds and backgrounds, giving consideration to the nature of family structure, gender, race, ethnicity, and social class. The multi-investigated generation has emerged gradually to include such topics as the development of parenting, the effects of child abuse and neglect on children, the relationship between family structure and child health, the role of biology in the development of mental illness, and the relationship between the family and the community. This research has been done in the context of addressing the problems of crime in society and, in particular, one very important area of research has been the early experiences, namely, genetic, prenatal and perinatal influences that can affect the way a young child and childhood that may be experienced in the development of criminal behaviour later in life.

What are the early years of the life of a young child which will influence the course of his development so that he will grow up to be aggressive, antisocial or a criminal? Can they be influenced by the environment in which he grows up? Is there some inherent vulnerability to criminal behaviour? Are the causes basically social, or are they psychological, emotional, or personal? Whatever the reasons may be, what can be done to alter the "predicted development" of such a child? These were some of the questions which the Committee asked during its study. In particular, it emphasized those early childhood experiences which might be causative of criminal behaviour and has emphasized what must be taken into account in such circumstances in addition to the normal. The information that came into the hands of the committee from the various sources was as follows:

At the commencement of the inquiry, requests for relevant information were made to the Canadian provincial governments, universities, to health and university faculties of medicine, psychology, neurology, social work, and interdisciplinary studies, to research foundations, professional associations, and to organizations and individuals concerned with child care and education. The overwhelming response to these queries has revealed the depth of concern in Canada for the welfare of its very young citizens. In addition, statistical information on subjects of this interest, gathered from various sources, was provided by the Library of Parliament. There are also some literature sources for relevant material published during the past few years. A brief list of publications from international sources which have been considered in preparing the final report,