

for impact; benefits from impact; reports on areas where impact has taken place; starting development of specific reports on danger areas in costs; and federal allocation of resources to meet objectives.

The progress report also covers implementations and changes made to date. Some information has been obtained on the changes relative to health-care costs.

CHANGES ALREADY MADE

In reviewing the implementations and changes that have taken place, the committee has noted that the development of community health-planning is proceeding and the use of allied health professionals in the practice has been undertaken. Other observations of the committee include: increased development and use of incentive programs; meetings with the medical profession concerning the economic impact of their decisions; structured review by the provinces of utilization rates and lengths of stay; implementation of regional planning ideas; acceleration of group purchasing (drugs and supplies); increased use of patient-care classification in concert with other consultative services; the organization of regional groups to improve co-ordination and grouping of purchasing and services to reduce costs.

OLD BUILDINGS INVENTORIED

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, a ten-year, computer-based, screening program to survey, analyse and categorize 100,000 buildings built before 1880 in Eastern Canada and before 1914 in Western Canada will start this summer.

It is believed that the inventory is the first of its kind in the world in that it is coded for computer-processing, and at the same time establishes objective criteria for style classification.

The inventory, consisting of three phases, will begin with a survey to produce a broad view of Canada's whole architectural heritage. The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings over five years; by its completion seven million items of information will have been processed. The second phase will study the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen as a result of the first study and, by the end of the third phase, this number will be further reduced to a few thousand. Documentary research will verify the antiquity of these buildings.

This month, survey teams from a field staff will visit all provinces on the first phase of the inventory. Their attention will be on those areas threatened with demolition or neglect.

SIMPLIFIED SYSTEM

The basis of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings is a new vocabulary of critical building elements on a simplified inventory recording form. With the new form, laymen working under team captains are able to do the field survey and team cap-

tains themselves require only routine training. The need for a large *cadre* of trained architects and architectural historians in the early stages is thus overcome; their knowledge will be used instead to evaluate the data obtained and interpret results.

When completed, relevant sections of the inventory will be sent to the provinces. As an information bank, the inventory will be a valuable resource for architectural historians, sociologists, urban renewal planners, geographers, economists, art students and other interested groups or individuals, and will be available through the Public Archives of Canada.

TEACHERS BRIEFED ON JOBS ABROAD

One hundred and fifty-six English-speaking secondary-school and post-secondary-school teachers met in Ottawa this month for a briefing to prepare them for assignments in the developing world.

These men and women have been chosen from communities across Canada by the Canadian International Development Agency with the co-operation of provincial departments of education. They will serve in the Caribbean, Asia and Africa as part of Canada's expanding program of technical assistance to developing countries.

The briefing course was to prepare the teachers for the problems awaiting them in countries whose social patterns, climates and living conditions differed from those of Canada. Representatives of various developing countries were present during the two-week course, providing an opportunity for the teachers to become acquainted with the views of persons from the countries to which they had been assigned. Canadians who had just returned from a CIDA assignment were also present to give the teachers the advantage of their experience. There were also briefings on subjects such as preventive tropical medicine and hygiene, domestic living conditions, care of children under tropical conditions and special problems faced by expatriate wives.

INSTITUTE OF GUIDED GROUND TRANSPORT

The Minister of Transport announced recently that the Federal Government was collaborating with Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, to establish a Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport in Kingston. One of the principal purposes of the Institute will be to provide a focus for research studies that are relevant both to the railways and to new forms of guided ground transport, such as the tracked air-cushion vehicle.

The Institute will be established initially with the aid of three annual grants of \$100,000 — from the CN, the CP and the Federal Government. The University will make buildings and experimental facilities available, and will also release academic