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Edmonton Welfare Council -  
conferences and workshops

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TEAMWORK

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

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INSTITUTE

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EDMONTON COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

FALL INSTITUTE

FORWARD

The Fall Institute of the Edmonton Council of Community Services was designed to serve two main purposes:

Firstly, as a follow-up to the Canadian Conference on Social Work, held in Edmonton in June 1956, it would develop and apply locally such issues in social welfare as seemed pertinent. It would also further stimulate the awareness of the community to social welfare needs, and to the necessity for planning to meet these needs.

Secondly, as a general meeting of the Council of Community Services it would bring together delegates from a great variety of community groups and agencies, volunteer and professional workers, and persons from public departments and from private organizations. Such a gathering might not only help cement the bonds among community groups, but also help bring about the realization the Council is the aggregate of community organizations represented by their delegates. It might, above all, bring out the increased recognition of the importance of the cooperation of all in meeting the social welfare problems in our Community. Hence the theme of the Institute: "Teamwork in our Growing City".

At this time I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who cooperated with the Institute - the chairmen, speakers, and panel members of the various workshops and plenary sessions, the many volunteers who helped in the organization and execution of the Institute. The material in this report is largely the result of the special efforts of the recorders for the workshop sessions. We add special appreciation for their services. Splendid cooperation was received from the members of the Membership and Public Relations Committee. Their assistance was invaluable in making the Institute a success.

January, 1957.

C. A. Westcott,  
Chairman.

## TEAMWORK IN A GROWING COMMUNITY

Summary of the Keynote Address by Professor William Dixon,  
School of Social Work, University of British Columbia.

There is a great opportunity and challenge for teamwork in a growing community. We have the distinct advantage of a western outlook to help teamwork take place. On the other hand, the movement of people to large cities from rural areas has resulted in a sense of anonymity - a lack of the sense of belonging. In turn this contributes to uneasiness and anxiety for the individual and the community. Most people living in an urban community are ill-equipped to meet economic reversal. Status of the individual comes through symbols of acquisition such as T.V. sets and motor cars.

There is a current myth we have done so much already why do more. Yet human unhappiness still remains. In the past ten years important measures have been taken to help provide economic security, for instance, Old Age Pensions and Family Allowances. The real effort in the future should be the development of human personality. In the field of criminology the Fauteux report shows the beginning of a new attitude toward the offender. Our society has been jail-minded. The Fauteux report is the forerunner of important institutional developments, and an increased emphasis on parole and probation, procedures which are much less costly than incarceration. Federal grants will be provided to help in this work.

Important developments in the cultivation of human personality are found in the field of mental health. Although psychiatry is still an incomplete science (and art), significant steps have been taken in the fight against mental illness.

Children have benefited from a greater economic prosperity in the past few years. There are, however, influences in the other direction. The impact of war has brought about the use of symbols of violence of a world of conflict. Sports have deteriorated inasmuch as they have expressed the excesses of conflict. Present day mobility has prevented families from gaining roots. Delinquency has tended more in the direction of senseless violence than toward an increase in the number of delinquents. On the positive side a new kind of family unit has been strengthening itself especially through its search for religious experience.

Professor Dixon gave a short history of the development of special services. Traditionally, the dependent person was unloaded wherever possible on family and friends. The Poor Law gathered all individuals whatever his difficulties into the same basket - in the Alms House. Later specialization developed. Specific agencies were formed because people were willing to do something about such things as blindness in children, mental illness and many other categories of dependency.

After having gained the separate programs, we now find the challenge is in integration of these separate services. In St. Paul as a result of a special intensive study it was shown that 6% of families took up over 50% of all monies required for assistance. A closer look at each of the families indicated

all types of agencies had been unable to do effective rehabilitative work with these families. The question was raised: is it not possible to coordinate our efforts? Special teamwork among the various agencies is now being carried out hopefully to provide new approach in the work with the (hard-core) families.

There is an important area for cooperation between public and private services. But we first must know what is appropriate for each. When the government is not doing a certain job, the obligation of the private agency is to step in, even if it is necessary to do so for a period of time. A private agency also has the advantage of being able to provide intensive treatment, for instance with the violent group. There should be an ongoing assessment of all services - how good are they? The roles of public and private services should be divided appropriately.

Another area of coordination is posed in the dilemma of multiple appeals. Recent emphasis on health has added additional appeals to the community. The government has not moved as quickly in the health field as it has in welfare. A wedding of welfare and health activities is required.

The various professions have divided up the human being yet there is awareness of having to deal with the whole man. This is another important area for teamwork.

Professor Dixon's final remarks had to do with social workers. As a group they are under pressure. The older 'reformer' approach has been dismissed. It is hard to define the social worker, as everyone considers himself active in the field. There is a resentment toward setting some people apart as having special skills in addition to innate qualities and intuitive skills. It is important for social workers to join with the leaders of the community to help analyze what we are doing. The solution of human problems comes slowly in comparison with such achievements as are found in engineering. Social workers must be aware of who can help propel social advance.

## POPULATION PRESSURES IN A GROWING COMMUNITY

Summary of the Luncheon Address by Dr. R. L. James,  
Professor of Sociology, University of Alberta.

There are "community ways" of looking at things. The success of a community is the success for the people themselves; there is a sense of common destiny.

Sudden increases in population disturb the equilibrium of the community. The ability to adjust to sudden increases does not move as quickly. Patterns of life have changed dramatically through industrialization.

There are three factors contributing to population growth: fertility, mortality, and migration. In Canada all three factors are contributing in the same direction bringing about a condition of explosive growth. This growth represents certain policy decisions such as: encouragement of immigration, medical and health programs which increase life and preserve it, choices of the individual on the number of children in the family and early or late marriage. All these policy decisions reflect an underlying value system.

There have been some who have spoken against population growth. Julian Huxley maintains there are not enough resources to maintain increased populations and the existence of large numbers of people distort the aims of existence. He advocates the control of population to bring about a corresponding increase in living standards. General Macklin says Canada does not need more people: there can be an incompatibility of quantity and quality.

Population growth and population pressure are not the same thing. Population pressure is related to the number of people; the amount of resources both in space and in human terms. It refers to the technology in how resources are used and finally it has to do with the value system of the community, and the quality and kind of relationships. Population pressure brings about the lowering of the standards of living where the number of people is too large for the resources and the technology of the community.

Dr. James commented briefly on the effects of population growth in an expanding community in the three areas selected for discussion groups during the afternoon period.

1. Transients - The transient lacks identification with the community. He does not feel he belongs and therefore doesn't need to conform. He is anonymous. There are techniques for encouraging the transient to belong if the community wishes that to happen.
2. Industrialization - Requires large numbers of persons and specialization of tasks. It also requires a market for materials turned out. Industrialization has created leisure time hopefully not to be filled in with nothingness but used to develop human personality.

3. Children - Whose Responsibility? - What the child did formerly affected the family only; today what children do affects the whole community and therefore the community has a stake. The problem emerges of how to help the child feel an obligation toward the community. The child actually spends more time in the community than in the family.

In summary, Dr. James said we must anticipate problems in an expanding community and the teamwork approach is one of the best ways of meeting these problems. What is needed is a closer relationship among those who are at work. He noted social workers apply principles from different disciplines. For an integrated approach toward curing and prevention there should be a strong working relationship among all those disciplines concerned. In the long run working to meet problems in an expanding community will cost considerably less.

Chairman: Fl. Lt. C.R. Taylor, Regional Social Welfare Officer, R.C.A.F.

Panel: Sister St. Francis Cabrini, Social Service Department,  
Misericordia Hospital  
Mrs. Dolores Yaskowitch, Caseworker, Family Service Bureau  
Mr. A. Dorosh, Supervisor Children's Division, City Welfare Dept.

The chairman discussed briefly the existing services, and gaps in services to unmarried mothers. He said the incidence of illegitimacy in Canada is fairly low in comparison to that in several other countries.

In pointing out the basic needs of the unmarried mother, the chairman emphasized the need for:

1. Casework services to the mother.
2. Care in later pregnancy.
3. Protection of the child.
4. Financial aid, where needed.

In the opinion of the chairman, teamwork in services to the unmarried mother in Edmonton is beginning to make its appearance, as services become better known to the public and to each other.

The first speaker, Sister St. Francis explained the purpose of the Order of Sisters of Misericorde as the procurement of material and spiritual assistance for unmarried mothers and their children. She pointed out, though methods have changed with the times, the basic philosophy of the Order, that love, has remained unchanged.

In outlining services provided for the unmarried mother, Sister St. Francis described first the "average" girl who required these services as being between the age of 15 and 20 years, often with some personality maladjustments. The maladjustment could stem from economic, social, or emotional deprivations, leading in many instances to the present situation as a means of compensating for social or emotional needs. The girl is not necessarily different from other girls of the same age, intelligence, experience and social background. There is no universal "type" of unmarried mother.

The primary role of the social worker in the hospital setting is to provide the warmth and supportive understanding needed to help the unmarried mother make the important emotional adjustments in her own particular circumstances. The social worker must also provide skilful assistance in helping the girl make a clearly defined plan for her own and her child's future.

The services for the unmarried mother provided at the Misericordia Hospital are non-sectarian. Patients are referred by social agencies, physicians, clergymen, or may come on their own.

These services include:

- 1) A maternity home for twenty expectant mothers, supervised by Sister St. Francis as the "living in" social worker. The setting is rather informal and the girls may avail themselves of lessons in sewing and needle-work. Informal discussions, suitable educational films, and pre-natal courses are held also in the home.
- 2) A Pre-Natal Clinic - Two mornings each week specialists are at the disposal of unmarried mothers, whether they are living-in or are out-patients. The patient gets a complete medical examination on her first visit to the clinic; after this, regular routine checkups follow. Patients are encouraged to have a post-natal check-up six weeks after the birth of the child.
- 3) Hospital Ward for Confined Mothers - A room with four beds and a semi-private room are reserved for them at public ward rates. The patient having residence in Alberta is eligible for free maternity services, and is charged only for special medication. The non-resident is charged the usual hospital rates. Private rooms may be obtained when desirable and possible.
- 4) Convalescence accommodation is made possible for girls who desire it.
- 5) Temporary care for children born in the hospital is available whenever an unmarried mother is being helped by a social agency. This care will last until the mother, with the help of the social worker, has reached a sound decision about her future plans. If the child is surrendered by the mother, it will be cared for until an approved family placement is made.

In closing, Sister Francis stressed the need for cooperation and teamwork, since it is essential the unmarried mother can rely on continuity and consistency of the support from the physician, the institutional social worker, the casework agency, the nurse and the placement agency.

Mrs. Dolores Yaskowich, the second panel member discussed the counselling role of the agency in its service to the unmarried mother, the need for referral for institutional care in the pre-natal period, and a follow-up counselling service after the child is born.

Mrs. Yaskowich stressed the value of a conscientious casework service which will help the unmarried mother make the "right" decision for herself and her child. Such a service can play a constructive part too in preventing re-occurrences of illegitimacy.

The last speaker, Mr. Andrew Dorosh, pointed out the City Welfare Department parallels the counselling services provided by the Family Service Bureau, but in addition has a responsibility to provide financial assistance to the unmarried mother when needed.

Financial aid can be provided by the City Welfare Department to the unmarried mother depending on residence requirements. (Residence, within the



past two years of 12 consecutive months in Edmonton, or some other city, town, village or municipal district in Alberta.) If the girl has gained residence in Alberta but not in Edmonton, it is legally required the district or town responsible for providing assistance be notified. This need for notification may, unfortunately lead the unmarried mother to withdraw her application for financial aid for fear of loss of anonymity. Where a girl has not established residence in Alberta and is in need of financial aid, she is referred to the Provincial Department of Public Welfare.

Mr. Dorosh discussed the existing cooperation in service with the Family Service Bureau, where the Bureau helps in placement of the girl and may do the necessary counselling. In some cases, after the child is born, when the City Welfare Department provides public assistance, it will take over the counselling role as well from the Family Service Bureau. The security of financial support may help the girl make a more realistic plan for herself and the child.

The City Welfare Department also works closely with the Misericordia Social Service Department. In all our dealings with the unmarried mother, Mr. Dorosh said, it is important to learn the meaning of the child to the mother. To the unmarried mother, who is often emotionally disturbed, the child is a symbol of those needs for which she requires fulfillment.

Other services for the unmarried mother in Edmonton include: Beulah Home, St. John's House, and the Provincial Department of Welfare. The latter has responsibility for the entire adoption process and for securing the necessary legal action for financial support from the putative father.

In closing, Mr. Dorosh remarked the clergy and other professional people often are instrumental in helping the unmarried mother accept referral to the appropriate social agency.

During the discussion period the following recommendations were put forth:

1. That a more active public relations job be carried on by existing agencies in Edmonton to acquaint other professional groups (medicine, nursing, and law) in order to bring about a more complete programme of referral of the unmarried mother; the ultimate end being to bring into contact with existing services that segment of the unmarried mother population which is not availing itself at present of the services which are being provided.
2. That - in view of the need for confidentiality, and respect for the mother's desire for privacy, and to assist in her eventual rehabilitation -- residence requirements for public assistance be provincial rather than municipal in Alberta; this is the case at present in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.
3. That - recognizing that at present there is no truly comprehensive service available to the putative father as is for the unmarried mother, - efforts be made to increase contacts with the putative father not only encouraging cooperation by using as a goal the need for a sound plan for the child's future.
4. This workshop is concerned with the increasing incidence of unmarried motherhood in the lower ranges of the 13 to 20 year age group; and with the fact approximately one half of all unmarried mothers are under 20 years of age.

Chairman: Mr. A. V. Pettigrew, Superintendent, City Recreation Commission.

Speaker: Mr. E. S. Bishop, Superintendent, City Welfare Department.

Resource Person: Mr. A. Bissett, Judge Juvenile and Family Court.

Mr. Bishop pointed out a child is not a "delinquent" until he has been judged so in a court. He is a boy under 18 years of age or a girl under 16 years of age who has committed an offence against the Criminal Code; the Juvenile Delinquent's Act, or a City by-law. He must then be charged, brought before the Court and declared a delinquent.

There is no single cause of delinquency. Environmental factors, such as housing, may be contributing factors. Individual family problems may be a factor. Because there are multiple causes, the method of dealing with delinquency must be a cooperative attack on many fronts.

Mr. Bishop briefly described delinquency in the City of Edmonton. He said unlike large urban centres, "Gang-warfare" is not evident on a large scale. Although there are modified slum areas in Edmonton, housing areas have not deteriorated to the extent and degree they have in cities such as Montreal or New York. During the past few years between 2,000 and 2,500 juveniles have been picked up by the Youth Guidance Section of the City of Edmonton Police Department. During the past year, approximately 300 juveniles have been brought into court. Of this group, about 10% were girls.

The agencies in Edmonton, established for the express purpose of dealing with delinquency were mentioned by Mr. Bishop. The facilities of the Youth Guidance Section of the Police Department and the Juvenile Court and its Probation Staff were described.

Mr. Bishop wondered if so called "normal" children could develop in a situation where parents were delinquent. He wondered how delinquent children could be the product of situations where parents seemed "normal". He concluded his comments with a statement that probably in most cases of delinquency, both parents and their children were delinquent.

A film entitled "Who is Delinquent?" followed. It described delinquent behaviour and pointed out the responsibility of the Community in providing facilities to combat the problems of delinquency.

In the ensuing group discussion Judge A. Bissett described the court set-up in Portland and Chelsea. He commented the facilities were much the same as those provided in Edmonton. Mr. Bissett described the problem of delinquency as he saw it from his position as the Judge of the Juvenile Court, by giving a few case illustrations.

The recreational facilities and services of the City Recreation Commission were described. This led to a discussion of providing facilities

for recreation for the fringe group of boys and girls who do not seem interested in the programmes provided no matter how varied or extensive. The comment was made that so many facilities were provided for some children, that they were constantly on the go and had too little time at home. The need was expressed to encourage parents to participate in the planning of activities for their children. Several members of the group said they experienced great difficulties in interesting the parents in planning.

The question of responsibility for meeting the needs of children was raised by a school teacher. He pointed out teachers are expected to do much more than educate children. The importance of using the facilities provided by other agencies in the community was emphasized. There was general recognition, that knowledge about community resources, was not widespread, and a referral centre might facilitate referring problems to the appropriate agency or agencies. In those instances where more than one agency was working with a family, the need for close cooperation was emphasized. Since delinquent behaviour is symptomatic of many problems, it may be necessary to provide various kinds of help to deal with the problem. To make sure all agencies are working toward the same goal, coordination of activities is very important.

Mr. Pettigrew briefly summarized the discussion by stating the following conclusions seemed to have been reached:

- 1) That both children and parents may be delinquent.
- 2) That although the delinquency problem in Edmonton is not great, nevertheless there is one, and must be faced by all concerned, i.e. the parents, the schools, recreation agencies, the police, the courts, other social agencies and the community as a whole.
- 3) That a method must be devised to coordinate services better and to expand programmes.
- 4) That there is a need to develop more effective methods for agencies interested in delinquency to work together more cooperatively and to gain the cooperation of parents.

The activities of the Mayor's Committee set up for the purpose of studying the needs of Youth, and coordinating facilities for them, were described by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Bishop.

It was agreed by members of this workshop the following resolution be presented to the larger membership:

Resolved: "That this workshop give its support to the Council-City plan for the coordination and development of services for Youth and that a Youth Services referral-clearance centre be established to serve all the needs of individuals and agencies in the City of Edmonton."

Chairman: Mrs. L. Alizon Lamb, Executive Director, Edmonton Rehabilitation Society for the Handicapped.

Panel: Dr. M.T.F. Carpendale, Director of Rehabilitation University Hospital.  
Mrs. Isobel Gilhespy, Special Placement Section, National Employment Service.  
Mr. A. C. Saunders, Welfare Officer, D.V.A.

The chairman explained the purpose of the Workshop "Where are we going in Rehabilitation" was to review the present condition of rehabilitation generally in the community, and to make recommendations for future progressive action. She suggested to accomplish this, it would be necessary to examine the facilities and services at present available in the community, and to point out what facilities and services were lacking. Following this, it would be possible to proceed to the formulation of a plan for future development. It was proposed to carry on the discussion under six main headings.

1. What do we mean by Rehabilitation? The panel offered the following tentative definition: "Rehabilitation is the process of aiding the disabled person to achieve the best possible physical, mental, social, economic and vocational adjustment and usefulness of which he is capable". The group in accepting this as a working definition pointed out this workshop was concerned only with those whose handicap was caused by physical or mental disturbance.

At this point it was stressed Rehabilitation is, and must be, a team-work process involving various services which always include treatment, planning, training and placement. The team must work with the individual and not for him. Adequate motivation on the part of the individual is a basic necessity in any program.

2. Where should rehabilitation start for the individual? Rehabilitation should start as soon as a rehabilitation team becomes aware of the need of the handicapped person for their services. This might be either in the home, or on admission of a patient to a hospital. In the case of a patient in hospital the team should be called in as soon as the doctor in charge feels the patient is physically capable of being interviewed. In hospital the team would consist of representatives from the physical, psycho-social, and vocational counselling departments. Depending on the requirements of the particular case the team might include the patient's own doctor, Director of Physical Medicine, a Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Social Worker, Vocational Counsellor, Special Placement Officer, etc. It was mentioned there might be a tendency on the part of some Rehabilitation teams to overlook the importance of the placement officer. It was stressed however, such an officer should be brought into the case as early as possible, so adequate planning can be carried out.

3. What facilities should there be in a community? As all rehabilitation is based on the maximum possible physical and mental restoration of the individual, the first requirement is adequate hospital accommodation and equipment. In addition to the active treatment facilities, there should be physio and occupational therapy departments as well as recreational services. Other services available should include, Social Work, Psychiatry, Vocational training and Special Placement.

For the out-patient and home-bound patient there should be roving physio and occupational therapists. There should also be roving teachers to assist with those taking training. Adequate provision for home-bound industry should be made available.

For those who have passed the convalescent stage, but are not yet prepared for employment in the open labor market, adequate training should be available, geared to the needs of the disabled. There should be a well equipped and well staffed workshop, where disabled persons can make the transition from dependency to full employment. Transportation should be provided to places of training. A number of properly trained placement officers in the special placement section of National Employment Service is essential. Finally a rehabilitation allowance could provide maintenance for persons covering the period from treatment to employment.

4. What have we in this community? Listing the services available in this city showed most of the foregoing facilities exist, but are in many cases restricted to individuals in certain groups, such as services provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Workmen's Compensation Board, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, etc. For the individual, who does not belong to one of these special groups, services generally are hopelessly inadequate.

5. Where is our weakness? Our great weakness is most of the services provided in the community are of benefit to only a small percentage of those requiring service. Of the many things lacking, the following seem to be the most urgently required.

- (a) An out-patient service in such fields as physio and occupational therapy etc. so the individual might be returned to his home early. This will make active treatment beds available for those who need it.
- (b) Provision of free prosthetic appliances for those who are unable to supply their own.
- (c) Free medicines and medications for indigent and disabled persons to assist in their recovery, or to enable them to maintain their highest state of usefulness.
- (d) A proper training school acceptable to disabled persons where a sufficient variety of skills can be acquired.
- (e) A rehabilitation allowance or Domiciliary Care to provide a person's maintenance while in the rehabilitation process.
- (f) Of utmost importance is a sheltered workshop with dormitory accommodation.

6. At what level does this responsibility lie? It was felt it was the responsibility of the Provincial Government to provide adequate institutional facilities and proper training programs for both staff and disabled persons. In this respect the Provincial Government should be urged to utilize in full the Federal Rehabilitation Grant which is available to the province.

The group acknowledged they themselves and all other persons working in rehabilitation had the responsibility for organizing and coordinating an efficient rehabilitation program. This program would also involve assisting in the education of the general public about the economic value of rehabilitation, from the standpoint of both tax dollars and human values.

Summary and Recommendations: The group agreed it was necessary to have a coordinating body in the field of rehabilitation and to formulate a progressive coordinated plan for future development of rehabilitation services. The following recommendations were approved:

1. That the Council of Community Services assist in the coordination of rehabilitation services, and should provide leadership and direction in bringing together all agencies and departments working in the rehabilitation field.

2. That the Council of Community Services lend their support to rehabilitation agencies in urging the government to assume the full responsibility in this field, and in furthering public support of voluntary programs.

3. That a concerted effort be made towards establishment of a sheltered workshop for those who are not yet ready for open employment.

WORKSHOP NO. 4      "FAMILY STRESS IN MODERN SOCIETY"

Chairman:      Mr. Fred Evans, Board of Directors, Family Service Bureau

Speaker:      Miss Mary Morrison, Medical Social Worker, Department of  
Veterans' Affairs.

There are certain basic principles regarding the family group, and which are part of our heritage. Some examples are: the meaning of love; mutual trust; competition and cooperation; ethical and moral values; human relationships, i.e. how to get along with people; the basic worth of people and participation in community affairs as the family cannot isolate itself from the community.

Our concept of the family is complex, fluid and changing, but it is still recognized as the basic and best unit for rearing children. In other aspects the family has changed, and is still continually changing. This holds true particularly for our goals and values.

The atomic age has created its own specific problems for our sense of values and it is necessary therefore, first of all, to define our new values and goals.

### What is a Family?

The family thirty years ago in Western Canada was different from what it is today. The family then consisted of the mother, father, and an average of six to eight children. The young couple settled on the family homestead or close to the parent's home, and generally lived in the same locality all their life. The oldest son followed in his father's footsteps for his trade or profession, and it was generally conceded the father was the head of the household. In addition, the older members of the family were cared for by the children when illness or misfortune struck.

Today the family has decreased in size with an average of three children. There is greater mobility than ever before. It is unusual today for a young couple to settle in the same locality as their parents or close relatives. There is a tendency to think of the government rather than the children as responsible for the care of the aged parent, who is unable to care for himself. There has been a break-away from the patriarchal household with more emphasis on the equality of all members of the family group.

### Functions of the Family:

1. Perpetuation of the race.
2. The family is the chief agency in the community for socialization of the individual, i.e. learning human relationships and moral and spiritual values.
3. Satisfaction of needs:
  - (a) The family looks after primary needs such as food, clothing and shelter and,
  - (b) The family provides satisfaction of secondary needs which include:
    - (i) Love
    - (ii) Sense of belonging and acceptance.
    - (iii) Social approval, i.e., sense of worth-whileness as a human being, e.g.: Family can show disapproval to a child's behaviour without disapproving of the child himself.
    - (iv) Sense of achievement.
    - (v) Feeling of self-esteem and realistic approval of self.

Uniqueness of Edmonton - It was agreed our concept of the family has changed drastically. Edmonton is unique because of:

1. Rapid growth which creates a lag in community services, e.g. church, school and recreational facilities, as well as health and welfare planning.

2. Geographical position - Edmonton is the cross-roads to the north: Transient population, housing problems, restless families.

3. Military headquarters - creates tension, insecurity, and a threat to family organization.

4. Industrial development and short-term employment which create a large transient problem. Because of the transient population, it is difficult to develop a homogeneous community group.

5. Wide diversity of ethnic groups - brought about by large numbers of immigrants to Alberta. They are accustomed to a different wage level and living standards.

All these factors create external pressures on the family.

#### Internal Pressures on the Family

1. Change of role of various members of the family.

2. Working mothers - many mothers are working for an improvement of the standard of living. They also do not derive the same satisfaction today from being a housewife and mother. The effects of industrialization and changes of goals are responsible for this.

3. The impact of radio, T.V. and other sources of commercial entertainment, which many feel are causing the breakdown of inter-personal relationships within the family. On the other hand, it may be said T.V. keeps family entertainment under one roof.

4. Our concept of marriage itself is changing. Is marriage today based on romantic love, or is it founded on mature realistic values?

It must be emphasized stress often can strengthen a family, and not all stress is detrimental. Industrialization and time-saving devices have some beneficial results as well; giving parents more leisure time to devote to the family.

#### Is the Family the Basic Unit of the Future?

It was concluded the family will continue as the basic unit of the future. There have been rapid cultural changes in the past and the family unit has remained integrated. Family relationships may change as the family is under greater stress than it has ever been before. Certain basic human needs remain - the need to love has not changed, nor have any other basic emotional needs of the individual which can best be satisfied by the family unit.

#### Summary by Group Leader -

Just as a family meets many needs and gives high priority to the children's needs, so a community must meet many needs but give high priority to the needs of parents. Community planning must serve the needs of the individual



family as well as the needs of the total community. A high standard of community services to meet physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual needs can be provided by good community teamwork where lay and professional people exchange knowledge and plan together for community well-being.

We have said old values and goals and family rituals have been altered throughout the ages. In this age, the old ones have gone and the new goals, attitudes and values are not yet stable. With the changing roles of parents, their attitudes toward each other needs re-defining so they may form a new concept of each other. Through this new concept of themselves a more sound and substantial concept of family may be gained.

Threats of present and future conditions, the absence of a set pattern of values, plus the general criticism of their own elders, (saying, parents of today are not good parents), make parents tense and insecure. Professionals should help parents sort out good advice from unwise and assist them in using knowledge in a constructive and natural way. The community and its services can further help parents recognize their roles, and support them not only with knowledge and information, it can also show attitudes that will make them more secure, and more able to perform the role of child rearing with confidence.

WORKSHOP NO. 5

"MORE CHILDREN, BUT WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?"

Chairman: Miss Christine Gardiner, Executive Director, Y.W.C.A.

Panel: Dr. Kathleen Swallow, Pediatrician  
Mr. T. D. Baker, Ass't Superintendent,  
Edmonton Public School Board.  
Rev. K. Freitag, Regional Immigration Pastor,  
Lutheran Church.

Each of the three panel members representing the various disciplines have direct contact with children of all ages, and are affected by the increasing number of children in the community at this time. The Church, the school and the medical profession deal with different aspects of a child's life, and it might be said they help to mould the soul, the mind and the body of youth.

Dr. Swallow outlined briefly the development of personality and stated as adults we are all examples to children and, therefore, all responsible for their welfare. Other adults as well as the parents must realize children are people with feelings, and should be treated as such. It is the responsibility of parents to gain some degree of understanding of the needs and problems of children. Dr. Swallow suggested a general program of education in pre-natal and post-natal care for prospective parents. There should also be an educational course for parents concerning sibling relationships when other children arrive after the first one and about the changing roles of different members of the family due to the additional child or children. In case the mother is planning to work the importance of a good mother substitute must be emphasized.

Mr. Baker stressed all children are the responsibility of the schools, and teachers must assume some responsibility for developing the character in young people so they may become mature and well balanced adults. He pointed out schools are faced with many problems due to the increase in the number of school children. Not only is the total number of children greater than it used to be, but a larger percentage of children reach high school level. The school therefore has to cope with a mass education program more and more.

The diversity of needs schools are trying to meet has placed a heavy burden upon them. The question, according to Mr. Baker, was whether all of these problems were the responsibility of the school alone. The school is only one agency in the community. What extracurricular role must the school play in the fields of community recreation, community health and general socialization of the individual? Mr. Baker said the community as a whole has a responsibility to aid schools in meeting the broad objectives of the schools.

Pastor Freitag asked we do not lose sight of the individual in these times of mass thinking and group participation. He agreed with Dr. Swallow the years from birth to six years of age are crucial to character formation. We must therefore re-organize our thinking, and rely on parents to bring up their children intelligently and sensibly. Education of prospective parents is essential. There is a need to strive towards the attaining of Christian values, and the church should help to develop these values in parents. The parents in turn can then assist in instilling these same values into the souls of their children. The Church, as part of the whole community, should be active in making its function known. The responsibility for children, therefore, rests with everyone through the parents and through community activity.

The emphasis throughout the discussion period was on the need for well organized, cooperative and coordinated community services. Stress was laid on the importance of tackling a problem at the roots. We should start therefore with the younger generation. The general public is not informed about what can be done to assist the younger generation. It is the responsibility of those people who are informed to aid in a general public education programme. It was suggested parents perhaps do not know what responsibilities they have and would respond favourably to an opportunity to discuss the needs of children with professional people. The main objective of any of such educational programs would be a fuller understanding of and a striving towards, family unity.

It was moved that a committee composed of delegates of all disciplines represented in this workshop should be set up within the Council of Community Services. The first purpose of this committee would be to study methods to produce a blue print to deal with this problem.

Chairman: Mrs. Grant Sparling, Counsellor, Y.W.C.A.  
Speaker: Mr. W. W. Blackburn, Ass't. Superintendent,  
City Welfare Department.

What is a transient?

Population that is not established or not permanent. In Edmonton they come from farms, the United States, Eastern Canada, Europe, from all corners of the globe. Some stay, to make their home here, others leave soon for "greener pastures". They can be single men or women, or again couples or families.

What is value of the transient person?

What would Edmonton do without the transient? How would we develop our Uranium Mines and other natural resources? Transients have become essential in this day of highly mobile labor force. Without the transient we would stagnate very quickly.

What kind of people are transients?

- a) Aggressive and adventurous persons (the whole modern development of our natural resources depends on the restless personality, on the person who has to be on the move.)
- b) Non-conformists
- c) People without roots
- d) Drifters
- e) Shiftless persons

Too often, we think of the transient as the "professional bum".

Social Casualties among the transients.

Of all transients a certain percentage become social casualties, and it is this group we must endeavor to help. But whose responsibility is it?

Because transients are essential and a benefit to the community, the community as a whole (especially industry) as well as Government at all levels should assume this responsibility. The reason for the transients being "left out in the cold" is no one does accept this responsibility.

In order to help the social casualty transient, we must have:

1. Community resources in social agencies and personnel.

2. Beds
3. Meals
4. Medical facilities

Who is going to work with transients?

The professional social worker, who should be experienced, skilled, secure and objective. He must respect the dignity of the individual as the individual is a human being. He must be ready to help all in need of assistance. The kind of assistance depends on what is needed, and the worker must be able to diagnose the situation.

What is involved in working with the transient?

1. Time
2. Individual treatment
3. Continuous treatment while person is in town and in need, so he will not go from agency to agency.
4. A relationship with the person must be developed, so he will feel free to come back for assistance if and when necessary.
5. Records should be kept available.

The professional vagrant.

The giving of just material assistance as hand-outs, is only a temporary and emergency measure. It alone does not help in the long run. Nor is it economical to give hand-outs without helping otherwise, i.e. in the rehabilitation of the person.

Answers to the problems of the transient who has become a social casualty.

- 1) Transients as a group must be accepted because they are essential to our modern society. We must, therefore, also be willing to accept the transient who has become a social casualty.
- 2) We must make use of community resources. The necessary means to render assistance must be available in the community.
- 3) Social agencies, in working with the transient, must define their functions. Each one of the agencies must be aware clearly of the particular role they can play in the total care for transients.
- 4) Services must be coordinated, and gaps filled, where needs are not met.
- 5) A public central referral agency should be set-up in cooperation with all other agencies. These agencies would all play their part, especially in the treatment of the social casualty transient.
- 6) The community must be made aware of the problems of the transient who has become a social casualty - especially industry which is the most important agency in the treatment of the transient. It is felt, therefore, that industry has a real responsibility in this area.

7) Consideration must be given to the integration of the half-breed into the community. Their status should be defined - as is the Indian. Otherwise, there is great danger in the half-breed becoming a social casualty transient, because of their cultural background. They should be encouraged, and given an opportunity to adapt to modern city life.

#### SUMMARY

We should be thankful for the transient as the transient is essential to our economy. There will be some social casualties, and we must be prepared to meet the challenge. This can only be done by:

1. Agencies knowing clearly what function they can perform.
2. Coordinating the work of the various agencies concerned, and
3. Getting the resources we lack now.

#### WORKSHOP NO. 7          "SOCIAL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION"

Chairman:          Dr. Emmett Wallace, Professor School of Commerce,  
University of Alberta.

Panel:              Mr. Norman Lansdown, Canadian Labour Congress  
Mr. Leonard Gertler, Director, Edmonton and District  
Planning Commission  
Mr. Gordon L. Best, Manager, Aircraft Division,  
Northwest Industries Ltd.

The growth of Edmonton in recent years can be attributed largely to the numerous industries that have come to this area with the discovery of oil. This rapid industrial expansion and the subsequent increase of the population of Edmonton has created many problems for the community. The interests of industry and the community do not always run parallel. Reconciliation of the objectives of both is frequently needed to implement improvements in the welfare of the inhabitants of the city. This reconciliation is often achieved at great costs to industry.

It was noted the location of a particular industry is not always the most desirable for the community. Firstly, certain factories, by polluting the air, etc., make the surrounding area unsuitable for residential settlement. Secondly, industrial as well as residential development have a tendency to spread without regard to the productivity of the land on which they are building. As a result we find industry and residential dwelling alike laying waste to some of our most fertile soil.

Most people, it was agreed, are now earning their living outside their own homes, and on the average at quite a distance from their place of work. As

a result, the loss of time and energy incurred in travelling as well as the cost of transportation to and from work has done much to offset the increase in productivity and decrease in working hours of the average wage earner. A second result of the greater use of motor vehicles has been the increase in traffic congestion in the city. The only answer to the city planner appears to be a further decentralization of the city through shopping and service centres in suburban communities.

One of the points most thoroughly discussed by the workshop was the problem of the present labour shortage due to the rapidly expanding industrial community. Mr. Best noted labour shortage is not only harmful to industry, but is generally an undesirable condition for the whole community, because:

1. A great number of young people instead of continuing with their education are drawn to highly paid jobs. This leap in their development causes not only ultimate unhappiness to themselves, but also results in the deprivation of their potentials to society as a whole.

2. Workers frequently seem to take haphazard attitudes to their work as they are aware they can easily find other employment.

3. This "devil may care" attitude toward their work tends to be passed on by the workers to others and - more seriously - to their children.

As a solution to this problem it was suggested everyone and parents in particular should encourage and foster in youngsters an interest in higher education or in learning a skilled trade. At present, industry has been assuming some responsibility for assisting people in obtaining the necessary education, through training programmes, scholarships, etc. Mr. Best however, pointed out the responsibility for higher education does not really rest with industry. The individual in our present society appears to have the opportunity, and should have therefore the drive, to better himself through his own resources.

Mr. Best said further although the employer is, therefore, under no legal obligation to assist in the field of education, he has frequently seen fit to, or has even been forced to for its own survival, assume at least some responsibility in this area. Trained men are needed, and if not available in any other way, industry will assume responsibility for seeing that men are trained.

A similar responsibility has been taken on in the field of personal counselling. The problems an employee experiences whether at work, at home, or in the community, have a definite effect upon his productivity and effectiveness at work.

The expansion of industry vertically, in the sense of advances in machinery and automation, may or may not affect the welfare of a community. Mr. Lansdown was of the opinion, though workers will at times find themselves dislocated because of technological advances, these very same advances usually create an entire new industry - such as the telephone industry. In the long run, therefore, the fear of large scale unemployment, is not necessarily founded.

In another area, Mr. Lansdown stated labour had met its responsibility for increasing productivity, and, therefore, labour should share more in the increased profits of industry.

One of the concerns expressed during the discussion period was the seriousness of the effect of labour shortage for industry and for the community as a whole. It was noted, however, the present shortage of labour, although creating difficulties to the employer, is not necessarily undesirable to society, or even to industry. A labour shortage may, and often does, act to spur industry or to seek further devices of automation to offset this shortage of manpower.

Considerable concern was expressed about the "inadequate worker" - the person who is unable to hold a job, and who is a problem to the employer, the community and himself. The discussion group agreed the responsibility to assist such a man rehabilitate himself should be born by the entire community. Some participants of the workshop regarded industry as definitely responsible for helping in the rehabilitation of the "inadequate worker". In parentheses we might mention, neither here nor during the discussion on the responsibility for higher education, reference was made to the stake organized labour has in these areas.

In his summary, the chairman compared the problems discussed by the workshop to the tragic and insurmountable problems faced by a community during an economic depression. He emphasized our problems are those of a booming and vigorous community. On the other hand, these problems are still tragic for the individual. The workshop agreed a "crystalization of public opinion" is needed in determining how to alleviate some of the social pains of our growing community. There are already two organizations in the city - the Community Planning Association of Canada and the Council of Community Services (one concerned mainly with physical, the other mainly with social planning) - equipped to do the job, but they need our and the general public's support in order to do effective work.

Friday, November 16th, 7:00 p.m.

- Registration: Banquet Room, Corona Hotel

Friday, November 16th, 8:00 p.m.

- Keynote Address: "Teamwork in a Growing City"

Speaker: Professor Wm. Dixon, Acting Director  
School of Social Work  
University of British Columbia

Chairman: Dr. D. E. Smith, immediate Past President  
Edmonton Council of Community Services

Saturday, November 17th, 9:00 - 10:15 a.m.

Four concurrent workshop sessions --

Workshop 1

"The Unmarried Mother":-

Chairman: Fl. Lt. C. R. Taylor, Regional Social  
Welfare Officer, R.C.A.F.

Panel: Sister St. Francis Cabrini, Social Service  
Department, Misericordia Hospital.  
Mrs. Dolores Yaskowitch, Caseworker,  
Family Service Bureau.  
Mr. A. Dorosh, Supervisor Children's  
Division, City Welfare Department.

Workshop 2

"Delinquent Youth or Delinquent Parents?" -

Chairman: Mr. A. V. Pettigrew, Superintendent  
City Recreation Commission.

Speaker: Mr. E. S. Bishop, Superintendent,  
City Welfare Department.

Resource Person: Judge A. Bissett, Juvenile and  
Family Court.

Workshop 3

"Where Are We Going in Rehabilitation?" -

Chairman: Mrs. L. Alizon Lamb, Executive Director,  
Edmonton Rehabilitation Society for the  
Handicapped.

Panel: Dr. M. T. F. Carpendale, Director of  
Rehabilitation, University Hospital.  
Mrs. Isobel Gilhespy, Special Placement  
Section, National Employment Service.  
Mr. A. Saunders, Welfare Officer, D.V.A.



Workshop 4

"Family Stress in Modern Society" -

Chairman: Mr. F. Evans, Treasurer,  
Family Service Bureau

Speaker: Miss Mary Morrison, Medical Social Worker,  
Department of Veteran Affairs.

Saturday, November 17th

10:15 - 10:30 a.m. -- Coffee Break

Saturday, November 17th

10:30 - 12:00 a.m. -- Workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 continued.

12:15 - 2:00 p.m. -- Luncheon

Speaker: Dr. R. L. James, Professor of Sociology,  
University of Alberta.  
"Population Pressures in the Growing  
Community"

Chairman: Mr. M. J. A. Lambert, Vice President,  
Edmonton Council of Community Services.

Saturday, November 17th, 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.

Workshop 5

"More Children but whose Responsibility?" -

Chairman: Miss Christine Gardiner, Executive  
Director, Y.W.C.A.

Panel: Mr. T. D. Baker, Deputy Supt. of Schools.  
Rev. K. Freitag, Immigration Pastor,  
Lutheran Church.  
Dr. Kathleen Swallow, Pediatrician.

Workshop 6

"The Transient Population" -

Chairman: Mrs. J. Grant Sparling, Youth Counsellor, Y.W.C.A.

Speaker: Mr. W. W. Blackburn, Asst. Supt., City Welfare

Workshop 7

"Social Effect of Industrial Expansion" -

Chairman: Dr. E. Wallace, Professor School of Commerce,  
University of Alberta.

Panel: Mr. N. Lansdown, Canadian Labour Congress.  
Mr. L. Gertler, Dir. Edmonton Dist. Planning Comm.  
Mr. Gordon L. Best, Mgr. Aircraft Division,  
Northwest Industries Ltd.

Saturday, November 17th

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. -- Coffee Break

Saturday, November 17th

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. -- Workshops 5, 6 and 7 continued.

Saturday, November 17th

5:30 p.m. -- Banquet and Institute Summary

Chairman: Mr. W. H. Pettigrew, President,  
Edmonton Council of Community Services.

Speaker: Mr. W. M. Nicholls, Executive Director,  
Edmonton Council of Community Services.

7:30 p.m. -- Adjournment.

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MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
EDMONTON COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES.

C. A. Westcott - Chairman  
C. Blackwood  
P. Stewart  
Mrs. D. B. Mintz  
Wm. Hedderwick  
Mrs. E. F. Foy  
A. Affleck  
W. E. Milton

The Edmonton Council of Community Services is a co-ordinating agency which facilitates co-operation between organizations interested in improving the quality and distribution of health, welfare and recreation services. By study and joint action it endeavors to understand the nature and extent of social needs and to make satisfactory provision to meet these needs.

ATTENDANCE AT FALL INSTITUTE

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>
Alcoholism Foundation	Bergeron, Edward A. Bliss, J. Donald M. Brunton, Miss Grace Stephenson, Gordon E.
All People's Mission	Lattman, Miss E. McLeod, Rev. K.C.
Anglican Council of Social Services	Davis, Mrs. H. Horne, Mrs. R.J.
Atonement Home	Madale, Mrs. C.
Baptist Church	Sullivan, Mrs. David
Beulah Home	Hunsperger, Miss Enith Shantz, Miss Ruby
Canadian Arthritis & Rheumatism Soc.	Van Veldhuizen, H.
Canadian Mental Health Assn.	Sparham, R. Desmond
Central Volunteer Bureau	Macdonald, Mrs. Mary G.
C.G.I.T.	Nix, Mrs. H.L. Dyer, Mrs. T.M.
City Welfare Department	Bedard, R.A. Bishop, E.S. Blackburn, Walter W. Broder, Miss Audrey Dorosh, A. I. Finlay, A. J. Furman, Gertrude Geary, Barbara Gillis, D. Glyde, Helen Hill, Margaret Jellis, Miss J. A. Markowski, Peter Reddick, Mary Schlesinger, Ernest Stewart, D. G. Toohey, C.
City Recreation Commission	Ford, R. Harvie, Donald MacIntosh, Mrs. M. Pettigrew, A. V. Tkachuk, Robert Van Veldhuizen, Mrs. Anne
Citizenship Branch	C. A. Westcott

ORGANIZATIONREPRESENTATIVE

Community Planning Assoc. of Canada	Affleck, A. Morin, Y.
C.N.I.B.	Bond, Mrs. D. Hipfner, Boyd H. Milton, W. E.
C.N.I.B. Auxiliary	Miskew, Mrs. P. A.
Charles Camshell Hospital	Lothian, Miss I.
Council of Churches	Edworthy, Rev. A.
CAPHERS	Alexander, Gerald M.
Dept. of Veteran Affairs	Duggan, Walter S. Saunders, Allen C.
Edmonton Council of Community Services	Collier, Mrs. H. B. deCocq, G. A. Nicholls, W. M. Pettigrew, W. H. Craig, George Bissett, Judge A.
Family Court	
Family Service Bureau	Evans, Fred Mayberry, Mrs. Mildred Ward, Miss Doris Yaskowich, Mrs. D.
Home for Ex-Servicemen's Children	Morrison, Mrs. Byron
International Council Exceptional Children	Dixon, Miss Jean
Junior Hospital League	Hart, Mrs. John E.
Local Council of Women	Fraser, Miss M.
Marian Centre	Langlois, Marie Therese
Misericordia Hospital	Sister St. Madeleine Sister St. Francis Cabrini Duncan, A.C.
National Council of Jewish Women	Schloss, Mrs. R.
National Employment Service	Gilhespy, Mrs. I.A. Lyons, Mrs. Kate

ORGANIZATIONREPRESENTATIVE

Provincial Government Child Welfare Department	Ward, J. E.
Public Library (Edmonton)	Coborn, Morton
Public Schools (Edmonton)	Baker, T. D. (Supt.)
Red Cross Society	Beschell, Mrs. Nida Paulin, Mr. W. C.
Rehabilitation Society	Lamb, Mrs. L. Alizon
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Bond, O. I.
R.C.A.F.	Taylor, F/L C.R.
S.P.C.A.	Johnstone, Dr. Mary
Sisters of Service	Sister Schmeltzer Woodman, Mrs. C.
St. John's House	Sister Thelma
Trades & Labour Council	Maddocks, G.
University of Alberta, Department of Extension	Hillerud, S. O.
University Women's Club	Buchanan, Mrs. Helen D. Hyndman, Miss Ruth E. Thomson, Miss Olive M.
University Hospital	Philip, Mrs. Shirley
Victorian Order of Nurses	McEwen, Miss Ada E. Stewart, Mrs. E. N.
Y.M.C.A.	Hedderwick, Wm.
Y.W.C.A.	Calenso, Luci Figol, Mrs. Olga E. Gardiner, Miss C. Kay, Miss Marion Sparling, Mrs. J. Grant
Zonta	Mrs. J. D. Hanna