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REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE

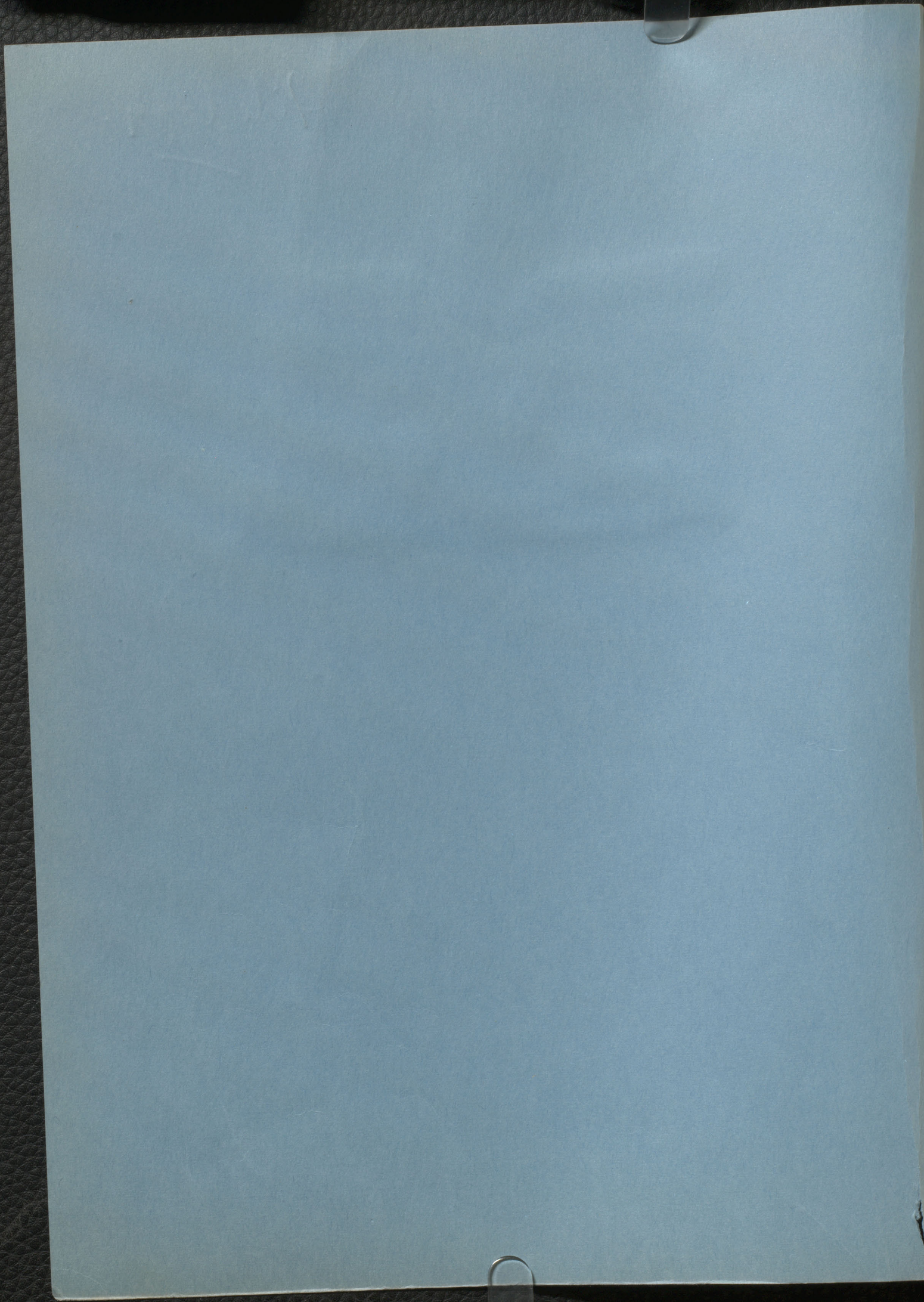
Section Five

A Report on

**FAMILY WELFARE AND
PROBLEMS OF ADULT
DEPENDENCY**

Montreal, P.Q., Canada,

1935



REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE

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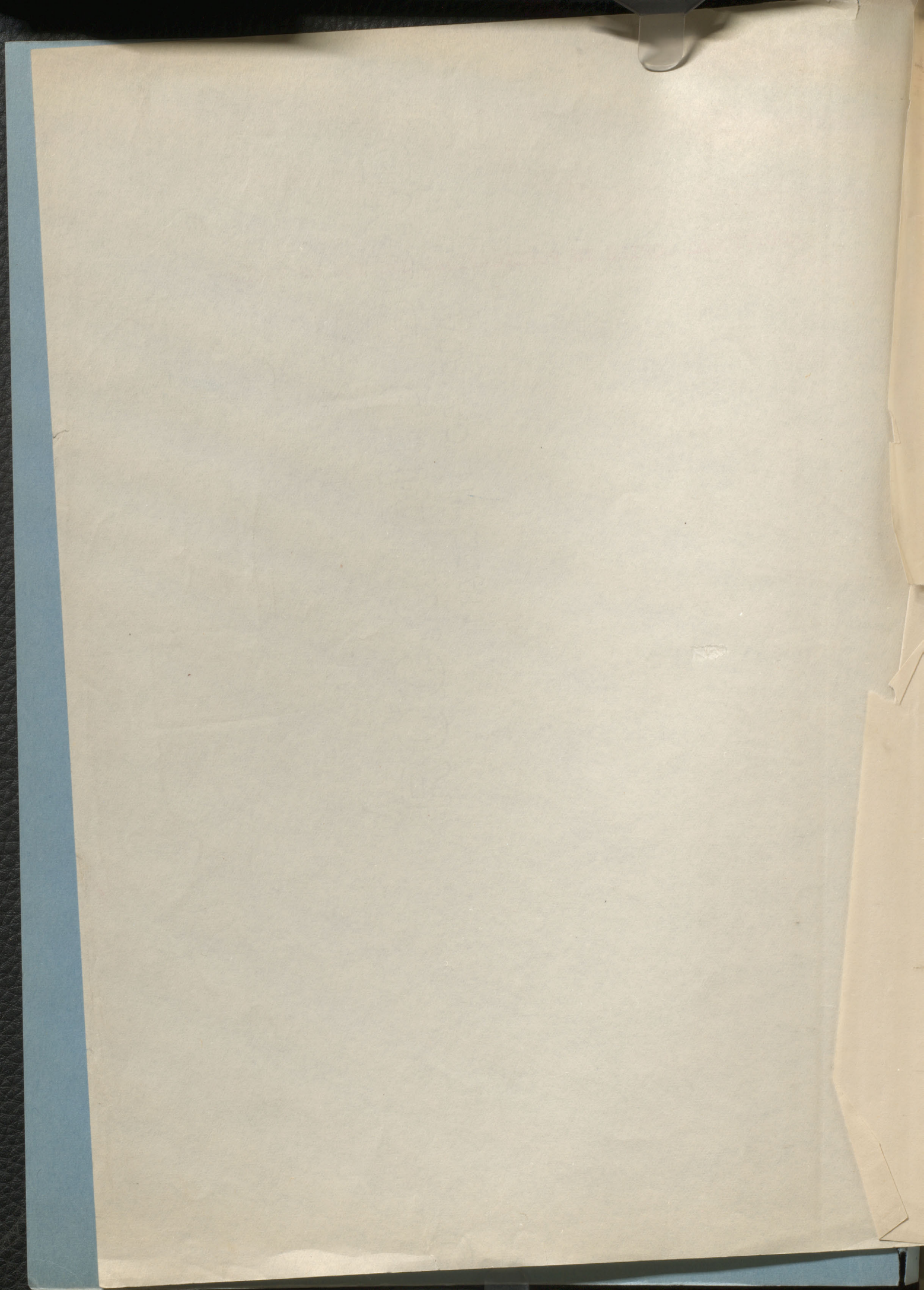
SECTION FIVE

A REPORT ON

THE PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Montreal, Canada

1935



REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE

SECTION FIVE

A REPORT ON

FAMILY WELFARE AND PROBLEMS OF ADULT DEPENDENCY

Montreal, Canada

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A REPORT ON
FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

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A REPORT ON

FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

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THE SURVEY COMMITTEE

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO

THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FINANCIAL FEDERATION,
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee has the honour to submit
Section Five of its Report: A Report on Family Welfare and
Problems of Adult Dependency.

The Report deals with the work of the
following agencies: The Family Welfare Association, The
Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, The Protestant Bureau
for Homeless Men, The Sheltering Home, The Protestant Employ-
ment Bureau, The Protestant Industrial Rooms, The Prisoners'
Aid and Welfare Association, and some notes on The Society
for the Protection of Women and Children.

Respectfully submitted,

July 22nd, 1935.

(SIGNED)

G. S. CURRIE
Chairman.

HELEN R. Y. REID

F. J. CAMPBELL

J. E. MACPHERSON

RUTH S. FLEMING

P. S. FISHER

HILDA B. MACDOUGALL

P. A. CURRY

ELIZABETH M. BOVEY

B. B. STEVENSON

H. P. THORNHILL

THE SURETY COMMITTEE

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

10

THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SURETY COMMITTEE,
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SURETY AGENTS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee has the honor to submit
to you this report, a report on the work of the
Committee of Adult Supervisors.

The report deals with the work of the
following agencies: The Family Welfare Association, The
Kew-Forest Community Relief Committee, The Protestant Episcopalian
Church, The Salvation Army, The Protestant Episcopal
Church, The Protestant Industrial Home, The Protestant
Church and Union Association, and some work on the part of
for the protection of women and children.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUNN
Chairman

(Signed)

July 24th, 1922

W. E. GUNN
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W. E. GUNN
W. E. GUNN

W. E. GUNN
W. E. GUNN
W. E. GUNN
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W. E. GUNN

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

The following report on Family Welfare and Problems of Adult Dependency deals with perhaps the most difficult and baffling area of organized social work.

The agencies under discussion deal almost entirely with families and individuals at or below the poverty line. Into their hands come the misfortunate, the disorganized, the socially inadequate and incompatible. Whatever faults there may be in our social order reflect themselves in grotesque caricature in the strata with which these agencies deal. The agencies are not concerned merely with the maintenance of physical life. They are concerned with the more spiritual aspects of life - the hopes, aspirations, personal struggles and feelings of human beings; they are teaching mothers and fathers, and their families, how to help themselves; with watchful eye and guiding hand they assist such persons to establish and maintain themselves at increasingly higher levels of living.

The financing of this service cost \$308,914. in 1934, of which amount \$215,120. was contributed by Financial Federation. Not the least of the problems in the area is that of the definition of the respective fields of responsibility on the part of Public and Private service. The Committee has given some attention to this problem and, as in other areas, to the coordination of those services which, for some time at least, must be maintained through private effort and private finance.

INVESTIGATION

The following report on family visits and treatment of patients in the hospital was prepared by the staff of the hospital and is being submitted to you for your information.

The hospital has been fortunate in having a number of family visits to the patients in the hospital. These visits have been of great benefit to the patients and their families. The hospital staff has been very helpful in arranging these visits and in providing information to the families. The hospital staff has been very helpful in providing information to the families. The hospital staff has been very helpful in providing information to the families.

The hospital staff has been very helpful in providing information to the families. The hospital staff has been very helpful in providing information to the families. The hospital staff has been very helpful in providing information to the families.

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A. THE FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION

AIMS:

The aims, objectives, etc., of the Family Welfare Association, as stated in the Constitution and By-Laws, are as follows:

- "1. The Society is organized for the purpose of rehabilitating or influencing others to rehabilitate families and individuals who are, or who are liable to become, dependent, and for undertaking or influencing others to undertake the removal of any preventable cause of misery and dependency revealed by its work with families.
- "2. Its activities will include the following:
 - (a) It will serve for bringing into harmony the work of all agencies dealing with individual families.
 - (b) It will provide trained paid service for the investigation and working out of family problems in co-operation with volunteers.
 - (c) It will deal with material relief and may hold and distribute any funds given to it for such purpose that may be decided upon by the Board of Directors.
 - (d) It will from time to time inaugurate such other forms of service in the rehabilitation of families as may seem to it necessary.
 - (e) It may, in the attempt to remove preventable causes of dependency, create special committees or departments to assume certain responsibilities, or may carry on any propaganda in the field of social work.
 - (f) It may be a member of a Council of Social Agencies, Financial Federation, or any other Association approved by the Board of Directors."

PROGRAMME AND ACTIVITIES: (From Statement of F.W.A.)

1. "Provides trained service for the investigation and working-out of family problems through a staff of 22 visitors and 7 student assistants, operating from 6 offices. This service is restricted to Protestant families and single women 45 years and over resident in Montreal and immediately adjacent municipalities.

ARTICLE IV - THE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

1941

The aims, objectives, and the Society's ultimate destination, as stated in the Constitution and Bylaws, are as follows:

"1. The Society is organized for the purpose of rehabilitating or influencing others to rehabilitate themselves and individuals who are, or who are liable to become, delinquents, and for inducing or influencing others to undertake the removal of any preventable cause of crime, and generally revealed in its work with families.

2. Its activities will include the following:

- (a) It will serve for bringing into contact the work of all agencies dealing with industrial delinquency.
- (b) It will provide trained paid workers and volunteer workers and working out of family delinquency in cooperation with volunteers.
- (c) It will deal with material relief and other help and give training and help to the family members, that may be needed upon the part of delinquents.
- (d) It will take steps to give instruction and other forms of activity in the rehabilitation of families so that each is self-sufficient.
- (e) It may, in the attempt to reduce delinquency, endeavor to secure, through its members, the cooperation of the community in any projects in the field of social work.
- (f) It may, by a number of a board of Social Workers, Financial Personnel, or any other individuals approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V - THE SOCIETY'S FINANCES

"1. The Society shall receive for the purpose of its work all contributions and gifts of real or personal property, and all other funds and assets which are received for the purpose of its work. The Society shall have the right to accept and hold any such contributions and gifts in trust for the purpose of its work. The Society shall have the right to receive and hold any such contributions and gifts in trust for the purpose of its work. The Society shall have the right to receive and hold any such contributions and gifts in trust for the purpose of its work.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

PROGRAMME AND ACTIVITIES continued.

2. " Provides minimum relief to maintain health from funds secured by Financial Federation and private citizens (Trust Relief) to Protestant families where unemployment is not the primary cause for application and to Protestant single women 45 years and over.
Note: service (as distinct from relief) is given to unemployed families.
3. " Operates a Women's Labor Bureau to secure daywork opportunities for clients of the Association.
4. " Operates a Clothing Room and Cobbler's Shop where clients of the Association are given an opportunity to earn wages in place of receiving direct relief, by sorting and reconditioning second-hand clothing and boots and making new clothing.
5. " Encourages the formation of volunteer sewing groups among individuals and churches who make new clothing and knitted goods from materials supplied by themselves or from the funds of the Association, for distribution through the Clothing Room and Christmas Cheer Committees.
6. " Provides secondary or vocational education to a selected group of boys and girls whose parents are prevented from doing so through economic or other reasons, through the Atholstan Educational Fund.
7. " Operates District Conferences in connection with the Association's branch offices in an endeavour to educate the community as to the preventive causes of misery and dependency revealed by the Association's work with families.
8. " Encourages the participation of volunteers in the work of the Association by rendering service through its different offices through friendly visiting, clerical work, motor driving, library service, English classes for the foreign-born, sewing clubs, Clothing Room and Christmas Cheer groups.
9. " The Association is attempting to build up a membership from citizens who understand and uphold the principles upon which the Association works. Membership is open to all active volunteers.
10. " Provides training and field work service to students of the Montreal School of Social Work, and the McGill School for Graduate Nurses."

STATUS OF CLIENTS:

The economic - social status of F.W.A. clients is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Skilled trades..... | 2% |
| Clerical, business, professional... | 1% |
| Labourers or unskilled workers... | 97% |

PROPOSAL FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1.1 The purpose of this proposal is to acquire certain land parcels located in the State of California for the establishment of a national monument. The land parcels are described in the attached map and are owned by private individuals. The acquisition of this land is necessary for the protection and preservation of the natural resources and historical significance of the area.

1.2 The proposed acquisition of land is being undertaken by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. The acquisition is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263. The acquisition is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263.

1.3 The proposed acquisition of land is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263. The acquisition is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263.

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1.8 The proposed acquisition of land is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263. The acquisition is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263.

SECTION 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

2.1 The proposed acquisition of land is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263. The acquisition is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the National Monument Act, 54 Stat. 239, and the National Antiquities Act, 54 Stat. 263.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

TERRITORIAL LIMITS

The Association serves the following municipalities:

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|---|---|
| Montreal..... | 81% | of total cases | | |
| Verdun..... | 17% | " " | " | " |
| Westmount..... | 1% | " " | " | " |
| Outremont..... | 1- | " " | " | " |

A few cases are served in Hampstead, Mount Royal, Montreal West and Ville St. Pierre.

SERVICE CATEGORIES

The Family Welfare Association provides relief and case-work services to persons who fall in several categories, as follows:

1. Unemployed, but not qualified for Civic Relief

The Civic Unemployment Commission provides relief payments for married or unmarried persons who are employable but unemployed. These payments cover food, shelter, fuel and clothing, for those persons who fall within the definition of the legislation respecting unemployment relief. However, there are many cases which do not fall within the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act. For example, those cases in which the income in the home from part-time work, or the earnings of the children, disqualify them for the receipt of City relief, though the total income does not amount to what the Commission would allow the same sized family if totally unemployed.

Another example is a family in receipt of a small government pension of some kind. Such cases cannot qualify for City relief.

There are cases, also, where a family is in receipt of Public Relief, but where additional help is required, e.g., a widower with young children, a family in which the mother is ill.

During the year 1934 the F.W.A. found it necessary to provide relief and service to 718 families falling within this first category, at a cost of \$18,700.

2. Families without "residence"

The Unemployment Relief Act requires that applicants for relief "must have resided in Montreal at least from May 1st, 1933".

A typical case: "Mr. Blank and his family lived for 16 years prior to May, 1933, in Verdun. From May, 1933, to November, 1933, he lived across the river. During all these years he worked in Montreal. From November, 1933, to December, 1934, he lived in

(FAMILY HISTORY AND LIFE HISTORY)

MEMORIAL LIST

The association serves the following municipalities:

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Montreal | 100 |
| Verdun | 100 |
| Westmount | 100 |
| Outremont | 100 |

A few more are served in scattered areas such as:
Maurice Beaudry and Villa St. Pierre

MEMORIAL LIST

The Family History Association provides various services to members as follows:

I. Inquiries about family history

The City Government's Commission on Family History, organized in 1964, has been instrumental in the development of the Family History Association. The Commission's report, however, was not published until 1967. The report contains a number of recommendations which have been adopted by the City Council. The Commission's report also contains a number of recommendations which have not been adopted by the City Council. The Commission's report also contains a number of recommendations which have not been adopted by the City Council.

Another example is a family history of a small settlement in the area of St. Pierre.

There are other areas where family history is being developed. In some cases, the family history is being developed in a small settlement in the area of St. Pierre.

One of the areas where family history is being developed is in the area of St. Pierre. The family history is being developed in a small settlement in the area of St. Pierre.

II. Family History "Sessions"

The Family History Association has organized family history sessions in various areas. These sessions are held in the area of St. Pierre.

A typical session is held in the area of St. Pierre. The sessions are held in the area of St. Pierre. The sessions are held in the area of St. Pierre.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

(2 continued).

Point St. Charles, and was accepted for City Relief. Now, being disqualified, he is not eligible for relief from any of the three municipalities in which he has lived during the past 19 years".

During 1934, the Association dispersed \$3800.00 to 74 such families.

3. Aged Persons

The only provision for the care of aged persons of the Protestant faith is the Old People's Home at Longue Pointe - which is filled to capacity. A number of persons, due to age, are classed as "unemployable", and, therefore, are not eligible for Public Unemployment Relief.

In 1934, the F.W.A. cared for 426 aged persons, at a cost of \$34,400. The group consisted of 146 married couples and 134 single persons.

4. Mothers' Allowances

One group of persons, mentioned in category 1, was that of mothers and children left without a breadwinner - due to death, desertion, imprisonment, etc.

In 1934, the F.W.A. provided for 373 such families, at a cost of \$51,000.
(The Association in 1934 received \$10,000 from the Provincial Government to be applied against the foregoing expenditure.)

5. Social Service

To all the foregoing persons, and others, the Association provides, when needed, trained social work service directed towards the many problems of family life which accompany economic dependency. It is this phase of its work which the Association considers to be its primary object, for it is concerned with prevention and rehabilitation, with the discovery and elimination of those factors which lead to the disintegration of family life.

1954

1954

1954

1954

Point St. Charles and was... had to get... has lived during the past 12 years.

During 1954, the Association on... 1954

1954

The other... group consisted of 140 married... in 1954, the W.W.A. card for the... group consisted of 140 married...

1954

One group of persons... 1954

1954

1954

1954

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Years 1929 and 1934

| | <u>1929</u> | <u>1934</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. No. Families under care | | |
| Montreal..... | 1304 | 2614 |
| Verdun | 125 | 526 |
| Montreal City Relief..... | -- | 127 |
| | <u>1429</u> | <u>3267</u> |
| 2. No. different individuals | | |
| Adults..... | 2594 | 6734 |
| Children under working age..... | <u>2312</u> | <u>4964</u> |
| | 4906 | 11,698 |
| 3. Mothers' allowance cases | | |
| No. of cases..... | 518 | 373 |
| Cost of Relief..... | \$74,700 | \$51,000 |
| 4. Aged Persons (426, 1934) | | |
| No. of cases..... | 116 | 280 |
| Cost of relief..... | \$12,700 | \$34,400 |
| 5. Other Cases (In addition to 3 and 4, above) | | |
| No. Cases..... | 122 | 337 |
| Cost of relief..... | \$ 3,400. | \$22,600. |
| 6. Service and Relief (No. 1, above) | | |
| given relief..... | 756 | 1755 |
| given service only..... | <u>673</u> | <u>1512</u> |
| | 1429 | 3267 |

FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT PROBATION

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

OPERATIVE STATISTICS

Year 1932 and 1933

1932

1933

| 1. No. Families under care | |
|---|--------------|
| Montreal..... | 1,004 |
| Verdun..... | 148 |
| Montreal City Relief..... | 187 |
| Total | 1,339 |
| 2. No. different individuals | |
| Adults..... | 2,004 |
| Children under working age..... | 2,004 |
| Total | 4,008 |
| 3. Months' allowance cases | |
| No. of cases..... | 378 |
| Cost of Relief..... | \$21,000 |
| 4. Age's allowance (1932, 1933) | |
| No. of cases..... | 380 |
| Cost of relief..... | \$24,000 |
| 5. Other cases (in addition to 3 and 4 above) | |
| No. cases..... | 380 |
| Cost of relief..... | \$20,000 |
| 6. Service and Relief (No. 1, above) | |
| Given relief..... | 1,339 |
| Given service only..... | 1,339 |
| Total | 2,678 |

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

| | <u>Total Budget - Period 1929 - 1934</u> | | | | |
|------|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | <u>Total Expend.</u> | <u>Total Relief</u> | <u>Feder. Grant</u> | <u>Prov. & Munic. Grants</u> | <u>Unemploy. Relief Comm. Grants</u> |
| 1929 | \$153,002 | \$ 99,153 | \$137,516 | \$ 7,000 | — |
| 1930 | 179,483 | 126,461 | 143,007 | 26,000 | — |
| 1931 | 290,242 | 229,762 | 187,203 | 56,168* | \$24,141 |
| 1932 | 259,382 | 181,147 | 200,585 | 17,655 | 6,038 |
| 1933 | 280,053 | 204,124 | 161,047 | 12,600 | 69,906 |
| 1934 | 237,883 | 173,037 | 191,058 | 12,075 | 4,190 |

*City of Verdun \$54,068

Note: In 1932, City of Verdun took over Protestant unemployment relief from private agencies.
In 1933, City of Montreal took over Protestant unemployment relief from private agencies, except for single women, which was taken over in May, 1934.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Family Welfare in a "Bewildered Community"

The Family Welfare Association, as the primary community agency dealing with problems of human misery and want, finds itself, to a large degree, the depository for the unsolved problems of many other agencies and individual persons. Distressed persons who do not fall within the definitions of function of public and other private agencies, turn to the Family Welfare Association for help. Private citizens, often as a last resort, refer the indigent, dis-integrated, miserable or wanton to the good offices of the Association for relief and rehabilitation. In some cases, it must be stated, there is more than a suspicion that the Family Welfare Association is used as an instrument for the evasion of personal responsibility.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to define with preciseness the degree of responsibility which the Association should assume in individual cases. Some general definition has been attempted by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, in a pamphlet entitled "The Bewildered Community Today, Canada, 1934". The pamphlet points out the respective fields of the Public and Private Agencies as follows:

" (a) The Public Welfare Department:

"The fundamental alteration of the aspects of the whole situation (with respect to employment) must be the starting point in family welfare in most Canadian communities today, for it involves honest admission of the fact that, presently, and in all probability for the better part of this generation, the load in the relief of dependency to people within their own homes in most Canadian communities

(FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT EDUCATION)

| Fiscal Year | Total Budget - Family Welfare - 1952 - 1953 | | Total Budget - Adult Education - 1952 - 1953 | |
|-------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Actual | Estimated | Actual | Estimated |
| 1952 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 |
| 1953 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 |
| 1954 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 1955 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 1956 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 1957 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| 1958 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| 1959 | 450,000 | 450,000 | 450,000 | 450,000 |
| 1960 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |

City of Toronto \$54,000

Notes: In 1952, City of Toronto took over Protestant management of the City of Toronto from private agencies. In 1953, City of Toronto took over Protestant management of the City of Toronto from private agencies for a trial period. This was taken over in May 1954.

DISCUSSION

1. Family Welfare is a Departmental Responsibility

The Family Welfare Association, as the primary community agency dealing with problems of human misery and want, must be able to provide a permanent repository for the unmet needs of many other agencies and individuals. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public.

It is extremely difficult to be responsible for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public.

(a) The Family Welfare Department

The Departmental structure of the Family Welfare Association is extremely difficult to be responsible for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public. It is essential that the Family Welfare Association be able to provide for the needs of the public and other private agencies, and to be able to provide for the needs of the public.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued.

"will be quite beyond any possible capacity of private philanthropy and presents an obligation of such extent that it can be fairly met only by the equitable, general assessment of all citizens through compulsory public taxation.

"Such a starting point places upon any community, as a primary obligation, definite provision for the discharge of these public welfare responsibilities through some adequate public facilities. In the large community, it must involve the creation of a 'Public Welfare Division or Department' within the municipal government, so staffed with qualified full-time officials as to discharge these responsibilities, with justice to the taxpayer and dependent citizen alike.

"..... Generally, within this field the Public Department should logically accept responsibility for all long-term economic aid, and for all such aid, due to any such wide-reaching community causes, or of such proportions (e.g. unemployment) as to place its adequate treatment on the same extensive basis as chronic dependency."

" (b) The Private Agency:

"In the field of family work, this would mean reliance upon the cooperation of private philanthropy for the complete care and treatment, primarily, of two types of cases,-

"(a) Those which a qualified 'intake' officer recognizes at once, or possibly upon review, as carrying within them the elements of social maladjustment, susceptible only to intensive, patient, and persistent treatment, which is beyond the 'tempo' and pressure of the Public Department to handle for some years to come.....

"(b) Those which the person seeking service believes to be so purely temporary, or due to extraneous causes, as to be shortly susceptible to skilled treatment, and which would thus be prevented from developing a habit that, once acquired, is likely to prove difficult of elimination, of 'letting the City do it' at the first sign of any difficulty or need. The subtle danger, especially in a young country, of such sapping of initiative and self-reliance is one of the most vicious aspects of too

(OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10)

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It will be quite apparent that the responsibility of private philanthropy and research in the field of such extent that it can be fairly and easily by the available general assessment of all citizens through compulsory public taxation.

Such a starting point shows upon any reasonable basis a primary obligation to the public as a primary obligation to the public. The benefits of these public health services are made through some adequate public facilities. In the same manner, it must be the province of a Public Health Division or Department, which the national government, as stated in the preceding full-time efforts to be directed to the public health, with facilities to the taxpayer and dependent citizen alike.

Generally, within this field, the Public Health Division should logically accept responsibility for all long-term economic and for all other, due to any other long-term economic progress of such importance (e.g. manufacturing) as to place the adequate treatment in the same extensive basis as chronic diseases.

(b) The Private Agency

In the field of family care, this would seem to have upon the cooperation of private philanthropy for the complete care and treatment, including the type of case.

Those which a qualified 'transmission' of disease, or possibly upon family, as a primary obligation to the public. The benefits of these public health services are made through some adequate public facilities. In the same manner, it must be the province of a Public Health Division or Department, which the national government, as stated in the preceding full-time efforts to be directed to the public health, with facilities to the taxpayer and dependent citizen alike.

Those which the person seeking service believe to be an acute emergency, as one in the various cases, as to be clearly responsible to public health, and which would seem to be provided for developing a public health, and which, in itself, give distinct of attention of interest to the public. The public health, especially in a public health, of such nature of initiative and response in one of the most serious phases of the

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued.

"pliant and flexible measures of social aid, that carry within them no element of personal responsibility.

"Turning from the community's assumption, through its public department, of such needs of its citizens as the taxpaying community has declared itself willing and prepared to assume, it must be evident that private philanthropy should be similarly prepared to clarify its own thought and provisions for the adequate and efficient discharge of those responsibilities which it, in its turn, is anxious or willing to discharge. As implied above, this assumes two fundamental attitudes, deliberately accepted on the part of private philanthropy,-

"(1) Co-operative understanding with the Public Department as to the type of case for which it will care, and

"(2) Agreement among voluntary contributors and services that this will comprise primarily the intensive type of service and special class of cases which the community, as a whole, does not yet recognize as a legitimate or financially possible obligation upon public funds."

2. Some Major Services.

In the light of the foregoing statements attention is called to several groups which are financed by the Family Welfare Association.

(a) Aged Persons.

As has been pointed out, in the year 1934 the F.W.A. cared for 426 aged persons, at a cost of \$34,400. In connection with these cases the problem is chiefly one of relief, rather than social service.

Old age dependency has been increasing for the past several years - due to the lack of employment of the aged and, also, of relatives who were formerly in a position to care for them.

CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER IV

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(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

2 continued. (a)

Care of the aged has been accepted in principle by the Provincial Government and in practice also - by placing "institutions for the aged poor" under the provisions of the Quebec Public Charities Act. However, institutional facilities for the Protestant aged are inadequate, the Longue Pointe Home having a waiting list. An important related social question is that of the undesirability of separating aged married couples when they are accepted for institutional care.

The F.W.A. maintains, and in this is given support by the Survey Committee, that aged persons, particularly married couples, can be cared for adequately outside of institutions by the payment of per diem grants, or "old-age pensions" - a method adopted in other Canadian Provinces with the support of the Federal Government.

In view of the fact that responsibility for institutional care (at a rate of 30 cents per diem) has been accepted by the Province it is the opinion of the Committee that similar financial provision should be made for those who cannot be accommodated in the Longue Pointe Home.

In this regard, the Committee gives full endorsement to the F.W.A.'s recent petition on this problem, which was presented to the Premier of the Province by a joint delegation from the F.W.A., the Council of Social Agencies, and Financial Federation. The Committee believes that persistent pressure should be brought to bear until the fore-mentioned acceptance of responsibility by the Province has been achieved.

The responsibility of the Public Authorities for the care of dependent aged is clear, such care is not properly a responsibility of private social finance.

(b) Mothers' Allowances:

Another group of cases which would clearly appear to be a responsibility of the Public Authorities is that known as the "Mothers' Allowance" group. The F.W.A. cared for 373 families falling within this category in 1934, at a cost of \$51,000 - towards which the Provincial Government made a grant of \$10,000.

100-100000

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/10/54

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/10/54, captioned as above. The report contains information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the New York area.

The information received from the New York office is being disseminated to the appropriate field offices for their information and guidance.

Very truly yours,
Director

Enclosure

Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION (S)

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(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

2 continued.

Such cases include dependent widows with children, deserted wives with children, families in which the breadwinner is permanently incapacitated, etc.

The focus of social concern, in such cases, is chiefly upon the dependent children. Some 700 children are involved in the families under discussion. All that has been said in the Committee's Report on Child Care and Protection applies with equal force to the group of children presently under discussion. All the resources of trained social service are being used to protect these children and maintain them in their own homes - as members of their own family groups. The only alternate to the present service to these children is to place them all in children's institutions, or foster homes, separating them from their mothers and leaving the latter to shift for themselves.

Such an alternative is socially inconceivable, yet, if adopted, it would result in a large measure of financial support from the Public Authorities (under the Q.P.C.A.).

Again it is regrettable that reference has to be made to the lack of adequate provision in the Province of Quebec, as compared with other Provinces, with respect to the care of dependent children in their own homes, through 'Mothers' Allowances'. The Quebec Social Insurance Commission pointed to this lack, in the following terms: (Report, 1933, p.51) "The Family Welfare Association which cares for dependent children in their own homes, received a lump sum grant under the Quebec Charities' Act which does not compensate for the expenditure which would be incurred were these children institutionalized. While continuing the practice adopted the Government should, little by little, base its contributions on the ~~services rendered by these institutions, instead of turning~~ over to them a lump sum."

The Committee is of the opinion that persistent pressure should be brought to bear on the Public Authorities to the end of persuading the latter to assume full financial responsibility for the care of dependent children in their own homes. The Committee is of the opinion, further, that payments for such care properly should be made through the proposed Childrer's Aid Society and disbursed by the latter in a manner similar to that now pursued in respect to the Children's Institutions.

FAMILY RESEARCH AND CARE PROGRAM

Continued

Such an alternative is certainly in the best interests of the child and the family. It would result in a large measure of financial support from the Public Administration Service (P.A.S.).

It is regrettable that resources are so limited to the field of adoption preparation in the Province of Quebec, as compared with other provinces with respect to the care of dependent children. Their two names, through the Public Administration Service, are the Family Welfare Association and the Family Welfare Association of the Province of Quebec. The following names are listed in the report of the Family Welfare Association for dependent children in their area: ...

Such an alternative is certainly in the best interests of the child and the family. It would result in a large measure of financial support from the Public Administration Service (P.A.S.).

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Such an alternative is certainly in the best interests of the child and the family. It would result in a large measure of financial support from the Public Administration Service (P.A.S.).

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

2 continued.

(c) Other "relief" Cases.

As has been mentioned the F.W.A. finds it necessary to grant relief to a large group of families and persons who, for one reason or other, do not fall within the categories of the Unemployment Relief Act. In a number of cases, due to illness and other causes, additional relief grants are found necessary with respect to families in receipt of unemployment relief.

In these, as in other cases, the Family Welfare Association can hardly withhold assistance in the face of obvious suffering. Nevertheless these cases, in the aggregate, account for the expenditure of a substantial sum of money. (1934, 975 cases, \$52,300).

Included in the present category, of course, are cases where supplementation of the family income is essential to the success of the Association's social service programme of family rehabilitation, in cases where such an objective appears to offer a reasonable prospect of achievement. Many "short term" cases fall in such a category. It is for such cases that the Association feels it has primary responsibility.

The sources of the cases under discussion are widespread, and include other Federation Agencies - particularly the health agencies.

The Committee has endeavoured to ascertain whether or not the Association was providing relief to families which might properly be transferred to the Civic Unemployment Commission. A study of a random sampling of cases in three F.W.A. districts (North, Southwest and Verdun) by the consultant to the Survey, Mr. J.B. Dawson, disclosed no case of straight unemployment relief being carried by the F.W.A., which could have been handed over to the City. In approximately 20 per cent of the cases studied, the Association was giving what might be described as auxiliary relief to the City relief cases.

3. The Problem of "Chronic" Cases.

Amongst the cases of the F.W.A. are a number of long term cases. When a family has had expended on it, over a period of years, an amount in excess of \$10,000, with no apparent change in the family situation -

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(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

3 continued.

except an increased number of children - there is cause for reflection.

The "chronic" or long term relief case naturally presents a very critical problem to a private family welfare and relief organization which operates in a community where until recently there was no public relief at all and where that relief is now limited to unemployment cases. When, in addition to this, the institutional facilities for the care of the aged are as limited as is the case in Montreal, it is not surprising to find that the "long term" case accounts for a fairly substantial proportion of the total. Under the circumstances, the acceptance of continuing responsibility for situations of this kind cannot be charged to a lack of discrimination on the part of the Association. It must be recognized that to "close" such a case does not dispose of the problem itself.

In 19.6% of the records studied, the family made their first application to the Association more than ten years ago. In 25.8% of the instances studied, the family had been continuously under care for three or more years. One of these had been continuously under care of the Association since 1918; another since 1919; another since 1921; and two since 1925.

It would be interesting to know more about the attitudes which have been developed in these family groups as they have continued to be dependent for the necessities of life on resources other than their own and as they have, in not a few instances, added materially to the size of the family as the years have gone on. "I am seven years with the Family Welfare"; says one woman in a rather reproachful manner when the question was broached as to whether relief might not be obtained through another organization.

While fully recognizing the difficulty of making alternative plans in such family situations in face of conditions which exist in Montreal, it might be suggested that the Association could well make a detailed study and analysis of this group of families which, over a period of years, absorbs such a substantial amount of money in direct relief and such a great deal of time and effort on the part of staff workers. It is probable that such a study would reveal a number of facts which carry weight with those whose responsibility it is to think in terms of community organization and resources. It would be the kind of

except an increased amount of service - there
 is no other restriction.

The purpose of this bill is to provide
 a very liberal benefit to the family
 members and to the dependents of the
 deceased. It is intended to provide
 relief to all who are in need of such
 assistance. It is intended to provide
 financial relief for the care of the
 dependent. It is intended to provide
 relief to the family in the event of
 the death of the veteran. It is intended
 for a fairly substantial protection of the
 family. Under the circumstances, the
 responsibility for the care of the
 dependent is a joint responsibility of the
 association. It must be recognized that
 such a plan does not depend on the
 individual.

In 1934 of the records showed that the
 first application to the association was
 made in 1934. It is estimated that
 about 100,000 cases were covered by the
 act of 1934 and about 1,000,000 cases
 were covered by the act of 1938.

It will be interesting to see how the
 bill will be received in the future. It
 has been estimated that the bill will
 have a very liberal effect on the
 life of the veteran's family and on the
 life of the dependent. It is intended
 to provide relief to the family in the
 event of the death of the veteran. It
 is intended to provide relief to the
 dependent. It is intended to provide
 relief to the family in the event of
 the death of the veteran. It is intended
 to provide relief to the dependent.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

3 continued

interpretative work which the Association could do well and which is a proper part of its responsibilities to the community.

4. Other Observations on the Records Examined

In the examination of the records of the Association certain other questions have arisen - which leads the Committee to record the following observations and questions:

- (a) Approximately 56 per cent. of the families whose case records were read had been known to five or more organizations. If one family over a period of time is known to twenty-two different social agencies, is this a sign of cooperation or of failure to centre responsibility? How much of this sort of thing is due to lack of skill at the point of intake? How much of it is just a matter of "passing on" from one agency to another? How much is chargeable to the fact that the application is made at the wrong place? It is suggested that a study of a representative group of such cases might have some interesting results in terms of agency relationships.
- (b) Action on crucial issues - the handling of which may appear to commit the Association as a whole to certain principles and lines of procedure - such as the break up of a home, or the handling of a court case, seems at times to be left quite largely to the judgment of the district secretary. The question might be raised as to whether such contemplated action ought not, in all cases, to receive in advance the explicit authorization of the General Secretary. It might be desirable for the District Committees, with the assistance of the District Secretaries, to draft a series of recommendations to the Board of the F.W.A., covering the types of situations that so definitely involve the Association in its corporate capacity as to call for definite sanction, before action is taken by the General Secretary and/or Board.

5. The Staff of the Association

- (a) A study of the Association's professional staff discloses several interesting and important facts: First, that the standard of training of the members of the case-working staff is high, and very satisfactory; second, the average length of experience of the members of the staff is lower than would be expected; third, the staff "turnover" during the past two years has been extremely high.

The Committee raises the question as to whether the present lack of experienced workers does not create a difficulty in the maintenance of adequate supervision over the Association's case-work activities.

FAMILY RELOCATION MATTERS

10/15/54

Investigative work with the individuals named in this report is being conducted by the FBI.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RELOCATION MATTERS

In the examination of the records of the Bureau of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the following items were noted - which relate to the following individuals and questions:

(a) Approximately 10 days ago, of the individuals named above, there have been reports to five in each of the following: ...

(b) Action on certain issues - the results of which are being reported to the Association as a whole in certain instances and those of individuals such as the ...

THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION

(c) A study of the Association's program and the results of its activities and ...

The Commission raised the question as to whether the ...

5 continued.

- (b) Related to the foregoing is the question of male case-workers. Apart from the General Secretary, there are no male workers on the staff of the Association. Statements which have been submitted to the Committee seem to indicate a need for such workers. In view of the Committee's previous recommendation regarding the S.P.W.C., viz., that certain functions and services pertaining to family case work be transferred from the S.P.W.C. to the F.W.A. (Section Two, page 43), it would appear that the addition of male case workers to the staff of the latter agency is highly desirable.

From another point of view it is suggested that the development of male supervisory and executive ability, to meet obvious future community needs, can best be achieved through the appointment and supervision of male workers on the case-working staff of the Association.

- (c) Experience in the Negro Community Centre and the South-west District of the F.W.A., points to a need for the services of a trained Negro Case Worker, at least on a part-time basis, to investigate and supervise cases in the Negro Community.
- (d) It is the opinion of the Committee that the addition of a trained Mental Hygiene Worker, acting in a functional relationship to the entire staff, would achieve higher qualitative levels in the Association's case-work activities.

6. Inter-relationships of F.W.A. and Some Other Agencies

a. The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee

Without recording at this point details of the operations of the E.U.R.C. (which will be discussed in later pages of this report) it should be pointed out:-

- (i) That the F.W.A. and E.U.R.C. are rendering similar services with respect to unemployment relief to cases which do not fall within the Unemployment Relief Act categories, e.g., which need temporary assistance until adjustment can be made with the Commission, temporary illness of breadwinner, etc.
- (ii) The E.U.R.C. was established to render seasonal service (winter months), chiefly as a result of requests made by the F.W.A. for such service. The F.W.A.'s point of view in 1928 was that unemployment relief was not a primary function of the F.W.A.
- (iii) The development of "unemployment" as a more permanent social work problem has led to a modification of the F.W.A.'s former viewpoint.
- (iv) The existence of two Protestant Relief Agencies within Financial Federation, - though one is financed separately - appears to lead to confusion in the public mind.

Section 2

(b) Related to the foregoing is the question of this committee's...
 agents from the Central Executive Board and its...
 the staff of the Association...
 listed to the Committee...
 in view of the Committee's...
 2 P.W.C., viz., that certain functions and...
 to Family case was to...
 (Section Two, page 45), it would appear that the...
 these workers to the staff of the...
 This number point of view it is suggested that the...
 also advisory and executive...
 community needs, can best be...
 supervision of this workers on the...
 Association.

(c) Special note is made...
 of the P.W.C., points to a need for...
 that worker, at least on a...
 this case in the...
 It is the opinion of the...
 Central Executive Board, acting...
 active staff, which...
 from's...
Investigation of P.W.C. and...

3. The Executive Committee...

It should be noted at this point...
 the P.W.C. which will be...
 report) it should be noted...

(i) That the P.W.C. and...
 services with respect to...
 cases which do not fall...
 before and...
 assistance until...
 Committee, temporary...

(ii) The P.W.C. was...
 services (winter...
 reports made by the...
 P.W.C.'s point of view...
 agent... was not a...

(iii) The...
 social...
 P.W.C.'s...

(iv) The...
 financial...
 reports to lead to...

6 continued.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

b. The Children's Bureau

- (i) From time to time the Association finds it necessary to place children for temporary care. Present practice is to place these children with the Children's Bureau and to pay the Bureau for the cost of such care. In 1933 the Association paid the Bureau \$11,092 for the care of such cases.

The Committee is of the opinion that when children are placed with the Children's Bureau (or the proposed Children's Aid Society) that they should be the financial responsibility of the latter agency. It suggests, therefore, that the practice of inter-agency payments between the F.W.A. and the C.B. be discontinued and the budgets of the respective agencies adjusted accordingly. This suggested revision in policy is in accord with present practice in respect to the Health Services, the V.O.N., the Diet Dispensary, the Legal Aid Bureau, etc.

- (ii) It is suggested that the F.W.A. make full use of the specialized services of the proposed Children's Aid Society for consultation, diagnostic help, and even intensive case work, in problems involving children.

7. The Labour Bureau

The Association operates a Central Labour Bureau which endeavours to find day work for women clients. In 1934 the Association made 1948 placements at a cost of \$1500.

The Association itself, in its statement to the Survey, questioned the social worth of the Bureau. Some of the Districts, in separate statements, expressed a view that, from a practical standpoint, a central bureau could not function effectively in relationship to the districts remote from the central office.

The Committee is raising questions of social principle and financial necessity with respect to all employment services presently being financed by Federation. In view of three facts: (1) That governmental authorities maintain employment bureaux for both men and women; (2) that Financial Federation makes cash disbursements amounting to \$18,000 per annum for employment services; (3) that Federation is faced with the necessity of reducing its total budget,- the Committee is of the opinion that the discontinuance of employment services is socially and financially justifiable.

8. The Clothing Committee

The Association maintains a creditable piece of work under its Clothing Committee.

In 1934 the "Clothing Committee distributed 39,388 garments, of which 3423 were new garments made by the 31 church and volunteer sewing groups; and 3051 additional garments were made by clients working for wages amounting to \$8,981.71, in lieu of relief. 47 women and 3 handicapped men were given employment during the year, and 5 other men repaired 2824 old shoes. 3017 calls were

4. The Children's Bureau

(11) Over time to date the Association finds it necessary to have...
children with the Children's Bureau and to pay the Bureau...
the cost of such care. In 1935 the Association paid the Bureau
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The Committee is of the opinion that when children are placed with...
the Children's Bureau (or the proposed Children's Aid Society)...
that they should be the financial responsibility of the latter agency...
It suggests, therefore, that the financial responsibility of the latter agency...
between the F.V.A. and the C.A.S. be determined and the Bureau...
the respective agencies advised accordingly. The suggested basis...
for its policy is in accord with general practice in respect to the...
Health Divisions, the V.O.R., the New Dispensary, the Local and
Bureau, etc.

(12) It is suggested that the F.V.A. make full use of the specialist...
services of the proposed Children's Aid Society for diagnostic...
diagnostic help, and even intensive case work, in problems involving...
the children.

5. The Labor Bureau

The Association operates a Central Labor Bureau which maintains...
to find day work for women clients. In 1935 the Association made
1935 placements at a cost of \$1800.

The Association itself, in its statement to the Board of Directors...
the social work of the Bureau. One of the purposes of the...
also statement, expressed a view that a gradual...
a central bureau which not function effectively in relationship to...
the District remote from the central office.

The Committee is of the opinion that the financial...
necessity with respect to all agencies...
financially by the Bureau. In view of these facts, it is suggested...
maintain an efficient employment bureau for both men and...
women. [2] That financial forecasts made for the...
ing to \$12,000 per annum for equipment and...
in fact with the necessity of reducing the...
Committee is of the opinion that the...
services is essential and financially...
feasible.

6. The Children's Committee

The Association maintains a Children's Committee of work under the...
City's Committee.

In 1935 the Children's Committee distributed 20,000...
which 5000 were new garments made by the...
and 1500 additional garments were made by...
social workers amounting to \$2,500.00...
and 1,500 garments were given...
year and 1,500 more...
year.

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued (8)

made for second-hand clothing. This service was in 1934 made available to the Child Welfare Association, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Department of Pensions and National Health, for whom we purchased \$12,680.80 of new clothing." (The F.W.A. was reimbursed by the Dept. of Pensions for its expenditures on the latter's behalf.)

It is apparent that a great number of Federation agencies engage in the collection and distribution of clothing. It is the opinion of the Committee that the centralization of all such activities under one authority would give more effective service to all agencies and their clients.

In a later section of this report, a presentation is made of the activities of the Protestant Industrial Rooms. This organization provides work for women, in their own homes, in an endeavour to reduce economic dependency. In 1934, the Rooms paid \$3,072 in wages to "plain sewers".

Discussion of the general policies of this Agency is made at a later point, but it is pointed out that there is much similarity between the activities of the plain sewing department of the P.I.R., and the Clothing Room activities of the F.W.A.. In volume, the latter greatly exceeds the former.

It is suggested that an amalgamation of the F.W.A.'s Clothing Committee and the Protestant Industrial Rooms would constitute a progressive step in relationship to the coordination of clothing services and to the reduction of adult dependency.

Further reference to this matter will be made in the discussion of the Protestant Industrial Rooms.

9. Provision for Emergency Calls

The Committee has had its attention called to a problem arising from the fact that the F.W.A. does not provide twenty-four hour, daily service.

The agencies which do provide such service, e.g., the Victorian Order of Nurses, point out that not infrequently there arises a need for emergency relief (food, fuel, etc.) Due to the fact of the F.W.A.'s non-provision for the receipt of emergency calls, the former agencies become involved in relief-distributing functions.

While it is recognized that individual workers of the F.W.A., may have received and responded to such calls, upon occasions, the Committee is of the opinion that routine provision should be made for such service by the Association. It is believed that such provision would be a comparatively simple matter, e.g., through rotation of responsibility amongst the Association's staff and, possibly, using the telephone service of a twenty-four hour agency.(V.O.N.)

made for second-hand clothing. This service was in 1954-55... the Guild Welfare Association, the Victoria Order of Nurses and the... ment of Patients and National Health for whom we obtained \$10,000... was clothing. The total was returned by the Dept. of Families for the... expenditures on the latter's behalf.

It is apparent that a great number of Families are engaged in the... collection and distribution of clothing. It is the opinion of the... that the centralization of all such activities under one authority... give more effective service to all agencies and their clients.

In a later section of this report, a presentation is made of the... of the Vancouver Industrial Home. This organization provides... to their own homes, in an endeavor to reduce... In fact, the Home paid \$2,000 in wages for "plain sewing."

Members of the general public of this agency are made of a... but it is pointed out that there is much overlapping between the... of the public service department of the F.W.A. and the... of the F.W.A. In volume, the latter greatly exceeds the former.

It is suggested that an amalgamation of the F.W.A.'s clothing... Industrial Home would constitute a program... to the centralization of clothing services and to the... of this agency.

Further reference to this matter will be made in the... of the... of this agency.

Provision for Emergency Calls

The Committee has had its attention called to a... that the F.W.A. does not provide twenty-four hour... of this agency.

The agencies which do provide such service... and not infrequently there arises a... to the fact of the F.W.A.'s... emergency calls and the... of this agency.

It is suggested that individual workers... and emergency to such calls, upon... that would be provided for such... is suggested that such... through... using the... of this agency.

B: EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

Development

The following extracts indicate reasons underlying the establishment of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, and something of the point of view with respect to unemployment relief a few years ago. The extracts are from "Memorandum prepared for Executive Committee of Financial Federation of the M.C.S.A. by J.H.T. Falk, General Secretary, March 9th. 1928."

"Unemployment Relief

"In 1924 the Family Welfare Association adopted the policy of refusing to receive applications from families where the sole problem was destitution arising from the unemployment of the head of the family.

"Representation in cooperation with the Board of Trade to the City Authorities was of no avail.

"That winter General McCuaig organized the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee which expended \$26,918.89, plus \$2674.20 gifts in kind, before it closed down operations at the end of March. The following winter season, 1925-1926, the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee again functioned. It expended \$24,962.17 before closing down relief operations at the end of March.....

"In the early part of the winter season 1926-1927, the Family Welfare Association tried to cope with the problem of unemployment relief but neither its funds or its staff were sufficient to handle the situation and early in 1927, and again early in this season, 1927-8, the old Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, using Mr. Frank Clarke, the Employment Bureau Manager, as Executive officer, has administered unemployment relief using Federation appropriations to the Family Welfare Association for this purpose as follows: \$6000 in 1927, which was exceeded by the Family Welfare Association unemployment relief operations of the months of October, November and December, 1927, to the amount of \$3000, making the unemployment relief cost in 1927, \$9000.

"Federation again appropriated \$6000 in 1928 for the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee which has already been exceeded and to which an additional \$2,250 has been appropriated for use this season, leaving no provision

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INVESTIGATION

Development

The following extracts indicate various matters which are the subject of the Board's investigation. The Board has held numerous public hearings and has received many suggestions from interested parties. The Board has also conducted extensive research into the activities of the various groups mentioned in the report.

Management Policy

The Board has found that the management policy of the various groups mentioned in the report is characterized by a high degree of secrecy and a lack of transparency. The Board has received numerous complaints from employees and other interested parties regarding the management's actions.

The Board has also found that the management of these groups has engaged in a variety of activities designed to influence public opinion and to interfere with the operations of the various agencies of the Government.

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EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

quotation continued.

"for the winter months at the close of 1928.

"The high lights of the unemployment relief situation are as follows:-

- 1."No encouragement should be given to the Municipal or Provincial Government to think that Federation is able or willing to budget annually for Protestant Unemployment relief.
 - 2."It is impossible to estimate in September of one year the financial needs for Unemployment relief cases from October to April.
 - 3."The regular work of a Family Welfare Association is wrecked if its regular staff is asked to undertake the extra case load involved in caring for unemployment relief cases from October to April.
 - 4."The existence of a permanently organized Unemployment Relief Committee functioning year after year and making public appeals through the Press, tends to increase the problem by
 1. Discouraging thrift and energetic pursuit of employment.
 2. Causing landlords and stores to refuse credit.
 3. Bringing unemployed to the City.
 - 5."The distress of the genuine unemployed man and his family makes a human appeal, which should be capitalized as a means of extracting more money from those who have it to give.
 - 6."Unemployment is an economic problem which can only be dealt with satisfactorily by the joint action of Government and Capital as represented by the large employers of labour. The financial cost of relief of distress from unemployment should be placed where it belongs.
- " I beg to make the following recommendations:-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Quotation cont'd. (EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE)

1. "That the Protestant Unemployment Service be developed along the lines indicated as soon as possible and that it at once be recognized as a separate agency of Federation.
2. "That the Family Welfare Association be asked to undertake Unemployment Relief from May to September inclusive in normal years and be budgetted for this purpose.
3. "That a Protestant Unemployment Relief Committee be organized outside of Federation for the purpose of relieving distress from unemployment from October 1st. to April 30th. of each year, and that the Committee be organized now and at once quietly raise a fund of \$30,000 to \$50,000 with the idea that as, and to the extent to which, the fund is depleted each year further appeals will be made to wealthy Protestants to enable the fund to be maintained at \$30,000 to \$50,000 as at July 1st. of each year."

The foregoing recommendations were accepted by Federation and appropriate measures taken to carry them out.

At a later date, however, due to the former problem of seasonal unemployment becoming a general one throughout the year, the E.U.R.C. found it necessary to maintain its operations throughout the entire year. As is well known, the agency acted as distributor of relief payments made by the Central Unemployment Committee until the time when the administration of relief was transferred from the private agencies to the Civic Unemployment Commission (December 1933). During the period May 1st., 1930 to December 2nd., 1933, the E.U.R.C. distributed relief amounting to \$2,354,685.70.

From the latter date, (December 2, 1933), the E.U.R.C. has fulfilled the function of providing assistance for families who are temporarily unable to obtain their relief through the Commission. It takes up the cases of such families with the Commission and carries them until they are re-instated. It also assists families which are already on its lists and refused for reasons which the E.U.R.C. does not consider adequate, such as age, temporary illness of the breadwinner or departure of the breadwinner from the City in search of employment. If such needs appear to be permanent, the cases are referred to the Family Welfare Association.

Entrance of the E.U.R.C. into Financial Federation

The E.U.R.C. became a member of Financial Federation in May, 1933. It was agreed at this time that the E.U.R.C. should continue to solicit its own funds, if and when necessary, with the approval of Federation.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD

1. That the President be authorized to develop and issue the plan outlined in the report and that it be approved by a separate committee of directors.
2. That the Board be authorized to take the necessary steps to maintain the plan in effect and to report to the Board on the progress of the plan.
3. That a separate committee be organized outside of the Board to be composed of directors from various departments of the Company, to study the plan and to report to the Board on the progress of the plan.

The foregoing recommendations were adopted by the Board and appropriate measures taken to carry them out.

At a later date, however, due to the former status of accountants, the Board decided to appoint a general and permanent committee to study the plan. It is necessary to maintain the plan in effect and to report to the Board on the progress of the plan. The Board has authorized the President to take the necessary steps to maintain the plan in effect and to report to the Board on the progress of the plan.

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(EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE)

Statistics

The published report of the E.U.R.C. for 1934 contains the following statement:

"A comparatively small amount of relief is necessary but it requires a staff trained in the difficulties of the unemployed to unravel their problems and to present them intelligently to the authorities.

Interviews with families..... 8148
 Families adjusted with Unemploy.Relief
 Commission.. 1417

"We also raised funds for the Registration Bureau for Office Workers and the Business and Professional Women's Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association."

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the
 Year Ended December 31st, 1934

INCOME

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance December 31st., 1933 | \$51,500.72 |
| Contributions | 14,860.96 |
| Rents from sub-tenants (see contra) | 1,160.00 |
| Sundry Income | 3.30 |
| Bank Interest | 312.88 |
| | <u>\$67,837.86</u> |

EXPENDITURE

RELIEF

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Registration Bureau for Office Workers | \$11,826.00 |
| Young Women's Christian Association | 1,391.37 |
| Food | 7,155.13 |
| Shelter | 350.25 |
| Clothing | 2,365.20 |
| Fuel | 593.02 |
| Uncollectable loans | 191.25 |
| Shoe Repairs | 29.41 |
| | <u>\$23,901.63</u> |

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Statistics

The published report of the U.S.C. for 1954 contains the following

"A comparatively small amount of statistics necessary but it requires a staff trained in the collection of the unemployed to answer their questions and to present them intelligently to the authorities.

Interviews with families..... Bids
Families adjusted with Unemployment Relief
Committee..... 1417

The also refers funds for the Relief Bureau Bureau for Office Workers and the Bureau and Professional Women's Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1954

| | |
|--|--------|
| Balance December 31st., 1953 | 100.00 |
| Contributions | 100.00 |
| Receipts from sub-tenants (see contra) | 100.00 |
| Grants from Bureau | 100.00 |
| Bank interest | 100.00 |
| Total | 400.00 |
| Expenses | 300.00 |
| Balance December 31st., 1954 | 100.00 |

EXHIBIT

RELIEF

| | |
|--|--------|
| Registration Bureau for Office Workers | 100.00 |
| Young Women's Christian Association | 100.00 |
| Food | 100.00 |
| Shelter | 100.00 |
| Clothing | 100.00 |
| Travel | 100.00 |
| Unemployment Insurance | 100.00 |
| Other Relief | 100.00 |
| Total | 800.00 |

(EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE)

Statistics continuedADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wages | \$5,078.50 |
| Printing and Stationery | 674.37 |
| Light and Telephone | 443.50 |
| Postage and Excise | 148.41 |
| Audit Fees | 295.00 |
| Car fares and investigation expense | 721.47 |
| Rent and repairs (see contra) | 1,816.74 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 66.10 |
| Insurance | 79.58 |
| Campaign Expenses | 227.80 |
| Office Expenses | 193.92 |
| | <u>\$9,745.39</u> |

Total Expenditures \$33,647.02

Observations

The Committee is of the opinion that the services of the E.U.R.C. should no longer be necessary. That such services are nevertheless required points to the inadequacy of the provisions made for Public Relief.

These inadequacies are discussed by the Committee in the final section of its Report (See Section Seven and Eight, pp.32-34)

The Committee expresses a hope that steps will be taken in the near future to remedy the present inadequacies in the provision of public relief and that it will be possible at an early date to discontinue the services of the E.U.R.C., thus relieving private philanthropy of a burden which properly belongs to the State, and also removing the present confusion in the mind of the public with respect to the functions of and need for several 'family relief' agencies.

(SCHEDULE 1 - EXPENDITURES)

Particulars continued

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| |
|------------------|
| 1,118.74 |
| 85.10 |
| 70.38 |
| 207.00 |
| 207.32 |
| 158.30 |
| 148.21 |
| 87.27 |
| 50,769.71 |
| <u>53,783.73</u> |

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Office Expenses |
| General Expenses |
| Insurance |
| Miscellaneous Expenses |
| Rent and Repairs (See Contract) |
| Car fares and investigation expenses |
| Audit Fees |
| Printing and Stationery |
| Light and Telephones |
| Travels and Exiles |
| Pages |

Total Expenditures \$53,849.46

Observations

The Committee is of the opinion that the services of the E.U.R.O. should no longer be necessary. That such services are nevertheless retained points to the inadequacy of the provisions made for Police Police.

These inadequacies are discussed by the Committee in the final section of the Report (See Section Cover and Page 22-24).

The Committee expresses a hope that steps will be taken in the near future to remedy the present inadequacies in the provision of police relief and that it will be possible at an early date to discontinue the services of the E.U.R.O. thus relieving public authorities of a burden which properly belongs to the State, and also removing the present confusion in the mind of the public with respect to the functions of and need for several "paddy relief" services.

C. PROTESTANT BUREAU FOR HOMELESS MEN

The P.B.H.M. was organized in 1930 to care for single, Protestant homeless men. The intention of the Bureau was to deal primarily with the younger men (18-35 years). The Bureau entered into an agreement with the House of Industry and Refuge, whereby the latter would grant residence for a "maximum number of thirty men of the more hopeful character". This arrangement continued until July 1st, 1934, when the work of the Bureau was temporarily suspended.

In January, 1935, the Bureau re-established its activities, under a new policy. As a result of several conferences held with the Registration Bureau for Office Workers, and with a representative group of persons from the downtown churches, Salvation Army, Old Brewery Mission, the Andrews' Home, etc., it was felt that it would be highly desirable to have the Bureau act as a registration centre for unemployed single men - chiefly homeless. The churches agreed to cooperate in such a plan by clearing all cases through the Bureau and, in some cases, by providing funds to the Bureau for relief disbursement.

The Budget Committee of Federation allocated \$1500. to the Bureau for the present year (1935). The E.U.R.C. has made periodical grants to the Bureau during the present year, as have several of the Churches. The services of the acting Executive Director have been loaned to the Bureau by the Y.M.C.A.

It should be recorded that the Bureau is now maintaining close relationships with the various groups which are called upon to provide assistance to unemployed single men, and with the various Civic and private agencies which provide relief.

Statistics

As has been mentioned, the Bureau has been operating on its present basis since January, 1935. The last month of record, April, 1935, indicates the following:

| <u>Activities, April, 1935</u> | |
|---|-----|
| New Registrations- - - - - | 129 |
| Previously reported, 1935- - - - - | 146 |
| No. assisted with meals- - - - - | 130 |
| " " shelter- - - - - | 42 |
| " " cash- - - - - | 37 |
| " " transportation- - - - - | 13 |
| " " clothing- - - - - | 67 |
| " " to return home- - - - - | 5 |
| " " with work- - - - - | 17 |
| " " overseas on boats- - - - - | 2 |
| " " hospital and sickness cases - | 15 |
| Referred to other organizations: | |
| Andrews' Home- - - - - | 26 |
| Prot. House Ind. & Refuge- - - - - | 6 |
| Imperial Veterans- - - - - | 2 |

(PROTESTANT BUREAU FOR HOMELESS MEN)

Statistics continued.

Age Distribution, April, 1935.

| | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Under 20 years | 13 | 5% |
| 20 - 30 years | 100 | 37.5% |
| 31 - 40 years | 66 | 25.0% |
| 41 - 50 years | 37 | 14.0% |
| 51 - 60 years | 34 | 13.0% |
| 61 and over | 15 | 5.5% |
| | <u>265</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Bureau is providing similar services for single men to those provided by the E.U.R.C. and Family Welfare Association for families, viz., care of those cases which for one reason or another do not fall within the categories of the Unemployment Relief Commission.
2. The present organization and functions of the Bureau appear to meet what has been a difficulty in the past, by providing a central, coordinated and cooperative service on behalf of the single, unemployed, Protestant man.
3. It would appear to be desirable that the Bureau's budget be placed upon a more stable basis.

EMILY WHITE AND JOHN BROWN

REMARKS MADE BY THE COURT

Statement of the Court

The Defendant's Plea

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Under 20 years | 10 | 10 |
| 20 - 25 years | 100 | 100 |
| 25 - 30 years | 10 | 10 |
| 30 - 35 years | 10 | 10 |
| 35 - 40 years | 10 | 10 |
| 40 - 45 years | 10 | 10 |
| 45 - 50 years | 10 | 10 |
| 50 and over | 10 | 10 |
| | 100 | 100 |

CONCLUSION

1. The Court is pleased to have received the evidence for which you are being tried by the U.S.A. and Justice White's suggestion for the trial. It is, of course, a matter which has the force of a law within the territory of the United States.
2. The present conviction and sentence of the defendant is not just one of the many in the past of conviction and sentence coordinated and cooperative action on behalf of the people of the United States.
3. It would appear to be desirable that the defendant's right to trial be a more explicit basis.

D. THE SHELTERING HOME

Purpose

The stated purpose of The Sheltering Home is "To provide a temporary shelter for women and children in need."

Description

The Home was established in 1878 and incorporated in 1897. Accommodation is available for 19 clients. A limited number of infants can be accommodated with their mothers. The staff of the Home consists of a Superintendent, two assistants and a cook. The inmates assist with the household duties.

As the "Purpose" indicates, the Home is intended to be a "temporary" shelter. During the past few years, however, certain aged women have had to be maintained for longer periods, due to lack of provision for the aged. On the other hand the establishment of unemployment relief payments to employable single women has reduced the demand for shelter from this group.

Statistics

A. SERVICE STATISTICS

| | <u>1929</u> | <u>1930</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1932</u> | <u>1933</u> | <u>1934</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No. days care | 3117 | 4662 | 4257 | 5531 | 4721 | 4997 |
| *Total admission | 290 | 300 | 278 | 280 | 172 | 156 |

*These are not necessarily "different persons".

B. BUDGET

| | <u>1929</u> | <u>1930</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1932</u> | <u>1933</u> | <u>1934</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Budget | \$4774 | \$5175 | \$5071 | \$5077 | \$4854 | \$4870 |
| Feder. Grant | 3761 | 4254 | 3904 | 2790 | 2060 | 2957 |

OBSERVATIONS

1. There is unanimity of opinion, amongst the agencies, that the Sheltering Home is meeting a definite need. Many agencies, e.g., the S.P.W.C., F.W.A., G.C.I.S. & Women's Directory, find it necessary to find temporary shelter for clients during emergencies, or while permanent plans are being developed. The Sheltering Home provides this service.

2. The Home has not been occupied to capacity for some time, due chiefly to unemployment relief provisions by the City.

II. THE CHALLENGE

Summary

The stated purpose of the Challenge Home is "to provide a temporary shelter for women and children in need."

Resort

The Home was established in 1957 and incorporated in 1957. Accommodation is available for 12 children. A limited number of infants can be accommodated with their mothers. The staff of the Home consists of a Superintendent, two assistants and a cook. The inmates assist with the household duties.

As the "Purpose" indicates, the Home is intended to be a "temporary" shelter. During the past few years, however, certain need women have had to be maintained for longer periods, due to lack of provision for the child. On the other hand, the receipt of unemployment relief payments for eligible adults would not meet the demand for shelter from this group.

Statistics

A. RESIDENTS

| 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 115 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 125 | 128 | 130 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 158 | 160 | 162 | 165 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 175 | 178 | 180 | 182 | 185 | 188 | 190 | 192 | 195 | 198 | 200 | 202 | 205 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 215 | 218 | 220 | 222 | 225 | 228 | 230 | 232 | 235 | 238 | 240 | 242 | 245 | 248 | 250 | 252 | 255 | 258 | 260 | 262 | 265 | 268 | 270 | 272 | 275 | 278 | 280 | 282 | 285 | 288 | 290 | 292 | 295 | 298 | 300 | 302 | 305 | 308 | 310 | 312 | 315 | 318 | 320 | 322 | 325 | 328 | 330 | 332 | 335 | 338 | 340 | 342 | 345 | 348 | 350 | 352 | 355 | 358 | 360 | 362 | 365 | 368 | 370 | 372 | 375 | 378 | 380 | 382 | 385 | 388 | 390 | 392 | 395 | 398 | 400 | 402 | 405 | 408 | 410 | 412 | 415 | 418 | 420 | 422 | 425 | 428 | 430 | 432 | 435 | 438 | 440 | 442 | 445 | 448 | 450 | 452 | 455 | 458 | 460 | 462 | 465 | 468 | 470 | 472 | 475 | 478 | 480 | 482 | 485 | 488 | 490 | 492 | 495 | 498 | 500 |

*These are not necessarily "difficult" cases.

B. BUDGET

| 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 230 | 240 | 250 | 260 | 270 | 280 | 290 | 300 | 310 | 320 | 330 | 340 | 350 | 360 | 370 | 380 | 390 | 400 | 410 | 420 | 430 | 440 | 450 | 460 | 470 | 480 | 490 | 500 | 510 | 520 | 530 | 540 | 550 | 560 | 570 | 580 | 590 | 600 | 610 | 620 | 630 | 640 | 650 | 660 | 670 | 680 | 690 | 700 | 710 | 720 | 730 | 740 | 750 | 760 | 770 | 780 | 790 | 800 | 810 | 820 | 830 | 840 | 850 | 860 | 870 | 880 | 890 | 900 | 910 | 920 | 930 | 940 | 950 | 960 | 970 | 980 | 990 | 1000 | 1010 | 1020 | 1030 | 1040 | 1050 | 1060 | 1070 | 1080 | 1090 | 1100 | 1110 | 1120 | 1130 | 1140 | 1150 | 1160 | 1170 | 1180 | 1190 | 1200 | 1210 | 1220 | 1230 | 1240 | 1250 | 1260 | 1270 | 1280 | 1290 | 1300 | 1310 | 1320 | 1330 | 1340 | 1350 | 1360 | 1370 | 1380 | 1390 | 1400 | 1410 | 1420 | 1430 | 1440 | 1450 | 1460 | 1470 | 1480 | 1490 | 1500 |

CONCLUSIONS

1. There is a necessity of certain amount of shelter, and the Challenge Home is meeting a definite need. Many families, especially the O.P.W.C., F.W.A., O.C.L.S., and the Department find it necessary to find temporary shelter for children during emergencies, as well as permanent plans are being developed. The Challenge Home provides this service.

2. The Home has not been occupied to capacity for some time, due to unemployment relief provisions by the O.P.W.C.

Observations continued. (THE SHELTERING HOME)

In view of this, it would appear desirable that steps be taken to make fuller use of the Home's facilities.

An outstanding need for the Home's services is indicated with respect to the more adequate provision for temporary shelter and convalescent care for clients of the Women's Directory. The Sheltering Home has cared for a certain number of such cases (about 15 per year), but it would appear that changes in the routine of the Home are necessary if fuller use of its facilities is to be made by the Directory.

The Committee's study of the problems of the Directory with respect to the needs of its clients for convalescent care, and the conditions necessary for adequate care, leads to the following observations with respect to the present and future policy of the Sheltering Home:

The need for convalescent facilities for unmarried mothers is urgent, as the usual lying-in period at the hospital is only ten days. Many of these patients are actually homeless or unable to return to their own homes until a social worker has been able to make certain necessary adjustments. The Sheltering Home usually accepts applications for this type of case but the general impression is that the management of the Home wish to limit the number of such cases under care at one time so that they will not be out of proportion to other types.

The staff of the Home cooperates with the Directory workers in having prenatal cases attend clinics and in seeing that patients are given the necessary transportation and escort to hospital in cases of emergency. The facilities of the Home do not seem, however, to lend themselves to providing what could strictly be considered convalescent care no matter how greatly needed in individual instances. A patient needing special consideration when convalescent is never sent there by the Directory if it is at all possible to arrange a foster home placement, although the use of the latter involves additional expenditure of funds. Only mothers of a fairly robust type, nursing healthy infants, are usually referred to the Home as, under present conditions, cases other than these would necessitate service which the Home is not organized to render.

However, as a matter of fact many of the mothers under consideration have lacked prenatal care and come to the attention of the Directory when they are in a poor condition and are often undernourished. The Sheltering Home could be of great assistance if it were so organized as to be able to care for such cases.

The following may be cited as illustrative of the need for special care and supervision:

A patient is often just out of bed and within 24 hours complications may arise which call for temporary bed care, or extra time in bed, which does not seem possible under present Sheltering Home routine. The Home maintains certain routine for meals, for attendance at morning or evening prayers, household tasks on the part of the inmates, etc. The young inexperienced girl has to assume full care of her infant, regardless of her own condition. The resident nurse gives any advice asked for but apparently her other duties do not permit her to

CHAPTER I THE EARLY PERIOD

In view of this, it would appear desirable that steps be taken to bring before the public the history of the United States.

An interesting book for the time's sake is the history of the United States, which is a very valuable work. It is a history of the United States, and it is a very interesting and valuable work. It is a history of the United States, and it is a very interesting and valuable work.

The Committee's study of the problems of the United States will result in the form of a report to the President, and the Committee will also be required to submit a report to the President on the progress of the work.

The need for comprehensive facilities for research and study is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance.

The study of the United States with the history of the United States is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance.

However, as a matter of fact, many of the authors of the history of the United States are not only interested in the history of the United States, but also in the history of the United States.

The following are the names of the authors of the history of the United States: [List of names]

A person is often said to be a person of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance, and it is a matter of great importance.

(THE SHELTERING HOME)

Observations continued.

take special responsibility in training the young mothers, or in establishing routine habits of care, beyond the most elementary needs. The mothers take their babies to the Women's Directory Health Service Clinic as soon as they are able to go out, but even simple instructions given by the Doctor are often not carried out while the mother is in the Home and it is difficult to find that any staff member has responsibility in this direction. If the baby's condition is not good the social worker of the Directory feels it necessary to find a placement for the mother and child elsewhere in order to provide adequate supervision.

The Committee suggests that a section of the Sheltering Home might definitely be considered as set aside for convalescent maternity cases both for married and unmarried mothers, possibly limiting the time of care within this section to two weeks. Patients in this section might be placed under a different household routine and also provided with a special diet, the nursing mothers in particular being given extra nourishment at intervals, the babies' toilet and feeding routine being definitely assigned for supervision under a staff member who would also be responsible for seeing that clinic recommendations were carried out. Necessary supplies such as white soap, might also be provided for the use of this section for laundry purposes (at present only supplied at the expense of the Directory).

A further question suggests itself to the Committee: Could not the Health Service for Federated Agencies exercise a direct control over a convalescent maternity section in the Sheltering Home until such time as a maternity section is established in the Montreal Convalescent Home? With recognized control from the Health Service, the lack of a resident child welfare nurse on the staff would not be felt and, as the group would vary in size from time to time, the usual staff could carry out the routine within the institution but responsible to the Health Service for carrying out recommendations.

(TOP SECRET - FROTH)

Observations continued.

Some special responsibility in handling the young mothers, in the...
transition from the home to the day care center...
the mother is to the home and to the day care center...
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that any staff member has responsibility in this...
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The Committee suggests that a section of the...
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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

E. PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

AIMS:

The following extracts from the charter (1929) of the Protestant Employment Bureau have reference to its aims:

- " (a) To operate and conduct an employment agency under such rules and conditions as the corporation may determine from time to time, but at all times to be operated for Protestants and primarily for the benefit of Citizens of Montreal, such service being made without fees or charges of any kind.
- (b) To conduct, when and as required, a vocational guidance bureau for the benefit of those accepted and registered for employment.
- (c) To maintain during the will of the corporation a department for physically handicapped persons and to engage in any form of activity which may be necessary for the establishment or rehabilitation of such persons in industry such as by the maintenance of schools, factories or workshops for their training, and the operation of such methods as may be necessary for the disposal of the products of their labour."

The published 'purpose' of the P.E.B., as contained in 'Welfare Work in Montreal, 1934', page 52, is as follows:

" An employment agency for Protestant male citizens of Montreal operating on the basis of the suitability of the man for the job irrespective of his economic condition, and making use of psychological tests and standard examinations to assist in this objective when advisable. The Bureau also acts as an authoritative centre from which employers and the public generally obtain information and advice on matters relating to employment and employment conditions."

NOTE ON ESTABLISHMENT:

The origin of the P.E.B. is disclosed in the following extract from a Memorandum "Prepared for the Executive Committee of Financial Federation of the M.C.S.A. by J.H.T. Falk, General Secretary, March 9th., 1928".

" In 1926 in the closing weeks of distribution of relief to Protestants by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee organized by General McCuaig, Mr. Frank Clarke, Supt. of Relief, made strenuous efforts to find employment for his clients. The success which attended his efforts

CONFIDENTIAL
The following exhibits from the records of the National Security Agency are being furnished to you for your information.

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(a) To provide and submit to the National Security Agency a copy of the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 1/15/54, which is being furnished to you for your information.

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(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

quotation continued

seemed to justify Federation in making financial provision for the carrying on of a Protestant Employment Service which was officially recognized in the 1927 Budget, not as a separate entity but as a departmental activity of the Family Welfare Association..... The Family Welfare Association from the first objected on principle to the arrangement and refused to accept any responsibility for supervision.....

"It is impossible to estimate the saving to the Family Welfare Association and to the Unemployment Relief agencies as a result of this work. It is safe to say that the saving in relief and saving through prevention of sickness due to malnutrition plus the cash value of wages earned by men placed by the Bureau was many times greater than the cost of its operation."

About the same time a 'Committee on Unemployment' of the M.C.S.A., made the following recommendation to Federation, which was acted upon (except with respect to women).

"Protestant Employment Bureau

"Your Committee is of the opinion that the only adequate remedy for unemployment is employment. Industrial organization and not the organization of charitable relief, must be looked to for a permanent solution of this evil. Meanwhile your committee recommends that there be formed a Protestant Employment Bureau which, under the direction of an Executive Secretary, would correlate the work now being done by the Men's Directory; Family Welfare Association's Women's Bureau; the work for the handicapped, as well as any placement work for Juveniles that may result from the study now being made on that problem by another Committee of the Council.

"The Executive Secretary would be charged with gaining the active cooperation of the Protestant Employers of labour, with a view to their giving preference to Protestants on their staffs, and for securing their cooperation in some plan that would mitigate the results of seasonal employment by spreading their output through the entire year.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Council seek the interest of Financial Federation with a view to the Bureau being included in the Budget of the Federated Agencies."

(CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION)

Continued on page 31

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

Services

The Bureau limits its services to men, except in the Handicapped Workers' Division.

Statistics

The following figures show the activity of the Bureau since its establishment, and also the cost to Financial Federation:

| | <u>New Registrat.</u> | <u>Placements</u> | <u>Feder. Cost</u> |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1928 | 1923 | 5423 | \$7,500 |
| 1929 | 1797 | 5808 | 8,310 |
| 1930 | 3238 | 5162 | 10,126 |
| 1931 | 4030 | 4800 | 10,018 |
| 1932 | 3583 | 3264 | 10,737 |
| 1933 | 2342 | 3017 | 9,180 |
| 1934 | 1824 | 2954 | 8,751 |

Notes: (a) Prior to the establishment of the Civic Unemployment Relief Commission, the P.E.B. made registration at the P.E.B. a prerequisite to consideration for relief through the E.U.R.C. (The City took over relief on December 2, 1933.)

(b) A 'placement' may represent anything from a few hours of casual labour to a permanent job. The same man sent out on ten successive days represents ten placements.

The figures for the Handicapped Workers' Division are included in the above. However, to give a picture of this Division's activities, the following 1934 figures are recorded:

Handicapped Workers' Division, 1934

Registrations: Men, 182 Women, 26

Placements: Men - 54 men to jobs numbering 223
Women - 7 women to jobs numbering 11

Educational Adjustments:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Home work | Men, 8 | Women, 18 | |
| Paid to home workers..... | | | \$524.72 |
| Spent on materials..... | | | 191.65 |
| Proceeds from sales..... | | | 732.98 |

PROPERTY INVESTMENT STATEMENTS

(FOR REPORTING PURPOSES)

Part I

The following table shows the number of shares owned by the reporting person, and the cost to the reporting person, as of the end of the reporting period.

Table 1

The following table shows the number of shares owned by the reporting person, and the cost to the reporting person, as of the end of the reporting period.

| <u>Reporting Period</u> | <u>Number of Shares</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Reporting Period</u> | <u>Number of Shares</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1984 | 100 | 1000 | 1984 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1985 | 100 | 1000 | 1985 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1986 | 100 | 1000 | 1986 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1987 | 100 | 1000 | 1987 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1988 | 100 | 1000 | 1988 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1989 | 100 | 1000 | 1989 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1990 | 100 | 1000 | 1990 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1991 | 100 | 1000 | 1991 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1992 | 100 | 1000 | 1992 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1993 | 100 | 1000 | 1993 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1994 | 100 | 1000 | 1994 | 100 | 1000 |

(a) Prior to the acquisition of the shares, the reporting person owned 100 shares of the common stock of the reporting person's company. The cost of these shares was \$10,000.

(b) A dividend of \$1.00 per share was paid on the shares owned by the reporting person during the reporting period. The dividend was received on the reporting period.

The reporting person has not sold any shares of the reporting person's company during the reporting period. The reporting person has not received any dividends on the shares owned by the reporting person during the reporting period.

Part II

(FOR REPORTING PURPOSES)

The following table shows the number of shares owned by the reporting person, and the cost to the reporting person, as of the end of the reporting period.

Table 2

The following table shows the number of shares owned by the reporting person, and the cost to the reporting person, as of the end of the reporting period.

(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

The Bureau sent a questionnaire to 353 men who had been sent to work between January 1st. and April 30th, 1934. The following are extracts from a report issued by the Bureau upon the results of the study:

"This summary is compiled from the first 100 replies, but as 35% of the men have reported and have also reported going to 34% of the jobs, the difference between men and jobs reported is so small as to justify us in believing that the 100 replies represent a fair picture.

"Scientific accuracy is not claimed. One man reports having earned \$7.00; we know that a man earned an additional \$40.00 from transfusions, but he claims that these were not jobs. Another reports one job at \$1.50; we know that this developed into a weekly job and that he was recommended to other places to which he goes regularly. He feels that only the first job and the first money were earned through us, the rest being from his own efforts. On the other hand, one man reports 42 jobs and we know that these extend into last year. We assume, therefore, that one balances the other. The figures are in every case exactly as supplied by the men, since it would cost a considerable sum of money to check up on every case.....

"The figures follow:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Active files..... | 764 |
| Different men sent to work..... | 353 |
| Number of placements..... | 1255 |
| Total jobs reported by 100 men..... | 428 |
| Total reported earnings | |
| by 100 men..... | \$2,905.13 |
| Average value per man | |
| reported by 100 men..... | 29.05 |
| Average value per job | |
| reported by 100 men..... | 6.85 |
| Estimated earnings of 353 men | |
| during four months..... | \$10,254. |

(PROVISIONAL MEASUREMENT NUMBER)

The Bureau has a questionnaire for 1933 and the last year sent to you between January 1st and April 30th, 1933. The following are extracts from a report received from the Bureau upon the results of the survey.

This Bureau is supplied from the first 100 million... of the 1933 of the year have reported and have also... reported upon in 1932 of the year. The following are... and have reported in so small an amount as to... statistics show the 1933 reported amount a 1.5% increase.

1931-1932 a decrease in not stated. The net reported... amount \$7.00; we show that a net amount in 1931... of \$5.00 from 1930. The net reported amount in 1931... were not jobs. Another report was for \$1.00, we show... that this developed into a weekly job and that in 1931... consisted of other places to which he was reported. It... facts that only the first job and the first money was... amount \$1.00, the rest being from his own efforts... on the other hand, one man reports 45 jobs and he says... that these extend into last year. He reports, however... that one business the other. The climate was in 1931... each month as reported by the man, almost all were... considerable sum of money to keep up on every month...

These figures follow:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1933 | 1932 |
| Number of placements | 1,100 |
| Total jobs reported by 100 men | 1,100 |
| Total reported earnings | \$11,000 |
| by 100 men | \$11,000 |
| average value per man | \$110 |
| reported by 100 men | \$110 |
| average value per job | \$110 |
| reported by 100 men | \$110 |
| reported earnings of 100 men | \$11,000 |
| average value per man | \$110 |

(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

Details of reported earnings: (Four month period)

| | |
|---|--------|
| 3 men earned less than..... | \$1.00 |
| 18 men earned over \$1.00 and under..... | 5.00 |
| 18 men earned over \$5.00 and under..... | 10.00 |
| 16 men earned over \$10.00 and under..... | 15.00 |
| 9 men earned over \$15.00 and under..... | 20.00 |
| 5 men earned over \$20.00 and under..... | 25.00 |
| 3 men earned over \$25.00 and under..... | 30.00 |
| 4 men earned over \$30.00 and under..... | 35.00 |
| 4 men earned over \$35.00 and under..... | 40.00 |
| 4 men earned over \$40.00 and under..... | 45.00 |
| 2 men earned over \$5.00 and under..... | 50.00 |
| 9 men earned over \$50.00 and under..... | 100.00 |
| 8 men earned over \$100.00 up to..... | 336.00 |

100

"THESE 8 MEN (Last line) WHO EARNED MORE THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL OF THE 100, did so in the following occupations: Engineer, Carpenter, Warehouseman, Core Maker, Stationary Engineer, Fireman, Decorator.

"The above figures indicate that P.E.B. connects Protestant unemployed with employment worth over \$30,000 in the course of twelve months at a cost of \$9,198."

The report goes on to say:

"The review would indicate that during the period only a small percentage secured sufficient employment to maintain themselves for the period, but the "active files" constitute a constantly changing group, many of whom find this casual work between steady jobs very useful. Such work also extends their area and sometimes leads to better connections.

"On the other hand, there are certain "regulars" among the casual workers. They come in almost daily arriving at 8 a.m. and leaving when the office closes unless they have secured work in the meantime. They place the whole responsibility of finding employment on us. If restricted to certain days they spend the other days at home or leaning against the walls in the vicinity of our office. When sent to work they do it in a satisfactory manner but seem temperamentally unable to hold a steady job or to make any efforts on their own behalf.

"Criticism is sometimes levelled at an employment office because of the small percentage of so-called "permanent" positions. It must be remembered that the employer of permanent employees is able to draw upon his old employees, his friends, his friends' friends, and the friends of his own staff who know that a vacancy is developing. It is only when these sources fail that he advertises or calls on an employment office.

(EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION)

Total of reported employees (New month totals)

Table with 2 columns: Amount (left, right) and Employee Count (left, right). Includes values like 10000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 35000, 40000, 45000, 50000, 55000, 60000, 65000, 70000, 75000, 80000, 85000, 90000, 95000, 100000.

THREE A NEW (Last line) WHO REMAINED WORK TO IN THE YEAR OF THE TOTAL OF THE 100, 000 IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: Engineer, Carpenter, Machinist, Electrician, Welder, Fitter, Painter, and others.

The above figures indicate that 7,500 persons remained employed in the same occupation in the year 1922 as in the year 1921.

The report goes on to say:

The report would indicate that during the period of the year 1922, persons secured employment in various occupations in the country, but the "active list" continues to show a decreasing number of persons in the same occupations.

On the other hand, there are certain "vacancies" which have occurred in the country. They occur in almost daily numbers and are not infrequently filled by persons who have returned from the country. It is also the whole responsibility of the Government to see that the unemployed are kept from returning to the country of their own accord. It is not the duty of the Government to keep the unemployed from returning to the country of their own accord, but to see that they are not kept from returning to the country of their own accord.

It is also in connection with the report on the employment of persons in the country that it is noted that a large number of persons are returning to the country of their own accord. It is also in connection with the report on the employment of persons in the country that it is noted that a large number of persons are returning to the country of their own accord.

(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

Quotation continued.

"Firms specializing on certain lines are generally in touch with their own group of specialists. For instance, an unemployed analytical chemist keeps in touch with firms known to employ chemists.....

"Firms subject to seasonal changes use us. An automobile firm called for 16 auto mechanics to meet the spring demand. Master painters, carpenters, plumbers, subject to spasmodic calls, need men to help them with small contracts. Housewives, store and factory owners call for men for temporary or casual work.

"The need for a Protestant service of this type can be demonstrated statistically if required but as it is somewhat controversial has been ignored in this general survey."

OBSERVATIONS

1. Decline in Registration and Placements

An examination of the figures with respect to new registrations and placements shows that the Bureau's peak was reached in 1931. Since that time a steady decrease in both registrations and placements has occurred. In 1934, new registrations were less than half the number in the peak year and, what is more significant, were less than in the year 1928, and about the same as in 1929 - the years when employment reached its high point.

The large registrations in the years 1930 to 1932, inclusive, can probably be accounted for by the fact that registration in the Bureau was pre-requisite to receiving relief through the E.U.R.C. Similarly, the sharp decline in new registrations may be accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that unemployment relief is now distributed by the City, and is not dependent upon registration with the Bureau.

This relationship between registration and source of relief is significant and will be referred to again.

2. Work for the Handicapped

No discussion is given to the work of the Handicapped Workers' Division, as this has been presented, and recommendations made in Section Four of the Committee's Report (See Section Four, pp.42-43, 66,75). Briefly, it is recommended that the work for the handicapped be merged in a central service for handicapped persons.

PROTESTANT MOVEMENTS

Evangelical

"These organizations on certain lines are generally in touch with their own group of specialists. For instance, an evangelist employed analytical chemical tests in such lines as the study of...

"These subjects are essential to the work of the evangelist. The need for a Protestant revival of this type can be demonstrated by statistics as reported in the Protestant movement. The book listed in this journal entry."

Evangelical

Evangelical and Protestant

An examination of the literature with respect to the Protestant and Protestant shows that the Protestant's work was needed in 1941. Since that time a steady decrease in both registration and place-ments has occurred. In 1954, new registrations were less than half the number in the past year and, what is more significant, were less than in any year 1933, and about the same as in 1932 - the years when enrollment reached its high point.

The large registration in the years 1933 to 1935, however, was probably accounted for by the fact that registration in the United States was progressively increasing during the 1930's. Statistically, the sharp decline in new registrations may be accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that enrollment was not distributed by the 1930's and is not increasing with registration with the Bureau.

This relationship between registration and enrollment is significant and will be referred to again.

Evangelical

As discussed in other parts of the Evangelical Movement, Division, or 1935 has been presented, and recommendations made in Section 10 of the Evangelical Movement (see Section 10, pp. 11-13, 14-15). Briefly, it is recommended that the work of the Evangelical be merged in a national service for Evangelical Movement.

(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

Observations continued.

3. Is the Maintenance of the P.E.B. Socially and Financially Justifiable?

It will be remembered that the P.E.B. was established by Federation, upon the recommendation of the Council of Social Agencies, primarily to prevent, so far as possible, the financial burden of unemployment relief from falling upon the Family Welfare Association, the E.U.R.C., and other social agencies.

The originating committee pointed out that the establishment of such a service was a temporary expedient and the problem of unemployment must be solved by industry rather than private philanthropy. (It did not foresee, of course, the early need for State participation in programmes of unemployment relief and social insurance!)

The present situation represents a different set of conditions to those upon which the establishment of the P.E.B. was based. No longer does the employable, but enemployed, man and his family become a charge upon private philanthropy (with a few excepted categories, which have been discussed in this Report) The State assumes that responsibility. For this, and certain other reasons the Committee raises the fundamental question as to whether, in terms of the present and future, the maintenance of the Protestant Employment Bureau can be justified, on either social or financial grounds. The Committee's opinion is that it can not so be justified. The Committee bases its opinion upon the following:

- (a) As mentioned above, the chief reason for the establishment of the Bureau no longer justifies its maintenance. Specifically, the clients of the P.E.B. are all "employable" and, therefore, are eligible for Unemployment Relief when unemployed. No client of the P.E.B. should become a "relief" responsibility of the Family Welfare Association.
- (b) The Provincial Government, with the assistance of the Federal Government, maintains public employment offices for both men and women, with the services of which the P.E.B. overlaps.

At a time when private philanthropy is exerting every effort to persuade the State to assume responsibility for the amelioration and elimination of social dependency, it appears to be anomalous for the former to maintain private services in areas where the latter has assumed full responsibility.

It is recognized that a point of view exists which maintains that the public employment offices' services are inefficient and discriminatory so far as English Protestants

(PROPOSED REVISIONS)

Observations on the

8. In the Maintenance of the F.E.P. Service and Financially Feasible

It will be remembered that the F.E.P. was established by legislation upon the recommendation of the Council of Social Scientists, primarily to prevent, so far as possible, the financial burden of unemployment relief from falling upon the family welfare associations, the F.E.P. and other social agencies.

The organizing committee pointed out that the establishment of such a service was a temporary expedient and the problem of unemployment must be solved by industry rather than private philanthropy. It is not, of course, the only road for social participation in the programme of unemployment relief and social insurance.

The present situation represents a different set of conditions to those upon which the establishment of the F.E.P. was based. No longer does the employer, but unemployed, men and his family receive a charge upon private philanthropy (with a few reserved exceptions, which have been discussed in this Report). The State assumes the responsibility for this, and certain other reasons the Committee notes the fundamental question as to whether, in terms of the present and future, the maintenance of the present Unemployment Bureau can be justified on either social or financial grounds. The Committee's opinion is that it can not be justified. The Committee bases its opinion upon the following:

(a) As mentioned above, the chief reason for the establishment of the Bureau no longer holds. The main reason, specifically, the claim of the F.E.P. and all "unemployed" and "unemployed" are alike for unemployment relief when unemployed. No claim of the F.E.P. should become a "relief" responsibility of the family welfare association.

(b) The Provincial Government, with the assistance of the Federal Government, maintains public employment offices for both men and women, with the services of which the F.E.P. overlaps.

At a time when private philanthropy is dropping away, efforts to persuade the State to assume responsibility for the maintenance and elimination of social agencies, it appears to be anomalous for the Government to maintain private services in areas where the latter has assumed full responsibility.

It is recognized that a point of view exists which maintains that the public employment offices, services are inefficient and discriminatory as far as British Protestants

(PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU)

Observations continued (b)

are concerned. The Committee is of the opinion that the Provincial Authorities will not knowingly condone either inefficiency or discrimination. If proof of either, or both, exists, it is the duty of private philanthropic groups to call such to the attention of the government and to insist upon remedial measures being taken.

- (c) Financial exigency necessitates the contraction of private services, at least so far as the Protestant group is concerned. It would appear that the withdrawal of employment services, in view of the existence of public bureaux and civic unemployment relief, would least affect the welfare of the economically dependent. The P.E.B. (\$2,000 per annum) and other employment services, necessitate cash disbursements on the part of Federation amounting to \$15,000. per annum.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee is recommending the discontinuance of the Protestant Employment Bureau and, at the appropriate places in the Report, other employment services which involve expenditure of Federation funds - with the exception of specialized services for physically handicapped persons.

In considering the question of public and private employment agencies the Committee points out that pending Federal legislation respecting unemployment insurance and related matters, will inevitably result in expanded functions and increased activity so far as public bureaux are concerned. This development will mean even less justification for the maintenance of private bureaux.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(b) CONFIDENTIAL

are concerned. The Committee is of the opinion that the Federal Government will not knowingly conduct a policy of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion, or on the basis of private citizenship, in the employment of persons in the Government and to insist upon nondiscriminatory practices.

Special agency representatives of the Federal Government, in their efforts to secure the employment of persons, should appear that the Government is not discriminating in view of the Government's policy of equal employment opportunity. The Government should effect the welfare of the community by providing employment services, necessary such as the Federal Government should make on the part of Federal Government \$10,000 per annum.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee is recommending the discontinuance of the Federal Government's Bureau and of the Government's Bureau in the Report, other employment services which involve the Government's Bureau, with the exception of specialized services for physically handicapped persons.

In considering the question of public and private employment agencies the Committee maintains that public and private employment agencies should maintain and protect records, will maintain records of all persons and agencies and should actively so far as possible to assist in the employment of persons and to maintain the records of the Government's Bureau.

F. PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS

AIMS:

The stated "Aim and Object" of the Protestant Industrial Rooms are: "Founded for the purpose of supplementing the household budgets of women who have inadequate means of support." Sewing is given to be done at home for weekly remuneration.

Description:

The Protestant Industrial Rooms achieves its objects through securing orders for 'plain' and 'fine' sewing and passing these orders on to the women. The 'fine sewers' are skilled persons who complete orders for private customers of the Rooms; the 'plain sewers' are for the most part women with limited skill who complete the orders which the Rooms secure for institutions, etc.

The following extracts from the published report 1934 give a fair picture of the work of the Agency;

"The work of the Society has continued with little variation throughout the past year. From November to April, 100 women received work in the Plain Department and 25 in the Fine Department. Owing to orders received from hospitals and other institutions it was also possible to provide employment for a number of women throughout the summer months".

"During the cold winter months, tea or hot soup is served to the women while waiting for their sewing to be examined, books from the library are exchanged, and needy cases are carefully investigated. 155 visits were paid to the homes by the social worker during the year".

"The Longue Pointe Homes have been visited twice monthly by members of our Committee, and reports submitted to the Board of the House of Industry and Refuge. The annual entertainment and tea was given in June, and the inmates of the Dorchester Street Home were this year included. The usual gift of shirts from the Misses Dow Fund was made to the Longue Pointe Homes".

"The sale of warm and useful clothing for the Needlework Guild was again a success, the result being slightly better than last year. A large donation of clothing was gratefully received from the Guild and helped to make the supply more nearly adequate to meet the requirements of our needy cases".

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

ALBANY

The stated aim and object of the Department is to assist in the development of the various industries of the State and to provide for the welfare of the people.

ALBANY

The Department is organized into several divisions, each of which is charged with a specific duty. These divisions are: the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Manufacturers, and the Bureau of Commerce.

The Bureau of Statistics is the central agency for the collection and dissemination of statistical information. It is organized into several sections, each of which is charged with the collection and dissemination of statistical information in a particular field.

The Bureau of Labor is charged with the study of labor conditions and the promotion of the welfare of the working man. It is organized into several sections, each of which is charged with the study of labor conditions in a particular industry.

The Bureau of Manufacturers is charged with the study of manufacturing conditions and the promotion of the welfare of the manufacturer. It is organized into several sections, each of which is charged with the study of manufacturing conditions in a particular industry.

The Bureau of Commerce is charged with the study of commercial conditions and the promotion of the welfare of the merchant. It is organized into several sections, each of which is charged with the study of commercial conditions in a particular industry.

FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

(PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS)

quotation continued

"From the Gratuity Fund special cases have been helped, coal supplied to many in need, gas bills settled, and in a few cases direct relief has been given. Ten children were also sent to camp, and given the necessary clothing equipment".

"105 Christmas dinners were distributed, with presents of warm and useful clothing".

"We still look forward to the time when Old Age Pensions will make provision for those women, rendered unfit for work by age, for whom at present we must continue to care".

The Agency carries an inventory of goods to a value, on the average, of about \$18,000. The annual turnover of the Rooms amounts to about \$17,000.

Statistics:

In addition to the foregoing figures, the following information with respect to the cost of operating the Rooms is recorded:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Net Deficit*</u> | <u>Operating Deficit#</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1928 | \$ 2292 | \$4294 |
| 1929 | 2320 | 4460 |
| 1930 | 4293 | 6222 |
| 1931 | 4259 | 6112 |
| 1932 | 4648 | 6238 |
| 1933 | 5089 | 6439 |
| 1934 | 5042 | 6339 |

*Net deficit is amount for which provision is made through Federation grants.

#Operating Deficit is difference between total expenditures and total earned income (sales).

OBSERVATIONS1. The P.I.R. as a Relief Agency

It is apparent to the Committee that a large part of the work of the Protestant Industrial Rooms can fairly be described as "relief work":

The basis of payment to "plain sewers", which comprise the majority of the Agency's clients, is a stipulated weekly "wage", rather than payment by the job. While the Committee endeavours to control the quantitative as well as qualitative standards of production in relationship to the weekly wage paid, it is obvious that this is difficult of

RESEARCH REPORT

(PROJECT TITLE)

Author

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the experimental apparatus and the method of measurement. It is shown that the apparatus is capable of measuring the rate of reaction between the reactants under conditions of constant temperature and pressure. The results of the measurements are given in Table I.

The rate of reaction was found to be proportional to the concentration of the reactants raised to the power of 1.5. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction for a reaction of this type.

The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction was also investigated. It was found that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature, in accordance with the Arrhenius law.

References

1. Smith, J. D. J. Chem. Phys. 1928, 1, 125.
2. Jones, A. B. J. Phys. Chem. 1930, 34, 150.

| Time (min) | Rate of Reaction | Temperature (°C) |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 10 | 0.15 | 25 |
| 20 | 0.30 | 25 |
| 30 | 0.45 | 25 |
| 40 | 0.60 | 25 |
| 50 | 0.75 | 25 |
| 60 | 0.90 | 25 |
| 70 | 1.05 | 25 |
| 80 | 1.20 | 25 |
| 90 | 1.35 | 25 |
| 100 | 1.50 | 25 |

The data in Table I show that the rate of reaction increases linearly with time, indicating a constant rate of reaction.

It is concluded that the reaction is of the type $A + B \rightarrow C$ and that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants raised to the power of 1.5.

Conclusions

References

1. Smith, J. D. J. Chem. Phys. 1928, 1, 125.
2. Jones, A. B. J. Phys. Chem. 1930, 34, 150.

The results of this investigation show that the reaction between the reactants is of the type $A + B \rightarrow C$ and that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants raised to the power of 1.5. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction for a reaction of this type.

(PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS)

Observations (1) continued.

achievement. The Agency's representatives stated to the Committee, "We never promise anyone more than \$1.00. If we can give \$2.00 we will, but we never can say. It depends on our orders. We never give less than \$1.00; in a case where there is a difference we put it down in the form of relief".

A number of clients of the Agency are aged women who have passed beyond their period of usefulness as productive workers. As the annual report for 1934 says: "We still look forward to the time when Old Age Pensions will make provision for those women, rendered unfit for work by age, for whom at present we must continue to care".

The Agency has a small income from legacies designated for "relief" purposes. The disbursement of these monies is quite apart from the principle of payment through "wages" which is presently being discussed.

As the Fine Sewing Department appears to meet expenses, at least, it is fair to say that the greater part of the deficit of the Agency is incurred through the Plain Sewing Department. In 1934 this deficit amounted to \$6,339, of which amount Federation provided \$5,042. The deficit is really larger than these figures indicate, as the Agency - owing its own building, pays no rent. During the same year, 1934, the Rooms paid \$3,072. in wages to Plain Workers.

The Committee is of the opinion that "relief" activities on the part of the P.I.R. should be discontinued, in view of the services available through the Family Welfare Association.

2. The P.I.R. as a Centralized Agency

The Committee believes, however, that the primary function of the P.I.R. is sound, and that through coordination of services in certain areas, the social contribution of the Agency can be increased.

In discussion on the Family Welfare Association, reference was made to the services of its Clothing Committee, and the operation of its Clothing Room. The latter service is very similar to that of the Protestant Industrial Rooms' Plain Sewing Department. Women are engaged by the Clothing Room to sew, in the rooms, under supervision. All garments received by the F.W.A. are repaired and reconditioned and made ready for distribution. New garments are also made. In the year 1934 the F.W.A. paid out in wages an amount of \$8,982. - nearly three times the amount disbursed by the Plain Sewing Department of the P.I.R. The women in the F.W.A. Clothing Room are all clients of the F.W.A. who would otherwise be dependent upon relief payments by the Association.

CONFIDENTIAL

Observation

The following information was received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

The information received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

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The information received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

The information received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

CONFIDENTIAL

The information received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

The information received from the Committee on the 10th of the month...

(PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS)

Observations (2) continued.

One of the most obvious needs, on the part of nearly all Federation Agencies, is the need for clothing for their clients. One of the most obvious observations which can be made upon the activities of Federation Agencies as a whole refers to the unorganized way in which they attempt to meet such a need at present.

It would seem to the Committee that the present situation points to the establishment of a centralized service for the reception, reconditioning and distribution of clothing. It would appear desirable that the services of efficient sewers, who otherwise would be in need of relief service by the Family Welfare Association, should be made use of in connection with such a clothing service.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the centralization of such services can best be achieved under the direction of the Protestant Industrial Rooms, under the following conditions:

- (a) That, in addition to maintaining the functions of its present Fine Sewing and Plain Sewing Departments with respect to women who sew in their own homes, the P.I.R. assume responsibility for the present Clothing Room of the F.W.A.;
- (b) That the P.I.R. be recognized as the official, and only, channel through which gifts of used clothing be received upon behalf of Federation agencies;
- (c) That only those sewers be engaged who can offer a fair return, in terms of production, for the wages paid;
- (d) That all Federation agencies explore the possibilities of securing manufactured goods, of the type produced by the P.I.R., through the P.I.R. before making purchases through other channels;
- (e) That all reconditioned clothing be held on the inventory of the P.I.R., and distributed to other agencies upon requisition of the latter;
- (f) That all appeals for used clothing be issued by the P.I.R., on behalf of the Agencies of Financial Federation;

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Section 1

One of the main objects of the Act is to provide for the better regulation of the business of the various companies and to ensure that the interests of the public are protected.

It is the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out and to report to the Government on the progress of the work.

It is the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out and to report to the Government on the progress of the work.

(a) That, in addition to maintaining the register of companies and to providing for the better regulation of the business of the various companies, the Commission shall also have power to regulate the business of the various companies.

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FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

G. PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION

(Comprises the former Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal, and the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association (Montreal Branch), and operates under a Provincial Charter.)

OBJECTS:

The stated objects of the Association are as follows:

"Individual assistance to accused persons, to convicted prisoners, discharged men and women; probation and parole activities; legal aid to indigent accused; and in general the handling of any problem arising from delinquency touching the individual; and, in a wider way, the study and treatment of delinquent problems as they affect the community, with the advocacy of the adoption of modern methods in penology."

SERVICES

The services of the Association are described in the official statement to the Survey as falling into four categories:

1. Prevention (In the courts)

Legal Aid to indigent accused persons who seem to have a fairly good case for defence.

Intervention with Judge where accused is found or pleads guilty, but there are extenuating circumstances, or it is first offence.

Aftercare of persons released in this way.

2. Amelioration (In the prisons)

Visitation to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and to Bordeaux Jail for discussion, in latter, of cases on remand and in both institutions regarding family problems and future of the incarcerated person.

Maintenance of the library at the jail, founded and constantly replenished by the Association.

Obtaining information for distressed parents and wives about those in prison. Enabling some relatives to get to St. Vincent de Paul (financial assistance) and directing them how to arrange visits.

FAMILY HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

(Compare the former Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal and the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association (London), and operates under a Trust Agreement.)

OBJECT

The stated objects of the Association are as follows:

"Individual assistance to be accorded persons, or prisoners, discharged and who are in need of financial and other assistance; local aid to the families of persons in general; the handling of any property belonging to persons; the study and treatment of delinquent persons as they affect the community; with the objects of the adoption of modern methods in penology."

ARTICLE

The purposes of the Association and the objects in the statement to the survey as follows:

1. "Prisoners" (in the context)

Local Aid to prisoners' aged persons who have a fairly good case for release.

Information as to their case should be given or placed before the court, but there are other circumstances, or it is their interest.

Release of persons released in this way.

2. "Prisoners" (in the context)

Visitation to St. Vincent de Paul Prisoners' Aid Association to Bordeaux for the purpose of raising money on record and in both directions regarding family problems and future of the prisoners.

Maintenance of the library of the St. Vincent de Paul Prisoners' Aid Association.

Obtaining information on the financial position of the St. Vincent de Paul Prisoners' Aid Association (London) and directing them to the St. Vincent de Paul Prisoners' Aid Association (London) and directing them to the St. Vincent de Paul Prisoners' Aid Association (London).

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued (2)

"Popular Saturday afternoon service in the jail by clergy members of the Board. An annual distribution of cakes, etc., at New Year at the jail.

3. "Rehabilitation

Men and women received at the office on discharge: checked by discharge lists; food, shelter, clothes according to circumstances, mostly on order; some financial help. No family help - arrangements stand with F.W.A. to deal with prisoners' families as any other. Men directed and aided in job hunting normally, though at present this is the most serious obstacle to rehabilitation work.

4. "Penal Reform and Propaganda:

Education and enlightenment of the public on penal ideas and treatment, with clearer conception of the duty of the community towards the criminal and delinquent, with advocacy of modern sociological bases for such treatment."

The work of the Association is with all faiths. The distribution by religions is as follows:-

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Protestant | 65% |
| Roman Catholic | 33% |
| Jewish | 1% |
| Others | 1% |

STATISTICS:

Service Statistics

The service statistics of the Association may be given by recording a few extracts from the annual report of the Agency for 1934:

"Relief: The Association has fed hundreds of men discharged from prisons, the number of meals supplied being 1600 over the figure for the previous year. The number of bed orders issued was slightly less and that intentionally, as the city emphasized the fact that the Meurling Refuge was not full. But the relief problem has been associated inalienably with the unemployment situation; thus we have had hundreds of men urge us to help them "just a few days longer" because they were going to a job or because they were going on relief, and they objected to going to a public refuge when bridging over a few days would prevent that."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

DATE: 1944

Subject: [Faint text]

[Faint text]

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[Faint text]

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued (Statistics)

"Women's Work: Development of the women's work has been very marked, and it now has two wings, one the direct activity on the part of our own caseworker.. who goes to the Protestant Women's Jail on Fullum Street, once or twice each week, where women coming before the courts are helped, while those to be discharged are also looked after. Then the Women's Jail Visitation Committee has been active in looking after the wider and more general aspects of this institution....

"Assistance Given: Activities from the statistical point of view are as follows (last year's figures being shown in parentheses):-

"Relief to discharged men - Calls from men numbered 2236 (1997), representing 1125 ex-prisoners, as follows: 773 (783) from the Montreal Jail at Bordeaux; 129 (189) from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and 223 (184) from outside, including penitentiaries throughout Canada as well as from across the border.

Relief was administered as follows:

Beds, 1167 (1155); meals, 6996 (5357); garments, 305 (204); railway fares, 38 (43); car tickets, 760 (734); cash aid, \$836.36 (\$425.30).

"Special Cases" (Last year's figures in parentheses)

| | |
|---|-------|
| 41 Parole..... | (104) |
| 23 Family..... | (24) |
| 19 Deportation and Immigration..... | (15) |
| 90 Enquiry, advice and investigation..... | (78) |
| 122 Legal Aid and court intervention..... | (94) |
| 20 Long term cases followed up..... | (11) |
| 2 Capital cases..... | (2) |
| 86 Placement and problem | (50) |
| 5 Insane..... | (..) |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 408 | 378 |

"The outstanding feature of the year's activities has been the work undertaken in the criminal courts in two phases, legal defence and direct intervention. In the matter of legal aid for indigent accused persons, this Association can claim to be the pioneer in this city and even in Canada, being able to go back to pre-Federation times for cases handled in the courts."

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION
Special Agent (last name) (last name)

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the Special Agent (last name) (last name) during the period of the investigation. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the Special Agent (last name) (last name) during the period of the investigation are listed in alphabetical order. The names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the Special Agent (last name) (last name) during the period of the investigation are listed in alphabetical order.

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- 50. [Name]

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(PRISONERS' AID & WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Statistics continued.

In view of the statement in the preceding paragraph, the Committee records a quotation from the Association's official statement to the Survey Committee: "Noteworthy is the volume of legal aid and court intervention cases which jumped from 8 in 1929 to 94 in 1933" (122 in 1934).

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Budget</u> | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1930</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1932</u> | <u>1933</u> | <u>1934</u> |
| Total Budget..... | \$4798 | \$5241 | \$6197 | \$6510 | \$7105 |
| Federation Grant..... | | | | 5409 | 5627 |
| French Cath. Char. Grant | -- | -- | -- | -- | 533 |
| Relief Expenditure | 1611 | 1683 | 2371 | 2619 | 3258 |

OBSERVATIONS

(NOTE: All quotations referred to as from the 'Association's Statement' are taken from the official statement submitted to the Survey Committee, under the Seal of the Association, May, 21, 1934.)

1. The Association's Programme of Prevention (Court Work)

Preventive work in the Courts implies a court worker, or workers, in daily attendance at the Courts, and a programme of legal assistance to indigent accused persons.

The Association's Statement submits the following:

"To understand this situation it is necessary to explain that court work was intended, when it (the P. A. and W.) was launched, but owing to lack of staff and the fact that the Salvation Army at that time came along and offered to undertake that phase of work (our court work has not been developed?). However our cases show that a large number of potential preventive cases escape the Salvation Army and at present we compromise by having our woman case-worker go down to court on specific cases which come to us, and already she has established the name of the Association in the court-house, and is recognized by judges and court officers as entitled to go forward and intervene. But what is really necessary is for such a staff-worker to go down every morning, nose round and pick out promising cases for intervention. Were this possible we know a considerable number of young men and women would escape prison sentences, or, at least be released on suspended sentence."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/15/54

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/15/54, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/15/54.

| NAME | POSITION | STATUS | REMARKS |
|-------|----------|--------|---------|
| SMITH | SA | Active | |
| JOHN | SA | Active | |
| DAVE | SA | Active | |
| BOB | SA | Active | |

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Special Agent in Charge, New York, be advised of the results of this investigation.

The Special Agent in Charge, New York, is requested to advise the Bureau of any further developments.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

The following information was obtained from the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/15/54. It is noted that the Special Agent in Charge, New York, has advised that the information is reliable and accurate.

(PRISONERS' AID & WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

quotation continued.

".....our slogan is - "Keep a man out of jail if you possibly can". Yet at present because another organization - the Salvation Army - has its foot there, and we have not the funds or the staff for regular and continuous work, our preventive work is handicapped. In this connection we have a committee discussing with the Montreal Boys' Association a probation system for the courts, whereby we might have a joint arrangement, under which they would deal with those under 18 and this Association with those above that age. They would not deal with women, whereas this Association would do so. But both organizations are agreed that it is necessary for such bodies to do their own work in the courts and that it cannot be entrusted to the Salvation Army, as standards differ."

The Committee is of the opinion that where a recognized social agency such as the Salvation Army accepts responsibility for court work and assigns special officers for daily attendance at the courts, as it does, that attempts by another agency to render the same service must be considered as duplication and, from the point of view of community social effort, uneconomical and undesirable.

With respect to the legal aid work of Prisoners' Aid and Welfare, the Committee is of the opinion - and has so recommended - that legal aid services for Federation agencies should be coordinated and centralized in the Legal Aid Bureau of the present S.P.W.C. There is no doubt whatever that the Legal Aid Bureau and the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association are, at present, rendering similar services in legal defence. As a matter of record the two agencies have at times come into direct conflict: One agency has defended, and the other prosecuted, the same person on the same charge; the lawyers of the two agencies opposing each other in court!

The Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association denies the right of the Legal Aid Bureau to offer legal defence in criminal cases: (Association's Statement) "The Society for the Protection of Women and Children has a Legal Aid Bureau, which in some ways encroaches on what we consider our domain insofar as defence of the alleged criminal or offender is concerned. Our contention is that the moment a person, not a juvenile, is arrested, he or she falls within our category of service, being a 'prisoner'. The S.P.W.C. from our point of view is perfectly justified in giving legal aid of a civil character which we would not touch, or for prosecution to protect women and children. The logical outcome would be the establishment to serve all agencies; but in the meantime this Association feels that it must look after those who come to it and ask for a lawyer, as this was in our original programme".

(PROVISIONS AND A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION)

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The purpose of this organization shall be to represent the interests of the workers in the industry and to secure for them the best possible conditions of work and the highest possible wages and benefits.

Section 2. The members of this organization shall be all persons who are employed in the industry and who are of legal age and of sound mind and body.

Section 3. The officers and representatives of this organization shall be elected by the members at a general meeting held at least once a year.

Section 4. The officers and representatives of this organization shall have the right to represent the members in all matters relating to the industry and to the workers.

FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (1) continued.

On this question the Legal Aid Bureau of the S.P.W.C. comments as follows, in its annual report for 1934:

"The unit known as the Montreal Legal Aid Bureau, Inc., which at present is operated as a department of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, is today the only incorporated agency of its kind in Canada, and we, and the clients we service, owe a very deep debt of gratitude to Financial Federation and its Budget Committee, for making possible so great an extension in this work.

"Last year, we were able to provide service of this type, otherwise unavailable, to 1202 persons as against 769 in 1929.....

"In this connection, we would refer to a criticism that has frequently been made against this agency by some, who, with our reports available, have apparently not bothered to read them carefully; a criticism that implies that we place the emphasis upon prosecution. This most emphatically is not so; while we do prosecute or promote prosecution when action demands, we strive to provide, through competent attorneys, legal aid service that will secure equal justice to all. We believe that society owes to every individual an affirmative duty to see that he obtains justice and is not prevented from so doing because of poverty or any other social handicap.

"Reference to our figures under the heading of 'Voluntary Defence' will show that we arranged legal defence for more persons than we prosecuted. To be more specific, and referring to those cases only in which imprisonment was the likely outcome of proof of guilt, a larger number of persons were kept out of jail as a result of our defence services than were imprisoned as the result of our prosecution. Specifically, in 1933 and 1934, 19 persons were imprisoned as the result of our work, as against 29 who were successfully defended on criminal charges."

It should be recorded that a certain number of cases which "come" to the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association for legal aid service are referred directly by the Montreal Boys' Association - which uses the Prisoners' Aid, rather than the Legal Aid Bureau, for such service.

EMILIA VELAZQUEZ AND ADOLFO BERMUDEZ

(KATZBACH'S) (1) CONTINUED.

On this matter we have the following information:

On this matter we have the following information:

"The first part of the report...

"The second part of the report...

"The third part of the report...

"The fourth part of the report...

"The fifth part of the report...

It should be noted that...

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (1) continued.

The Committee records for reference its previous recommendation: "That the Legal Aid Bureau shall provide such services as fall within the limits of its stated function for all Federation agencies, and such other agencies as may properly avail themselves of such services". (Section Two, Survey Committee Report, p.43)

2. The Association's Programme of Amelioration (In the prisons)

Reference to the first page of this discussion will reveal the Association's programme of work within the prisons.

Visitation to the jails and penitentiary are made by the officers of the Association; a Women's Jail Committee keeps in touch with general problems in the Montreal Women's Jail. The clerical members of the Board of the Association, including the representatives of the Salvation Army, take responsibility for the holding of religious services in the jail on Saturday afternoons. The visitation of prisoners, except in the Women's Jail, is done chiefly by the President of the Association and the Executive Secretary. Visitation to the Women's Jail is done by the Association's Woman Case Worker. General visits to the Women's Jail are made also by the Women's Jail Committee.

The Committee is of the opinion that the visitation services of the Association are almost completely duplicatory with those of the Salvation Army. Confusion and extreme overlapping has been avoided to some degree by scheduling official visiting hours of the two organizations at different times. The prisoner is left to decide as/^{to} whether he or she wishes to interview the Salvation Army representative or the representative of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare. In the Montreal Women's Jail the visits of the Woman Case Worker of the Prisoners' Aid is straight duplication with the Salvation Army - for the latter has a woman officer whose direct responsibility is such visitation, weekly, and on special call at any time. (It should be mentioned that the Protestant population of the Montreal Women's Jail averages only 10 to 12 women.)

The voluntary services of the clergy, who conduct religious services at the jail, are distinct contributions to the welfare of the inmates. Four chaplains, including the Salvation Army, rotate in this service.

3. The Association's Programme of Rehabilitation (Discharged Persons)

The Association's programme for discharged persons is described under the heading 'Service Statistics', on a foregoing page. A large part of this programme is the dispensation of relief in various forms. Budget figures disclose that expenditures for relief have been rising steadily and significantly.

The extent of the demand for such service appears to depend greatly upon the degree to which the Association's visitors to the prisons issue invitations to the prisoners to call at the Association's office upon discharge. The following quotation, dealing with one aspect of this problem, is revealing. (From the Association's Statement):

(MILWAUKEE AND WISCONSIN)

Observations (1) continued.

The Committee reports for reference the fact that the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been organized and is now in the process of being organized. It is stated that the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been organized and is now in the process of being organized. It is stated that the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been organized and is now in the process of being organized.

2. The Wisconsin State Bar Association (in the process of being organized)

Reference is made to the fact that the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been organized and is now in the process of being organized. It is stated that the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been organized and is now in the process of being organized.

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(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (3) continued.

"Aid given to the delinquent class of short term duration, i.e., the vagrant, loiterer and drunk, or disorderly house type of case who serve sentences varying from eight weeks to 15 or even 8 days. These men are constant customers in many cases, and to some extent are the victims of economic and industrial conditions: that is, they work when conditions are good, but the moment they are bad, they get out of a job in first rank, owing to inefficiency and unreliability combined with a too plentiful labour supply. It is almost a waste of time for a man who could be doing really constructive work to spend an hour or more a day serving out a ticket for two meals, or even one meal, for they are given the minimum, on the ground that, having been discharged from jail at 8 a.m., they must want a meal by noon. Some of us think that these men should be referred to other agencies, such as the Salvation Army or the Old Brewery Mission.

"But they point out that they are ex-prisoners, and tell it not in Gath: publish it not in Ascalon - they are encouraged by our clergy who hold a popular Saturday afternoon service at the jail, to come to the office, and when at the jail they suggest they want an outfit for this and that, plus a few days keep, they are told to approach the Secretary on that matter and they suggest when they get to the office that a promise has been made: whereas we have taken the stand for some years that a fifteen-day man is not a rehabilitation case, that he has generally lost nothing by going into jail for that period, but rather gained free board, even though it were meagre."

Again the Committee must point out duplication between the services of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare and the Salvation Army. The Army maintains hostels for both men and women, provides clothing - free if necessary, and conducts rehabilitation services which are identical with those of the Prisoners' Aid.

The report of the Social Service Department of the Salvation Army for the year ending September 30th., 1934, shows as a part of its work the following activities on behalf of prisoners and discharged persons:

(PARENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BELIEFS)

Observations (2) continued.

and given to the following class of children
 duration, i.e., the system, followed and direct
 or indirectly later part of some who were
 names varying from eight weeks to 10 or more
 days. These men are constant customers in many
 cases, and to some extent are the victims of
 economic and industrial conditions. But as
 they work when conditions are good, but the amount
 they are paid, they get out of a job in three weeks
 owing to inefficiency and unresponsiveness
 with a few financial, industrial, etc. It is almost
 a waste of time for a man who would be doing nothing
 constructive work to spend an hour or more a day
 serving out a ticket for the market, or even
 meal, for they are given the market, or the market
 that, having been shut out from the market, they
 they must wait a week or more. Some of us think that
 these men should be referred to their respective
 as the National League of the Old Country.

But they point out that they are unemployed, and
 sell it not in fact, which is in a sense - they
 are encouraged by our country who sold a number of
 day afternoon services at the fall to one of the
 office, and when at the fall they suggest they want
 an outfit for this and that, plus a few more
 they are told to approach the Secretary of State
 matter and they suggest what they get in the office
 that a promise had been made; whereas we have taken
 the stand for some years that a "promise" was in
 not a rehabilitation case, but in the general
 last nothing by going into jail for that, but
 rather stand free board, even though it may be

again the Committee must point out that the
 of the Committee, the National League, the
 maintain records for the men and women, provide clothing -
 it necessary, and submit rehabilitation services which are
 with those of the Committee, etc.

The report of the Social Service Department of the National League
 for the year ending December 31st, 1934, shows as a part of its
 work the following activities in behalf of prisoners and discharged

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (3) continued.

| | |
|--|------|
| Prisoners interviewed..... | 5490 |
| Prisoners handed over to Salvation Army by Authorities..... | 732 |
| Jobs obtained for prisoners (new)..... | 76 |
| Prisoners replaced in jobs or with friends..... | 691 |

The feeding and lodging of prisoners is not shown separately, but is included in the items "Indigent Persons Fed Free" and "Indigent Persons Lodged Free", as follows:-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Indigent Persons Fed Free..... | 26,704 |
| Indigent Persons Lodged Free..... | 16,107 |
| Articles of Clothing Given Away..... | 7,940 |

In any discussion upon the need for the expenditure of Federation funds by the Prisoners' Aid for the relief of discharged prisoners, it should be remembered that the following alternates exist:

1. Civic Unemployment Relief, for single or married.
2. Salvation Army Hostels.
3. The Meurling Refuge.
4. The E.U.R. C. for married persons, during period needed for Civic application to go through.
5. The Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men, for single men who do not fall in the other categories.
6. The Family Welfare Association, for married men living with their families, who do not fall within the other categories, and need prolonged care.

(PARTICULARS AND RECOMMENDATIONS)

1. Introduction (5)

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It is based on the information received from the various sources mentioned in the report. It is intended to provide you with a general overview of the situation and to highlight the major areas of concern. It is not intended to provide a detailed analysis of the problem or to make specific recommendations.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It is based on the information received from the various sources mentioned in the report. It is intended to provide you with a general overview of the situation and to highlight the major areas of concern. It is not intended to provide a detailed analysis of the problem or to make specific recommendations.

In any discussion upon the need for the expansion of the program, it should be remembered that the following objectives should be achieved:

1. Civil Unemployment Relief, for the purpose of providing...
2. Selection of the program...
3. The program should be...
4. The program should be...
5. The program should be...
6. The program should be...

FAMILY WELFARE AND ADULT DEPENDENCY

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (3) continued.

The Committee is of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that the provision of relief through the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association is unjustifiable.

The Committee is of the opinion also, based upon the direct statements of the responsible officers of the Salvation Army to the Survey, that the Army is equipped and willing to care for the needs of indigent discharged prisoners, and is now doing so in a majority of cases. It should be mentioned, also, that the Salvation Army renders such services irrespective of the race or creed of the men and women concerned.

4. The Association's Programme of Penal Reform and Propaganda.

The Association's Statement points out that the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association (Dominion Charter) abrogated its functions as a local branch in Montreal, but still exists for the purpose of propaganda and national activity, with its headquarters in Montreal (In the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association).

It is in fulfilment of this national agency's function that the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association carries on its propaganda for Penal Reform. Such propaganda is carried on through public addresses, in the pulpit, over the radio, and through the press.

This programme deserves commendation and should be encouraged. It is chiefly a "volunteer" activity, however, and it would appear that it could be continued without the expenditure of Federation funds, as a national undertaking by the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association (Dominion Charter).

5. Summary Statement and Conclusion

The Committee wishes to record, in view of a number of references to the Salvation Army, that the matter of the Army's services in the areas under discussion has been the subject of a conference between representatives of the Survey Committee and three of the senior officers of the Salvation Army. The approach was made entirely by the Survey Committee. The point of view of the Army is that it pioneered in the field under review, has special departments for such work, has national and international organization through which it functions - an important factor in work in this field, is prepared, and, in fact, actually is meeting the needs of accused persons, convicted prisoners and discharged men and women. The attitude of the Army's officers, in their discussion, was entirely objective and confined to statements of fact. No attempt was made to suggest to the Committee's representatives what the nature of the latter's conclusions should be.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

Section 1 (c) - Confidentiality

The Committee is of the opinion that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system.

The Committee is of the opinion that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system. The Committee is of the opinion that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system.

4. The Association's Program on Public Opinion and Propaganda

The Association's program on public opinion and propaganda is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. The program is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. The program is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion.

It is the objective of this program to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. It is the objective of this program to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. It is the objective of this program to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion.

The program is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. The program is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion. The program is designed to provide information to the public and to influence public opinion.

5. Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The Committee has found that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system. The Committee has found that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system. The Committee has found that the information contained in this report is confidential and should be controlled through the information system and should not be disseminated outside the system.

(PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

Observations (5) continued.

The Committee's conclusion is that the services of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association cannot be justified in terms of the continued expenditure of community funds. It believes that the present services of the Agency can and will be provided by other agencies, with equal effectiveness and efficiency to those presently being provided by the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association.

It believes, further, that such voluntary services as are now being provided by the Board and Committees of the Prisoners' Aid can and will be maintained without the expenditure of funds.

The Committee is recommending, therefore, that budgetary provision for the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association be discontinued, as from January 1st, 1936.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

WILLIAM W. WALKER

The Committee's conclusion is that the will of the testator is to be construed in accordance with the provisions of the will and the laws of the State of Illinois. The Committee finds that the will is valid and that the executor named therein is qualified to administer the estate. The Committee also finds that the executor has acted in good faith and in accordance with the provisions of the will and the laws of the State of Illinois.

It is the order of the court that the executor be and he is hereby authorized to execute the will and to administer the estate of the testator in accordance with the provisions of the will and the laws of the State of Illinois.

The Committee is recommended that the will be admitted to probate and that the executor be appointed and qualified to administer the estate of the testator in accordance with the provisions of the will and the laws of the State of Illinois.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the court at Chicago, Illinois, this 1st day of January, 1938.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. NOTE ON THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children and the Legal Aid Bureau have been discussed in Section Two of the Committee's Report.

Reference should be made to Section Two:
A Report on Child Care and Protection,
pp.18-19, 27-28, and 42-43.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Board for the Protection of Children and Youth and the Board for the Protection of Children and Youth have been discussed in Section 1 of the Committee's Report.

Reference should be made to Section 1 of the Report on Child Care and Protection, pp. 12-13, 27-28, and 32-33.

SECTION 11: RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended

1. (a) That the Council of Social Agencies be requested to appoint a Committee to define the term "relief" in terms of present and future agency activities; that such a definition be issued for the guidance of the Agencies and the Budget Committee; and that the distribution of "relief" be entrusted to the following agencies: The F.W.A., the E.U.R.C. (see pp.19-23) and the Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men.
2. (a) That a centralized clothing depot be established, through which all appeals for used clothing, on behalf of Federation clients be issued; through which gifts be received; in which clothing be re-conditioned and new garments made.

(b) That all agencies make requisition to the foregoing agency in accordance with their clothing needs, insofar as they can be so supplied.
3. That all Federation Agencies, before making purchases of household goods of the class produced by the Plain Sewing Department of the Protestant Industrial Rooms, investigate the possibilities of placing their orders with the latter.
4. That, for reasons stated in the discussion on the Protestant Employment Bureau, all Employment Services financed by Federation be discontinued.

(Briefly, the reasons stated are:

- a. Provision of Civic Unemployment Relief changes the situation;
- b. Provincial Government provides Employment Bureaux for Men and Women;
- c. Financial exigency necessitates contraction of services; withdrawal of employment services would affect welfare of clients least adversely.)

The services referred to in the above recommendation are:

- a. Protestant Employment Bureau.
 - b. Women's Labour Bureau, F.W.A.
 - c. Y.W.C.A. Employment Services.
5. That all Legal Aid services be centralized under the Legal Aid Bureau, presently operated by the S.P.W.C.

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

It is recommended

1. (a) That the Council of Social Agencies be requested to appoint a Committee to define the term "industrial" in terms of general and future agency activities; that such a definition be based on the guidance of the American and the British Councils; and that the definition of "industrial" be restricted to the following agencies: The I.W.O., the N.L.R.B., the U.S.C.A. and the Professional Bureau for American Men.
2. (a) That a centralized clearing house be established, through which all appeals for readjusting, on behalf of industrial workers, be handled; through which all appeals be received; in which appeals be re-examined and new appeals made.
- (b) That all agencies with jurisdiction in the industrial agency in accordance with their existing needs, insofar as they can be so applied.
3. That all industrial agencies, before making purchase of merchandise of the kind produced by the United States Department of the Interior, Professional Industrial Bureau, investigate the possibilities of making their orders with the latter.
4. That, for reasons stated in the discussion of the Industrial Employment Bureau, all Employment Services financed by Industrial Employment Bureau, the source stated are:

 - a. Provision of Civil Engineering's Public Service Bureau; attention;
 - b. Provision of Government's Public Employment Bureau; for men and women;
 - c. Industrial Agency necessary to coordinate of activities; attention of employment services which are not within of either labor channels.

The services referred to in the above recommendations are:

 - a. Professional Engineers' Bureau.
 - b. Women's Labor Bureau, I.W.O.
 - c. U.S.C.A. Employment Services.

5. That all legal aid services be furnished under the same aid program generally operated by the U.S.C.A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. THE FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION
(Reference, pp.8-18)

It is recommended:

- (a) (i) That continued pressure be brought to bear on the Provincial Authorities, to the end of achieving the assumption by the Province of responsibility for the care of aged persons through per diem payments under the Q.P.C.A.
- (ii) That such payments, so long as they are made through a social agency rather than direct to the aged, be made through an institution already in receipt of government subsidy; and, as soon as possible, that a specialized agency be allotted responsibility for the care of the Protestant aged.
- (b) (i) That persistent pressure be brought to bear on the Provincial Authorities to the end of persuading the latter to assume full financial responsibility for the care of dependent children in their own homes. (see pp.11,12).
- (ii) That it be suggested to the Authorities that payment could be made appropriately under the Q.P.C.A., through the proposed Children's Aid Society.
- (c) That the Council of Social Agencies be requested to give continuous publicity to the matters referred to in recommendations (a) and (b), above, to the end of developing informed public opinion which will assist in persuading the public authorities to assume their financial responsibility in this matter. (Approximately \$75,000 per annum is now being spent by private philanthropy in these fields).
- (d) That, in view of the recent decision of the F.W.A. to undertake a self-survey under a competent outside authority, the Association give consideration to the observations recorded by the Committee on pages 13 to 16 of this report, and bring within the purview of the pending self-survey the matters discussed therein.
- (e) That, as vacancies occur on the case-working staff, consideration be given to the appointment of male workers.
- (f) That study be given to the problem of providing adequate case-work service to negro families and, if a suitable negro worker is available, the engagement of such for part-time service.
- (g) That all family relief cases which fall within the categories of service provided by the E.U.R.C. be referred to the latter agency, so long as the latter's services are maintained on the present basis.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: [Illegible]

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION)

- (h) That children placed for temporary care with the Children's Bureau (or the Proposed Children's Aid Society) be a charge on the budget of the Bureau;

That, in conformity with the foregoing recommendation, budget adjustments be made as between the F.W.A. and the Children's Bureau.

- (i) That the Women's Labour Bureau of the F.W.A. be discontinued.

- (j) (i) That the functions and activities of the Clothing Committee, including the Clothing Room, be amalgamated with the Protestant Industrial Rooms; when reorganized. (see p.60)

- (ii) That the interested and active members of the Clothing Committee be invited and urged to join the Committee of the P.I.R.

- (iii) That the F.W.A. requisition the P.I.R. for clothing needed for its clients.

- (iv) That, in conformity with the foregoing recommendations, budget adjustments be made as between the F.W.A. and the P.I.R.

- (k) That routine provision be made by the F.W.A. for the reception of, and attendance to, emergency calls for relief; that such services be made available during twenty-four hours, seven days per week.

RESOLUTIONS

(WOMEN'S LABOR UNION)

- (1) That the Women's Labor Union of the U.S.A. be organized.
- (2) That the transition and revision of the existing constitution, including the existing form, be organized with the following industrial forms when reorganized (see page 10).
- (3) That the proposed and revised members of the existing committee be invited and urged to join the Committee of the U.S.A.
- (4) That the U.S.A. legislation for the existing clothing needs for the children.
- (5) That, in conformity with the following recommendations, future relations be made as between the U.S.A. and the I.O.F.
- (6) That working conditions be made by the U.S.A. for the protection of, and otherwise to, necessary for the welfare; that such conditions be made available during twenty-four hours, even when not working.

2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

B. EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

(Reference pp. 19-23)

It is recommended:

- (1) That the Council of Social Agencies and Financial Federation continue and intensify their efforts to persuade the Public Authorities to remedy the present inadequacies in the provision for unemployment relief, particularly with respect to those services which philanthropy is now compelled to undertake and finance.
- (2) That as soon as possible the work of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee be discontinued.
- (3) That, pending the achievement of (1) and (2), the E.U.R.C. and the Family Welfare Association continue to work in the closest possible relationship to each other and take particular care to avoid overlapping in their respective services.

PROGRESS REPORT

1. RESEARCH ON THE PROGRESS OF THE

(Reference pp. 10-11)

It is recommended:

- (1) That the Council of Social Sciences and Humanities Federation continue its efforts to provide the public authorities with information on the progress of research in the field of social sciences, particularly with regard to research which has a bearing on the welfare and happiness of the people.
- (2) That as soon as possible the work of the Employment Research Committee be discontinued.
- (3) That pending the achievement of (1) the S.S.H. and the Family Welfare Association should continue to work in the most possible co-operation with other and like institutions in their respective spheres.

RECOMMENDATIONS

C. PROTESTANT BUREAU FOR HOMELESS MEN
(Reference pp. 24-25)

The Committee believes that the recent re-organization of the Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men has established an adequate type of organization in its field.

It is recommended

- (a) That the present services of the Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men be continued.
- (b) That study be given to the best means of establishing the budget of the Bureau on an adequate and stable basis, and the assignment of an equitable division of financial responsibility as between Federation and the churches on whose behalf, in part, the Bureau is now functioning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. PROPOSAL FOR THE FUNDING

The Committee has reviewed the records for the year 1964 of the Program and has found that the program has been successful in providing for the needs of the community.

It is recommended:

- (a) That the program be continued for the year 1965.
- (b) That the program be given priority in the budget of the Department of Social Services and that the Department of Social Services be authorized to make a study of the program in order to determine the best method of financing it.

RESPECTFULLY,
[Signature]

RECOMMENDATIONS

D. SHELTERING HOME

(Reference pp. 26-28)

It is recommended:

- (a) That the services of the Sheltering Home be maintained.
- (b)(i) That increased facilities be provided for convalescent maternity care, particularly for clients of the Women's Directory;
- (ii) That an appropriate daily routine and appropriate diet, be established for this section of the Home;
- (c) That the Health Service for Federated Agencies be assigned responsibility for the medical supervision of the Home.

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(b) That the nature of the information is such that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

(b)(1) That the information is of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

(b)(2) That the information is of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

(c) That the information is of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDATIONS

E. PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
(Reference pp. 29-36)

It is recommended

- (a) That, for the reasons stated in the discussion on the Agency, the Protestant Employment Bureau be closed.
- (b) That the Handicapped Workers' Division of the P.E.B. be merged in a centralized service for handicapped persons, - in accordance with recommendations already made by the Committee in Section Four of its Report, p.75.
- (c) That the Council of Social Agencies be requested to convey to the Public Authorities a statement regarding the discontinuance of employment services by Federation, and to urge the maintenance of the Public Bureaux at an efficient level, with adequate attention to the needs of English-speaking clients.
- (d) That the Council of Social Agencies be requested to promote the use of the Public Bureaux by employers of labour.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

RE: [Illegible]

- (1) That the Bureau is advised that the following information was received from the New York Office on [illegible] [illegible] 1953.
- (2) That the New York Office is advised that the following information was received from the New York Office on [illegible] [illegible] 1953.
- (3) That the New York Office is advised that the following information was received from the New York Office on [illegible] [illegible] 1953.
- (4) That the New York Office is advised that the following information was received from the New York Office on [illegible] [illegible] 1953.

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

RECOMMENDATIONS

F. PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS

(Reference pp. 37-40)

It is recommended:

- (a) (i) That all 'relief' payments by the Agency be discontinued;
- (ii) That all clients of the Rooms who are unable to give 'quid pro quo' for payments made to them, be transferred, as clients, to the Family Welfare Association;
- (iii) That payments of home workers be on a "job" basis, in all cases, rather than on the basis of a weekly payment.
- (b) That the functions and activities of the P.I.R. be so extended as to include those of a Central Clothing Service for Federation Agencies with the exception of the Child-caring Institutions under the following minimum conditions:
 - (i) That the present Clothing Committee of the F.W.A., and its Clothing Room, be amalgamated with the P.I.R.;
 - (ii) That appeals for used clothing be issued on behalf of Federation Agencies, by the P.I.R.;
 - (iii) That the P.I.R. recondition all such clothing, through the use of dependent Protestant women, at fair wages;
 - (iv) That reconditioned and new clothing be priced and placed in the stock of the P.I.R. for distribution to Federation Agencies, upon the latter's requisition;
 - (v) That clothing be distributed, as above, without charge to the requisitioning agency, but a careful record kept of the articles and their cost - as distributed to each agency, and an annual report on same made to Federation and the agencies concerned;
 - (vi) That the M.C.S.A., invite the P.I.R., the F.W.A. and other agencies concerned, jointly, to develop a specific policy governing conditions under which clothing may be requisitioned, and issued, for the guidance of the agencies and the P.I.R. respectively.

MEMORANDUM

1. PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE CHARTER OF THE WALTON WELFARE AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

It is recommended:

(a) That all existing payments to the Society be discontinued;

(ii) That all members of the Society who are unable to pay their dues, but who are otherwise eligible, be permitted to re-join the Society on the basis of a weekly payment;

(iii) That payments of dues be made on a weekly basis, rather than on the basis of a weekly payment;

(b) That the functions and activities of the Society be so organized as to include those of a General District Council for Education, and that the Society be so organized as to include the following minimum activities:

(i) That the present District Council of the F.I.R., and its District Board, be dissolved with the F.I.R.;

(ii) That provision for such training be made in the form of a District Council, by the F.I.R.;

(iii) That the F.I.R. recommend all such training to be given and the use of appropriate training material at that stage;

(iv) That recommendations and new proposals be placed in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration;

(v) That training be distributed as above, with a view to the registration of such training, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration;

(vi) That the F.I.R., in view of the fact that the F.I.R. is a body of other agencies concerned, jointly in having a special policy governing conditions under which training may be provided, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration, and that the F.I.R. be empowered to place in the hands of the F.I.R. for consideration;

RECOMMENDATIONS

F. continued.

(PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL ROOMS)

- (c) That all Federation Agencies, particularly the institutions, explore the possibilities of securing manufactured goods of the type produced by the P.I.R., through the P.I.R., before making purchases through other channels.
- (d) That, in view of the expanded functions being recommended, consideration be given to the establishment of an adequate system of management and control.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

(2000-2001)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

The Board of Directors should consider the possibility of establishing a committee to study the feasibility of establishing a separate system of management and control.

It is recommended that the Board of Directors should consider the possibility of establishing a separate system of management and control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

G. PRISONERS' AID AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION

(Reference pp. 41-51)

It is recommended:

- (a) That in view of the findings of the Committee budgetary provision for the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association be discontinued, as from January 1st, 1936.
- (b) That the voluntary activities of the Agency be encouraged and given moral support.
- (c) That in view of the important participation of the Salvation Army in this field of work, they also be informed of the Committee's observations and conclusions.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. The Department of Physics at the University of Chicago has been fortunate in having a very successful year. The research program has been carried out in a most efficient manner, and the results have been of the highest quality. The following is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The first part of the report deals with the work done in the field of nuclear physics. This work has been carried out by the members of the Department of Nuclear Physics, and has resulted in a number of important discoveries.

3. The second part of the report deals with the work done in the field of particle physics. This work has been carried out by the members of the Department of Particle Physics, and has resulted in a number of important discoveries.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

