JUVENILE DELINQUENCY 901/18-28

FILE NO. 901/18-28

— INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH —

SUBJECT

VOLUME 1

FROM 1952

TO 1965

FILE NO.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
Referred To	By	Remarks	Date	PA or BF	By	Date	For C.R. Use
SW1	Rec	~~18-28-2~~ 18-28-1	14/3/67	PA	gg	15/3/67	
RSD	Rec	1280	16/1/68	PA	AH	16.1.68	
SW1	RSD	1280 } Info	16.1.68	PA	PA	16/1/68	
Rho	RSD						
		B-2554					
		T#32294					
LL27		REQ	94/4/6		MLM	27/4/84.	

IA-14

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Regional Superintendent (Development)

156/17-1
156/18-28

Regional Liaison Officer

Nov. 22, 1965.

Alert Bay - Surplus Accommodation

Contacted Mr. Gorby by telephone November 19 further to the subject of your memorandum of November 12. Mr. Gorby's intentions were to keep us informed of developments in his area (the Island). He expressed a considerable interest in community development, and felt that we would and should be working very closely together. I expressed an interest in this, and hope to see him next time I am in Victoria.

The project in Alert Bay is to support the activities of the Youth Guidance Committee with professional services, including a home of the detention-group-living type. This is why he's interested in the buildings. He doesn't want anything done for him, nor does he want money, he's just encouraging communication. So am I.

Pertinent to the general future of Alert Bay are our plans for a C.D.O. there, and Rawson and Wiles Planning Study of Cormorant Island, done for us and submitted October 25, 1965. I am a little concerned that many people, including Mr. Roach, have plans for the Island that are not being submitted as "choices" for the Indian people.

R.J.C. Ford,
Regional Liaison Officer

Mr. G. Kent Gooderham
Regional Superintendent of Schools
Alberta

205/25-1

208/18-28 (RSE)

Indian Commissioner for B. C.

Nov. 17, 1965

Joint Committee on Young Offenders

Sorry, the information requested has already been sent directly to New Zealand from my office.

Regional Superintendent
of Indian Schools

57387

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Mr. R.M. Hall
Regional School Superintendent - British Columbia

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

205/25-1

FROM
De

Regional School Superintendent - Alberta

DATE

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Joint Committee on Young Offenders

10 November 1965

Further to our memo of October 29, Mr. Waller has volunteered his services to collect material and present it as a single piece of information. Rather than addressing yourself directly to New Zealand, would you please send any available information to Mr. Waller on file 1/1-10-2.

G.Kent Gooderham
Regional Superintendent of Schools - Alberta

cc: Director, Education Services
Attention: Mr. L.G.P. Waller

Vancouver 2, B.C.
November 16, 1965.

208/18-28 (RLO)

Mr. Richard Atleo,
3929 West 12th Avenue,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

Dear Mr. Atleo:

I have heard from Isaac Beaulieu and Delphine Blackhorse about the Canadian Indian Youth Council. Miss Blackhorse told me that you are the Regional Director for British Columbia, and I would very much enjoy the opportunity of a talk with you.

Perhaps you could phone me at MU-3-6531, or arrange a meeting by letter.

Yours sincerely,

R.J.C. Ford,
Regional Liaison Officer.

Vancouver 2, B.C.
November 16, 1965.

208/18-28 (RLO)

Miss Delphine Blackhorse,
1428 Windsor Street,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Miss Blackhorse:

Thank you for your letter of November 10 and the details it contained about the executive of the Canadian Indian Youth Council.

I will certainly contact Richard Atleo who lives at 3929 West Twelfth Avenue, Vancouver. Thank you again.

Yours sincerely,

R.J.C. Ford,
Regional Liaison Officer.

57038

1428 Windsor Street,
CALGARY, Alberta
November 10, 1965.

R.J.C Ford, R.L.O.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O. Box 70,
Postal Station "A",
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that I was unable to reply any sooner. I received your letter inquiring about the Canadian Indian Youth Council, and was very pleased to know that alot of people like you are very interested in our organization.

I must clarify that Mr. Beaulieu gave you the wrong person in stating that I was the Secretary of the Council. Miss Marie Baker of: c/o Indian-Metis Centre, 376 Donald St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba, is the Secretary for the C.I.Y.C. I will however, submit your name to the President and have him put you on the mailing list.

Also, I do know that Richard Atleo of the University of B.C. in Vancouver is the Regional Director for B.C. Perhaps you might contact U.B.C. and get in touch with him.

Sincerely yours,

Delphine Blackhorse

Miss Delphine Blackhorse

Your file: JJ:JTQ

208/18-28 (RSE)

Mr. John Jensen, Secretary,
Joint Committee on Young Offenders
Department of Education
Wellington, New Zealand

Box 70, Postal Station "A"
Vancouver 1, B. C.

November 8, 1965

Dear Mr. Jensen:

Mr. G. Kent Gooderham, Regional Superintendent of Schools, Alberta, has passed on to me a copy of a letter written by you to Mr. T. R. Kelly, who now is in the employ of Mr. Gooderham.

I am the Regional Superintendent of Schools for British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for Indian Affairs. Until recently I was a provincial Superintendent of Schools for the Province of British Columbia.

In the Province of British Columbia, within the regular school system, we have inaugurated a plan which meets the requirements (a), (b) and (c) as outlined in the third paragraph of your letter.

This is a three-year terminal course for low achievers and it gives them work experience and a marketable asset so that at the end of the third year they can go out on a job. Rather than write reams of material about this program, I am enclosing the curriculum.

In accordance with your requests at the end of your letter, I am able to supply only a limited amount of information.

a) The scheme has been outlined in the curriculum, as well as its purpose. It has been in effect three years now and the latest figure of those involved is not available to me but it can be obtained from the Department of Education, Victoria, B.C. It probably runs about 2% of the junior-secondary population.

b) It is a little too early to produce statistical evidence of its success but, in the main, most areas have been optimistic about it. I would expect an evaluation will be forthcoming soon and I suggest you attempt to obtain that from the Department of Education in Victoria.

. . . . 2

No doubt the scheme has been frequently reported in some school magazines and papers, but for a list of these I again suggest the Department at Victoria.

As you can see, it is a new field for us too, but we have probably moved further in the area than any other part of Canada.

I trust that this information will at least give you a starting point and some small comprehension of our project in British Columbia.

Yours truly,

Regional Superintendent
of Indian Schools
Encl.

RLD

MEMORANDUM

56066

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Regional School Superintendent - British Columbia

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

208/18-28

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

205/25-1

FROM
De

Regional School Superintendent - Alberta

DATE

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Joint Committee on Young Offenders

29 October 1965

Attached please find a copy of a letter recently received by Mr. T.R. Kelly who is now a Community Development Officer in the Alberta Region. This letter is the result of conferences with the Department of Education officials in New Zealand during the recent tour of that country by Mr. Kelly on a United Nations Human Rights Fellowship.

It is my understanding that Mr. Kelly discussed various features of education with these officials and suggested that the main omission appeared to be the lack of opportunity for vocational training of young people who were not interested in the apprenticeship system or were not able to go on to higher academic education. Apparently the Department of Education in New Zealand has given serious thought to these suggestions and the attached request for information appears to be the beginning of a study in this respect.

It would be much appreciated if you would correspond directly with the Department of Education in New Zealand and forward any information from your Region which may be available on the subject mentioned on page 2.

It would also be appreciated if you would forward sample copies of curriculum and course content as well as evaluation, if such material is available.

It is recommended that all correspondence and material should be sent air mail as surface mail would take a much longer period for delivery.

G. Kent Gooderham
Regional Superintendent of Schools

Director, Education Services, Ottawa

Encl.

004658

JOINT COMMITTEE ON YOUNG OFFENDERS

Departments Represented:

Education, including the Child Welfare Division; Internal Affairs; Justice; Maori Affairs; Police.

In reply please quote
JJ:JTQ

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND
7 October 1965

Mr T. R. Kelly,
~~C/- Head of Secretariat,~~ Alberta Regional Office
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
~~OTTAWA, 2,~~ Edmonton,
Ontario, Alberta
CANADA

Dear Sir,

The above-named committee is an interdepartmental Government organisation which exists to study the adequacy of legislation and facilities in New Zealand for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of young offenders, and to conduct research on these matters.

The Committee is concerned about the problem in New Zealand posed by young persons aged from about thirteen years and upwards who are not eligible for exemption from school by reason of their age but who, for reasons of limited ability and low motivation, make minimal progress at school and who usually leave school as soon as they are legally allowed. It is known that rather a high proportion of young people in this category find themselves in trouble with the law, either while still at school or shortly after leaving school.

The Committee has been considering suggestions for a special type of schooling for such pupils, with emphasis on vocational training and based on a work-experience approach. This would differ from the usual type of vocationally oriented course in that: (a) it would be specifically designed for low-achieving pupils; (b) it would combine instruction at school with part-time employment; (c) it would perhaps offer training in semi-skills, such as truck-driving, waitressing, hair-dressing, operating various types of machinery, and such like. This type of education is clearly not very ambitious from an educational point of view, but it has been suggested that it would include the following advantages: it would be a form of vocational training which would reach those pupils who are unwilling or unable to seriously undertake training in a skilled trade; it might reduce the sense of frustration and futility of those pupils who are just "hanging around" until they are old enough to leave school; it would give the pupils a better knowledge of the range of semi-skilled jobs open to them, and a realistic idea of the work involved in such jobs; it would result in qualifications, such as a licence to drive heavy vehicles, which, although not imposing from an educational standpoint, would be ones that pupils concerned would often be less likely to achieve on their own initiative, and which would make them eligible for jobs which to some extent would be superior to the ones they would have otherwise obtained; it might lead to improved job stability, and perhaps improved self-confidence and general social adjustment.

The approach has been tried in New Zealand in several small-scale pilot experiments. The evidence to date seems to indicate that the pupils involved tend to become better adjusted than formerly not only in their attitude to future employment but also in their attitude to school work and to the social life of the school. However, this conclusion derives only from the subjective impressions of those involved in the experiments, and no rigorous evaluation has yet been made.

The Joint Committee believes it would be greatly aided in its consideration of these matters by knowledge of similar schemes which may be in operation outside of New Zealand. This letter is therefore to enquire whether your organization is involved with, or has information about, any educational schemes which are either along the lines described above, or designed to cater for the same type of pupil as that described above. The Committee would greatly appreciate information you are able to provide about any such educational scheme, and in particular:

(a) A general account of the scheme, its purpose, the number of children involved, the length of time it has been in operation and so on.

(b) Any available statistics, follow-up data, and other information which would aid in an evaluation of the effectiveness of the scheme.

(c) References to any accounts of the scheme which have been published in journals, books and such like, which would aid in evaluation.

John Jensen

(John Jensen)
Secretary.

Vancouver 2, B.C.
November 1, 1965.

208/18-28 (RLO)

Miss Delphine Blackhorse,
Secretary, Canadian Indian
Youth Council,
1428 Windsor Street,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Miss Blackhorse:

I was most interested to hear about the formation of a Canadian Indian Youth Council. Mr. Beaulieu in Winnipeg has let me know that you are the Secretary of the Council, and he has suggested that you might be able to give me the name of the Regional Organizer for British Columbia.

I would like to know more about your Council, and perhaps you could put me on your mailing list.

Yours sincerely,

R.J.C. Ford,
Regional Liaison Officer.

/gs

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
MINISTÈRE DE LA CITOYENNETÉ ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

OUR FILE NO.
Notre dossier n°.....

Mr. J.V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O. Box 70, Postal Station A,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

344 Edmonton Street,
WINNIPEG 2, Manitoba.

October 27, 1965

Dear Mr. Boys:

Re: Canadian Indian Youth Council,
Your File 208/12-4 (RLO)

Perhaps the w ords of a young delegate to the conference will shed some light as to the feelings of Indian youth, and the reason why they have decided to band together for a common cause:

"The Indian youth in Canada today are the product of a much different age than that of our fathers. We have grown up in the time of radical changes through out the world. We have grown up in an age that has seen the emergence of new nations in Africa, in Asia, and in South America. We have grown up in an age that recognizes the right of all people to self-determination and autonomy. And thses radical changes that have taken place in the world and in Canada have had a profound effect upon the Indian youth in this country.It is for this reason that we have made the effort to make a suitable adjustment to the Canadian community but we have no intention of making this adjustment at the expense of our Indian heritage."

The primary purpose of the meeting held in Winnipeg November 7-10th, was to establish the above named council. The idea for the formation of a youth council resulted from the Youth Seminar held in Banff a week earlier. The active organizers are university and senior high school students, young employed adults, and vocational and technical trainees. Mr. Leonard S. Mandamin, Box 51, Cody Hall, Assumption University, Windsor, Ont., is the president, and Miss Delphine Blackhorse, 1428 Windsor Street, Calgary, is secretary. Richard Atteo of University of B.C. also attended the meeting.

Regional organizers were apointed, and perhaps Miss Blackhorse would give you the name of the person in your area.

Yours sincerely,

for R.M. Connelly,
Regional Director of Indian Affairs.

Noted
Letter to
Miss Blackhorse
1/11/65

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Youth Services in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria

BY

C. W. GORBY

Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services

1964

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Youth Services in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria

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1964

Printed by Charles A. Sumpson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

ERRATA

Page 9, footnote: Should include "British Columbia *Training-schools Act.*"

Page 22: Second line should read "Committee of the Community Welfare Council, Victoria."

"In the final analysis people are the fundamental resource of a nation. The preservation, protection and advancement of youth is, then, the highest purpose to which a government may properly direct its energies and resources."—*Richard A. McGee.*

FOREWORD

Many theories have been tested, but no panacea has yet been developed to solve juvenile delinquency.

It follows we cannot put our faith in any single device or process, but we must build an integrated pattern of preventive services in a community-wide preventive programme in which many things are tried.*

In this it has been recognized that an aroused community ably led can provide positive results in reducing the numbers of children coming in conflict with the law.

This survey will continue to stress the necessity for each community to examine itself with the help of its own professional and lay people.

Our general purpose here is to determine methods by which consultative help can be given to bring all agencies working with young people into closer harmony, and to promote co-ordinating leadership in our metropolitan areas.

It is only after we have co-ordinated our effort we can hope to build better law enforcement, treatment, and preventive services.

* An Outline of a Community Programme for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, by Herman G. Stark.

PREFACE

Planning for juvenile delinquency should give hope to worried parents and assurance of help to troubled young people.

There is no place for revenge in juvenile planning. There is a place for discipline and remedial help.

The police play a far more important role in the prevention, treatment, and referral of juvenile problems than is commonly realized. Police officers should receive special educational training in juvenile problems. Urban communities and government are urged to encourage and promote the establishment of special credit training courses for police officers at all our universities.

There is a special need for interpolice consultation on the educational aspects of training in juvenile work. Liaison is required between police jurisdictions to promote a uniform system of recording juvenile contacts. There is an inter-municipal problem regarding movement of juveniles. Liaison is required to effect co-ordination among police agencies, the schools, and welfare agencies. A recommendation is made that in consultation with municipal administrations, police consultants for Greater Victoria and Greater Vancouver should be appointed.

Concern is expressed over the heavy task faced by families in raising children and the wide discretion of juvenile law. Reasons are advanced why a juvenile should only be separated from his own home and his own community as a last resort.

Figures are quoted to show that there has been a heavy rise in the number of children committed from urban communities to Provincial training-schools. Figures are compared with those from a large American West Coast State to confirm that committals to training-schools can be greatly reduced by community-based youth programmes. Furthermore, programme results can be both more effective and more economical.

It is pointed out that committals to the training-school programme are unpredictable in regard to numbers. Under such circumstances it is difficult to provide an upgraded training-school programme, and caution should be exercised in expanding such facilities until community-based and community-run programmes are well established.

Local reports confirm confusion among Vancouver agencies, a lack of co-ordination and clearly defined urban leadership. Studies show a heavy neighbourhood incidence of delinquency, but there is a large risk group of juveniles in Vancouver for which, according to a questionnaire and a school administration group, no agency or programme will accept responsibility.

A recent Victoria report on delinquency also confirms heavy neighbourhood concentrations of delinquency and an over-all juvenile problem which appears to be as grave as any in the Province.

It is found there is a lack of agreement among urban community youth-involved officials and lay people regarding the general aspects of juvenile delinquency in their communities. To bring about more unity of thought, purpose, and planning, it is recommended that urban communities and universities promote on-going youth discussion forums to which people involved with youth can be invited.

It is proposed that municipal administrations be encouraged to delegate responsibility for co-ordinative leadership and programme to a community-based agency. Where no agency can be found, one should be created.

A community-based programme should be in two separate programme parts. In the first part there should be an action programme by which many things are tried. Referral is made in the Appendix to plans which have been successful in other communities. Secondly, there should be research into the effectiveness of present community programmes for youth and the finding of ways to improve them. Responsibility for both of these programmes could be assumed by one community-based agency or assignments could be made to two separate agencies.

In Greater Vancouver and in Greater Victoria the Community Chest and Council has assumed responsibility for research into juvenile delinquency, and has done a great deal of valuable work.

The whole report commits itself to the principle that the best promise for effective, corrective, and preventive work lies in the development of a wide variety of community treatment programmes administered by the urban community and based in the urban community.

In retrospect it is thought research will find we have done many things in vocational training, varied curricula, community programmes, and adult education which have helped contain our juvenile problem.

It is noted that the incidence of delinquency in metropolitan areas at 1.4 per cent compares favourably with the American average of 2 per cent. We must not become complacent, however, as some small urban neighbourhoods show an emergent incidence of 8 per cent and some age-groups a very serious 16.7 per cent.

Not much has been said concerning suburban areas because, though they have their neighbourhood problems, their committal rate is lower than either cities or rural areas.

Finally, it is too much to hope we will ever eradicate delinquency completely, but delinquency is heavily reduced wherever a community is aroused to do something about it.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Youth Services in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria

1. PARENTAL CONCERN ABOUT DELINQUENCY

Since the Legislative Committee first met to consider the problem of juvenile delinquency in British Columbia in 1959, there has been a wealth of briefs, reports, and letters to government. The written material has been an expression of the growing concern felt by persons, organizations, and parents themselves.

There are many and varied ways in which a young person may come to the attention of law-enforcement officers. They may violate any provision of the Criminal Code, any Federal or Provincial Statute, by-law or ordinance of a municipality, or also because of unmanageability.*

Law-enforcement officers, probation officers, or welfare workers have a very heavy responsibility to carry out the spirit of the Act, which states "he shall be dealt with not as an offender, but as one in a condition of delinquency and therefore requiring help and guidance and proper supervision."*

The wide discretion allowed for under the above section will enable an understanding police officer, where he believes more than a warning is necessary, to follow a policy of taking a child home to his parents and thereby reinforce family discipline through expression of society's concern. If the police officer believes the matter is too grave to be overlooked, in addition to advising the parents, he may also enlist the services of a probation officer or social worker, who will have the time to look into the total difficulty.

If the problem must come before a Judge of the Family and Children's Court, the Judge, who would be wise in the ways of young people, tolerant of their shortcomings, appreciative of their strengths, and cognizant of where society has failed to meet their needs, will seek all possible help before ordering removal from family and community. He will present for parents a picture of a Court of law which seeks to reinforce the family and will, therefore, be a reflection of a tolerant society.

When one reads the history of our time, it seems but yesterday that law was a force of fury and revenge which branded, maimed, and hung in the name of justice. Today from the community there have been stirrings of a return to a revenge approach. There is no question discipline in varying degrees of strictness has its place, but it is only a part of what must be done to give help, guidance, and proper supervision to our young people. Planning for juvenile delinquency prevention and control must give hope and support to worried parents and the assurance of help for troubled young people, that everything possible will be done not only to help them with their problems, but to assist them to live peaceably in their own communities and in their own homes.

* *Juvenile Delinquents Act.*

2. THE KEY ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE POLICE IN THE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE COMMUNITY.

In a broad concern for the welfare of all children and families, and specifically to assist in the prevention of delinquency, the vital importance of police services to the community and to the individual is recognized with deep respect.*

Because of the importance of their function, agreement should be reached between police officers and community agencies regarding the appropriate role of the police, and there should be effective co-ordination of police activities and those of other agencies.†

A paragraph will be devoted to co-ordination through consultation and a recommendation will be made.

The municipal and city administrations comprising metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria generally seek to provide one police officer for each 1,000 people. In point of numbers, police departments are the largest agencies involved with people in our urban communities.

The Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., estimates that 70 per cent of all juvenile referrals come from the police. A Vancouver staff officer suggests this is a conservative estimate where Vancouver is concerned. He believes it is closer to 90 per cent.

Agencies involved in social problems including those of juveniles agree that the referral process requires knowledge, experience, and training. A police officer dealing with juveniles must know how to involve the parents, what he can do personally in parental contact, when a probation officer or a social worker should be involved as a preventive and treatment measure, and when the problem should come before the Court.

Basic police training should provide all officers with more knowledge and skills to work with families. Police officers having specialized duty with children and youth should have extensive training.‡ In this they should be taught various roles and functions to help young people accept authority.§

The University of Southern California, in recognition of the importance of the place police education has in dealing with juveniles, has established a delinquency control institute‖ course of 12 weeks to which specially selected police officers are admitted, and on successful completion of the course 12 credits and a certificate of achievements are given to successful participants.

In view of the special training needs of the many juvenile officers in our various police departments, and in view of the key role which police play in the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency in the community—

It is recommended that in consultation with municipal administrations and police chiefs, special advanced training courses for police officers in juvenile work be established in our universities.

* Police Work with Children (Department of Public Welfare, Pennsylvania, August, 1963).
† Federal Probation, March, 1961.
‡ Federal Probation, March, 1961.
§ California Youth Authority Report, 1961–62.
‖ Delinquency Control Institute, U.S.C., Los Angeles, 7, California, U.S.A.

3. CO-ORDINATION OF POLICE AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS THROUGH A POLICE CONSULTANT

"Police officers who are 40 years of age or over, who have been employed for five years or longer, and who have contact with 10 or more delinquents a week tend to look for other answers than punishment in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. But the police officer must be provided with greater knowledge of delinquency control devices".—Peter Garabedian.*

In a major study completed in 1964 in which a questionnaire was returned by 668 police officers from 55 municipal police departments in the State of Washington, it was found that police officers clearly acknowledge the importance of sociological factors to a far greater degree than is commonly recognized.†

There is a growing trend to move away from primitive retribution and a desire to rehabilitate as well as punish. In our own Municipality of Burnaby, it was learned our police officers bring a juvenile home to his parents several times before bringing him before the Court. It is worthy of note that in 1962 Burnaby committed only one juvenile per 1,000 in a juvenile population of over 16,000. In the 10–19-year age-group, juvenile arrests, including traffic violations, were a low 0.8 per cent of their total youth population.‡

These efforts by police to utilize preventive methods requires encouragement in the form of consultative help and information regarding where and how they can turn to resources in the community which would prevent the need for committal.

Consultative help on a recording system would also be valuable to police. Basic to any interpolice agency co-operation, is the need to establish a uniform system of recording juvenile contacts and other essential information. Many working models exist, such as outlined in "Police Work with Children," Child Welfare Series No. 3, of Practice Guides, issued by the Office of Children and Youth, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Committal statistics show many variations in probation, which requires over-all study among police, the Family and Children's Court, and the probation services to bring about greater uniformity. For example, in one area 79 per cent of delinquents committed to training-school had been put on probation previous to committal, while in another municipal area only 25 per cent of those committed had previously been on probation.§

One municipal area committed 75 per cent of its juveniles on first Court appearance, while another municipal area committed only 10 per cent on first Court appearance.§

There is the intermunicipal problem regarding movement of juveniles. Numbers of juveniles commit delinquencies out of their home area, where their problem is relatively unknown.

Liaison is required to effect co-ordination among the many police agencies, the schools, and community welfare agencies.

Finally, there is a special co-ordinating job required to be done through consultation with municipal administrations and police chiefs on educational planning for advanced training of police officers in juvenile work.

It is therefore recommended that a police consultant be appointed for Greater Victoria and another police consultant be appointed for Greater Vancouver.

* Professor, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, in charge of research study.
† Control of Delinquent Behaviour by Police and Probation Officers, by Peter Garabedian.
‡ Statistics (*see* Appendix 2, Statistical Factors, Burnaby).
§ *See* Appendix 2, D.B.S. Statistics.

4. COMMUNITY TREATMENT, PLANNING, AND PREVENTION IS THE BEST WAY TO HELP THE FAMILY AND THE DELINQUENT

> *"Throughout the world the little community that is known as the family is passing through a series of crises resulting from certain profound changes in man's way of life . . . The little community, so essential to life and to society, has suffered some rather trying shocks."*—Governor-General George Vanier (Conference on the Family, summer, 1964).

Concern over what is happening to the family has been well defined. The Governor-General's Conference saw no acceptable substitute for a family, and yet the outcome of our efforts to help the family has been more and more institutions.

Research people such as the Gluecks stress cohesiveness of the family unit as basic to raising children. The inference is that a family should remain together and work together to plan and live for each other. Throughout the years, schools and church institutions were built for the purpose of supplementing the job done by parents in raising children. We observe that these institutions do not take children out of their own homes, and what they do in citizenship training prepares children educationally and spiritually for living in a community.

There are other institutions whose main reason for existence is to take care of children, youth, and adults in an environment removed from the home and often the community. We can begin with a group-living or foster home, which is a substitute for the child's own home. If the family of the child is broken and cannot be pieced together, the saving grace of the substitute home is that it can keep the child in a community with which he is familiar and a school where he is known.

Foster-parents have done good work with children and are as acceptable as the school and church in supporting what the real home set out to do in raising children. But from personal experience as a social worker, every time circumstances had forced me to remove a child for placement, even in an acceptable foster home, there was an intense feeling that all of us had failed the real family and the child.

We have two training-schools for delinquent children in British Columbia. Superintendents of these schools cannot refuse a Court order committing a child. Family and Children's Courts in Victoria and Vancouver are committing an ever-increasing number of children compared to the corresponding increase in the population of young people.*

None of us feel that committal is the total answer. Every community resource should be explored before a child is committed to the jurisdiction of a training-school. Committal to a training-school is not the complete answer for most of our delinquent children.

* *See* Appendix 2, D.B.S. Statistics.

5. SOME STATISTICS, COMMENTS, AND TRENDS FROM THE METROPOLITAN SCENE

In March of 1957, according to a survey conducted by the British Columbia Correctional Association, there were "303 boys and a number of girls in the Vancouver area without homes. These were youths from 14 to 23 years of age, all of whom have come to the attention of the Court." They went on to say, "from experience gained working with some hundreds of cases, it is known the great majority of these youths can be kept from further trouble with the law if they are given a suitable home somewhere." Since that time there have been three youth hostels established by private organizations in Greater Vancouver, and their present total capacity is 25 young people.*

In June of 1959 the Co-ordination of Services Committee of the Community Chest and Council on services in Vancouver stated: "The phenomenal growth of voluntary and public services has compounded bafflement with bewilderment. The truth is that many facets of community administrative machinery is separate in origin, purpose, and tradition. Professional and agency specialization now pose problems and entanglements of service that are slightly less confusing to professional leaders than to the citizen leaders in the community."

In a meeting with the School Administrators' Association Committee on June 15, 1962, it was confirmed in each of Vancouver's 70 elementary and junior high schools there was an average of four children who were beyond the Case Study Committee services of the school, and there were no services in the community to whom the schools could turn or who would take responsibility. This total of juvenile need was estimated to be 280 boys and girls. These figures were confirmed on December 17, 1964, through information from the Welfare and Recreation Committee of the Community Chest and Council, Vancouver.

In September, 1964, the Vancouver Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Assessment Committee formulated several important conclusions from questionnaire returns circulated to representative officials in the Vancouver metropolitan community. In Greater Vancouver they found a lack of increased appropriate action to deal with either the static or the growing problem of juvenile delinquency. There was lack of effective communication between agencies, and unless this basic inadequacy is corrected it was deemed that all other measures would have little effect. They found a lack of co-ordination and over-all planning for youth activities as no agency had the prevention of juvenile delinquency as its major aim, and services are a hit-and-miss proposition. They found there should be a greater involvement of citizens in the problem.

Since 1956, committals to Provincial institutions from Vancouver Family and Children's Court have increased by three times, while between the years 1956 and 1961 the population of 10–19-year-old young people in Vancouver only increased 25 per cent.†

The City of Vancouver as of 1961 was sending 12 per cent of all juveniles arrested to training-schools.‡

In Greater Victoria, comprising Saanich, Oak Bay, Esquimalt, and Victoria City, committals to Government training-schools almost tripled from 1956 to 1961§ while the juvenile 10–19-year-old population only showed an average increase of 40 per cent.|| As of 1963, the Greater Victoria area was committing 13.4 per cent of all these arrested juveniles to Government training-schools.¶

* Child Welfare Resources estimate, Provincial Government.
† *See* Appendix 2, Statistical Survey.
‡ *See* Summary of Statistical Factors.
§ Table 2, Statistical Analysis, Appendix.
|| Table 5, Statistical Analysis, Appendix.
¶ Juvenile delinquency in Victoria related to 1961 with estimated population increase to 1963.

In the total Provincial scene, committals to training-schools increased 89 per cent between 1956 and 1962, and according to the 1961 Census the 10–19-year age population only showed an average over-all Provincial increase of 35 per cent.*

Before leaving the statistical survey done by the Vancouver Community Chest and Councils in 1961 in Vancouver and Burnaby, and the statistical analysis done by the Community Welfare Council of the Greater Victoria area, one further observation should be made. It was found in Vancouver City, Burnaby, and Greater Victoria the concentration of juvenile problems varies widely from small neighbourhood to small neighbourhood (census tracts). Some areas have almost no problem, others have an emergency situation.

Certain conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing data:—

(1) Juvenile delinquency emerges as a neighbourhood problem.

(2) There has been identified a group of young people in the City of Vancouver whose number is equal to the present population of both training-schools. These young people have no resource to which they can be referred within their local community, and every one of these persons could become delinquent.

(3) There is confusion among local agencies, lack of effective communication, and a lack of co-ordination and over-all planning for youth services. No agency within the City of Vancouver has the prevention of juvenile delinquency as its major aim.

(4) In Vancouver and Greater Victoria since 1956 there has been a growing proportion of young people who are being committeed to training-schools, a number which far outstrips the local population growth.

(5) In the next chapter we shall look at what has been happening in the State of California. According to their 1961 Census they had 2,351,000 young people in their 10–17-year-old age group, compared to 128,712 young people in our 10–19-year-old age-group. While we were committing to training-schools an average of 11 per cent† of all those juveniles arrested in metropolitan Victoria and Vancouver City—not including traffic offences—they were committing to Government training institutions only 2 per cent of those juveniles arrested.

* Fig. 1, Appendix 2.

† Report of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council, 1961; Report of Victoria Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee, 1964 (figures from 1963); estimate, 1961 Census and 1963 Census.

6. TRENDS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COMPARED WITH METROPOLITAN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(California Youth Authority Reports, 1955–56 and 1961–62)

In the five-year period 1956 to 1961, committals to government training-schools in California were reduced from 15* to 2† per cent of all those found to be delinquent. In the period referred to above, this West Coast State has been promoting community treatment programmes as a preferred method. Their handling of non-violent cases under close supervision in the community rather than in a government institution resulted in the discovery that the method of treatment already indicates it could be less costly and more successful from the community's point of view.

The main activities in their community treatment programme features day camps in large metropolitan centres near the core of delinquency areas. They arrange week-end furloughs from community institutions, and remedial academic and domestic science course and day attendance at local public schools. Improved technical training and job upgrading is provided.

Through these many programmes it has been possible to reduce the stay of wards in government institutions from one year in 1950 to 8.6 months in 1962.

California claims there should be more use made of private community agencies, and the State goes so far as to provide subsidies for them where necessary.

Regarding community involvement, they state definitely from their latest report released from 1961–62:—

"Treatment is feasible in the community for certain types of cases. Such treatment results in no more failures on parole than institutional care. People who know the child or youth should be involved directly in the child's treatment programme. The family, the policeman, the probation officer and the juvenile court must continue to be involved and herein lies the best promise for effective corrective and preventive work. *The local communities should assume greater responsibility for developing a wide variety of treatment programmes.*"

* California Youth Authority Report, 1955–56.

† California Youth Authority Report, 1961–62.

7. SOMETHING ON THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM, THE DIVERGENCE OF OPINION AMONG PROFESSIONALS, AND THE NEED FOR A DISCUSSION FORUM.

From American statistics, young people in training-school have some expected and unexpected backgrounds. They do not, for the most part, have working mothers. Their families generally do not have a criminal record. There is not a problem of excessive drinking in most of the families, nor is there generally a history of psychotic behaviour in the family. They have generally disliked school, perhaps because, for the most part, they are deficient in reading. They have played hooky and created problems in school. They are generally behind in grade achievement. They do attend church occasionally. Although these children come from all strata of society, they are more likely to come from poorer homes. Families of delinquent children generally have moved oftener than every five years. Their parents are more often not married.*

The strange thing about all these factors is they can apply to a great many of our young people who do not become delinquent.

Probation officers and police are well aware the typical delinquent is rarely accepted for treatment by the usual social agency or the private therapist.†

Traditional therapy has not always helped.† Psychiatric care has been found to have a beneficial effect on adjustment in an institution, but it had no significance in adjustment following release.‡

Remedial upgrading in school work, vocational training, and counselling have helped,‡ tending toward employment at what he can do in order that he can learn how to work.§ Our school system in British Columbia has been modified in recent years to meet many of these special needs. But there are many action programmes in the community which can help and have been found effective (*see* Appendix 1, Successful Plans to Meet the Problem in Other Countries). In other words, what is needed is "an integrated pattern of preventive services in a community-wide preventive programme in which many things are tried."‖

In order to integrate and co-ordinate community services, there must first be agreement and understanding among all those persons in the community dealing with young people. We have seen, in a previous paragraph, co-ordination and mutual understanding have been lacking in Vancouver. In Greater Victoria there is also much to be done on mutual agreement and understanding.

The co-ordinating and educational potential of our universities in relation to our metropolitan communities is obvious from a geographic as well as an intellectual sense. The experience of university people confirms that the results of discussion forums are conducive to a better understanding and knowledge in meeting the problems of youth.¶

It is recommended that on-going youth discussion forums be organized at the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria to which teachers, socal workers, law-enforcement officers, probation officers, Judges, professional and lay people can be invited for the purpose of promoting better understanding of the problems of youth and for the purpose of suggesting new methods for the treatment of the problem in the community.

* California Youth Authority Report, 1961–62.
† Crime and Delinquency, April, 1963.
‡ California Youth Authority Report, 1961–62.
§ Kids, Crime and Chaos, by Roul Tunley.
‖ An Outline of Community Programme for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, by Herman G. Stark.
¶ University of Washington, Department of Sociology, Dr. Clarence Schragg.

8. THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STUDY COMMITTEE REPORT, COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL OF GREATER VICTORIA

The Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee, after many months of surveying available statistics, study, and discussion, has presented its final report to the Community Welfare Council, the professional groups, and the community at large. The report is ably supported by recent statistics which confirm beyond a doubt that the Greater Victoria area has the most challenging juvenile problem in British Columbia. The present Committee continues in the footsteps of a similar committee which reported to the Community Welfare Council and the community in 1961.

At the outset it was recognized many of the special questions regarding culture, concentration of delinquency, and possible reasons for delinquency would require separate studies. Their objective was to come to some major conclusions and to formulate recommendations which would make the present system more workable.

Their recommended improvement of facilities and records, plus building space and personnel to make the Family and Children's Court a more effective body, is reasonable and timely in view of a grave juvenile problem in the city.

Their recommendations on the greater use of the school for pre-delinquent identification and the transfer of motor-vehicle offences to a higher Court are constructive proposals. By these recommendations the Victoria Committee hoped to relieve the present Court of its heavy load on one hand, and on the other hand to bolster referral sources of the younger pre-delinquents for preventive action. The report ends with a recommendation regarding the establishment of a standing committee on children and youth of the Community Welfare Council to carry on with community interpretation.

The report suggests two areas for further study. In the form of a recommendation the first area outlines a plan for a delegation by the Court to a local disposition board. This board would decide the best possible disposition and treatment for a boy or girl adjudged delinquent. The implication is that membership on such a board would have good professional consultation and that there would be varied local resources at its disposal to carry out its disposition and treatment planning. Here it is realized there would be legal implications which would require clarification.

Secondly, census-tract information reveals a wide variation of delinquent incidence among the various census tracts in the metropolitan area. There can be no doubt that people at all levels of government and within all agencies involved in juvenile delinquency would benefit by a research study of the reasons for these variations.

Finally, the suggestion that the University of Victoria sociological and extension facilities provide a discussion forum to reconcile divergent ideas on delinquency and to formulate co-operative planning by utilizing available facilities to meet local co-ordinating problems is to be commended.

The statistical data to the Victoria report are available to the public. It shows conclusively that the greater incidence of juvenile delinquency in relation to increases in population of young people is very grave indeed.*

Urban Victoria has an urgent need to strengthen resources and facilities for control, treatment, and prevention of juvenile delinquency at the local level. Provincial programming should proceed along supportive lines to local development.

* Victoria Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee Report and D.B.S. Statistics (*see* Appendix).

9. MAINTAINING A BALANCE BETWEEN COMMITTAL TO TRAINING-SCHOOLS AND TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY

After many years in social welfare it has been my personal experience most juveniles will voluntarily return to their own family or to any portion of their family which remains in the local community. Because they nearly always come home, the job must eventually be finished in the community where it all began.

People in communities advance pressing reasons why " government should do the job elsewhere." They infer the local associations are bad, local treatment facilities are poor, psychiatric treatment should be given elsewhere, rehabilitation and job opportunities are better elsewhere. Last, but not least, for urban people the wide-open hinterlands are attractive as a geographic answer to an urban problem, and they state that their cities are no place for problem children. The fact remains that young people will continue to be born and grow up in our cities. Nor can we " unload " the problem on our understandably resistant rural neighbours. The job must be done at home.

No matter how many training institutions are built or how refined they are in programme, it is the final planning and programming within the urban community itself which, for the juvenile, will at last bring about community adjustment.

When we speak of maintaining a balance between committal to training-schools and treatment in the community, it must be realized that the job is heavily weighted toward community rather than training-schools.*

When we speak of the job to be done, let us realize that a major portion of the job includes the treatment resources to go with it, and these also are heavily weighted toward community.* These treatment resources should be planned by urban communities in urban communities and for the delinquent children who belong to urban communities.

There are obvious reasons why organizations or a local urban organization responsible to the community and to local municipal government should undertake administrative responsibility for the local resources and programme.

Communities should realize that the present urban committal average of 11 per cent† of juvenile arrests should be reduced if we wish to maintain a balance so that the best of what community can do and the best of what training-schools can do will be attained.†

It is recommended caution should be exercised in the expansion of training-school facilities until a community-based and community-run programme to meet the local delinquent problem is well established.

* California experience.
† Report of Community Chest and Council, Vancouver, 1961; Juvenile Delinquency Report, 1963, Victoria; estimate, 1963 Census and 1961 Census.

10. TWO COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMMES TO ASSIST IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Research-oriented people believe a reasonable approach to community programming is by analysis and study to determine the effectiveness of existing treatment and prevention methods, to proceed in slow degree to develop a new programme which will meet the community need. The process would initiate necessary projects for testing purposes. This process is already going on; it has covered a good deal of ground, but it will take a long period of time.

There are action-oriented people in the community who believe the community should try many things which have been proven effective in other urban areas, such as youth employment committees, bureaux promotion of opportunities for youth, and many other activities. They feel it is better to spend some effort and money trying in the hope that some plan will prove effective in helping an urgent situation. Both approaches are supported because there are plans which do work in other communities (*see* Appendix).

The two points of view on programming are not incompatible. The Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Committee of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council has undertaken responsibility for research into delinquency in the Greater Vancouver area and has already done a great deal of work in producing much of the research data used in this report. They have confirmed the feasibility of neighbourhood houses and youth councils.

In conjunction with the activities of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Committee, there has also taken place a conference in Vancouver of agency administrators who are in process of reconciling their agency policy in regard to juvenile delinquency. It could well be their on-going deliberations could produce recommendations to Municipal Council in regard to an action programme for youth. Their advice could be sought in regard to a local administration which would carry it out.

In Greater Victoria the Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee has concluded a statistical analysis of delinquency and recommended a standing committee of the Community Welfare Council which will be research-oriented and could also be action-oriented if authority were delegated to it. It could be possible for them to carry on both a research and action programme, or it may be more feasible for them to continue on in research and suggest their City and Municipal Councils delegate responsibility for initiating an action programme in which many things are tried to some other local body.

The encouraging finding by this report is that there are beginnings to indicate urban communities are undertaking responsibility in the area of juvenile delinquency, and government should give whatever assistance is necessary.

It is therefore proposed that municipal administrations should be encouraged to delegate responsibility for co-ordinative leadership and programme in action and research to a community-based agency or agencies. Where no agency can be found, one should be created.

"A commission is a body of people who have been given authority to act."
—Oxford Dictionary.

II. COMMENTS IN RETROSPECT

When research has explored further into programmes in Metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria, it is my considered opinion that they will find the juvenile problem in our two large Mainland areas would have been much more serious had it not been for programmes in the educational and vocational field, which, though early in experience, have done much.

Referral is made to the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education, which has provided shareable financial assistance and consultation to communities in regard to recreational organization.

Adult education has opened up a whole new field of education, opportunity, and information on a variety of subjects for parents. In this the Health Department should not be forgotten.

Schools are becoming concerned about the drop-out problem and have modified their curricula to present several training alternatives to the youngster having difficulty in school. Many schools have a job preparation and placement programme going on which, though small and in its early beginnings, has still bridged the gap for many boys and girls who would have had no prospects otherwise.

School counsellors, through active school case committees involving public health and welfare where possible, have met some of the problem.

An American statistical survey* published in 1961 estimates that from 1 to 3 per cent of their 10–17-year-old group are being arrested as delinquents. This average of 2 per cent does not include traffic violations.

If we exclude minor traffic violations also we find juvenile arrests in our large Municipality of Burnaby averaged about 0.8 per cent of the 10–19-year-old population in 1961.†

Juvenile arrests in the City of Vancouver averaged 1.4 per cent of the 10–19-year-old population in 1961.†

Juvenile arrests in Metropolitan Victoria, comprising Victoria City, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Oak Bay, averaged 1.4 per cent of the total juvenile estimated population in 1963.† Although this compared very favourably with our American neighbours, let us not be complacent. In the City of Victoria alone the deliquency rate in some local districts averaged a high 8.3 per cent, and among the 15–17-year-old age-group one small local area averaged a high 16.7 per cent.‡ A census-tract study in Vancouver suggests similar problem neighbourhoods.

Not much has been mentioned in the report regarding the suburban municipal areas of West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster, and Richmond—not because they do not have serious problems in delinquency, but because they have been able to maintain a steady low committal average to training-schools which has not risen appreciably in the years between 1956 and 1961, save for a few variations (*see* Table 2, Appendix). The suburban ratio of committals to 10–19-year population has also been well below the urban average.

The Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Committee of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council is expanding its research inquiry into these suburban municipalities and should meet research need.

While action programmes in suburban areas may not be quite as urgent as in Vancouver City or Victoria, it is quite possible they still could be of real assistance because, from conversation with their youth programme officials, it is confirmed suburban municipalities do have their difficult neighbourhoods.

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* Statistics on Delinquents and Delinquency, by Walter A. Lunden.
† *See* Statistical Factors.
‡ Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee, Victoria Community Chest and Council, 1964.

Delinquency is far too complex a problem for one small commentary such as this report to adequately manage. There is probably no social problem of such concern to so many people. Like so many other problems we are called upon to face, it is rooted in the soil of society itself, nurtured by those social imperfections we would like so much to condone but cannot.

No matter how much light we find, there will always be some of the darkness which is delinquency. You are assured that the general answer accepted finally by those who deal with the problem long enough is that delinquency is heavily reduced in every community stirred positively to involve every citizen into doing something about it.

The burden borne by anyone who would recommend a policy position to government on delinquency is that delinquency is a subject upon which very few people agree.

If we can find agreement on the large issues, the small issues will take care of themselves. With a little tolerance and a little compromise, it may be most of us will find ourselves together on those issues which are important.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

May I, along with the community, extend to the Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee of the Community Chest and Council, Victoria, my appreciation of a courageous and well-documented report, a report which has been of great assistance to me.

To the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Committee of the Community Chest and Council, Vancouver, and the Delinquency Study Committee of Burnaby, may I extend my thanks for providing helpful research material. May your continuing research efforts into delinquency be amply rewarded.

It is committees such as yours which help communities put their house in order, and all of you have reported faithfully those things which the community should know.

There are many other people too numerous to mention whose ideas and help have been given generously. The many reports and submissions to government on delinquency have not gone unnoted or unread. Much of this material is used by direct or indirect reference.

To my own colleagues in government, my thanks for your time, efforts, and consultation. To those who assisted with the very necessary typing, printing, and editing, my sincere thanks.

Finally, my thanks to government itself for providing me the opportunity to present material on an extremely complex problem of pressing concern both to government and to community.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SUCCESSFUL PLANS TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Reference: Roul Tunley, author of "Kids, Crime and Chaos.")

A Juvenile Attendance Centre was established in Boston 25 years ago. At that time 88 per cent of the boys who passed through the Juvenile Court were recidivists. The training programme requires a boy to go to an old building after school hours each day for physical training, remedial reading (if necessary), arts, crafts, dramatics, singing, educational movies, and group activities. Summer camp is also added. Often the centre acts as an employment agency helping boys find much-needed jobs. The course lasts for three months, and then the boy is returned to Juvenile Court, where his future months are planned. Some stay in the programme until age 18 to ensure their rehabilitation. This programme is economical, costing $300 per boy per year. With money raised privately, this is only one-tenth of the cost of putting a boy in a training-school. Over the past 25 years, out of 2,100 boys enrolled in the programme, between 12 and 17 years of age, 77 per cent have never got into trouble again.

The Germans have developed an "arrest home," which is a combination of what is being done in Boston and in Britain. There is a wide choice in duration of sentences. These range from week-end of detention up to four weeks at a stretch. The training programme is harsher than in Boston, with no television, movies, radio, and no talking, one boy to another. Part of the time they are employed at simple tasks. They do have sports periods. The Germans apply their programme to about half of all juvenile delinquency cases.

The Mormons in Provo, Utah, are establishing a programme through their church which is similar to the one in Boston and Germany with the addition of group therapy sessions. Although the boys are on strict probation status, they live at home. They are obliged to work for the city at 50 cents per hour if not enrolled in school and report to the centre after school or after work for discussion groups led by a young university professor. The university keeps a watchful eye on the programme as a project for research.

Dr. John O. Rienemann, Director of Probation for the Philadelphia County Court, believes the hostels or half-way houses in England and Germany have real merit. They fit into the parole system and are a series of half-way houses where recently released juveniles can find new life in a substitute family-type home. Half-way houses exist in Switzerland, where boys who have been committed are sent rather than to a training-school. They are used as a bridge for return to society. The boys work during the day and return to the hostel at night. They pay board out of their earnings and are under continual supervision. Fifteen to eighteen boys are housed at a time. The boys are not allowed out at night, but there are facilities for photography, machine and carpentry shop, library, and playground. Ski-ing is available. A social worker and his wife are responsible for the institution. Only 4 to 5 per cent of the boys who attend the Swiss hostel ever get into trouble again.

In India, which is a relatively poor country, there have been established 135 after-care homes, each housing 85 to 90 boys, all being assisted to work back into normal community life. The activity in some of these is tree-planting, shrubbery, and building maintenance.

The children's villages in Austria are set up to cope with delinquency prevention. Each home in the village houses eight or nine children, under a house mother who cooks for them, attends to their needs, and sends them to school. House-mother recruits serve an apprenticeship under an experienced mother until they can take charge on their own. These have been in operation for 12 years and are considered a success.

A housing unit service team in England does good work as a private voluntary family service unit to help families move out of slums into large housing developments. The workers of the unit live close to the development and help people who are becoming established. They assist with care of children, sewing, painting, and practical help, but no financial help. They are aware of community resources and make necessary referrals. These are not highly specialized or professionally trained workers, but rather people who have a desire to serve in a voluntary capacity. These units are considered to have done a good deal to cushion the movement of families out of slum areas.

Citizen delinquency squads are being used in Stockholm and Moscow. These are night patrol groups made up of voluntary citizens who try to keep youngsters off the streets and out of trouble. Varying degrees of authority have been given to these volunteer squads. In some instances they can levy a small fine, but mainly they are of special help to a limited police force, to whom they refer if remonstrating is unsuccessful. They operate mainly at railway stations, dance halls, clubs, and wherever rowdyism, drunkenness, and other deviant behaviour may take place.

In San Francisco, California, a building contractor called a meeting of teen-age gangs for the purpose of involving them in community service. Since its beginning over 400 boys with long records of delinquency have been involved in completing 135 separate work projects in and around San Francisco in their spare time. Transportation is organized. The work is volunteer and unpaid. Organized labour is co-operative. It was proven that this type of work stimulated delinquent boys to better citizenship. Some acquired steady jobs, others went back to school.

In considering these plans, short-term arrest homes could well be established in metropolitan areas as alternative resources for Family and Children's Court. The Mormon approach with its university involvement could well fit in with university community leadership responsibilities of the extension departments. The hostel or half-way house could be applicable as extensions of Brannan Lake training-school and Willingdon training-school and as stepping-stones back into the community.

The children's villages in Austria are interesting projects which could be established under the supervision of metropolitan private agencies.

Slum clearance in Vancouver and Victoria should take note of the housing unit service team in England. This could be something which should be sponsored by Community Chests and Councils. Where there is need of supervisory assistance for our police force, citizen squads could cover our parks and places of amusement during high delinquency risk periods. The "youth for service" plan of San Francisco is not impossible in Vancouver and Victoria—it merely requires leadership, initiative, and dedication of local people.

It is clearly apparent practically all of these delinquency-prevention plans and programmes are community-based. It is clear also that their philosophy is discipline, training, and vocational guidance. They are not as costly as traditional institutions, and although in many instances they are practically self-supporting, extra money would certainly be required to get them started, plus an inspired community leadership.

Again, as in other aspects of juvenile delinquency control and prevention, there is lacking in the metropolitan communities of Vancouver and Victoria an administration with authority, funds, and responsibility to provide leadership in establishing many new and varied resources within these communities for use of the Family and Children's Court. The community could be assisted to handle its own delinquency problems, but Federal and Provincial Governments should give whatever consultative guidance and support is necessary.

APPENDIX 2

A STATISTICAL SURVEY ON COMMITTALS TO TRAINING-SCHOOLS FROM 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1963

Introduction

We are concerned with the health of the entire community. The health of the entire community may be judged by the evaluation of the behavioural pattern from different districts. This survey will continue to imply the necessity for a local area to examine itself with the help of its own professional and local people.

There is a good deal of statistical material at hand on committals of children. Committal rates should enable one to identify those areas where delinquency is not a serious problem. It should also enable identification of areas where delinquency is causing serious concern.

In metropolitan areas, as in rural areas, comparison of committals to training-schools, aided by further local inquiry, should yield information enabling the authorities to evaluate their approach to delinquency as being a positive or negative one.

In the past seven years there were two census reports—one in 1956 and the other in 1961. These reports are broken down into age-groups by area. For the purposes of these evaluations, the 10–14-year age-group and the 15–19-year age-group are added together to produce a 10–19-year-old age-grouping.

The method of analysis is to compile statistical information on committals into table form and then to compare the results by district for the 1956–63 period. The analysis of data shows a heavy increase in total committals to training-schools. From the census year of 1956 to the census year of 1961, the relative increase in committals is much higher than the percentage increase in population in the 10–19-year-old age-grouping.

A special report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year July, 1962, to June, 1963, shows that most suburban areas surrounding Vancouver and Victoria committed fewer children to training-schools than the Provincial average. The committal rates per 10–19-year age population identifies rural British Columbia, the two large central city areas, and two small suburban municipalities as the serious problem areas in British Columbia.

At least one city area showed a very serious record of committal and recidivism. This is all the more difficult to understand because the figures indicate that the city identified ranks third in children placed on probation and ranks second in the number of children not sent to training-school on first Court appearance.

The following list of districts comprises the total metropolitan area referred to. The list is also arranged in order of progression from the district in which the smallest number of children were committed for the 10–19-year age population to the district where the largest number were committed in this same age-group: Oak Bay, West Vancouver, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Burnaby, North Vancouver, New Westminster, Richmond, Saanich, the Provincial average, Central Saanich, Vancouver City, Esquimalt, Victoria City.

Trends from 1956 to 1962 Compared to Census Population, 10–19 Group

Committal of boys and girls from all over the Province, at a conservative estimate, has risen 89 per cent from 1956 to 1962, while the population in the 10–19-year-old age-group has only risen 35 per cent (Fig. 1). Committals of boys show a 106-per-cent increase over these years as compared to an increase in the male population of only 35 per cent (Fig. 2). Committals of girls show a 41-per-cent increase, whereas female population in the 10–19-year group increased 35 per cent (Fig. 4).

Statistical committal figures for 1956 to 1961 for boys enable a breakdown comparison between Metropolitan Vancouver, plus Metropolitan Victoria, as compared to the remaining rural population.

Both metropolitan and rural areas show the general increase in committals as mentioned above with the difference of a time lag between two peak periods. Rural committals reached a peak in 1957, while metropolitan areas did not peak until 1958. In 1960 rural committals reached an all-time high until 1961. In the interim period since 1961, committals to Brannan Lake School for Boys have been dropping, but the special year 1962–63 again shows an increase. No reason has as yet been determined for these peak periods and the time lag between them, nor the present upward trend (Fig. 3).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Material for the Special Year, July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963

In order to determine whether the control year was an unusual one, comparison is made with the previous seven-year average of committals from 1956 to 1962 by district (Table 2).

It should be noted that figures for the control year by district are corrected by deleting children committed from other areas and adding those committed by other Courts. The resulting figures show the actual number of children committed per area regardless of the committing Court (Table 3). The seven-year averages, of course, are determined from uncorrected figures and serve only as a comparison yardstick. In the control year the corrected total figures for committals of boys were almost 25 per cent higher than the previous seven-year average (Table 2). The increase over the seven-year average was exactly the same (43) in rural areas as compared to the total for Metropolitan Victoria, plus Vancouver. In most areas the increase was small, but Vancouver showed an increase of 23. This can be partly explained on the basis that Vancouver committed only 8 children from surrounding areas while surrounding areas committed 18 Vancouver children.

With girls it was only possible to compare from district to district committal average from the previous two years against the special year 1962–63. The data from 1962–63, however, though slightly higher in the special year, are generally close.

The special year of 1962–63 has been compared with the 10–19-year census population for 1961; therefore, some allowance should be made for population change in the interim.

Analysis of Committals in Metropolitan Victoria, plus Metropolitan Vancouver, for the Special Year, July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963

The three suburban areas of Oak Bay, West Vancouver, Coquitlam, and Port Coquitlam had the best record in the Province. Only one child for every 1,300–2,700 young people was committed to training-school. These three small suburban municipalities were followed by Burnaby, which, with its population of 16,246 young people, ranks next to Vancouver City as the most heavily populated area in the Province, and yet only one young person out of slightly over 1,000 young people was committed to training-school (Table 4).

The four smaller suburban areas of North Vancouver, New Westminster, Richmond, and Saanich all have smaller committal records than the Provincial average of one committal for every 537 young people.

Most serious in the Province are the corrected committal results from the City of Victoria. One young person was committed from every 259. Esquimalt is almost as serious. Vancouver City and Central Saanich both show a heavier committal record than either the rural or Provincial average. Saanich rates heavier than the urban average but lighter than the Provincial average (Table 4).

Committal data do not closely correlate probation, recidivism, and committal on first Court appearance. Although the City of Victoria committed a higher ratio of young people to training-schools than any other Court in British Columbia, only 14 per cent of its children were committed on first appearance, as compared to New Westminster, rated the highest committal on first appearance, at 75 per cent. (The City of New Westminster has no probation service; 25 per cent probation was offered by other Courts committing New Westminster children.)

Only two other areas offered a higher percentage of probation to children committed than Victoria. In spite of these things, only one small area showed a higher percentage of recidivism than young people committed from Victoria City (Table 5).

Summarized Material

1. In seven years, committals to training-schools have more than doubled while the youth population from 10 to 19 has only increased one-third.

2. Suburban areas are our good areas while our main large cities and rural areas constitute a problem.

3. The wide divergence in committals between the Municipality of Burnaby and the City of Victoria is indicative of some very special differences requiring further study.

Thoughts in Retrospect

It is obvious that a comparison of statistical committal data, area with area, is of some value as a barometer regarding what is happening locally, but does not tell the whole story. To round out the picture there should be information on delinquent hearings which are dismissed and on the children about whom complaints are received. Furthermore, those who have been involved in the complaint situation will agree that there is a wide variation in attitudes of people who make complaints about youth. Again, we have separate police administrations in urban municipal areas, except among those policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is reasonable to assume that attitudes and approaches by these several police departments to the problems of youth will operate under some variation of policy.

To a greater degree than in rural areas there are differences in the environmental circumstances in urban areas which require special local evaluation from municipality to municipality. In the instance of large municipalities the study may require to be broken down into further smaller units to arrive at an accurate district evaluation.

The implication in all the foregoing, as mentioned in the introduction, suggests that a report from a Provincial co-ordinator on urban areas will merely set the stage for many smaller studies. It must be left for the individual municipal communities or divisions within a larger city community to look at the special aspects of their own local problem, with outside help and consultation where required.

Table 1.—A Comparison, 1956 Census to 1961 Census, of 10–19-year Group
Totals for the Province

	Population		Increase		Mean Population, 1956–61
	1956	1961	Number	Per Cent	
Total	194,951	263,342	68,391	35	229,147
Male	99,593	134,630	35,037	35	117,112
Female	95,358	128,712	33,354	35	112,035
Rural area—					
Total	105,879	140,001	34,122	32	122,940
Male	54,762	72,379	17,617	32	63,570
Female	51,117	67,622	16,505	32	59,375
Urban areas (metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria)—					
Total	89,072	123,341	34,269	38	106,207
Male	44,831	62,251	17,420	39	53,541
Female	44,241	61,090	16,849	38	52,666
City of Vancouver—					
Total	42,692	53,299	10,607	25	47,996
Male	21,054	26,637	5,583	27	23,846
Female	21,638	26,662	5,024	23	24,150
Burnaby—					
Total	10,830	16,246	5,416	50	13,538
Male	5,515	8,209	2,694	49	6,862
Female	5,315	8,037	2,722	51	6,676
North Vancouver and North Vancouver Municipality—					
Total	5,767	9,882	4,115	71	7,825
Male	2,974	5,026	2,052	69	4,000
Female	2,793	4,856	2,063	74	3,825
Saanich—					
Total	4,784	7,623	2,839	59	6,203
Male	2,477	3,932	1,455	59	3,204
Female	2,307	3,690	1,383	59	2,998
City of Victoria—					
Total	6,018	7,522	1,504	25	6,770
Male	2,898	3,617	719	25	3,257
Female	3,120	3,905	785	25	3,512
Richmond—					
Total	3,900	6,937	3,037	78	5,419
Male	2,005	3,558	1,553	77	2,782
Female	1,895	3,379	1,484	78	2,637
Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam—					
Total	3,421	5,571	2,150	63	4,496
Male	1,760	2,793	1,033	59	2,277
Female	1,661	2,778	1,117	67	2,220
New Westminster—					
Total	4,847	5,815	968	20	5,331
Male	2,395	2,866	471	20	2,631
Female	2,452	2,949	497	20	2,701
West Vancouver—					
Total	2,617	4,626	2,009	77	3,622
Male	1,307	2,342	1,035	79	1,825
Female	1,310	2,284	974	74	1,797
Oak Bay—					
Total	1,920	2,784	864	45	2,352
Male	962	1,379	417	43	1,170
Female	958	1,405	447	47	1,181
Central Saanich—					
Total	398	519	121	30	458
Male	211	273	62	29	242
Female	187	246	59	32	216
Esquimalt—					
Total	1,719	2,299	580	34	2,009
Male	1,189	1,512	323	27	1,351
Female	530	787	257	48	659

TABLE 2.—COMMITTALS, 1956 TO 1962

District	Boys									Girls			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	7-yr. Av.	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963 (Corr.)	1961	1962	2-yr. Av.	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963 (Corr.)
Oak Bay	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
West Vancouver	—	4	5	1	—	6	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam	4	3	6	10	2	9	8	6	3	2	2	2	1
Burnaby	14	10	16	8	14	13	10	12	15	4	1	3	1
North Vancouver	3	3	13	5	5	12	14	8	10	—	2	1	2
New Westminster	4	5	10	9	10	6	9	8	7	1	3	2	1
Richmond	4	4	10	2	16	9	6	7	9	4	1	3	1
Urban aggregate	71	110	140	136	132	177	152	131	173	31	49	40	46
Saanich	—	—	6	6	5	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	4
Provincial aggregate	167	262	285	292	366	398	344	302	387	94	103	98	102
Rural aggregate	96	152	145	156	234	221	192	171	214	63	54	58	56
Central Saanich	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vancouver City	28	59	61	72	67	90	82	66	88	14	28	21	27
Esquimalt	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	2
Victoria City	13	19	18	20	12	31	32	21	22	5	13	9	6

TABLE 3.—CORRECTED STATISTICS SHOWING MOVEMENT COMPARISON RATIOS, JULY 1, 1962, TO JUNE 30, 1963

District	Brannan Lake School for Boys				Willingdon School for Girls				Boys and Girls, Grand Total	10–19 Population, Boys and Girls	Ratio
	Local Court	Less	Add	Corr. Total	Local Court	Less	Add	Corr. Total			
Oak Bay	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,784	1:2784
Vancouver City	77	7	18	89	26	1	2	27	116	53,299	1:459
Burnaby	17	6	4	15	1	—	—	1	16	16,246	1:1015
North Vancouver	15	5	—	10	1	—	—	2	12	9,882	1:824
Richmond	10	1	—	9	3	2	—	1	10	6,937	1:694
Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam	10	7	—	3	2	1	—	1	4	5,571	1:1393
New Westminster City	2	—	5	7	1	—	—	1	8	5,815	1:727
Esquimalt	3	—	2	5	2	1	1	2	7	2,299	1:328
West Vancouver	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	4,626	1:1542
Saanich	10	—	—	10	4	—	—	4	14	7,623	1:544
Central Saanich	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	519	1:519
Victoria City	27	7	2	22	6	1	1	6	28	7,522	1:269
Rural area	215	13	12	214	55	1	2	56	270	140,219	1:519
Provincial total	387	46	46	388	102	7	7	102	489	263,342	1:539
Urban area only	172	33	34	173	47	6	5	46	219	123,123	1:562

From Dominion Bureau of Statistics forms, July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

TABLE 4.—CORRECTED STATISTICS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF INCIDENCE RATIO, JULY 1, 1962, TO JUNE 30, 1963

District	Brannan Lake School for Boys				Willingdon School for Girls				Boys and Girls Grand Total	10–19 Population, Boys and Girls	Ratio
	Local Court	Less	Add	Corr. Total	Local Court	Less	Add	Corr. Total			
Oak Bay	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,784	1:2784
West Vancouver	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	4,626	1:1542
Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam	10	7	—	3	2	1	—	1	4	5,771	1:1393
Burnaby	17	6	4	15	1	—	—	1	16	16,246	1:1015
North Vancouver	14	5	1	10	1	—	1	2	12	9,882	1:824
New Westminster City	2	—	5	7	1	—	—	1	8	5,815	1:727
Richmond	10	1	—	9	3	2	—	1	10	6,937	1:694
Urban area only	172	33	34	173	47	6	5	46	219	123,123	1:562
Saanich	10	—	—	10	4	—	—	4	14	7,623	1:544
Provincial total	387	46	47	388	102	7	7	102	490	263,342	1:539
Central Saanich	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	519	1:519
Rural area only	215	13	12	214	55	1	2	56	270	140,219	1:519
Vancouver City	78	7	18	89	26	1	2	27	116	53,299	1:459
Esquimalt	3	—	2	5	2	1	1	2	7	2,299	1:328
Victoria City	27	7	2	22	6	1	1	6	28	7,522	1:269

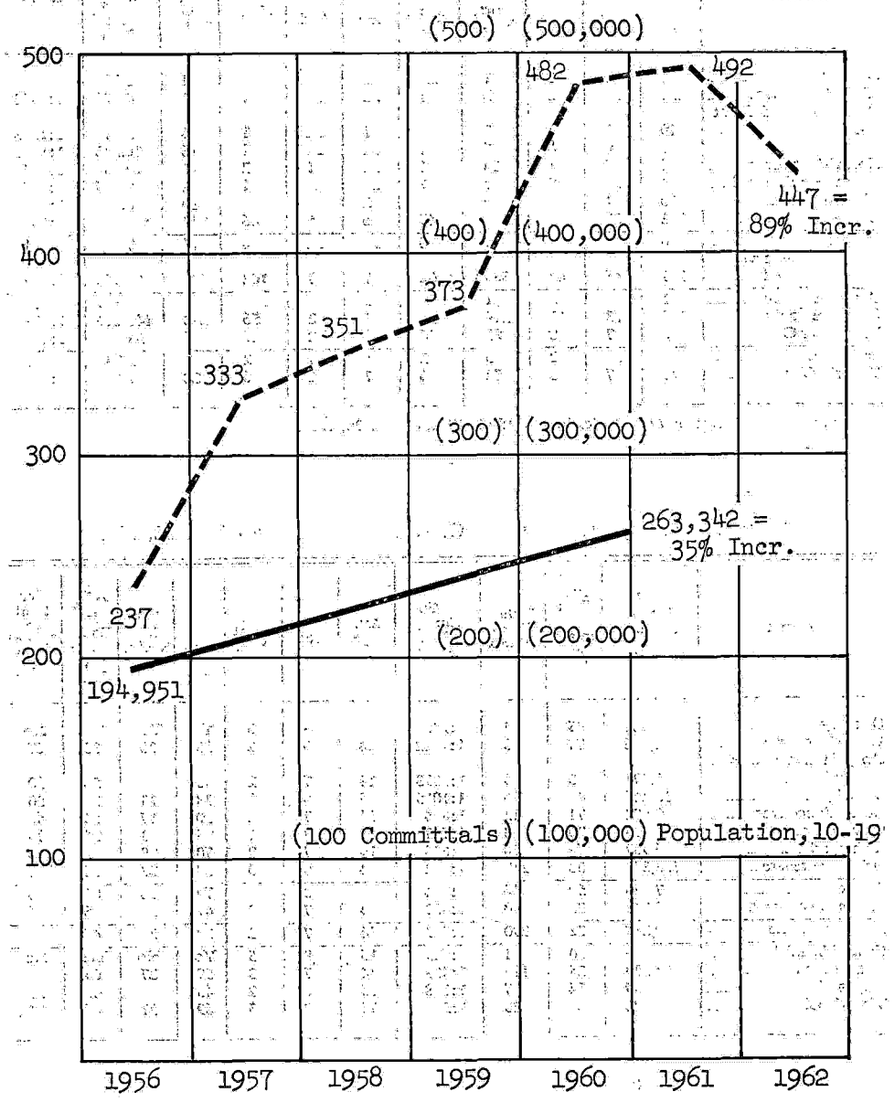
From Dominion Bureau of Statistics forms, July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

TABLE 5.—COMMITTALS, BOYS AND GIRLS, JULY 1, 1962, TO JUNE 30, 1963

District	1961 Total Population 10–19	Per Cent Increase over 1956	Total Committals	Ratio Com., 1956, 10–19	Av. Age	Av. Grade	Av. Court App.	Per Cent Prob.	Per Cent Recid.	Per Cent in Court More than Once	Per Cent to School First App.
Oak Bay	2,784	45	1	1:2784	14	9	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Vancouver	4,626	77	3	1:1542	14	9	2	33	33	33	67
Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam	5,571	63	4	1:1393	14	7	2	50	—	50	50
Burnaby	16,246	41	16	1:1015	15	8	2	38	13	50	50
North Vancouver	9,882	71	12	1:824	14	7	2	50	17	50	50
New Westminster	5,815	20	8	1:727	14	8	1	25	13	25	75
Richmond	6,937	78	10	1:694	14	7	2	70	20	95	10
Urban aggregate	123,341	38	219	1:562	14	8	3	58	23	66	34
Saanich	7,623	59	14	1:544	15	8	3	79	14	86	14
Provincial aggregate	263,341	35	490	1:537	14	7	2	47	23	56	44
Rural aggregate	140,219	32	270	1:519	14	7	2	38	23	47	53
Central Saanich	519	30	1	1:519	15	8	5	Yes	No	Yes	No
Vancouver City	53,299	25	116	1:459	14	7	3	59	27	65	35
Esquimalt	2,299	34	7	1:328	15	8	2	43	—	43	57
Victoria City	7,522	25	28	1:259	14	8	3	69	31	86	14

Figure 1.

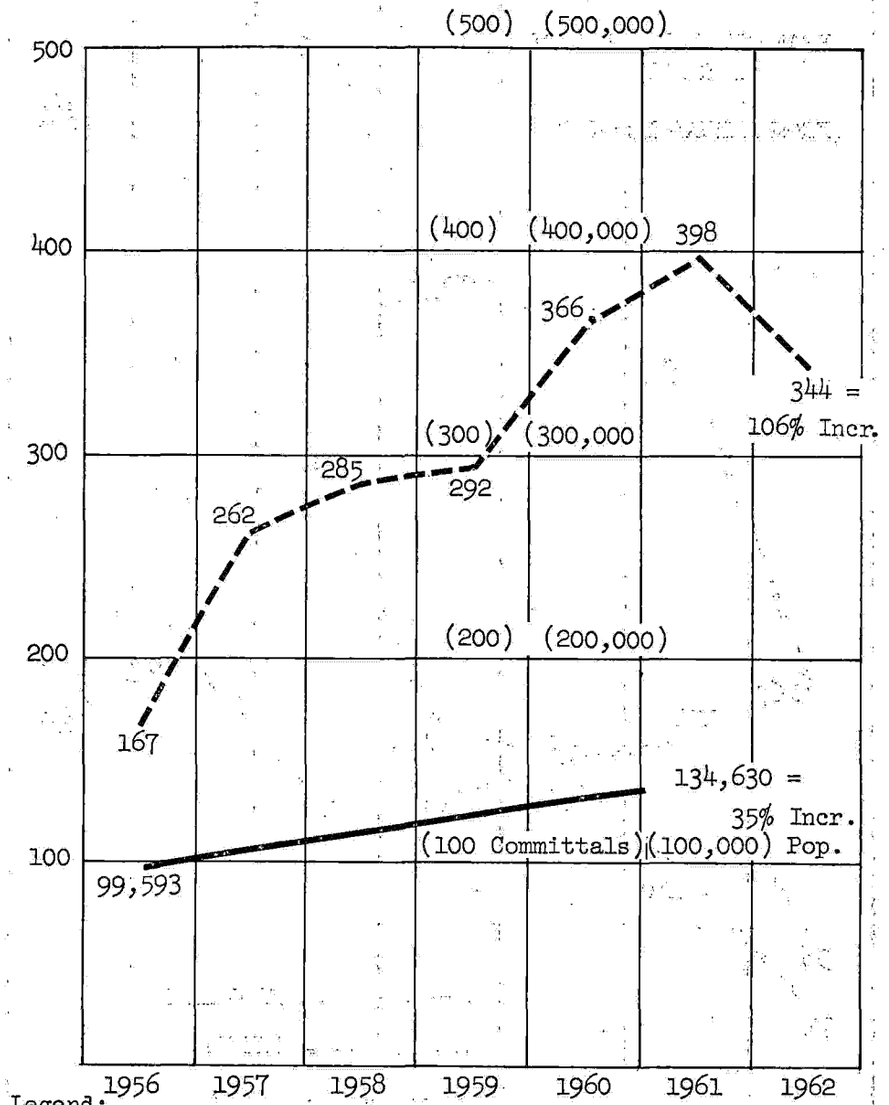
RATIO OF TOTAL COMMITTALS - BOYS AND GIRLS
TO 10 - 19 POPULATION, 1956 AND 1962.



Legend: 10 - 19 Group, Boys and Girls.
1956 Census - 195,951, - 1961 Census - 263,342
10 - 19 Population _____
Committals - Boys and Girls - - - - - - - - - - - -

Figure 2.

RATIO OF TOTAL COMMITTALS - BOYS,
TO 10 - 19 BOY POPULATION, - 1956 - 1961



Legend:
10 - 19 Group Boys.
1956 Census - 99,593, - 1961 Census - 134,630 (35% Incr.)
10 - 19 Population _____
Committals = Boys -

Figure 3.

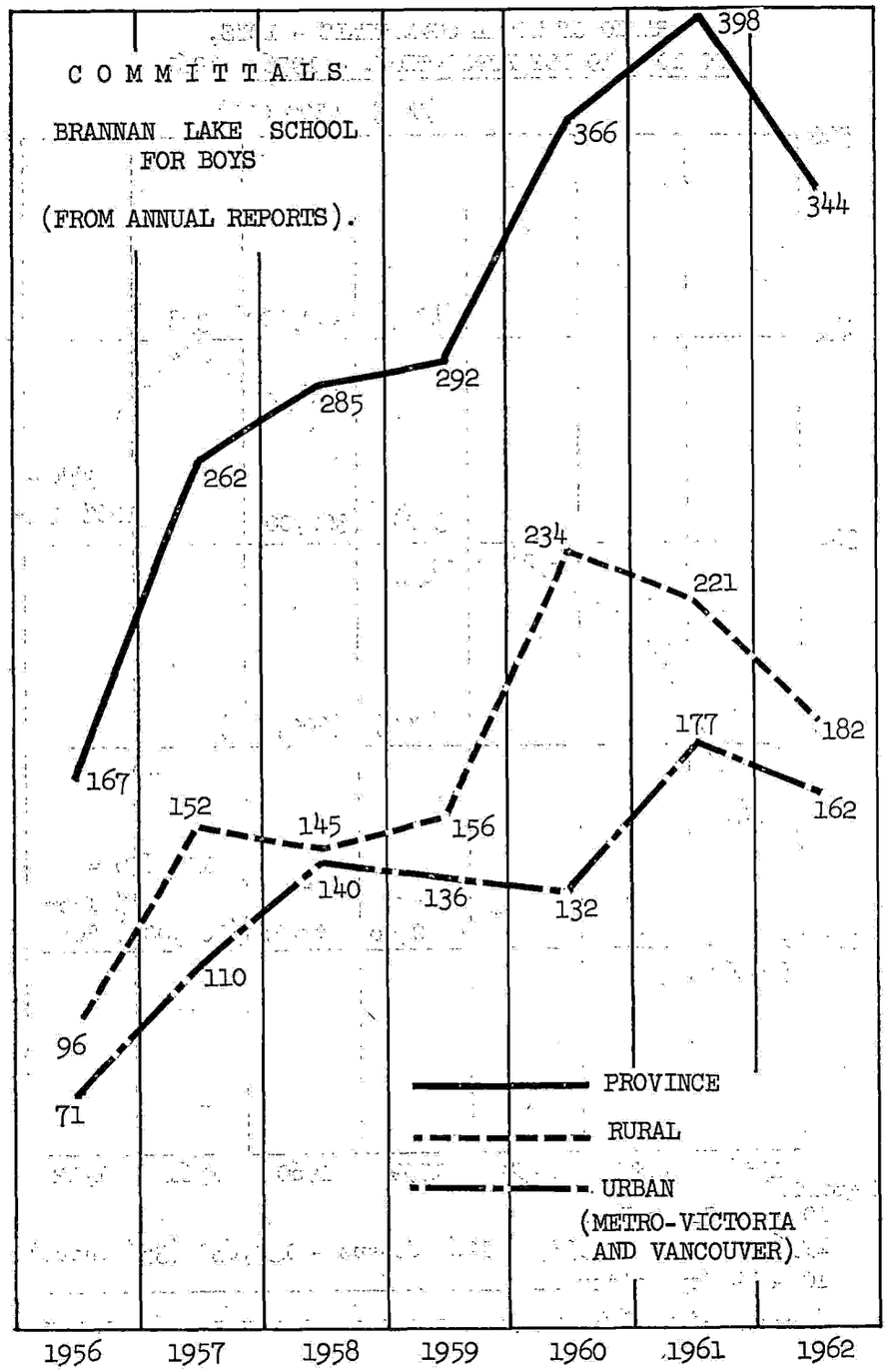
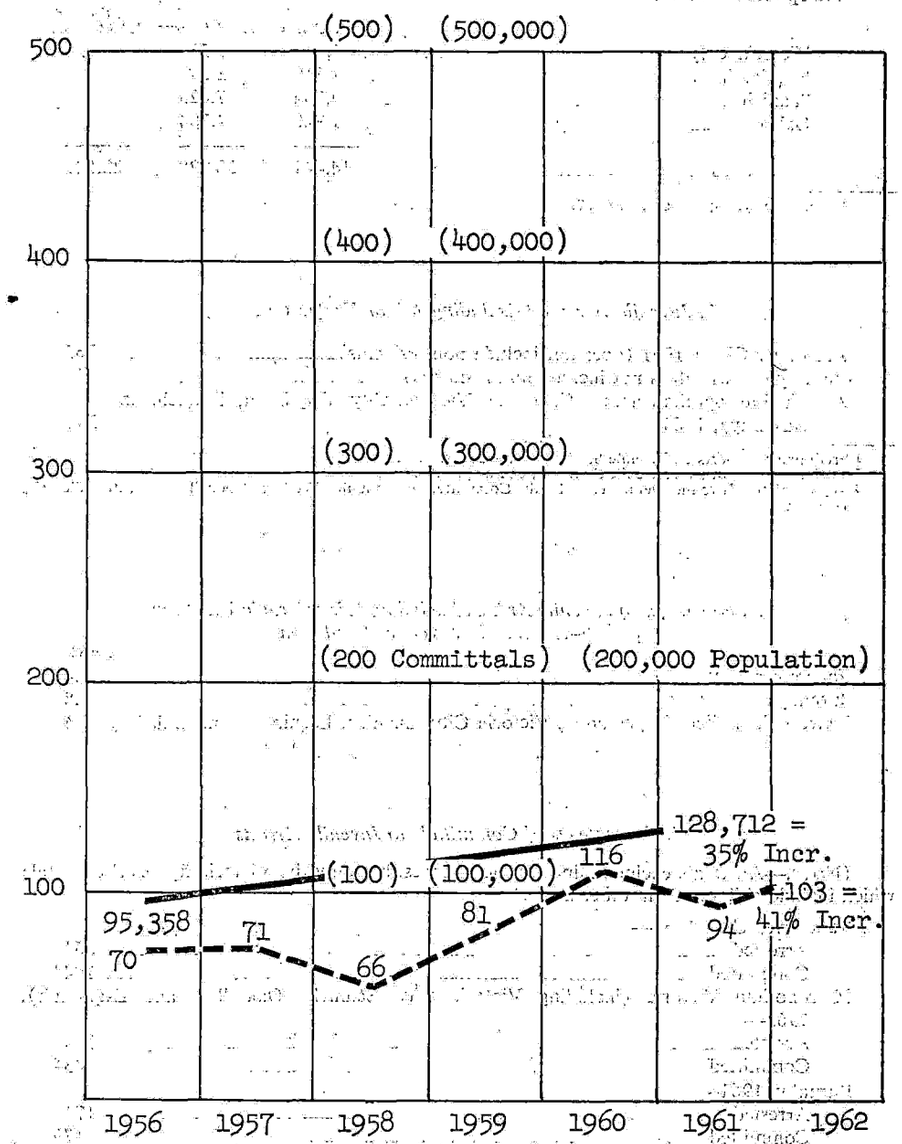


Figure 4.

RATIO OF TOTAL COMMITTALS - GIRLS, TO 10 - 19 GIRL POPULATION, - 1956 - 1961



Legend: 10 - 19 Group - Girls.
1956 Census - 95,358, - 1961 Census - 128,712.
10 - 19 Population _____
Committals = Girls - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Summary of Statistical Factors

1. Juvenile Population (10–19-year-old Age-group)

Vancouver City (1961 Census)	53,299
Burnaby (1961 Census)	16,246

Metropolitan Victoria—

	1956 Census	1961 Census	Estimated 1963 Census[1]
Victoria City	6,018	7,522	.....
Esquimalt	1,719	2,299	.....
Saanich	4,784	7,623	.....
Oak Bay	1,920	2,784	.....
Totals	14,441	20,228	22,542

[1] Add average yearly increase of 1,157.

2. Juvenile Arrests (Excluding Minor Traffic Offences)

Vancouver City,[1] 1961 (does not include non-residents)	765
Burnaby,[2] 1961 (does not include non-residents)	126
Victoria Metropolitan area,[3] (including Victoria City, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Oak Bay), 1963	334

[1] Preliminary Reports on Juvenile Statistics, Vancouver, B.C., 1961.
[2] Preliminary Reports on Juvenile Statistics, Burnaby, B.C., 1961.
[3] Report of the Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee, Community Welfare Council of Greater Victoria, 1963–64.

3. Percentages of Juvenile Arrests Excluding Minor Traffic Violations per 10–19-year-old Juvenile Population

	Per Cent
Vancouver City	1.4
Burnaby	.8
Metropolitan Victoria (including Victoria City, Saanich, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay)	1.4

4. Percentages of Committals to Juvenile Arrests

(Note.—All totals exclude minor traffic offences, but only the Victoria figures show totals which include children from other areas.)

Vancouver City, 1961—	
Arrested	861
Committed	104[1]
Metropolitan Victoria (including Victoria City, Saanich, Oak Bay, and Esquimalt), 1963—	
Arrested	334
Committed	45[2]
Burnaby, 1961—	
Arrested	171
Committed	17[3]

[1] Commited 12 per cent of those arrested.
[2] Committed 13.4 per cent of those arrested.
[3] Committed 10 per cent of those arrested.

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1965

1,500-365-3692

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

The Commissioner

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

s.19(1)

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier 208/18-28 (RSD)

FROM
De

Regional Superintendent (Development)

DATE October 4, 1965

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Youth Guidance Committee Organizational Meeting - Enderby - October 2, 1965, 7:30 p.m.

For your general information.

The "public" meeting organized by [redacted] and sponsored by the Enderby Town Council by every intention a non-Indian gathering to discuss what is popularly seen as the town's "Indian problem". If ever there was a classic example of a "non Indian problem", in my opinion, Enderby is it.

[redacted] I arrived at 7:30 p.m. in keeping with the advance notice received in this office. Two people were on hand -- [redacted] and [redacted]. Others began to drift in -- and out. At 8:07 p.m. the [redacted] decided he would leave in order to "get some statistics" intended to outline the problem for our benefit. [redacted] left with him and, fortified by his concern for their "spiritual" welfare, the three of them returned to the hall at 8:25 p.m. Representation had reached its apparent peak by this time, and at 8:30 p.m. the 7:30 p.m. meeting was called to order. It was called to order by [redacted] the mayor himself having decided he was too busy to attend. He (the mayor) operates a meat counter in the local I.G.A. store -- and Saturday night is shopping night in Enderby!

"He cannot come ... he was too busy" could well have been the theme of our little soap opera. The roll call speaks for itself:

[redacted]

... 2

CGSB—6GP22a PP&S Cat. No. 3591

At the outset the only woman in the room was a news reporter named [redacted]. She proved to be the most "understanding" person present -- as evidenced by her post meeting statement to me that she would write only a very general report for her paper rather than a verbatim account, primarily because the Indians were not represented and because of her concern for fear they would suffer as a result of interpretation of the report on a meeting called to discuss Indians, but without benefit of the Indian viewpoint.

Fifteen minutes after the one-hour late meeting came to order, we were joined by [redacted]. She had been pressed to attend, but was late because, as she explained, itwas her night out with her husband. Almost immediately, she was followed by [redacted] In total, therefore, 7 citizens attended -- and, when one considers the nature of their individual roles, it is difficult to convince oneself that <u>any</u> of them were there by choice in the strict sense of the word.

I thought that [redacted] was much too polite with his opening comments -- "... I am extremely pleased to see so many of you good citizens turned out ..." -- but he did get around to expressing some consternation at finding himself addressing a meeting of Indians and non Indians -- without any Indians. When the speaker had concluded his brief presentation on the background of youth guidance committees in this Province, the Chairman then called on each person in turn to give voice to his or her own views on the subject at hand. Those views, as expressed, tend to speak for themselves -- and for the good people of Enderby -- in tones loud and clear.

".. [redacted] and none of the other Indians are fit to attend." [redacted]

".. This is a Federal matter." [redacted]

".. The biggest problem the Indians have is just how quick they become alcoholics." [redacted]

".. Can't think of one Indian who could carry a load (the reference is to responsibility rather than liquor). [redacted]

".. Not one soul turned up for the Homemakers' Meeting." [redacted]

".. Time wasted." [redacted]

".. They are always taking time off ... cannot be relied on." [redacted]

".. The greatest problem with the Indians is school attendance -- no shoes -- no lunches -- all sorts of excuses for not attending." [redacted]

".. One child could not get to school despite two attempts -- he met his father on the bridge the first time and had to escort him back to the reservation, and his mother on the bridge the second time, and had to escort her back to the reservation, and having made these two attempts, he decided he might as well stay home." (This type of comment was the subject of general levity amongst the ~~principals~~ people who were in attendance at the meeting.) [redacted]

... 3

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".. Beyond 16 years no hope." [redacted]

".. Crawl out of the blankets piled in the corner and make their way to the liquor store and beer parlour." [redacted]

".. I have known the Indians personally for 50 years and they have been going downhill for all that time." [redacted]

".. The problem basically Indian and not white." [redacted]

".. Indian juveniles are goofed up on gasoline fumes." [redacted]

".. All Indians are breeds -- can count the others on one hand." [redacted]

".. Make them infiltrate with the white man -- we will have far less trouble." [redacted]

".. Can't plan on them." [redacted]

".. The oneswith the highest potential in school are the ones who drift off the reserve the quickest." [redacted]

There were other comments, of course, but the vast majority of them were along similar lines. These people have been discouraged as a result of their experience -- or lack of same -- with the Indian people. Furthermore, they are not prepared to see the problem as anything other than an "Indian problem".

I was the last one called upon to speak -- and I did so with great reluctance. I gave a brief account of my background, and explained that I did so rather than leave anyone with the mistaken conclusion that I was a "bleeding heart". Having done this, I resisted my temptation to criticise, and proceeded to reassure the people of Enderby that there was increasing evidence to indicate that the Indian people were worthy of their concern and, indeed, that there were a growing number who were making a good name for themselves as individuals and as Indians. I sympathized with those who had complained -- stating that society at large had asked too much of them as individuals, and that the results may have been different had they been given the assistance we all need in this type of work. There is little point in my going further with this report other than to indicate that I was supportive rather than destructive and that I structured my comments to fit in with Magistrate Johnston's appeal for the organization of a youth guidance committee.

The net result of the meeting was the organization of a committee, and I suspect you will be hearing from them with reference to Federal participation, along with Provincial participation, in this Municipal program -- which must be community oriented if itmust be anything, and I left them with this in mind.

... 4

s.19(1)

It might also be of interest to record the fact that I managed to avoid being ostracised -- as evidenced by my invitation to join [redacted] in the home of the [redacted] for a social rehash of the evening's events. It proved to be perhaps the most productive time of the entire evening -- but I am not entirely convinced my being chauffeur for [redacted] was not the prime motive behind the invitation.

Duncan L. Clark,
Regional Superintendent (Development)

Sep 28
9:55 a m

Reservation Kamloops

David Thompson Motor Inn
650 Victoria Street - Fri. and Sat. -
Double accomm.

Reasonable rate

Reservation for Mag. Johnston - Salmon Arm

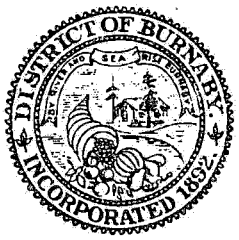
Salmon Arm Motor Motel - Fri. night,
Oct. 1st, and will be
available Sat.night if req.

Telex service to Salmon Arm Motor Motel
David Thompson Motor Inn if required.

EKH

MAGISTRATE
C. MURRAY HYDE
[redacted]
MAGISTRATE
ANDREW D. JOHNSTON

Office of the Magistrates



The Corporation of the District of Burnaby

7272 KINGSWAY
BURNABY 1, B.C.

s.19(1)

September 13, 1965.

Commissioner,
Indian Affairs Branch,
325 Granville Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dear Sir:

Re: Youth Guidance Committee

Through the efforts of [redacted] of Enderby, British Columbia, a meeting of members of the City Council and other interested citizens has been called by the City Council of Enderby at the City Hall, Enderby, British Columbia at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, October 2nd, 1965, for the purpose of discussing the possibility of organizing a Youth Guidance Committee to serve the Indian Reserves at or near Enderby, British Columbia.

I have been invited to address the meeting and I am sure the Attorney General would appreciate if you could arrange to have a representative from your Department attend.

I would appreciate being advised if you will have someone attend and perhaps transportation could be arranged for the both of us to travel together to and from Enderby.

My phone number in Burnaby is 522-1611, Local 245.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A. Due Johnston.

R&D.
Please arrange for I.A.B. to be professionally represented.
14/9/65

OK.
28.9.65

ADJ:sw
c.c. Deputy Attorney General

Superintendent, Lytton Indian Agency

208/18-28

208/18-28 (RSD)

Indian Commissioner for B. C.

August 6, 1965

Youth Guidance Committees

Dr. Gilbert D. Kennedy, Deputy Attorney-General, has written to me to express his appreciation for our interest in the formation of youth guidance committees and, in so doing, he refers specifically to your representation at a meeting in Merritt.

He concludes his letter with a request that if in the course of our work we have any suggestions to make in connection with these committees, I foward them to him or to Magistrate Johnston, depending on the nature of the suggestion.

This is for your general information, and to extend Dr. Kennedy's appreciation.

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B. C.

JVB

Superintendent, Nicola Indian Agency

208/18-28

208/18-28 (RSD)

Indian Commissioner for B. C.

August 6, 1965

Youth Guidance Committees

Dr. Gilbert D. Kennedy, Deputy Attorney-General, has written to me to express his appreciation for our interest in the formation of youth guidance committees and, in so doing, he refers specifically to your representation at a meeting which was held in Merritt.

He concludes his letter with a request that if in the course of our work we have any suggestions to make in connection with these committees, I foward them to him or to Magistrate Johnston, depending on the nature of the suggestion.

This is for your general information, and to extend Dr. Kennedy's appreciation.

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B. C.

Superintendent, Kwawkewlth Indian Agency

208/18-28

208/18-28 (RSD)

Indian Commissioner for B. C.

August 6, 1965

Youth Guidance Committees

Dr. Gilbert D. Kennedy, Deputy Attorney-General, has written to me to express his appreciation for our interest in the formation of youth guidance committees and, in so doing, he refers specifically to the organization meeting on Cormorant Island.

He concludes his letter with a request that if in the course of our work we have any suggestions to make in connection with these committees, I forward them to him or to Magistrate Johnston, depending on the nature of the suggestion.

This is for your general information, and to extend Dr. Kennedy's appreciation.

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B. C.

45525

VICTORIA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE F 605-5

July 27th, 1965.

J.V.Boys, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for British Columbia,
P.O.Box 70,
Postal Station A,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Dear Mr. Boys,

Re: Youth Guidance Committees.

Earlier in the year the Attorney-General suggested that we might approach the Enderby area with a view to formation of a Youth Guidance Committee and Magistrate Johnston was asked to examine the matter. An organizing meeting has not yet been formed at Enderby but in the course of enquiries in that area, word spread to Merritt and Lytton, as a result of which a meeting was held at Merritt with representatives from both Merritt and Lytton present, including each of your Indian Superintendents.

I have just returned to the office this week from a period of vacation and a week in Ottawa, to find the report of Magistrate Johnston on this organizational meeting which appeared to be reasonably successful.

I neglected to advise you of the meetings in this case, largely because they arose out of local enquiries which I directed directly to Mr. Johnston, who made his own arrangements during my absence from the city. I appreciated the attendance of a member of your office at the organization meeting when at Cormorant Island and I have every intention of keeping you advised of any further organization meetings in the future. It may be that Magistrate Johnston was in touch with you directly.

I do wish to say, however, how much I appreciate the attendance of your Indian Superintendents in the case of Merritt and Lytton, and can only assume that the continued co-operation between our two departments is going forward. Thank you.

J.V.Boys, Esq.

July 27th, 1965.

If in the course of your work in the Province you have suggestions to make in connection with these committees, I would appreciate either having them sent to the Attorney-General or myself or directly to Magistrate Johnston, depending on the nature of the suggestion.

Kindest regards,

Yours truly,

Gilbert D. Kennedy,
Deputy Attorney-General.

GDK/BM.

036425

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

.....

c/o CHILD WELFARE DIVISION
ROOM 311, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
VICTORIA, B.C.

May 11th, 1965.

Mr. J.V. Boys,
Superintendent,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Box 70, Station "A"
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Boys:

This is to advise you that we are sending under separate cover, three (3) copies of "A Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Youth Services in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria."

If more copies are required, please let me know and I shall be glad to forward them to you.

Yours very truly,

C.W. Gorby

C.W. GORBY
Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency
Prevention Services.

/jb

004694

Executive Director
GORDON R. WRIGHT, M.S.W.

In your reply please refer to

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE

(Operated by the Children's Aid Society of Victoria, B.C.)

TELEPHONE 382-5121, SPENCERHOUSE, 1951 COOK STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

PROJECT SIX

An Experiment in Delinquency Prevention

If you are interested in your community's efforts to combat the problem of juvenile delinquency, plan to attend the

ANNUAL MEETING

of the

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE

at the

St. John Ambulance Hall, 941 Pandora Avenue, Victoria
8:00 P.M., Thursday, April 22, 1965

The major presentation will be by Mr. Gerald K. Webb, M. S. W., group worker at Sevenoaks, who will describe an experimental group treatment project involving six pre-delinquent boys in the age range from eight to thirteen years. Group members were chosen because each had a history of gross family problems predisposing him to conflict with society. The group worker helped the boys use the developing relationship within the group to express and resolve some of the problems each faced at that time, or would face in the future.

We believe PROJECT SIX validates the use of one tool in continuing efforts to prevent delinquent behaviour.

You will be absorbed by the story of these boys as they struggle to find their places in the PROJECT SIX group and in society.

Refreshments will be served by our Women's Auxiliary.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
FIELD SERVICE
Room 302, Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.

July 16, 1963.

Miss Shirley Arnold,
Regional Welfare Supervisor,
Indian Affairs Branch,
PO Box 70, Station A.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Miss Arnold:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 12, 1963.

As requested, we are forwarding, under separate cover, for your Indian Superintendents, twenty (20) more copies of our Report and Recommendations on the "Co-ordination of Government and Community Resources in the Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency for Rural British Columbia".

It should be kept in mind that this Report deals with the rural areas of British Columbia only. As you are probably aware, there will be a further report and recommendations forthcoming in regard to the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria when our present study is completed.

Yours very truly,

Jean Barlow. (steno)

for C.W. Gorby (on vacation)
Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency
Prevention Services.

/jb

208/18-28 (SW1)

Mr. C. W. Gorby,
Co-Ordinator of Juvenile
Delinquency Prevention Services,
Social Welfare Department,
Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 70,
Postal Station 'A',
Vancouver 2, B.C.

July 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. Gorby:

Thank you for the copies of your report on "Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency".

We would like to send a copy of this report to each of our Indian Superintendents if additional copies can be made available to us. We would require twenty copies to supply all of our Agency offices.

Yours very truly,

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

gs

ROUTE SLIP

PASS[redacted]D:

1. ~~MR. BOYS~~
~~MR. CLARK~~
~~MR. MACGREGOR~~
~~MR. JAMPOLSKY~~
~~MR. ADDISON~~

2.

3.

4.

Date June 26, 1963

Initials S. J. Arnold

S. W. I.

Would suggest copies be sent to the agencies

004698

C. & I. 48

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

An Interim Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Government and Community Resources in the

Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

for Rural British Columbia

BY

C. W. GORBY

Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services

1963

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

An Interim Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Government and Community Resources in the

Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

for Rural British Columbia

BY

C. W. GORBY
Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services

1963

Printed by A. SUTTON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1963

FOREWORD

The Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board saw the need for an expansion of " services designed to help those families which have problems which threatened the stability of the family unit and, secondly, services designed to assist parents so that they may be better equipped as individuals to meet problems as they arise."

The first priority as pointed out by the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board remains " that the Provincial Government make every effort to secure additional trained personnel in order to broaden the provision of family services."

In the following pages certain suggestions as to the most effective and efficient use of the trained personnel are made.

Similarly, suggestions are made about the establishment and co-ordination of community activities which will provide enriched resources for better family living.

CONTENTS

An Interim Report and Recommendations on Co-ordination of Government and Community Resources in the Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency for Rural British Columbia

THE FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN YOUTH

Somewhere between age 15 and 21 society expects our young people to find a job and become gainfully employed. Their working years will number 45 or 50, and their average yearly salary will be about $5,000. In their lifetime they will earn one-quarter of a million dollars, most of which will be returned to the economy. Their job productivity will have added value. Most of these young people will marry and establish a home without too much help from government, and they will become home-owners whose taxable property generally will become the main support of local government. They will then raise children and pay directly or indirectly for their training until they, too, can become productive members of our Province.

There is no economic unit as valuable to government as the home-owner family unit. It is the basis of our society, our greatest natural resource, and one in which we have our heaviest financial investment.

Government, in recognizing its responsibility, has organized many departments, every one of which is designed to promote, police, or protect various phases of family life, including health, earning power, child-raising, recreation, old age and retirement. The fact that the system works so well is a tribute to its effectiveness where most of our families are concerned.

Whenever our family life has been disrupted, our government departments have been concerned in developing ways to set it right. A long look reveals quite a variety of approaches in education, training, discipline, segregative planning, both voluntary and compulsory, most of which has required some form of institutional and (or) substitute environment when the family unit has completely failed.

TRENDS IN FOUR DEPARTMENTS SEIZED OF MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUTH

As an institution the school is closest to our family unit. Generally, it carries on the major part of its job without the child leaving the family setting for longer than a portion of the daylight hours. As a training and disciplinary agency it takes second place to none. It is our greatest supplement to the job done by the family in raising children. It has pioneered four cornerstones of administration which we should make note of as they form the basis of one of our oldest and most workable systems—to co-ordinate government and local services in helping families. It has developed many local school boards in a very completely decentralized structure. The superintendent exists in a helpful consultative and personnel-reporting capacity to local school boards.

The remainder of the department devotes itself to methods, research, programming, and staff-training, with a minimum of involvement in local problems. This whole structure is financed on a local cost-sharing basis between Provincial and municipal governments.

The Department of Health, Division of Mental Health Services, has developed institutions which, in the main, have been receiving centres from the family setting

for treatment purposes. Unlike the school, their institutions have been apart from the community. Conversely, there have been problems in returning the people to the families and communities from whence they came. The trend in policy has now been to organize small flexible diagnostic units closer to the community served. Their public health arm, with its field staff of public health nurses, has developed a close liaison with the school and other departments of government. Its union boards of health and mental health organizations have brought health closer to people in communities. More and more help is given the young person in his own home.

The Department of the Attorney-General is also an example of decentralized authority and responsibility vested in local Juvenile Court Judges. Like the Department of Health, it has developed large institutions such as the Haney Correctional Institution and Oakalla Prison Farm. It has also developed a probation service. This Department, too, has experienced problems in returning people to the families and communities from whence they came. To fill this gap in part, there has sprung up the voluntary Borstal Plan, assisting the New Haven Institution and the private John Howard Society, as well as the Elizabeth Fry Society, who both work with Oakalla Prison Farm and Haney Correctional Institution. But it has been pointed out that these aids are for the young adults. Only the choices of Brannan Lake School for Boys, Willingdon School for Girls, foster-home placement, and probation are generally available to the Juvenile Court Judge in dealing with the youthful offender under age 16. On legal questions the resources of his department stand behind him. On social background he has not been able to use all the consultative help which is available. In a short period of time he must make a major decision with sometimes very little social information to go on.

Many departments now carry programmes to help families train our future human resources which appear to be additional to their main traditional function. The Department of Agriculture in its 4-H Clubs is accenting character-building. The Department of Labour has a fine programme of apprenticeship and vocational training. The Department of Education has promoted through its Community Programmes Branch a recreational programme based upon local community participation. In co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare and the National Employment Service, there has been formulated a vocational training programme known as Schedules M and R to assist worthy persons in obtaining further education or courses in order to fit them for permanent employment in a suitable trade of their choice. Many have been in receipt of social assistance for a considerable length of time.

The increasing number of school counsellors bears witness to the need of the school for specialized help on social problems among its young people. The expansion of adult education courses indicates their growing awareness of the need to educate parents as well as children.

The Department of Social Welfare has been our youngest department in terms of years but has had the heaviest social responsibility for families and disturbed children. Administratively, it is a composite of many older departments, retaining, as it does, a very fine consultative divisional service along with a widespread decentralized district office structure which gives help at the level of the people whom it serves. In Brannan Lake School for Boys and Willingdon School for Girls the Department has two institutions set apart from local communities and built to receive delinquent boys and girls from all over the Province. As might be expected, there has been some overcrowding and the usual institutional problem of returning these children to the communities from whence they came. In the main, the welfare service has moved away from large institutions in caring for non-delinquent young people. It has used, with much economy and success, the family unit base of our

society as paid foster, small group-living and boarding homes, when these can be found. They are pioneering, too, the idea of small regional social treatment centres for the juvenile in need of special care.

BACKGROUND—GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE

"Further study and investigation are required before further steps can be charted."—From Report of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board, 1960.

It was for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Board that a Juvenile Delinquency Co-ordinator was appointed on October 23, 1961. Although many departments and branches were concerned with and involved in the problem, it was decided that the Delinquency Co-ordinator should be attached to the Department of Social Welfare under the Director of Social Welfare but responsible to the Delinquent Children Supervision Committee. Membership on the Delinquent Children Supervision Committee has been drawn from interested divisions of the Department of Social Welfare and the Corrections Branch of the Department of the Attorney-General. The inclusion of additional representation from other departments could be considered when the time is opportune. The Delinquent Children Supervision Committee noted there was a wealth of evidence to show that various types of community councils for youth guidance and delinquency prevention had been in operation throughout the Province of British Columbia for many years. The Committee, in its wisdom, directed the Juvenile Delinquency Co-ordinator to visit the various communities where committees existed, and to speak with available representative officials of these committees.

Preliminary material has now been gathered from representative areas and people over the whole Province of British Columbia. More time has been spent in the small outlying communities to study simplified committee structure, sampling widely, with the hope that a clearer approach to the complicated picture presented by the urban areas of Vancouver and Victoria might be attained. There is at hand up-to-date reports from community councils and a school administrators' association from these urban areas, and some individual contact with interested officials has been made. The observations and suggestions contained in this report are a composite of conversations with all the people seen. The deductions, conclusions, and recommendations are derived from my own experience and that of the members of the Delinquent Children Supervision Committee. Throughout our community contacts we have kept in mind the recommendations contained in the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board Report of 1960.

GENERAL IMPRESSION OF FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

"Many resources exist, many programmes are in operation, and many organizations, agencies and individuals are taking positive steps to do something about juvenile delinquency. However, a lack of co-ordination of these services, programmes, and resources exists."—From Report of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board, 1960.

Community information confirms the general statement of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board, except in a few widely separated communities. The City of Trail, the South Peace River Youth Council of Dawson Creek, and the Penticton Youth Guidance Committee are examples of well-advanced effective committee co-ordination. In two of these areas the low commital rate to training-school bears

out the positive results of co-ordinative planning, but in two of these areas there are special factors which could be duplicated with difficulty in other parts of the Province.

In the City of Trail there is a closely knit, richly industrial community where leadership is being given by responsible sections of the community, beginning at the business management level and reflecting itself throughout every department of government dealing with juveniles and their families.

It is difficult to duplicate the variety of foster placement resources available in Penticton. Varied foster-home resources can only be built up by long-term staff stability and uninterrupted supervision, or by a special programme effort. Few district offices in British Columbia have been as fortunate as Penticton in this regard.

Dawson Creek has developed a formal pattern for community organization applicable in whole or in part throughout the Province. The local boarding and foster-home resources, to make that organization effective, need to be expanded.

The Family Court idea is popular in many areas of the Province. In large centres such as Vancouver, Victoria, and Surrey, Family Courts have proven to be very helpful. There are outstanding difficulties connected with administration and staffing which make them applicable to only certain areas in the Province. But wherever possible these Courts are to be encouraged as they have had solid success in resolving family difficulties, co-ordinating services, and preventing further family breakdown. This process is assisted by allowing counselling and encouraging out-of-Court resolution of problem.

The delinquency problem from community to community takes on individual aspects distinctly different. In the final analysis only skilled observation and on-the-spot involvement locally can create the individual planning necessary to fit the individual community.

The Indian delinquent, too, can be helped in his own community, but there is required steady and continuing leadership from both without and within.

In general, committee participation by field personnel has been proven to be a sound method of co-ordinating government services at the community level.

The Community Resources Required to Assist the Delinquent

There is no substitute for service to the juvenile in his own home. Where the problem will not allow help in his own home, accommodation in his own community, or as close to his own community as possible, is a logical second choice. Removal from community should be considered as a last resort.

We have all grades of housing facilities for young people, but whenever these facilities graduate from the boarding home or small group-living home to the small institution, costs begin to soar. Costs soar because larger institutions demand special living-in help in the form of a nurse, teacher, psychologist, psychiatrist, case worker, and group worker. For the severely disturbed child we have no choice but to provide an on-the-spot variety of expensive help to meet the changing pattern of need, often emergent in nature, connected with advanced disturbance. But where supportive health, teaching, psychological, psychiatric, and casework are immediately available in the community on a visiting or out-patient basis, the ordinary boarding home or small group-living home has proven itself able to hold, treat, and cure the great majority of disturbed juveniles. The jump from a community group home with a variety of support to a small institution should be a long jump indeed.

We will always have the severely disturbed child. Experienced people confirm if the severely disturbed child is not removed, then he will involve our community

structure in far greater ratio than is reasonable. Other juveniles will fail to get the service to prevent them from becoming also a serious problem. Considered opinion among our experienced Departmental field people recommends the money spent on regional social treatment centres would be money saved in prevention.

The Community resources to find the group-living homes to mobilize the out-patient services and to screen the severely disturbed children who should leave form the central core of planning.

The experience of certain districts in our Province confirms that wherever adequate local and regional resources can be made available in flexible variety, and wherever these are backed by good co-ordination between the four departments of government, working with communities, committals to training-school become extremely low. (*See* Glossary I (*c*), City of Trail, and School District No. 11.)

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY

Fact-finding throughout this Province does not indicate that the problem in local co-ordination reflects any lack of knowledge or programming, but there is a language difficulty which is hampering communications between our departments of government and the various resource people in the community who play important roles in dealing with juvenile delinquency.

The medical profession has traditionally communicated only among themselves in matters pertaining to a family or patient to be treated. This has placed them in a dilemma. They must communicate directly or indirectly with teachers, social workers, nurses, relatives, friends, the Court, and the community to help their patient, both prior to and following treatment. The fact that this reticence is breaking down is a real tribute to the leadership being given by our field officers in public and mental health.

Social workers subscribe to confidentiality, but along with public health nurses and clergymen acting as the community arm of our many social programmes in helping people, they are called upon to give information in a great variety of areas. They must give what is general and hold back what is personal. The end result has been very little for the community.

It should be recognized that Juvenile Court Judges dispose of a juvenile problem in two stages. While the juvenile is before the Court, the Juvenile Court Judge must have factual evidence to come to an adjudication of delinquency. When his decision is reached, he can then draw on factual social information to help him make a disposition of the case. The field people in health, welfare, education, and probation have much to give in consultative social information plus the knowledge of community resources. The information should be supplied in the language needed by the Judge of the Juvenile Court at the relevant stage of disposition.

The school-teacher, who has most to do with the juvenile outside of his own home, requires a good deal of consultative information. She is an active participant in treatment planning and should receive interpretation of the confidentiality aspects of professional language so she can participate more freely in group consultative discussion.

The home and the parent, where it all began, need help more than anyone, and yet communicable information in the form of service is spread so thinly it does not accomplish the environmental change needed to meet the problem.

For families informed public opinion can be a cleansing wind, but where disturbance is contributing to a delinquency problem, uninformed public opinion can be a blighting drouth. The great power of adverse and uninformed public opinion to hurt an individual has caused all our professional people to be extremely cautious.

Fact-finding has demonstrated that the forum which has proven to be the most useful structure to help the four departments of Education, Health, Attorney-General, and Social Welfare learn a common language, understand their mutual problems, and co-ordinate planning for the client and community has been the Case Study Committee on the Penticton model.

It is general policy for Public Health to develop case committees, and with other departments they have already established case committees in the Okanagan, Kootenays, and other parts of the Province, but case committees are only the first step. How can we take the next long step to reach out to our communities so that the physical resources for care and voluntary help we know are there can become available to the juveniles who need them?

CO-ORDINATING COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO HELP A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

When an adult is incarcerated in a Provincial institution, present legislation permits the transfer of the men from one Provincial institution to another to provide programmes best suited to his needs, such as New Haven, Haney Correctional Institution, or the various camp programmes. The John Howard Society, the Provincial Probation Service, the Department of Social Welfare, and the Borstal Association exist as extensions back into the community for rehabilitation purposes.

In the absence of local boarding-home and foster-home resources, only two choices remain for juvenile offenders under age 16: either there is probation in his own home or removal from the community to training-schools. Probation has succeeded with many young people, but it must be backed by strengths in the home. In so many instances, accommodation alternative to the home is all that is necessary to make probation succeed.

All those with whom this problem has been discussed have agreed upon the value of a " cooling off " period or remand before further planning is done. Separation of a delinquent juvenile and his parents has produced so much change in behaviour in the juvenile that often within two to three weeks there is no comparison between the emergent situation and the " cooled off " juvenile. If the child remains in the community and the community also has had a chance to take a second look, many will see the delinquent problem is as much a family problem as it is one of juvenile delinquency: Often the chance for a reconciliation between the juvenile and his home is much better in the community where the parties to the difficulty are available on a personal basis, one to the other.

Again, even in the most hostile community there are people who are interested in the juvenile either as friend or resources. Committal to training-school breaks all these positive ties. Legal machinery can provide for a second look by the process of remand, and the Juvenile Court Judge can avail himself of the consultative advice of a case committee.

Admitting that remand is such a necessary and vital part of legal machinery dealing with juveniles, and admitting that the Juvenile Court Judge requires a far greater variety of choice in planning for the juvenile offender under age 16, what is necessary to make remand and variety planning in the community workable?

Small remand homes have been developed in three rural centres in British Columbia. There is general agreement among Juvenile Court officials they are most useful and should be established generally for the use of every Juvenile Court Judge. Municipalities have a 100-per-cent responsibility for remand homes. Their financial responsibility is given as one of the greatest difficulties in the development of these

local resources. The difficulty exists in spite of their legal obligation to do so.* The Provincial Government pays 100 per cent of the cost for juveniles sent to training-schools. This seems hardly equitable, especially as training-school costs in relation to local remand-home resources are considerably higher.

THE SERVICE DIFFICULTY

As one who has worked in the field, no one is more aware than I of the varied pressures which our field personnel in health, welfare, education, and probation encounter. I am well aware it is necessary to set certain work priorities in order to distinguish what must be done from what can and could be done if time would allow. Central administration gives leadership to its field staff by policy which declares what must be done.

It will be necessary for me to recommend certain policy priorities in the juvenile delinquency area. My chief concern these many months has been to find the priorities which will save our time, money, and human resources. Co-ordination is needed to do our job better by sharing the load, on the one hand, between the field staff of our four departments of government and, on the other hand, between the healthy resources in the community wishing to become involved.

Many years on social problems have convinced me that inevitably I must disappoint the official who would like to sponsor one individual approach where a flexible variety of approaches must be kept in mind. The community that wishes special consideration above all others or that wants government to solve all its local problems will also be disappointed.

At this stage in reporting it will be realized I shall ask that four departments of government must by policy be brought together to share responsibility before any juvenile delinquent or pre-delinquent leaves the local community. The legal right of the Judge to decide whether a child is delinquent cannot be questioned. The right of the nurse and social worker to ensure that an uninformed public shall not receive information must be respected. The ability of the school to identify and help our pre-delinquent must be exploited. As a base for sober second thought and as a stepping-stone to other community boarding-home resources, it is inevitable I must ask for general remand-home establishment and involvement by a case committee in sponsoring boarding-home resources. To this end, a Judge, Probation Officer, social worker, public health nurse, and school counsellor must all share equal responsibility for sending a juvenile to Brannan Lake School for Boys, Willingdon School for Girls, or a treatment centre for severely disturbed juveniles.

A description of the Penticton Case Committee is herewith appended to reassure our hard-pressed supervisors that the streamlined method of meeting, procedure, and note-taking there developed will not involve much extra time per supervisor, nor should such operation put any one department under an unfair service pressure. Indeed, the consultative sharing has been proven to bring better social judgments and a richer service to the community. Furthermore, to prevent misunderstanding, let it be clearly understood the only change in case consideration by local committees recommended here is that they give first priority to those juveniles for whom the Juvenile Court Judge is considering removal from the community. The case committee need not be burdened with recommendations and planning for those juveniles whom probation, welfare, health, and educational counselling services are already planning adequately.

* See *Juvenile Courts Act*, section 11, subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4).

and group-living homes upon whose pattern remand homes would be designed are presently administered by local social welfare offices. A remand home is a new term not spelled out in the *Juvenile Courts Act,* but it is used to describe a foster home which can be used for temporary accommodation and supervision of children who are before the Juvenile Court Judge. It is not an institution which provides maximum security such as that which is known under the term of a detention home. Under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* and the *Juvenile Courts Act* the concept of detention home is sufficiently broad to cover both these facilities, and in the latter Act the municipality is charged with complete responsibility for maintenance expenses.

Pending further clarification of these facilities, it is recommended that the local social welfare offices administer remand homes for the use of the Juvenile Court Judge, and that an interim agreement be made with municipalities by which remand homes only be provided under a suitable financial arrangement agreeable to both governments. Detention institutions would not be included under this arrangement.

A third principle would clarify the position of the Community Youth Services Programme within the Department of Social Welfare. It is obvious that the new development would have to take place in co-ordination with other programmes within the Department. Co-ordination with the many programmes for youth in other departments of government would also have to be maintained. Until the shape of community youth services can be determined, the programme should be administered separately within the Department of Social Welfare, but it would be a recognized long-term objective that separate administrative divisional responsibility, for community youth services would not continue any longer than was deemed necessary. Unification of services to youth would eventually require amalgamation with some other programme or programmes within the Department of Social Welfare.

THE WAY AHEAD

"Careful and detailed studies into methods of treatment and follow-up programme are required in order that an over-all approach is achieved which will undertake the problems of juvenile delinquency in all levels and in all phases."—From Report of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board, 1960.

Recommended New Programme

The British Columbia Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Act of 1958 may require a follow-up community youth services programme to be directed by the Minister of Social Welfare.

Purpose of the Community Youth Services Programme

I. *General.*—By co-ordinated planning to assist local communities in promoting effective programmes in education, health, recreation, and welfare for the maximum development of all youth; to foster the development and strengthening of programmes for the control of influences detrimental to youth; to encourage and assist in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of community councils, youth committees, youth councils, Youth Services Boards so that local services may be effectively co-ordinated; and to co-operate with departments of Federal, Provincial, and local governments in the development and prosecution of programmes to serve youth.

II. *Particular.*—Co-ordinated planning to assist local communities in promoting effective programmes in health, education, recreation, and welfare for the maximum development of all children and for the control of influences detrimental to youth.

(1) To collect and collaborate with other agencies in collecting statistics and information useful in determining the cause and amount of delinquency and crime in this Province or in carrying out the powers and duties of the departments.

(2) To render assistance to communities in their efforts to combat delinquency and social breakdown likely to cause delinquency and crime and assist them in setting up programmes for co-ordinating the total community programme, including the improvement of law enforcement.

(3) To assist schools in extending their particular contribution in locating and helping children vulnerable to delinquency and improving their services to all youth.

(4) To assist communities in setting up recreational commissions and to assist them in extending and broadening recreational programmes so as to reach all children.

(5) To assist in extending the local child-care programmes so as to reach all homes needing such help.

(6) To assist in recruiting and training voluntary leaders for youth-serving organizations.

(7) To assist localities in securing needed specialized services such as medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social-work services when existing agencies are not able to supply them.

(8) To assist localities in making surveys of needs and available resources.

(9) To assist in appraising the achievement of local programmes.

(10) To serve in a general consultative capacity, acting as a clearing-house, developing materials, arranging conferences, and participating in public addresses and radio programmes.

(11) To develop and maintain an enlightened public opinion in support of a programme to control delinquency.

III. *Major Methods Shall Be*—

(1) Consultation: The major portion of the service provided is consultation. Consultation is given, or arranged for, around any problem relating to community efforts to strengthen services for children and youth.

(2) Co-ordination: If the maximum results of existing services are to be realized, they must be well co-ordinated. Duplication of effort, lack of co-operation, and programme gaps can all be modified if agencies will combine efforts in a common cause. Thus a specific focus of the community services programme is to assist in co-ordination of programme and services for children and youth.

(3) Surveys: The survey techniques utilized will provide for a maximum of citizen participation in that the professional staff only assist local citizenry in looking at local problems, resources, and solutions, a basic principle of the community organization method.

(4) Statistics: Statistics provide a view of a situation that can be most helpful in determining the nature and extent of a problem. Poor or partial statistics can provide a distorted and misleading picture. Thus community services will strive to develop an accurate and comprehensive system for collecting statistics of juvenile law violations and pre-delinquency.

(5) Public Information: Developing an informed and interested citizenry is an important part of the community organization job if we are to expect support and understanding of the needs of children and youth.

(6) Research and Demonstration Projects: The Community Youth Services Programme will utilize special research and demonstration projects to fulfil its statutory obligations of assisting communities to enhance programmes for children and youth.

GLOSSARY I

FACT-FINDING FROM COMMUNITY COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA

(*a*) Three Okanagan Committees

The Penticton Youth Guidance Committee has been in operation for over ten years. Its membership includes only professional people responsible to higher disciplines and numbers among them a health supervisor, welfare supervisor, school principals, Probation Officer, and a School Inspector. The community hardly knows the committee exists, but it does act as a consultant to a separate community welfare group. It evaluates, screens, and plans effectively because Penticton is one of the few areas within our Province where varied foster-home resources have been established under stability of staff and supervision. The small number of committals to Boys' School is evidence that Penticton is finding economical local resources as an alternative to more costly institutional placement away from the community.

The Kelowna Youth Guidance Committee is chaired by the Magistrate and has membership representing a cross-section of the community. This very strong community-minded committee has claimed many accomplishments, numbering among them a small detention home, school counsellors, a local Probation Officer appointment, a permanent adult and child guidance clinic, a vocational training school, many professional studies on community decay, and studies on family service needs in the community. But local foster-home resources are scarce, and the committal rate away from the community to an expensive institutional setting is high for the size of the community. The need for family counselling is reported to be heavy.

Because of ethics involving confidentiality, the professional membership of this committee does not bring discussion of individual problems and planning to a group containing such strong lay representation.

The Vernon Youth Guidance Committee is a composite of both Penticton and Kelowna. On the one hand, it plans for individual children; on the other, it includes some community action elements which apparently do not prevent the confidential discussion of individual cases. General resources are available, but specialized help for families is lacking. Delinquency is low. The Magistrate operates a good deal on his own and could use the consultative help of this knowledgeable group. The Vernon schools, upon their own initiative, have pioneered a study of child behaviour problems which definitely confirms that problem children can be identified in school before they get into trouble.

(*b*) Youth Committees in the Kootenays

Juvenile Court Committees as provided for under section 27 of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* and volunteer Probation Officers as provided for under section 29 of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* have at least ten years of known activity in the Kootenays. In Kimberley, Nelson, Trail, and Grand Forks there have been some differences in approach, function, and responsibility.

In general, the development of Juvenile Court Committees could be likened to that of the Juvenile Court Committee of Kimberley, which was established before paid Probation Officers became general.

Some ten years ago the Kimberley Magistrate was faced with a local upsurge in juvenile delinquency which caused him to seek help. He called a general meeting

of the whole community. After outlining his problem, he asked for volunteers to serve on a Juvenile Court Committee, and he formally appointed each member as a volunteer Probation Officer. Through the efforts of volunteer probation a semblance of order was established, and then the Juvenile Court Committee recognized discipline must be followed by positive constructive action. Subscriptions were solicited from local business; a major subscriber became the powerful Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

Adequate funds for local sports activities were gathered to establish a civic centre to reach the great majority of young people. The radio was used as a means of community education on Juvenile Court function, and finally a paid Probation Officer was obtained to serve the Court. With the appointment of a local Probation Officer, the history of these committees has been one of lessening activity to the end that after having done fine work they have seemingly encountered frustrations in defining their new role and function.

While Juvenile Court Committees waned, a Health and Welfare Committee movement was growing, till at present almost every large centre in the Kootenays has such a committee in the beginning stage, or established stage of activity. The professional membership pattern first encountered in Penticton has been followed. The setting is principally within the school, and social case histories are studied to determine follow-up planning. With the exception of Grand Forks, the school principal and counsellor membership has had little to do with the local Magistrate.

In general, Magistrates in the Kootenays have used their Juvenile Court Committees, Probation Officers, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as consultants. For some reason the specialized case study Health and Welfare Committees have operated principally in the prevention field rather than becoming involved at the point of legal decision in Juvenile Court. Magistrates could find these committees very useful as consulting bodies. As in the Okanagan, there is strong evidence in the Kootenays to show that case study committees are a solid beginning in the problem of interdepartmental co-ordination and delinquency prevention.

(*c*) The City of Trail and School District No. 11

The City of Trail is unique in itself and warrants separate reporting. It is a city of harmonious working relationships at all levels and advanced structural organization. There is a balanced recreation approach, as evidenced by the establishment of a public library as part of the civic centre. There is a vital and active rehabilitative vocational guidance committee which utilizes a practical school psychologist as a key figure. It has an active clinical group study committee which is reaching out to the hard core of juvenile delinquency. There is a medical clinic which is highly organized and is giving centralized direction to the end that the best in medical specialization is co-ordinated to help a disorder. The compact city community is stimulated and aided financially by an intelligent, co-operative company administration. There is an absence of the serious frictions of race, culture, and employment which plague other communities. Last, there are five small remand homes which are used by the Magistrate through the Probation Officer to buy the time to bring to bear the total resources of the community so that the problems of the delinquent can be met in the community in which he lives.

In all this the Vocational Guidance or Employment Problems Committee of Trail presents a new plan of co-ordinated approach to the problem of youth not encountered previously.

The Committee takes as its premise that those boys and girls of 15 years old or younger who leave school or are expelled, without a job or vocation, constitute the

gravest problem in potential mass delinquency we are called upon to face. Out of a school district educating 5,806 children, it is estimated that this group will number a peak figure of 250 boys and girls.

The key figure in this Committee is the school-teacher psychologist. This man co-ordinates the school counsellor group, acts as liaison officer to the Health and Welfare Advisory Committee, and works most closely with the second most important member of this group, the Special Placement Officer of the National Employment Service. The Welfare Supervisor and the Probation Officer are participating members. They bring special placement problems to the attention of the whole group.

The operation upon which the group is based has its implementation in the school itself. Here is a classification of pupils not new to many schools throughout the Province, but in Trail it has been developed further with practicality and initiative. Children from Grade I up to Grade VI or Grade VII are first classified and divided into three main groups. Group No. 1, whose I.Q. ranges on an average from 95 to 105, are identified as a scholastic group who will have no difficulty with the curriculum and who will climb the education ladder into university or professional vocations without difficulty.

Group No. 2, whose I.Q. ranges from 85 to 95, are those who have repeated a grade or two and for whom the regular curriculum above Grades VI and VII constitutes an increasing problem. These children may have reading disabilities, spelling disabilities, or may be handicapped in other ways. Group No. 3 are those children in the 60–85 I.Q. range whose main scholastic achievement can never be more than a semi-mastery and maintenance of the three *R*'s. These children are easily led and demand a great deal of individual supervision and help to prepare them for living, but once in a niche they remain.

It will be recognized that Groups Nos. 2 and 3 constitute the problem group. These are also the groups who must be assimilated into the community earliest. Prospective employers do not undertand school terminology. They are more interested in performance on the job, work references, and a work record.

The Vocational Committee thus recognizes as its guiding principle that industry wants a better employee product from the schools, and it approaches the problem as follows:—

For Group No. 3 there has been found 40- to 60-day placements in any local business which can use a boy of limited ability at simple tasks. The boy goes to a business establishment from two to three hours in the school-day, and in return for services the boy gets training on the job. For the remainder of the school-day he receives school instruction designed to improve and maintain his three basic skills. When he has found an aptitude and developed an ability, he likely also has developed a work record. Then all concerned begin to plan a job placement. As soon as age and opportunity permit, the boy finds his niche and leaves school.

Group No. 2 presents greater problems but returns greater dividends in employee product. First, it is recognized educationally the school must aim for a Grade X equivalent if a vocational training school is a possibility. The curriculum for this group is simplified. At least 50 per cent of the school time is spent in industrial arts, where a planned rotation of hand tasks gives not only a variety of work experience from welding, machine work, carpentry, through to home economics, but also determines for the boy and his teacher the work he will perform best in making his living. Some of the other 50 per cent of the time spent is in remedial training to help reading and spelling difficulties. Many boys from Group No. 2 may return to the scholastic ladder. For those who still find difficulty in learning and insist on leaving school, a special system of handling is worked out with Special Placement Section of the

National Employment Service. He first has a long interview with the school counsellor, who gives him a pink-slip referral to the National Employment Service so that he can be singled out of the long line of unemployed and given special treatment. When he is seen by the N.E.S. Special Placement Officer, this man has already received a confidential report from the school or school record card, and so is in step with the school counsellor regarding what the future holds for this boy. Three things can happen: he may be convinced by first-hand information that the labour market is poor and he should go back to school; he may go back to school pending a work placement; if the problem is much deeper and demands parent participation, special help financially, or special family help, then referral to the Clinical Committee may ensue (Penticton model).

In the more difficult cases the Committee deliberates formally at its monthly meetings. It may be the Welfare Supervisor or Probation Officer wishes to reintroduce a client to the school system. The beginning is usually initiated by having the school psychologist give him a battery of 30 to 40 vocational tests.

This, of course, is not the whole story in Trail. The 10x class at high school, which was run experimentally this year for older Grade IX repeaters, drew from two Grade IX classes normally feeding into the Trail High School and in addition included one child who would normally have attended the Rossland Junior-Senior High School.

School District No. 11 is sprinkled with slow-learner classes at the Grades IV to VI level and in the junior high. In addition, for the still slower child there is a special class at the Grades I to III level at one of the Trail elementary schools and for the Grades IV to VI level at another, both schools being centrally located and drawing from all Trail and taking from more distant schools if retardation is too great to be handled in the local slow-learner class.

The special class at junior high draws from the whole district. None of these classes cover the level with which the British Columbia Retarded Children's Society is concerned. School District No. 11, which forms the base of the Trail plan, numbers 13 schools, enrolling 5,806 children, and includes outlying areas.

To all this should be added that in Trail and School District No. 11 their well-balanced recreational programme with civic library facilities occupies the spare time of boys who would be potential gang material. To the well-organized professional Clinical Guidance Committee plus the unified C. S. Williams Clinic goes special credit. The end result of all this is that the City of Trail and district, although boasting a population of 12,000, plus the surrounding area, has sent no boy to Brannan Lake School for two years.

(*d*) The Fraser Valley and Family Courts

Many and varied were the facts which came out of the Fraser Valley on the problem of juvenile delinquency.

A Probation Officer, in analysing movement in his caseload over a very active period of time, discovered that in the Lower Fraser Valley almost half of his juvenile delinquents were non-residents from the United States and other parts of British Columbia. The remaining half were juveniles for whom probation and parole had been tried. The inference was that the problem involved influx from outside and recidivism among those already delinquent.

One Magistrate believed there should be discretionary power for transfer to Adult Court so that selected travelling delinquents could receive adult penalties for drinking and difficulties involving automobiles. It was suggested that the transient

problem of youth was matched by a transient problem in families. But it was also pointed out we are suffering from a legalistic point of view. Advance social screening is necessary before legal decisions are reached and a " cooling off " period has real merit.

A large detention unit for juveniles in the whole Fraser Valley is being promoted. Educationalists are coming to grips with the problem of school drop-outs. Services directly to families as a preventive measure are gathering greater support. Case study committees, juvenile committees, and clinical committees are operating, but a lack of co-ordination exists between them. Beginning in Surrey, where it has been quite successful, the idea of a Family Court is gaining strength among officials in communities such as Haney, Chilliwack, and Abbotsford. The police especially are pleased with the idea of total family coverage given by a Family and Juvenile Court as the social aspects of the Acts concerned are not closely related to police work. They think, too, there is a case for Family and Juvenile Court specialization by a travelling Magistrate over a large area, co-ordinating the total problem in one large co-ordinated operation.

(*e*) Youth Guidance Councils and Committees in the North Central Interior

The South Peace River Council has been the most active youth group studied in the Province to date. Their activities have covered a community recreational study, a community juvenile delinquency pamphlet contact, action through the Cariboo Bar Asociation, detention facilities, school drop-outs, social welfare needs, nursing aids for old people, early detection of behaviour problems, and publicity for community education. The most interesting figures appeared from their apprenticeship study and their study of school drop-outs.

In assessing apprenticeship resources for young people, 70 firms out of 95 existing firms were contacted. Out of these, 34 firms indicated interest and 22 wished to hire apprentices immediately. Recommendations for the improvement of the apprenticeship system were made.

A high percentage of school drop-outs were contacted through relatives or friends. Only about 1 out of 10 of these drop-outs was presently in satisfactory employment. The others were on seasonal work, social assistance, or remaining at home.

Here it should be pointed out that conversations at Brannan Lake School for Boys indicate a high percentage of inmates are from the school drop-out group. Education confirms a Provincial average of 25 out of every 100 children graduate from Grade XII. All this points to a high involvement by education in the problem of rehabilitating young people.

The South Peace River Youth Council has recently adopted a formal constitutional structure headed by a Council representative of the whole community to which report three times a year four sub-committees which have certain specialized responsibility. These are Case Study Committee, Research Committee, Recreation Committee, and Juvenile Court Committee.

Prince George is seeking to establish a plan of wider recreational participation by young children, while committee activity is in the beginning at Williams Lake and Quesnel. Kamloops is trying specialized school counselling structure and boasts a Boys' Club which is meeting a community need, but it is looking for ideas on how to help its girls.

(*f*) North Coastal Region and an Introduction to the Indian Problem

Around Terrace and Prince Rupert, employment generally is available in the lumber and fishing industries for those juveniles who wish to work. Juveniles receiving men's wages wish to have adult freedom, and delinquency is almost entirely under-age drinking. The most successful approach has been transfer to Adult Court and adult punishment. Whether in the long view these young people should have continued longer in school is the question.

In Prince Rupert some light may be presently given by a study on school drop-outs, progressing under a Youth Guidance Committee headed by Dr. Elliott.

In Smithers and Prince Rupert our Provincial and Federal Governments have begun a special study on the Indian problem. Initial information suggests that if we were to apply our standards of behaviour expected of the average white family and juvenile in our Province, the conditions under which these families live would direct us to become responsible for such a staggering percentage of Indian juveniles as would tax our resources beyond our ability to handle the volume of the problem. One-quarter of our population in Brannan Lake School for Boys already is Indian. Their model behaviour seems to suggest that their greatest need is for shelter and care rather than treatment of a social disorder. We are well aware of the adjustable personality of the Indian in his tendency to take on the character of his surroundings. But again, as in our own juvenile problem, except for a few selected cases, the approach suggests answers to the problem where the Indian juvenile and his family is; rather than removal to and care in a distant institutional setting such as Brannan Lake School.

The Prince Rupert United Church residence for homeless Indian boys who wish to attend school is a move in this direction. Although its initial establishment has seemed costly, these costs should level off. Only the minimum staff of resident parents with incidental part-time help meets staff requirements. Staff costs compare favourably with that of our many central and northern school dormitories of the Department of Education.

While study is taking place among our Indian Committee in the North, there is some interesting Indian Committee development in the South.

(*g*) Three Indian Community Committees—Sechelt, Mount Currie-Pemberton, and Cowichan

These three Indian communities have in common their present low rate of committals to Boys' School compared to population. The first two of them have a history of heavy delinquency. Although Sechelt boasts a population of only three to four hundred Indians, Mount Currie and Cowichan, which are among the higher-populated Indian areas, boast a population of 1,000 each. The local Magistrate claims two years ago Sechelt had one of the higher delinquency rates in Canada. Sechelt now has an extremely low rate of delinquency. Its present Youth Guidance Council is confirmed by the Magistrate to be the reason. Seven Committee members were appointed by the Chief, and the priest was asked to chair the Committee. This created no problems as he is accepted as an Indian.

They were given power to set the time of curfew, and when the church bell was rung by a band member paid to do this job, the district underwent a patrol. Each Committee member inspected a prearranged district and reported to parents all children under 15 out after curfew. Repeated curfew transgressions led to an appearance by parent and child before the Committee. Further transgressions led to referral to the Chief, then to Chief and Council, and finally to the child welfare authorities or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Offences dealt with by the Committee in monthly or emergent meetings led to loss of privilege by the child, confinement to home, or a job cleaning the community centre.

The chairman believes more could be done on the recreation level. Arts and crafts should also be established. He believes that the rejection by the local community of policing by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police could be met by establishing a native constabulary.

Sechelt community and the white community are separate entities, and integration is far away in this area. The priest looks to indefinite continuation of his school and uses it through the authority of the Government Agent as a refuge for homeless and neglected children.

Mount Currie also has its Indian Committee, but it has no definite time of meeting or special job to do except to appoint two volunteer Indian Probation Officers for use of the Magistrate. The local Indian fire patrol is used to police the curfew time, and the local Roman Catholic padre does not participate in the juvenile preventive structure.

The most notable approach to prevention in the district is the preventive policing done by the local R.C.M.P. constable. He warns, breaks up gatherings, and otherwise makes arrests unnecessary. The white community of Pemberton and the Indian community work together on community projects. This, no doubt, aids policing. The corporal works after hours on recreational projects and is highly respected by the youth of the district.

Cowichan at Duncan is extremely well organized along recreational lines. A senior sports committee has sponsored youth committees, minor soccer committees, mother and baby committees, and youth activities of all kinds. At present they see no need for the formal committee organization as used at Sechelt. The white community accept and work with the Cowichan Band. The authority of the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police is accepted by the Indians.

GLOSSARY II

AUXILIARY SERVICES TO PROBATION IN THE SOUTH OKANAGAN

By John Wiebe, Staff Supervisor, Probation Services, Penticton, B.C.

(*a*) Youth Guidance Committees

In Oliver, Penticton, and Summerland there are established Youth Guidance Committees similar to those which have developed quite autonomously throughout British Columbia, especially in the less metropolitan centres. Because of grass-roots origins and propagations, these groups are characterized by diversified structure and functions. In the South Okanagan they have now assumed a fair degree of uniformity, primarily because a core of regional representatives attend all three committees. Continuity and usefulness of youth guidance has fluctuated over the years with the type of personnel in participation and the focus in vogue.

Structurally our groups have at all times been confined strictly to school principals, vice-principals, school counsellors, public health nurses, social workers, and Probation Officers. Efforts on the part of private citizens, community organization, or even school boards to be permanently represented have been thwarted in order to assure confidential professional handling of case material and in order to minimize a diffusion of objectives.

Periodic experimentation indicates that our groups function most successfully and sustain the highest level of participation when focused on case-handling. At a

certain stage the meetings in one area degenerated to story-telling jam sessions, and in order to move out of this rut a series of sessions was arranged to clarify the functions of all the professions represented and to explore the range of community resources available to us. Outside representatives addressed us for this latter purpose. We were then able to return to case discussions with a considerably refined focus.

Unwieldy committees inhibit a meaningful group process and often involve discussion material which is of little interest to certain members. Because of this, and since youth guidance revolves around school-age children, it was decided in Penticton to structure separate elementary- and high-school groups as far as school personnel is concerned. This has proven a great advantage in that the elementary group can now direct much more of its focus preventively rather than sit through discussions on teen-age problems which concern high-school staff. This latter committee is consolidating its experience into a good teamwork approach. Recently it sponsored a seminar and a Parents Anonymous, which will be discussed later.

All our groups now meet only three or four times during the school-year. Reasonable time-limits are set, and all meetings are conducted either during school-hours or immediately after. Everybody gets home in time for supper, and no one has additional meetings to clutter already overscheduled evenings. Lengthier intervals between meetings often make for more meaningful observations of case movement. These seemingly insignificant features immediately toned up attendance and morale.

Sessions are conducted with informality and flexibility by a permanent chairman, who usually acts as recorder. Minutes were at one time forwarded to each member, but they proved to be rather superfluous. The chairman keeps a list of current cases, together with pertinent notes. Juicy stories will find their way into discussions, but over the years there is evidence of increased conceptualized diagnostic, preventive, and treatment thinking. This development has partly prevented youth guidance from becoming another community pressure group for more services. It is generally felt that there are other organizations who can do this much more effectively, although conceivably our groups could on occasion provide ammunition.

(*b*) Seminar on Youth Guidance

It was around the discussion of this point that Penticton High School Youth Guidance decided to promote a week-end seminar designed to sharpen our own skills. It was recognized that while we were agitating for expansion of services and more specialized institutions, we were not using to best advantage the tools at our disposal. School boards of Oliver, Penticton, and Summerland willingly financed the venture jointly with the University of British Columbia Extension Department. The seminar was confined strictly to youth guidance members of the three areas. Professor J. V. Fornataro, School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, was guest speaker. At the initial meeting, a Friday night dinner, he spoke on "Returning the Young Offender to Society." This was by special request from school staff, who plead ignorance about children reared in society "across the tracks." Professor Fornataro took the opportunity to outline graphically and uniquely structured society within an institution, the most salient features of which destroy chances for reclamation in normal society. He continued the seminar with presentations on "Social Roles in Our Changing Society as Related to the Adolescent" and "Roles of the Helping Professions in Meeting Community Needs."

Group and general discussions showed vitality and interest. Of the 45 potential eligibile seminar candidates, there were close to 40 present at all times, which we consider a good average within busy professional groups, especially with bonspiels

in competition. It was agreed to feature this type of workshop at least annually, maybe biennially.

(*c*) Parents Anonymous

Earlier I mentioned Parents Anonymous. Probably the most frustrating category of problems is that of delinquent adolescent girls. To the credit of close liaison with welfare and youth guidance, it may be said that in the past six years there have been only two committals to the Willingdon School for Girls within the whole region covered by Penticton Provincial Probation Branch. The Department of Social Welfare has gone out of its way to arrange foster placements where the prognosis was most dubious. In addition to this resource, the Penticton High School Guidance Committee endorsed the novel scheme of small group meetings with hand-picked parents of problem girls. This very delicate operation was chaired by a senior counsellor, who was also a trained group leader. The District Supervisor of Welfare and I attended inconspicuously as resource people. Meetings were conducted informally in homes of parents concerned. The exchange of ideas and the group dynamics were interesting to observe, especially since the parents were unacquainted with each other. Some very positive changes in attitude were verbalized and, from rather brief observation, some concrete steps seem to be taken by parents who previously were at their wits' end. The final outcome and value of this Parents Anonymous cannot yet be assessed as it is still being played by ear with considerable fear and trembling. However, it is a worth-while experiment in helping people to help themselves.

In conclusion, one might suggest that the auxiliary services referred to above may be a major factor in the continuing low juvenile probation case load of the Penticton Provincial Probation Branch.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To each and every member of the Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board, my thanks for their fine written report, which served so well as a guide in the process of obtaining follow-up field material.

Information obtained by the Board from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, from Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, State of California, State of Wisconsin, United States Senate, Department of National Health and Welfare, Sweden, as well as agencies in British Columbia, has served as excellent resource material, some of which is used in my interim report, especially information from the State of Wisconsin.

My special thanks to the Delinquent Children Supervision Committee, who gave of their time, advice, and consultation. May I acknowledge help from the Departments of Health (including Mental Health), Education, Attorney-General, Agriculture, and Labour. May I also thank all those throughout the Province of British Columbia with whom I have spoken either in their capacity as police officers, Juvenile Court Judges, School Inspectors, teachers, social workers, supervisors, Provincial and municipal administrators, Probation Officers, executive assistants, the research consultant, individual observers, and members of youth committees.

In conclusion I would hope whatever implementation may be initiated from the foregoing report, your continued assistance will be forthcoming to help our young people become useful citizens.

Printed by A. SUTTON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1963

1,500-563-7459

s.19(1)

Regional Supervisor, I.A.B., Alberta.

112/18-28

Indian Commissioner for B.C.

208/18-28 (SW1)

[redacted]

Hobbema Indian Agency, Alberta.
Ch: [redacted]

Dec. 21, 1962.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 17 with respect to the above mentioned child presently in custody of the Home of the Good Shepherd, Edmonton.

I am not clear from your correspondence as to the position of this child with respect to the courts or on what basis we would investigate the mother's home. It is not our practice in B.C. to be active in child welfare investigations or placements off a reserve since Provincial services are equally available to Indians as to non-Indians. My feeling is that if this child has been apprehended by the courts in Alberta and consideration is being given to rescindment of the order and placement of the child with the mother, if this is in the interests of the child, that this investigation should be made by the B.C. Welfare Department on referral from the Child Welfare Agency in Edmonton. On the other hand if there is no apprehension order against [redacted] I assume that she is free to go to her mother if [redacted] has indicated her willingness to have her and that all that is required is transportation to B.C. If the child has not been apprehended the Child Welfare authorities in Alberta may still wish to confirm the mother's interest and ability to care for [redacted] and they could request through the Superintendent of Child Welfare in B.C. that [redacted] be visited for this purpose.

I am reluctant to have [redacted] visited by one of our staff for the reasons mentioned above and unless I have missed the point of your letter I suggest that either you or Child Welfare authorities in Alberta, if you wish an investigation of this home, refer your request to the Superintendent of Child Welfare in B.C.

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

gs

MEMORANDUM

s.19(1)

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

(in dup)
Indian Commissioner for B. C., Vancouver.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 112/18-28
Notre dossier

DATE Dec. 17/62.

FROM
De

Regional Supervisor - Alberta.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

[redacted]
Father: [redacted]
Mother: [redacted]
[redacted] Hobbema Indian Agency.

During the past week [redacted] was apprehended by Edmonton City Police, first as a suspect for theft (Dec. 10), then detained as a neglected child. She is in custody at the Home of the Good Shepherd at present.

This has been an unsatisfactory home situation for a few years, with the three youngest, including [redacted], placed in foster care. That had not been very satisfactory because of family interference.

We understand [redacted] had been in Residential School, then went to her father's home at the beginning of the summer holiday period. The beginning of August she went to her mother's home at North Burnaby, and remained there until the aunt got her to come to Edmonton to baby-sit. This has apparently not worked out. According to [redacted], she was going to school [redacted] right along, this Fall, at [redacted], North Burnaby, and would return to school if back in Burnaby with her mother. She states she wants to go back and that her mother and [redacted] would be willing to support her and have her continue in school.

We would appreciate having a home investigation at your earliest convenience, and your recommendation by wire. If approved, arrangements would be made for [redacted]'s transfer from custodial care at the Home of the Good Shepherd.

L. C. Hunter

c.c. Hobbema Indian Agency
& Sister Immaculate Heart, Home of the Good Shepherd, Edmonton

CGSB—6GP22a PP&S Cat. No. 3590

004715

s.19(1)

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Indian Commissioner for B. C., (in dup) Vancouver.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 112/18-28
Notre dossier

DATE Dec. 17/62.

FROM
De

Regional Supervisor - Alberta.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

[redacted]
Father: [redacted]
Mother: [redacted]
[redacted] Hobbema Indian Agency.

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We would appreciate having a home investigation at your earliest convenience, and your recommendation by wire. If approved, arrangements would be made for [redacted]s transfer from custodial care at the Home of the Good Shepherd.

L. C. Hunter

c.c. Hobbema Indian Agency

& Sister Immaculate Heart, Home of the Good Shepherd, Edmonton.

004716

208/18-28

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
FIELD SERVICE

November 15, 1962.

Miss Shirley Arnold,
Social Worker,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration,
P.O. Box 70, Station "A",
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Shirley:

It was unfortunate that I was absent in Ottawa on November 9th and, therefore, was unable to meet with you and Mr. Clark with regard to the juvenile problem at Fort St. James.

I shall be quite involved in the next two weeks in finalizing my report on the juvenile situation in British Columbia, and it is not likely, therefore, that I shall be in Vancouver this month. However, if you are not coming to Victoria again during November, perhaps we could arrange a meeting during the first or second week of December, but if you do come over before then I could probably accommodate you upon short notice.

I want to acknowledge and thank you for sending copies of letters pertaining to the problems of the Necoslie Indian Band.

Yours very truly,

C.W. Gorby

C.W. GORBY
Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency
Prevention Service.

CWG/JB

pgA.

To: Indian Affairs Branch

This is for your information,

please.

C.W. Gorby
Coordinator of Juvenile
Delinquency Prevention Services.

TO: MEMBERS, STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

FROM: Wilbur J. Schmidt, Director

DATE: June 22, 1962

RE: Community Services Program, Division for Children and Youth

---

I. INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare in 1949 launched a program of community organization through its Division for Children and Youth which is quite unique among tax-supported state services. State child welfare agencies have traditionally been primarily concerned with direct casework services to children or with supervision of voluntary or local public agencies that have responsibility for direct casework services. Although these state agencies have also been vitally concerned with development of local community services, the personnel skills employed by programs of other states have been, for the most part, those of casework and public welfare administration. "Community organization," which is one of the other recognized methods of social work, has not been utilized to any considerable degree. Persons with professional training and experience in community organization have, for the most part, been employed by private agencies such as community chests and councils, and the national group work agencies. The language of the Social Security Act, providing for federal aid to states for child welfare services, provides that federal subsidies to states can be used "in developing state services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child welfare organization."* The Wisconsin plan of organization of its Division for Children and Youth provides for a state program of community organization that fits into this federal program emphasis.

A staff of fourteen highly skilled professionals comprising the Community Services Section, are presently active in carrying out this program in Wisconsin. In addition to the Chief of the Section, there are six program specialists who function as statewide consultants in the areas of law enforcement, recreation, education, group work and youth participation. Also, there are seven district consultants, based in various district offices, each serving one or two districts (about eight or fifteen counties).

History

Interest in the use of the community organization method in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and other social ills grew rapidly in the early 1940's in Wisconsin. The State Department of Public Welfare provided much leadership in developing general interest and promoting legislation.

---

*Social Security Laws 1958, Title V, Part 3, Sec. 523a

In 1947 the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a Youth Service Act, patterned after the model Youth Authority Act of the American Law Institute, which included in its "purpose" clause the following:

> "...by coordinated planning to assist local communities in promoting effective programs in education, health, recreation, and welfare for the maximum development of all youth; to foster the development and strengthening of programs for the control of influences detrimental to youth; to encourage and assist in the establishment and operation and maintenance of community councils, youth committees and youth councils so that local services may be effectively coordinated; and to cooperate with departments of federal, state and local governments in the development and prosecution of programs to serve youth..."

Although the 1947 Legislature created a separate Youth Service Division within the State Department of Public Welfare, subsequent reorganization by the 1949 Wisconsin Legislature combined the formerly separate Youth Service Division and the Child Welfare Division into a single Division for Children and Youth. This has provided a challenge and an opportunity to demonstrate the advantage that can grow out of such integration of child and youth services and, equally important, the contributions that a staff of community organization specialists can make towards meeting the total need for local development and extension of child and youth programs.

II. PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

The general goals of the Community Services program are spelled out in the Statutes. The intent of the Children's Code (48.01(2)(e)) state that the law is "to promote the best interest of children of this state through:

> "..Coordinated planning to assist local communities in promoting effective programs in health, education, recreation, and welfare for the maximum development of all children and for the control of influences detrimental to youth.."

The particular Statutory section entitled "Community Services (48.79) describes in more detail the directives for the program. It states:

> "The Department shall have authority and power:
>
> "(1) To collect and collaborate with other agencies in collecting statistics and information useful in determining the cause and amount of delinquency and crime in this state or in carrying out the powers and duties of the Department.
>
> "(2) To render assistance to communities in their efforts to combat delinquency and social breakdown likely to cause delinquency and crime and assist them in setting up programs for coordinating the total community program, including the improvement of law enforcement.
>
> "(3) To assist schools in extending their particular contribution in locating and helping children vulnerable to delinquency and in improving their services to all youth.

"(4) To assist communities in setting up recreational commissions and to assist them in extending and broadening recreational programs so as to reach all children.

"(5) To assist in extending the local child care programs so as to reach all homes needing such help.

"(6) To assist in recruiting and training voluntary leaders for youth-serving organizations.

"(7) To assist localities in securing needed specialized services such as medical, psychiatric, psychological and social work services when existing agencies are not able to supply them.

"(8) To assist localities in making surveys of needs and available resources.

"(9) To assist in appraising the achievement of local programs.

"(10) To serve in a general consultative capacity, acting as a clearing house, developing materials, arranging conferences and participating in in public addresses and radio programs.

"(11) To develop and maintain an enlightened public opinion in support of a program to control delinquency.

III. MAJOR METHODS

These statutory directives are transposed into action through several major approaches, methods, and processes. These are:

A. Consultation

The major portion of the service provided by this program is consultation. Consultation is given, or arranged for, around any problem relating to community efforts to strengthen services for children and youth. Green Bay recently used our juvenile law enforcement consultant to assist in establishing a juvenile bureau. Merrill called upon our recreation consultant to review the community's needs and resources. The Milwaukee Committee on Social Services in the Schools gained information from our education consultant in planning for these services in their suburban area. Group activities in the La Crosse YWCA have been strengthened by contact with the program consultant in that district.

B. Coordination

If the maximum results of existing services are to be realized they must be well coordinated. Duplication of effort, lack of cooperation, and program gaps can all be modified if agencies will combine efforts in a common cause. Thus a specific focus of the community services program is to assist in coordination of programs and services for children and youth.

In Marinette and La Crosse and the counties of Dodge, Columbia, Winnebago, and others, regular meetings of the heads of youth serving agencies have been held. Usually in attendance are representatives of the juvenile court, juvenile law enforcement, schools, and child welfare. These groups discuss individual case situations as well as ways to strengthen community activities and eliminate causes of juvenile delinquency and other social ills. Relationships have been established with community welfare councils throughout the state and in many instances staff have worked cooperatively with them on local studies and projects. With these local groups efforts are made to use existing programs to meet newly recognized needs, and create new agencies only when absolutely necessary. The councils at Racine and Neenah-Menasha have recently utilized the community services staff in assessing their child care situation.

Foster children suddenly appearing at school caused a problem in Waukesha County recently. The nearness to Milwaukee caused this county to become involved in taking foster children from at least four private and three public child placing agencies. Not only the large number of children being placed, but the lack of information about them was of concern to the schools. The Community Services Section assisted in bringing together agency heads and school administrators to develop better sources of communication and ultimately better planning and coordination of effort for the children involved.

At the state level much effort is made to achieve coordination. Active participation in groups such as the Wisconsin Community Organization Committee and the State School Health Council, as well as close communication with other state agencies enhances services to children. One of the major contributions to coordination at the state level is the participation in the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. The Section represents the Department on a special study committee on school dropouts. Staff coordination, furnished by the Community Services Section, is given to the biennial Governor's Conferences on Children and Youth. Coordination involves working with the 11 state agencies who sponsor the Conference and the 90 statewide civic, fraternal, service and professional groups which are cooperating organizations.

National level coordination is also consciously stressed. The Chief of this Section represents the state on the Conference of Public Youth Agencies, a national group whose purpose is to coordinate information and efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency. Close contact is also kept with the national groups associated with recreation, juvenile law enforcement, education, and others related to juvenile delinquency.

C. Surveys

Throughout the history of this program community self-surveys have been a major activity. The survey techniques utilized provide for a maximum of citizen participation in that the professional staff only assist local citizenry in looking at local problems, resources, and solutions. A

basic principle of the community organization method is involvement of persons and groups who are to change or be affected by a change.

In the early history of the program, surveys were concerned with the totality of services for children, and massive, over-all views of a community were developed. In recent years studies focussed on a particular community problem have frequently been found more useful. In Neenah-Menasha and Racine, Department-assisted surveys were used to gain a better understanding of the basic child care services. Winnebago County surveyed their juvenile detention situation. La Crosse surveyed the need for institutional care for children in planning the future direction a local voluntary children's institution should develop.

A recent exception to this survey with a narrow focus was the Madison Delinquency Prevention Study. This survey involved over 300 citizens and evaluated most of the child serving programs in the city. Many positive results were noticeable while the survey was still in process --the library developed a new section on family living; more counselors were added in the schools; case conferences were established; and an immeasurable amount of information and understanding was gained by the participating citizens. Follow-up activities, which are a part of every survey, presently include considerable community planning and coordination in the areas of hard-to-reach youth and family life education.

D. Statistics

Statistics provide a view of a situation that can be most helpful in determining the nature and extent of a problem. Poor or partial statistics can provide a distorted and misleading picture. Thus, the Community Services Section and the Bureau of Research have been striving to develop an accurate and comprehensive system for collecting statistics of juvenile law violations. Each year refinements are made in the method of collection and type of material gathered. In this past year great strides were taken in coverage and the 1961 statistical report will reflect the apprehensions of juvenile law enforcement agencies covering approximately 90% of the state's population. This will provide the most accurate picture of law enforcement contacts Wisconsin has ever had.

E. Public Information

Developing an informed and interested citizenry is an important part of the community organization job if we are to expect support and understanding of the needs of children and youth. Locally staff participate in many meetings pointing up needs of children, make speeches to service clubs, church groups, parent-teacher associations, and annual meetings of youth organizations. Several radio and TV programs have been developed by staff relating to problems of children and youth. They have also served on TV panels discussing delinquency concerns, and in two districts participated in Talk Back Series relating to community activities and teenage problems. Recently two members of the staff were on the program

of the State PTA Convention, the Convention of Catholic Women and another on the program of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Presentations were made at the state camping institute and at professional conferences of YWCA and Girl Scout executives. An article on hard-to-serve youth was published by one staff member in the RECREATION magazine. A paper was also presented at the recent National Conference on Social Welfare.

Extensive distribution has been made of pamphlets developed by this program. "What Makes a Committee Tick?", a pamphlet giving techniques and cues to working with a committee, has been widely used in the state, in other states, and purchased in quantity by the United Nations. Other pamphlets such as "Youth and Narcotics," "Teenage Code," and the study on "Teenage Drinking" done for the 1961 Legislature are in constant demand. The program also makes resource material, published elsewhere, available to community groups interested in youth centers, councils, curfews, youth employment and recreation.

The Community Services program has provided direct assistance to many conferences and institutes as cited in sections above.

F. Research and Demonstration Projects

The Community Services program utilizes special research and demonstration projects to fulfill its statutory obligations of assisting communities to enhance programs for children and youth. Among the projects presently active are:

1. Hard-to-Reach Youth Groups - Milwaukee -- With this Department's program assistance, the United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee is coordinating a program wherein five well trained and supervised "detached workers" are contacting unattached groups and assisting members to move toward socially acceptable activities.

2. Factors in Behavior of Rural and Urban Youth -- Eau Claire -- Through a grant of $74,000 to the Department from the National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH) a three year study of factors in acceptable and unacceptable behavior in rural and urban boys and girls is now in process. Eau Claire State College personnel are involved in the basic research of this project.

3. Group Experience for Youth - Kenosha -- Boys aged 10 to 15 in contact with the police and not active in any group are given a special group experience. As they are able each is "graduated" out into an on-going community group activity.

4. La Crosse School Social Worker -- Assistance to La Crosse Schools will enable them to demonstrate the value of a school social worker--a program they have been desirous for at least 12 years.

5. Mondovi Youth Center -- With consultation assistance and now active participation by the Department, Mondovi is opening a youth center

this summer to demonstrate kinds of acceptable activities for teenagers in a rural community.

IV. STATUS OF THE PRESENT PROGRAM

A. Juvenile Law Enforcement

Police work with juveniles has recently become an accepted specialization within the structure of progressive law enforcement departments. It has attained a level of proficiency equal to the other units of specialization that have comprised law enforcement bodies for years.

The training program in delinquency control for law enforcement officers in the state of Wisconsin has been one of the major factors in acquiring this recognition. The success of the training may be partially reflected in the delinquency statistics for Wisconsin. They reveal that Wisconsin is one of the few states in which delinquency has not increased in direct proportion to population increase.* Obviously, however, the law enforcement training courses are only one of many factors that have led to a proportionate decrease in reported delinquency. The success of the training program is also reflected in the impact it has created in other mid-western states which have instituted identical programs and which are also using uniform recording of apprehended juveniles as developed by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies, assisted by staff consultants.

The recent emphasis has been on developing an adequate training program to provide law enforcement with skills that will enable them to work with greater efficiency and understanding with youth in trouble and with other disciplines also involved with youth.

Future emphasis will include conducting the developed training program in strategic areas of the state to provide the opportunity for greater participation. This will also provide greater use of inter-disciplinary staff and resource persons representing welfare, schools, clergy, and courts, to create a better understanding and teamwork approach to the problems. Future emphasis will also include consultations to follow training institutes for the purpose of reinforcing the subjects taught.

*Formal delinquency referrals on petition for 52 Wisconsin Counties show the following:

Year	%Increase/Decrease Formal Delinquency Referrals	% Increase in Child Population (0-17)
1959	+13.6	+2.9
1960	- 6.2	+2.8
1961	- 6.4	+2.7

B. Group Work

Group work and leisure time agencies have been generally limited in Wisconsin to Scouts, Y's, Boys Club, and a few Neighborhood Centers, and Camp Fire Girl groups. Our consultants have been involved in planning with such groups for expanding recruitment techniques for more voluntary leaders; setting up training programs for volunteers; helping evaluate the agency's role in the community during the survey; participation in training for board members; and generally helping the agencies in sharpening their skills in leadership and public relations, as well as helping youth plan for their own program. During the past year and a half, we have seen a stepping up of such activities as well as involvement of our staff in the broader community planning aspects related to these programs. The Girl Scouts, for instance, have launched a full scale program of area organization setting September 1963 as the time when all Girl Scout units must be in an Area Council. The group work consultant has been called on to give information regarding community readiness for such changes on the one hand, and called on by those not interested in going into area organization as to other alternatives. Camp Fire Girls, which up to now has been quite spotty in the state, has organized in 6 or 8 communities in the last six months. Similarly, the YMCA has broadened its program in some communities to include more family, women and girls' activities which makes it necessary for the YWCA to look again at its offerings. The consultants have been involved in helping evaluate, determine needs and interests and then participate in some training sessions.

With the national spotlight on school drop-outs, youth employment or unemployment, hard-to-serve youth, and juvenile delinquency, more and more of the group work and leisure time agencies are reviewing their programs and asking for help in extending services to these special youth groups. Already this Community Services program has been involved in special training activities to alert volunteer leaders to the needs of these youngsters.

C. Youth Participation

Recently the 8th State Youth Conference had approximately 1000 youth attending when delegates discussed ways of improving their organizations, talked about youth problems and teenager's responsibilities to the community. The Legislative Council's Committee on Drinking and Driving had members there to hear what youth had to say on this problem, and the Wisconsin Youth Committee is represented, in turn, on their committee. The Wisconsin Youth Committee, to which the Community Services Section gives staff service, was responsible for the Conference and spent a large part of the year working on a project guide to help local youth groups find ways to serve their communities. Requests continue to come in for help in organizing youth councils and youth centers, as well as for copies of the "Teenage Code" developed by the youth with consultation by the staff. (In fact, one Juvenile Judge has asked for 1000 copies to distribute to the parents of every high school student in his county!)

The Community Services Section has felt strongly that opportunities for youth to participate in planning their programs as well as solving problems relating to youth are important in the development of informed, active citizens. Recognizing that adult leadership is the key, conferences for advisors to youth groups are being planned for this fall to help leaders and advisors sharpen their skills in working with youth. In addition a session in the form of a clinic is planned for youth leaders, themselves, to learn the skills of chairmanship, working with a committee, etc. After 10 years of promotion of youth participation in community planning, the Community Services Section is designing a project to try to measure the degree of effectiveness of this approach. Many of the "alumni" of the youth participation program are just beginning to move into communities as adults. Has their experience made them more ready and willing to assume active participation as informed, alert citizens? Little has been developed in research concepts and techniques in this area. While our staff can give help in program purposes and goals, research skill is necessary in developing a meaningful project. Federal funds have been requested for developing a research design.

D. Recreation

Approximately one-third of Wisconsin municipalities containing two-thirds of the state's population now have tax-supported community recreation programs operating 12 months of the year. Even the best community recreation programs fail to attract half of the children and youth, who are potential participants, as often as once a year. Many recreation programs emphasize competitive sports programs to the exclusion of non-sports activities. Historically, Wisconsin recreation departments have operated under the concept of "the greatest good for the greatest number" as have most such programs in the nation. "Mass activities" has been the desirable goal, and the criteria for success has been the "police count" of attendance in the annual report.

The recreation consultant has focussed his work in line with the above characteristics. He has given special attention to those municipalities having one-third of the state's population. Many of these municipalities are small and in sparcely populated counties, so an attempt is being made to encourage the development of county recreation departments. Two counties--Waukesha and Walworth--have already demonstrated the effectiveness, economy, and desirability of such broadly based programs. The knowledge and experience gained by these two counties is being passed on to counties in a similar situation.

One group of children frequently excluded in the past from recreation programs has been those who are hard-to-serve, being socially, emotionally, or physically handicapped. In the last two years the Community Services Section has sponsored regional seminars and conferences to alert staff and boards of leisure time agencies to this omission, helping them to learn special techniques for working with such youth. Several communities have since developed special recreation opportunities for the handicapped.

Consultation with recreation directors in many cities has resulted in program expansion beyond competitive sports, including activities for girls, cultural arts for all, social recreation, music, and dramatics. In addition, many programs have been expanded geographically to include areas previously unserved. Programs have also become more geared to the needs of the hard-to serve children.

E. Education

The key role that schools can play in enhancing the social adjustment of children is being recognized in Wisconsin. Guidance programs are being strengthened, school psychologists are being added, school personnel are better equipping themselves to understand the meaning of pupil behavior. Through the years survey and consultation activity have assisted communities in defining ways schools can aid the adjustment of children. Recently staff from the Community Services program participated in a year long program in Janesville training teachers for better understanding of mental health in the classroom. There has been a trend toward more cooperative efforts between the schools and social agencies. Both work with the same children, and both hold the same goals--to help each child develop to the maximum of his potential. The Community Services staff will continue more actively in developing coordination of these two agencies in the years to come. Related to this team of school and social agency is another area of interest of this program--that of providing social services in the school. For a child to benefit most from his school experience he must be emotionally ready to learn. A personally troubled child is very difficult to teach and it is has been found that social work services can often assist such a pupil. Thus, the Community Services staff have been working with other state agencies and the University encouraging such service. At present there are few school social workers outside of Milwaukee. However, the University has just begun a training program in this field and general interest is increasing. Two communities are planning demonstrations of this activity with the Department. Until some other agency is in a position to provide leadership in this area, our program will continue to offer consultation and do what it can to promote this service where needed.

F. Other Areas of Activity

In the broad concern for children and youth, the program staff participates in other areas of activity or special interest. One consultant from our Section is active in the day care advisory committee, particularly in discussions relating to camping for children, another in activities relating to services for migrant children, in youth fitness programs, family life, and several are active in the development of special projects encouraging better services to Indians.

V. PROGRAM NEEDS

As cited in the Advisory Committee's 1956 report of this program to the Board, a basic need is a community services consultant for each district. One consultant for each eight counties would enable more effective services as the consultant functions as a catalyst to help local citizens and officials bring about a balance between needs of people in the community and available resources to meet these needs. Moving toward this end we now have seven districts covered and hope to have a full compliment in the next biennium.

s.19(1)

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa

32/18-28 (WS)

208/18-28 (Ad.1)

Indian Commissioner for B.C.

August 15, 1962.

Reference is made to your letter dated July 30, 1962.

Mr. Perret, Superintendent, Kamloops Agency, advises that he has made a thorough search of membership records which has revealed no record of the above-named or his parents.

J.V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

s.19(1)

TO : Indian Commissioner for B. C.

YOUR FILE No: 208/18-28 (Ad.1)

FROM : Superintendent, Kamloops Agency

OUR FILE No: 154/18-28

SUBJECT:

DATE: August 9, 1962.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 7, 1962 regarding the above-named.

We have made a thorough search of our membership records and there is no record of this person nor his parents.

G. H. Perret,
Superintendent,
KAMLOOPS INDIAN AGENCY.

GHP:ve

CGSB Standard 6-GP-22; PP&S Cat. No. 3590

s.19(1)

Indian Commissioner for B. C.

208/18-28 (Ad.1)

Superintendent, Kamloops Agency

154/18-28

August 9, 1962.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 7, 1962 regarding the above-named.

We have made a thorough search of our membership records and there is no record of this person nor his parents.

G. H. Perret,
Superintendent,
KAMLOOPS INDIAN AGENCY.

GHP:ve

s.19(1)

Superintendent, Kamloops Agency,

208/18-28 (Ad.1)

Indian Commissioner for B.C.

August 7, 1962.

[redacted].

Attached please find correspondence from the Branch dated July 30, 1962.

[redacted] Please check local records and advise whether has Indian status.

J. V. Boys,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

Encl.

MEMORANDUM

s.19(1)

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Indian Commissioner for B.C.,

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier 32/18-28(W8)

FROM
De

A/Chief of Welfare

DATE July 30, 1962.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Attached is a self-explanatory letter regarding the above named.

It will be noted that this boy was born in Vancouver, and although membership records for the Kamloops Agency have been checked, we have no record of this person nor his parents.

Will you therefore please check local records which may be available to you, with a view to determining whether or not this boy is of Indian status.

Any information you can supply will be appreciated.

for R. D. Ragan
R. D. Ragan
A/Chief of Welfare

Enc.

004733

s.19(1)

2 copies

ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL PROBATION SERVICE
Juvenile & Family Court,
401 Main St., East,
Hamilton, Ontario.

JAckson 7-2704,
July 20, 1962.

Mr. Stallwood,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Six Nations Agency,
Brantford, Ontario.

Dear Sir: Re: [redacted]

I am concerned over the situation regarding the above-named [redacted] year old Indian youth and would welcome any information or advice which you could offer in regard to him.

[redacted] was born in [redacted] of Indian parents. He subsequently went to live with them in the United States. In May, 1960, he was involved in a theft charge in [redacted] and was subsequently committed to a diagnostic and treatment centre in [redacted]. In March of this year he was released on parole to his father, [redacted] who lives in the city of [redacted]. [redacted]s parents are living apart from each other, as indicated above Mr. [redacted] living in [redacted] and his mother remarried and living in [redacted]. [redacted] father is frequently drinking excessively and has not a fit place for [redacted] to stay. The mother's circumstances are, likewise, understood to be very poor which would make her home an unfit place also for [redacted]

[redacted] himself is of low intelligence and appears to be unable to hold a job for very long. He is without any financial resources and is currently sleeping on various porches, earning the odd $1.00 here and there, and generally presenting a pitiable situation. We are concerned, among other things, that [redacted] may become accidentally in conflict with the law and, [redacted] with appropriate penalty. To our mind this would be unfortunate as [redacted] is a victim of personal limitations and an unsympathetic environment.

It has been suggested to us that you or your department might be of some assistance to [redacted] and any suggestions or advice which you can offer us would be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you for your assistance, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Brightman,
Probation Officer.

web/hs

Juvenile Charges Laid 1961 to 1961

Intoxication	7
Cons. on or off Reserve	20
Theft	19
Breaking & Entering	27
Liquor	9
Bail violation	1
Causing disturbance	11
Cons. stolen property	7
Curfew & Probation	8
Incorrigibility	6
Driving vehicle	4
Forgery	3
Willful damage	3
Robbery with violence	1
	17%

Juvenile charges laid - by years.

1945	3	
1946	2	
1946	4	
1947	15	
1948	3	
1949	30	
1960	47	
1961	68	171

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

s.19(1)

Juvenile charges - by family

MORTAIN

male - [redacted]
1957 - 2
1959 - 1
1960 - 1
1961 - 1

male - [redacted]
1957 - 2
1959 - 1
1960 - 1
1961 - 1 — 11

FLOWER

male - [redacted]
1960 - 1
1961 - 1

male - [redacted]
1958 - 1
1959 - 5
1960 - 1
1961 - 2

male - [redacted]
1960 - 3
1961 - 7

male - [redacted]
1961 - 2 — 21

CARR

male - [redacted]
1954 - 1
1955 - 0
1956 - 2
1957 - 1
1958 - 2
1959 - 3
1960 - 1
1961 - 6 — 20

SUTT

male - [redacted]
1959 - 2
1960 - 3
1961 - 1 — 6

BRIGHT

male - [redacted]
1960 - 4
1961 - 1

male - [redacted]
1959 - 3
1961 - 2

male - [redacted]
1961 - 5

s.19(1) **BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

[redacted]

male - [redacted] 1955 - 1
1958 - 2
1959 - 2
1960 - 1
1961 - 2

[redacted]
male - [redacted] 1960 - 2 25

HAYES
male - [redacted] 1958 - 1
1960 - 2
1961 - 1 4

HONEY
female - [redacted] 1959 - 2
1960 - 3 5

[redacted]
male - [redacted] 1961 - 2

male - [redacted] 1959 - 1
1961 - 2

male - [redacted] 1961 - 1 6

[redacted]
male - [redacted] 1956 - 1
1959 - 1
1960 - 2
1961 - 2

male - [redacted] 1959 - 2
1960 - 2 10 10

9 families ---- 103 charges
30 " ---- 66 "

Agency population 2442

Charges listed above [redacted] 6 pop. 621
11 pop. 140
6 pop. 148
5 pop. 237

BRITISH COLUMBIA BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

5 EAST BROADWAY
VANCOUVER 10, B. C.

TELEPHONE: TRINITY 9-3224

S. Gh.
Please attend if you can, and as written, but need otherwise

13th February, 1961.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Borstal Association, to which you are cordially invited, will take place on:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1961, at 12:15 p.m.

in the CORONATION ROOM of the Y.W.C.A., 997 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Mr. Dean H. Goard, Assistant Director of Adult Education with the Vancouver School Board, has kindly consented to be our guest speaker. Education is a topic very much in the headlines at the present time and Mr. Goard will speak to us on:

"ADULT EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING TODAY"

a subject of particular interest to those concerned with the work of the Borstal Association.

A review of the activities of the Association during 1960 will be presented.

Your attendance at this meeting will be most welcomed. Luncheon will be served.

R G Wismer
R. G. Wismer
President

OURS IS A "RED FEATHER" SERVICE

004738

Phoned no representative now I.A.B.

s.19(1)

208/18-28-2

Miss W. M. Urquhart,
Superintendent,
Willingdon School for Girls,
3655 Willingdon Avenue,
North Burnaby, B.C.

P.O. Box 70,
Postal Station 'A',
Vancouver 2, B.C.

August 30, 1960.

Dear Miss Urquhart:

Re: [redacted]

We are returning the proposal for realse of the above-named girl which was forwarded to this office. This youngster is of non-Indian status and is not the responsibility of this Department.

Yours truly,

A/Indian Commissioner for B.C.

'gs
Encl.

Copy for information of Indian Affairs Branch.

s.19(1)

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROPOSAL FOR RELEASE

Name in full [redacted]

Age last birthday [redacted]

Committed from PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Charge INCORRIGIBILITY

Length of term SECTION 20, "THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT"

Committing Judge JUDGE E.T. APPLEWHAITE

Date of commitment AUGUST 14, 1959

Date to be released UPON APPROVAL OF BELOW NOTED RECOMMENDATION

Superintendent's recommendation: THAT [redacted] BE REMANDED FROM THE WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS TO THE CARE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE WHOSE WARD SHE IS

Date AUGUST 12, 1960

(MISS) V.M. URQUHART *Superintendent.*

Recommendation of release approved:

Date AUG 16 1960

DEPUTY *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*

Release granted:

Aug 19 1960

Judge of the Juvenile Court.

2M 4-

004740

OUR FILE NO. _____

YOUR FILE NO. _____

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING
312 MAIN ST.
VANCOUVER 4, B. C.

TELEPHONES:
EMERGENCY & COMPLAINT MU 3-1122
ADMINISTRATION MU 4-7111

VANCOUVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 22, 1960.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
325 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

The attached report is forwarded for your information.

R. Pickering, Supervisor
Accounting & Records
Subdivision
for
G.J. Archer
Chief Constable

s.19(1)

VPD 19A-MLH

VANCOUVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

NATURE OF COMPLAINT LANDLORD AND TENNANT (DISORDERLY GIRL) CASE No.

COMPLAINANT [redacted] PLACE OF OCCURRENCE [redacted] PAT. AREA RPT. ZONE

ADDRESS [redacted] PHONE DATE AND TIME REPORTED 1:25pm Apr 15/60

Above mentioned time and date saw the complainant who stated he had been having trouble with tennants of a basement room, same being rented to a [redacted] and an [redacted] Complainant stated the [redacted] girl was [redacted] drinking heavily, and sleeping with various men. He further stated that the a/m [redacted] was at this time in bed with some friend, both allegedly drunk. Proceeded to basement room and found same to be occupied by a man who gave his name as [redacted], [redacted] yrs, [redacted] and the a/m [redacted]. At this time, man was fully clothed, [redacted] was in bed. However, compl. and a female upstairs tennant both stated they had entered the room prior to my arrival, found both parties in bed naked.

Spoke to [redacted] who stated she was born [redacted], had recently arrived from Edmonton, and was under the care of the Indian Welfare Branch. However. compl. and other tennants in the building maintain this girl to be [redacted]. Unable to contact [redacted] s room mate [redacted] at this time for verification, however, regarding the man, [redacted] states he is [redacted]s boy friend and she did not know anything about him getting into bed with her as she was drunk.

Contacted Indian Welfare Agent, Miss Oliver, [redacted], who states she does not have any information regarding [redacted] at the present time but will check re same. Both girls have been given notice to vacate by the land lord.

TIME SPENT ON CALL $1\frac{1}{2}$ MINS. HRS. TOTAL VALUE PROPERTY $

CASE DECLARED:
- UNFOUNDED
- INACTIVE – NOT CLEARED
- CLEARED BY ARREST
- CLEARED OTHER MEANS

INVESTIGATED BY PC 206 TURNCLIFF CAR 12 SQUAD 3

APPROVED BY ASSIGNED TO SQUAD

COPIES TO: Morality, Indian Welfare, 422 Richards Rm #16, Vancouver (sent) TYPED BY sjb 3:20pm

BULLETIN No. INDEXED TABULATED

004742

s.19(1)

156/18-28-1
208/18-28-1

Miss Mary K. King,
Deputy Supt. of Child Welfare,
Dept. of Social Welfare,
Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 70,
Postal Station 'A',
Vancouver 2, B.C.

December 14, 1959.

Dear Miss King:

Re: [redacted]
Ch: [redacted]

I have for acknowledgement a copy of your letter of December 2nd addressed to Mr. Hassard with respect to the above-named.

The development in this case does I think further support the point that I made in my letter on [redacted] We would like to clarify our position as to our responsibility for Indian juveniles in the Industrial Schools so that Indian Superintendents are better informed about procedures and their responsibilities. Before we can advise Superintendents along this line I believe there is need at this level for discussion with the Superintendents of the Industrial Schools and with yourself to clarify the whole area and to ensure that procedures are uniform.

As I mentioned in my previous letter on this subject I would welcome the opportunity to meet with the parties concerned for the purposes I have outlined.

Yours truly,

(Miss) S. Arnold,
Social Worker.

'gs

Mr. W. Christie - Williams Lake Agency.
Mr. R.J. Meek - Lytton Agency.

208/18-28

Regional Office - Vancouver.

March 31, 1959.

Mr. Ken Richardson, recently appointed to the Probation Branch, Department of the Attorney General, has been approached to open a probation area with headquarters at either Quesnel or Williams Lake, and with jurisdiction from Lillooet to Quesnel.

Your names have been given to Mr. Richardson, who is well known to this Region as a highly successful juvenile court judge at Squamish for several years. He has taken special training in Scotland, his homeland, and will prove a helpful and co-operative officer in a field we should use as extensively as possible. I am sure you will extend to him your full support and interest.

W. S. Arneil,
Indian Commissioner for B. C.

=eh

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL PROBATION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Rm. 205 - 1075 Melville St.

PHONE
OFFICE MU. 3-7341

K. Richardson
PROBATION OFFICER.

Mr. J.H. Gordon, Chief of Welfare,
Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa. 208/18-28

Regional Office, Vancouver. 208/18-28 (SW)

Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board. Dec. 15, 1958.

With reference to your letter of September 30th regarding the above mentioned we would advise that we had not been approached to date by the Provincial Inquiry Juvenile Delinquency Board and we do not know whether the board is considering any special reference to the problems of Indian delinquents. While we are cognizant of the special problems presented by Indians and are concerned about the need for prevention and treatment facilities, we believe that any special approach we might make to the Board in this connection would tend to put the whole problem of juvenile delinquency in this Province out of perspective.

There has always been some feeling among Provincial and private agencies, and particularly the Industrial Schools, that the Indian Department should provide separate facilities for treatment of Indian juveniles and if not should make some financial contribution towards the cost of services. This latter thought is often expressed even though the persons concerned are aware of the agreement which exists between the two Governments concerning correctional services. The fact that reference is made to juvenile delinquency in the recommendations of the Joint Welfare Survey report (long term objective No. 2) represents a compromise on the part of our members on the survey team but at the same time does point out that there is considerable feeling about this in some areas. At one time Miss Arnold recalls that the committee established to assess needs of the Girl's Industrial School suggested certain categories that could not be dealt with successfully within the present set-up in the school. These categories included psychopaths, alcoholics, mental defectives, Indians, etc. While we appreciate that there are certain cultural and opportunity differences presented by Indian youngsters our attitude has always been to interpret the Indian as an individual who well might be an alcoholic, mental defective, etc., but cannot be segregated on

. 2

the basis of race and culture alone and that the Indian has the right to equal service along with non-Indians. We believe that any special approach to the Inquiry Board on behalf of Indians, unless we are specifically approached by the Board in this connection, would not be in the best interests of the Indian particularly but rather that our emphasis should be on the need for facilities, etc., for all offenders.

With regard to your reference to a proposed study to be undertaken by the University I can only advise that we have no knowledge of any proposed study. When Mr. Bailey visited this office earlier this fall there was some discussion for the need of a program of rehabilitation which would include socially handicapped persons and we see this service equally important as the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. However, it was agreed that with our present staff we could only proceed on a limited basis. We have some feeling too that the rehabilitation of these socially handicapped persons falls naturally within the area of the Social Worker's jurisdiction rather than that of a Rehabilitation Officer as we know rehabilitation services at present. We believe that Mr. Bailey spoke along this line with Mr. Hassard of the Boy's Industrial School and with Professor Dixon and Dr. Hawthorne of the University and possibly a need for such a study was discussed with them at that time, however, we have no further information in this regard.

W. S. Arneil,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

'gs

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

TO: Mr. Arneil and Mr. Anfield

OUR FILE: 208/18-28

FROM: S. Arnold

YOUR FILE:

SUBJECT:

DATE: November 10, 1958.

I am not aware of any study of Indian Delinquency being undertaken by the University. Is this something that Mr. Stan Bailey discussed with you. I would question any special presentation by the Department to the Provincial Inquiry Board regarding special problems of Indian delinquents since our whole emphasis with the Province has been to encourage additional treatment facilities, etc., for all persons rather than make any special plea for Indians as a separate category. If it is a question of research or if the Board should approach us, of course, this would be another question.

S. Arnold.

S. Arnold.

'gs

Wish advised not aware of any study being made @ U.B.C. on this subject.

B.C. Studies Delinquency The provincial legislature of British Columbia has passed a bill setting up a Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board to carry on a thorough study of juvenile delinquency, including prevention and treatment. The Board has roughly the powers of a royal commission, and is to submit its report before the first session of the legislature in 1959.

September 15, 1958

HIP AND IMMIGRATION

TO:

FROM:

SUBJE ard

old

OUR FILE: 208/18-28 (SW)

YOUR FILE:

DATE: September 30, 1958.

The current issue of "Welfare" in the section "Across Canada", page 147, mentions that the British Columbia Government is setting up an Inquiry Board to undertake a thorough study of juvenile delinquency.

The care and treatment of Indian juvenile offenders is a matter of serious concern in British Columbia. The subject was discussed with Miss Arnold and Mr. Biddle at headquarters in May. Various proposals were considered for meeting the special needs of Indian juvenile offenders, particularly the emotionally disturbed children who drift back and forth over the American border and who are constantly in trouble. Mr. Bailey has commented on discussion of this subject during his recent field trip to British Columbia, and particularly a proposal that a study of Indian delinquency be undertaken by the University of British Columbia. It seems to me that if a thorough study of juvenile delinquency is being carried out under the auspices of the Provincial Government, the problem as it concerns Indians should be included.

I should appreciate hearing from you of any indication you may have that the Inquiry Board is interested in the Indian problem and also if you consider it worthwhile to bring the matter to the Board's attention at this time.

J. H. Gordon

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

TO: Indian Commissioner for B.C., Vancouver, B.C.

OUR FILE: 208/18-28 (SW)

FROM: Chief, Welfare Division

YOUR FILE:

SUBJECT: Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board

DATE: September 30, 1958.

Attention: Miss Arnold

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J. H. Gordon

Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
Vancouver, B.C.

208/18-28 (SW)

Chief, Welfare Division

Juvenile Delinquency Inquiry Board

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J. H. Gordon

CHEF/DB

FIELD SERVICE

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

205/18-28

208/18-28

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

10363-108th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta,
April 1, 1957.

Mr. W. S. Arneil,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O. Box 70,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Attention: Miss Shirley Arnold, Social Worker:

Re: B.C. Youth Council

Please find enclosed material sent to me from the above noted organization. If you remember, we had previous contact with this organization and had advised them of the interest of the Branch in their work. I am returning this for your attention.

D. L. Jackson,
Placement Officer.

DLJ:lj

HARRY DUKER
MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

KERRISDALE 7400

B.C. YOUTH COUNCIL

(A Non-Profit Organization Operating Under the Societies Act of B.C.)

5851 WEST BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER 13, B.C.

March 13th, 1957.

Mr. D.L.Jackson,
Indian Affairs Fed. Government,
P.O.Box 70,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Friend:

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT SOMETHING CAN
BE DONE ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?

Are you among the people who believe that there are ways and means of improving the juvenile delinquency situation in this province? Many such people, drawn together by their belief, met last October to discuss mutual problems and organized a Council which will be known as the BRITISH COLUMBIA YOUTH COUNCIL. This Council will ultimately have a Board of Directors comprised of business and professional people, representing almost every phase of provincial activity.

The objects of the Council are to arouse interest in youth behaviour problems, and to eventually, through efficient treatment, educate and rehabilitate young offenders.

The juvenile delinquency problem is being tackled very effectively in some parts of the world, and we hope to study the most efficient methods and make them work in B.C.

One useful purpose that the Council will serve will be to correlate all activities and research which is being carried on by various organizations in the Province at the present time.

There are 3 types of membership, namely:-
(1). Active - designed for individuals.
(2). Corporate - for groups, associations or corporations.
(3). Life - designed for those making substantial endowments or contributions.

An individual membership will cost $2.00 per year, and that of a corporation $10.00.

To attain our objective a large membership is necessary. We need the encouragement of responsible people, and organizations, who are anxious to see juvenile delinquency tackled in a realistic manner, and we will need funds, obtainable from the memberships of these interested people, to enable us to pay for stenographic services, printing, stationery and similar expenses.

May I, therefore, suggest that you, or your association, make application as soon as possible, by filling out the enclosed application form.

Yours very truly,

Harry Duker,
Membership Chairman.

HD/es

INDIAN COMMISSIONER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

OUR FILE No.

YOUR FILE No.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

P.O. BOX 70,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

18 December, 1956.

MEMO TO MR. CARNEIL:

Re: Formation of a British Columbia Youth Council.

The undersigned, as representatives of the Indian Affairs Branch, attended a conference on juvenile delinquency sponsored by the John Howard Society.

The outcome of the conference was a recommendation that a council for youth be formed in British Columbia.

Enclosed is a draft constitution and by-laws for the proposed organization which we feel to be sound and to meet the purposes adequately. The John Howard Society have asked that they be advised as to the suitability of the document and a letter for this purpose is enclosed.

F. E. ANFIELD

D. L. JACKSON.

.H
Encl.

18 December, 1956.

MEMO TO MR. ARNEIL:

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F. E. ANFIELD

D. L. JACKSON.

.H
Encl.

18 December, 1956.

Mr. Don Gibbons,
Acting Chairman,
Constitution Committee,
John Howard Society,
319 West Pender Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Re: Constitution & Bylaws
B.C. Youth Council.

This is to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the revised draft constitution and bylaws for the proposed Youth Council for British Columbia.

We are satisfied that the same are sound and look forward to the formation of this organization.

Although our Branch will not have official membership in the organization, you can be assured that we shall continue our contact through individual memberships from amonget our staff.

Yours truly,

W. S. ARNEIL,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

.H

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY
OF B. C.
312-319 West Pender Street
Vancouver 3, B. C.

December 4, 1956

Mr. D. L. Jackson,
Indian Affairs,
P.O. Box 70,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Committee appointed at the Juvenile Delinquency Conference of October 20-21 has met on two occasions and given detailed consideration to the suggested revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws for a British Columbia Youth Council. We hope that the enclosed copy of the revised Constitution now involves most of the changes suggested at that meeting.

I would like to ask you to study this revised Constitution, discuss it at length with your organization, and if it is found acceptable, send your approval of it by mail to me. In order that we might get the Youth Council incorporated by the first of the year, I would like to have your reply by December 15.

The committee is interested at this point in general approval of the Constitution, so that a Council can be formed. Doubtlessly, you will not find the draft entirely satisfactory. Please send to me at the above address, any comments and suggestions for study, so that the Committee can take these up at a future meeting.

Sincerely,

Don Gibbons per D

Don Gibbons
Acting Chairman

REVISED DRAFT CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

for a

BRITISH COLUMBIA YOUTH COUNCIL

CONSTITUTION

1. The name of the Society is the British Columbia Youth Council.

2. The objects of the Society are:-

   (a) To arouse public interest in, and disseminate knowledge of youth behaviour problems.

   (b) To promote and correlate activities and research aimed at preventing youth behaviour problems.

   (c) To secure efficient treatment, rehabilitation and education for young offenders.

   (d) To distribute as widely as possible throughout the Province, knowledge and information on problems related to youth as they may be received by the Society.

   (e) To promote the formation of advisory groups to Governments and their agencies providing treatment and rehabilitation for youthful offenders.

3. The operations of the Society are to be carried on throughout the Province of British Columbia, with head offices in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE 1

Membership

1. There shall be three classes of members: active, corporate and life; each of which shall have full membership rights in the Society.

2. Any person actively interested in the welfare and education of youth may become an active member of this Society upon the payment of dues of $2.00 or such amount as shall be determined by the directors, for each fiscal year.

3. Any club or organization whose aims and objects are consistent with those of this Society may become a corporate member upon the payment of $10.00 or more for each fiscal year and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and that club or organization shall be entitled to delegate one person to exercise the rights and privileges of active membership.

4. Life membership may be secured under terms and conditions determined from time to time by the Directorate.

ARTICLE II

Branches

The Society may establish one or more Branches of the Society which shall have such powers not exceeding the powers of the Society as the Society may from time to time confer.

ARTICLE III

Directorate

1. The affairs of the Society shall be governed by a Directorate in a manner consistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society. The Directorate shall consist of:-

Directorate (Continued)

(a) Two directors to be elected by each Branch, each for a period of two years. In the event of any director representing the Branch being unable to attend such meeting, a director ad hoc may be appointed by such Branch to attend such meeting, and the purposes thereof and in connection therewith shall have, and exercise all powers, duties and privileges of a director, elected by such Branch. The appointment of such a director, however, shall terminate following the meeting of the Directorate for which he had been appointed.

(b) Sixteen directors at large of whom eight shall be elected each year for a term of two years. Of the original directors at large, eight shall be elected for a one year term. No director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms.

2. The officers of the Society shall be President, not more than two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, and the Honorary Solicitor, and shall be appointed by the Directorate.

3. The President shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Directorate. The President shall also be charged with the general management and supervision of the affairs of the Society. During the absence of the President, his duties and powers shall be exercised by a Vice-President.

4. The duties of the Honorary Treasurer shall be:

(a) To supervise the keeping of full and accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the Society.

(b) To supervise all monies or other available effects which are to be deposited in the name and to the credit of the Society in such bank or banks as may from time to time be designated by the Directorate.

(c) To supervise the financial statements of the Society, to be prepared at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Directorate.

(d) To supervise disbursement of funds with proper vouchers therefor.

5. (a) The Directorate shall appoint an Executive Secretary, and fix his remuneration and terms and conditions of his employment. He shall be directly responsible to same for the management of the office of the Society and for such duties as designated by resolution of the Directorate.

(b) All cheques must be signed by two officers of the Society, as to be determined from time to time by the Directorate.

6. The Directorate may appoint additional staff upon recommendation of the Executive Secretary, and shall fix remuneration and terms and conditions of their employment. Duties of each shall be to carry out instructions as outlined to each from time to time by the Executive Secretary.

ARTICLE IV

Governing Body

1. The governing body of this Society shall be the Directorate.

2. The Directorate shall appoint the officers of the Society from their number at the first meeting of the Directorate following the Annual Business Meeting.

3. Any member of the Directorate who is absent from three consecutive meetings without acceptable cause shall at the discretion of the Directorate, cease to hold office.

4. The Directorate shall appoint:-

   (a) From amongst members of the Society, committees to act in an advisory capacity to the Directorate, and to hold office during the pleasure of such Directorate. Such committees shall consist of such number of members as the Directorate may determine. The chairman of each committee shall be required to attend meetings of the Directorate upon request, and to report plans of work which must be approved by the Directorate.

   (b) The Executive Committee, which shall consist of the officers of the Society, together with two Directors appointed by the Directorate, and this committee shall have and exercise such powers and duties as are assigned to it by the Directorate, except the power to appoint officers and disburse funds.

5. Any casual vacancy in the Directorate may be filled by the directors, but any person so chosen shall be selected from the membership in good standing and shall retain office only as long as the vacating director would have retained same if no vacancy had occurred.

6. One-third of the members of the Directorate shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

7. Meetings of the Directorate shall be held at least 3 times per year at the call of the President.

ARTICLE V

Accounts, Seals and Borrowing

1. The accounts of the Society shall be audited at the end of each fiscal year. A signed report of the auditors shall be presented at each Annual Business Meeting. The auditors shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting.

2. (a) The Custodian of the Seal of the Society shall be the President.

   (b) The use of the Seal of this Society shall not be considered valid without the accompanying signatures of two of the following officers: The President, First Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer.

3. The Society may, if deemed expedient for the carrying out of its objectives, borrow money; such action to be taken only after the passing of an extraordinary resolution at a meeting of the Society called for that purpose.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

1. An Annual Meeting of the members of the Society shall be held each year and on such day, at such hour and at such place as may be determined by the Directorate. Notice in writing shall be sent to paid-up members (in good standing) not less than fourteen days before the date set for the Annual Meeting.

2. General meetings of the members of this Society shall be called on such day, at such hour and at such place as may be determined by the Directorate and notice in writing shall be sent to all paid-up members of the Society not less than fourteen days before the date set for the General Meeting.

3. Twenty-five percent of the members in regular standing shall be considered a quorum at a General Meeting of the members.

ARTICLE VII

Nominations and Elections

1. A nominating committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Society thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting. They shall nominate Directors, keeping in mind a balance between professional and lay persons.

2. At elections at the Annual Meeting, a request shall be made for nominations from the floor in addition to those submitted by the nominating committee, but nominations so made shall only be received provided the written consent of the nominee has been obtained and delivered to the Chairman of the meeting at least twenty-four hours prior to such nominations from the floor.

ARTICLE VIII

Expulsion of Members

1. The Board of Directors of the Society shall have power, by vote of three-fourths of those present at a duly convened meeting, to expel or suspend any member when the conduct of such member shall be considered by the Board of Directors of the Society to be improper, unbecoming or likely to endanger the welfare, interest or character of the Society or when such member willfully commits a breach of the Bylaws or rules of the Society. No such member shall be expelled or suspended without first having been notified of the charges and then given an opportunity to be heard by the Board of Directors of the Society at a meeting to be called for the purpose: Such notification shall be sufficient if mailed to the member's usual place of address by registered mail at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.

2. If the member so desires, it may appeal the decision of the Board of Directors of the Society at the next annual meeting of the Society held after the date of expulsion, the decision of this meeting to be final but until such appeal has been allowed, such person or organization shall no longer be a member of the Society.

3. Upon the withdrawal or expulsion of any Organizational member from the Society, such organizational member shall no longer have any rights either to funds, or to the use in any fashion of the name or of privileges appertaining to the Society.

4. Upon the written request of three members of the Board of Directors of the Society, the President shall convene a meeting of the Board of Directors to investigate any complaints germane to this article.

ARTICLE IX

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall be from the first day of January to the last day of December of the same year.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments to the By-Laws

No amendment shall be made to the by-laws unless by a notice of proposed amendment, which shall be duly entered in the Minutes and a copy thereof sent to every paid-up member of the Society not less than fourteen days before the date set for the General Meeting of the Society, stating when the proposed amendment shall come up for discussion and on resolution, regularly moved and seconded, in favor thereof, being agreed by two-thirds of the members present and voting at such General Meeting of the Society, it shall become effective.

AFFILIATED WITH THE HOWARD LEAGUE OF ENGLAND

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PENAL ASSOCIATION

The John Howard Society of British Columbia

"THE PRISONERS' FRIEND"
ESTABLISHED 1931

312 VICTORY BUILDING - 319 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 3, CANADA
PACIFIC 7020

EXEC. DIRECTOR:
REV. DR. J. DINNAGE HOBDEN

208/18-28

September 11, 1956.

Dear Sir:

As you are probably aware, the John Howard Society is calling a Province-wide conference on the problem of Juvenile Delinquency.

The meeting will take the form of a two-day session on October 20th and 21st, in the York Room at the Hotel Georgia.

Arrangements have been made for Mr. Karl Holton, who is chief Probation Officer in Los Angeles County and, who, from 1943 to 1952 was director and chairman of the California Youth Authority, to speak at the luncheon at 12:15 in the same room.

To cover expenses of organizing the meeting and the luncheon, it is anticipated that a registration fee of approximately $6.00 will be charged which will, of course, cover the cost of the luncheon.

Realizing the magnitude of the problem, it has been suggested that the conference confine its deliberations to three phases, namely

(a) The possibility of formulating a permanent organization, which will channel the efforts of communities and serve as a clearing house for plans and projects that may be proposed.
(b) Consideration of some basic principles of a treatment program.
(c) Setting up some plans for organizing a prevention program.

Naturally it will be impossible to review individual suggestions at this meeting, but we hope that the machinery will be established whereby every idea will be given serious consideration. This meeting then will take the form of an organization conference and a review of general principles for future guidance.

If possible it is suggested that the conference be limited to official delegations from various bodies throughout the Province, as space is not sufficient to allow the meeting to be thrown open to individuals without representation. We would suggest that you have two delegates attend, but if you have others, please feel free to notify us so that their names can be added.

We have tried to send invitations to as many organizations as possible, but if you feel that we have overlooked anyone please let us know.

Please advise us of the names of delegates as soon as possible so that registration forms and details of the program can be forwarded to them.

We are earnestly soliciting your help and support in this most important problem.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY.

H. J. Seed,
President.

MEF

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

DATES: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20 -
commencing at 9:30 A.M. and
running all day and evening
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21 -
commencing at 2:00 P.M.

TO: MR. J. D. WILCOX
Attendance Chairman
#312, 319 West Pender St.
Vancouver 3, B. C.

Enclosed please find $6.00 Registration Fee, which includes cost of luncheon on October 20.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

DELEGATE FROM _____ (Club or Agency)

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
PROBLEMS RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Saturday, October 20, 1956.

9:00 A.M.	Registration
10:00 A.M.	Keynote Address "Why We Are Here!"
10:20 A.M.	Chairman's Remarks
10:30 A.M.	The Situation in Our Province
11:00 A.M.	What California is Doing Mr. Karl Holton
12:00	Luncheon "What Are The Needs?" Magistrate Gordon Scott
2:30 P.M.	The English Approach Dr. R.E.G. Richmond
3:15 P.M.	Report from Committee Re a Permanent Provincial Organization
3:30 P.M.	Section Discussions
4:30 P.M.	Adjourn
8:00 P.M.	Consultative Panel

Sunday, October 21, 1956.

11:00 A.M.	Special Church Services
2:00 P.M.	General Session "What Can We Do?"
4:30 P.M.	Adjourn

FIELD SERVICE

208

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

167/18-28-7

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

s.19(1)

403 Federal Building,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

April 12, 1956.

W.S. Arneil, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Miss S. Arnold

Re: [redacted] (commonly known as [redacted] grand-daughter of [redacted],

This girl, born [redacted] is still residing [redacted] in house No. [redacted] with her grandmother [redacted]. Also resident in the house is [redacted], a person of very doubtful character, and the young children of [redacted] who was recently killed as a result of an automobile accident [redacted]

This child, [redacted] is of non-Indian status, and we have a specific ruling from the Department on file that she is not to be considered [redacted] She has recently been named, according to Miss Iona Comba, R.N. of Indian Health Services, as a contact for V.D. with a very considerable number of men, and it has been reported to me that these men driving to the house [redacted] defying the grandmother, who incidentally is easily defied, and then either staying with the girl or taking her off with them. Miss Comba reported the V.D. condition and took action to have the Social Welfare Worker in North Vancouver pick the girl up for treatment. I understand from Mrs. [redacted], whom I interviewed at length yesterday, that the girl is being treated at the Vancouver General Hospital.

However, my purpose in writing is to try and assist that the Provincial Welfare people apprehend this girl, and take her into custody as a Ward of the Superintendent, - Neglected Children. She is just a youngster and is headed for very very s erious trouble, and something must be done to remove her from her present environment. I am not at all sure that either [redacted] are not in fact procuring the girl though I have no positive evidence to prove this. It seems to me that this is a matter of dire urgency, and it is hoped that you will approach the Provincial Social Welfare people to take immediate action towards apprehension of the girl.

004767

2...

s.19(1)

The grandmother [redacted] agrees that this must be done and will not oppose the child's removal from her present environment.

F. Earl Anfield
Indian Superintendent

fea-fh

 107/11-2-7

s.19(1)

403 Federal Building,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

April 12, 1956.

W.G. Arnold, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Mr. V. Arnold

Re: [redacted] (commonly known as [redacted] daughter of [redacted],

This girl, born [redacted] is still residing [redacted] in house No. [redacted] with her grandmother [redacted] who resides in the house is [redacted], a woman of very doubtful character, and the young children of [redacted] who was recently killed as a result of an automobile accident [redacted]

This child, [redacted] is of non-Indian status, and we have a specific ruling from the Department on file that she is not to be considered [redacted] She has recently been married, according to Miss Miss Dodu, Dept. of Indian Health Services, and is contact for V.D. with a very considerable number of men. And it has been reported to me that there are drinking in the house [redacted] during the grandmother, who incidentally is mentally ill, and these either staying with the girl or having her out with them. Has Dodu reported the V.D. condition and took action to have the Social Welfare Worker in North Vancouver pick the girl up for treatment. I understand from Mrs. [redacted], whom I interviewed at length yesterday, that the girl is being treated at the Vancouver General Hospital.

However, my purpose in writing is to try and assist that the Provincial Welfare people apprehend this girl, and take her into custody as a ward of the Superintendent, - Neglected Children. She is just a young girl and is headed for very very serious trouble, and something must be done to remove her from her present environment. I am not at all sure that either [redacted] are not in fact procuring the girl for us. I have no positive evidence to prove this. It seems to me that this is a matter of dire urgency, and it is hoped that you will approach the Provincial Social Welfare people to take immediate action towards apprehension of the girl.

2...

s.19(1)

The grandmother [redacted] agrees that this must be done and will not oppose the child's removal from her present environment.

D. Carl Mallett
Indian Superintendent

Per-Ib

s.19(1)

1-7/IC-28-7

433 Federal Building,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

April 12, 1960.

J.E. Carroll, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Miss C. Arnold

Re: [redacted] (commonly known as [redacted] grand-daughter of [redacted]

This girl, Lora [redacted] is still residing [redacted] in house No. [redacted] with her grandmother [redacted]. Also resident in the house is [redacted], a woman of very doubtful character, and the young children of [redacted], who was recently killed as a result of an automobile accident [redacted].

This child, [redacted] is of non-Indian status, and we have a specific ruling from the department on file that she is not to be considered [redacted] She has recently been moved, according to Miss Arnold, Dept. of Indian Affairs Services, as a contact for V.D. with a very considerable number of men, and it has been reported to me that these men driving to the house [redacted] defying the grandmother, who incidentally is totally deaf, and then either staying with the girl or taking her out with them. Miss Bomba reported the V.D. condition and took action to have the Social Welfare Worker in North Vancouver pick the girl up for treatment. I understand from Mr. [redacted], who I interviewed at length yesterday, that the girl is being treated at the Vancouver General Hospital.

However, my purpose in writing is to try and assist that the Provincial Welfare people apprehend this girl, and take her into custody as a ward of the Superintendent, - neglected children. She is just a young girl and is headed for very very serious trouble, and something must be done to remove her from her present environment. I am not at all sure that either [redacted] are not in fact procuring the girl though I have no positive evidence to prove this. It seems to me that this is a matter of dire urgency, and it is hoped that you will approach the Provincial Social Welfare people to take immediate action towards apprehension of the girl.

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s.19(1)

The grandmother [redacted] agrees that this must be done and will not oppose the child's removal from her present environment.

F. Earl Anfield
Indian Superintendent

fea-fh

208

167/18-28-7

s.19(1)

403 Federal Building,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

April 12, 1956.

W.S. Arneil, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Miss S. Arnold

Re: [redacted] (commonly known as [redacted]) grand-daughter of [redacted] Band.

This girl, born [redacted] is still residing [redacted] in house No. [redacted] with her grandmother [redacted]. Also resident in the house is [redacted], a person of very doubtful character, and the young children of [redacted], who was recently killed as a result of an automobile accident [redacted]

This child, [redacted] is of non-Indian status, and we have a specific ruling from the Department on file that she is not to be considered [redacted]. She has recently been named, according to Miss Nona Comba, R.N. of Indian Health Services, as a contact for V.D. with a very considerable number of men, and it has been reported to me that these men driving to the house [redacted], defying the grandmother, who incidentally is easily defied, and then either staying with the girl or taking her off with them. Miss Comba reported the V.D. condition and took action to have the Social Welfare Worker in North Vancouver pick the girl up for treatment. I understand from Mrs. [redacted], whom I interviewed at length yesterday, that the girl is being treated at the Vancouver General Hospital.

However, my purpose in writing is to try and assist that the Provincial Welfare people apprehend this girl, and take her into custody as a Ward of the Superintendent, - Neglected Children. She is just a youngster and is headed for very very serious trouble, and something must be done to remove her from her present environment. I am not at all sure that either [redacted] are not in fact procuring the girl though I have no positive evidence to prove this. It seems to me that this is a matter of dire urgency, and it is hoped that you will approach the Provincial Social Welfare people to take immediate action towards apprehension of the girl.

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004773

s.19(1)

The grandmother [redacted] agrees that this must be done and will not oppose the child's removal from her present environment.

F. Earl Anfield
Indian Superintendent

fea-fh

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 208/23-21
(S.W.)

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

208/18-28

Ottawa, March 1, 1955.

J.H. Gordon, Esq.,
Acting Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O. Box 70,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Reference is made to the section in the January report of social work activities in British Columbia dealing with juvenile delinquency. The following comments are submitted for Miss Arnold's information and guidance in working toward improved probation services for juvenile offenders.

The provision of adequate probation services for juvenile delinquents presents a problem particularly in isolated areas where services are limited or non-existent. There is a wide variation of services available in different geographic locations and plans for meeting the need are dependent on the resources that may be utilized in any given area.

It is noted from the report that there are a small number of Provincial Probation officers in the field in the province of British Columbia. It is presumed that they are located in well settled areas and not accessible to an appreciable number of Indian children in need of this kind of help. Their co-operation should be encouraged and services utilized to the fullest extent for all cases where they are available.

In areas across Canada where skilled probation services are not readily available for Indian children Indian Superintendents have acted in the capacity of probation officers when requested to do so by the Court. They have taken a kindly interest in children in trouble and provided guidance and supervision that has been of constructive help in many cases. Their

limitations in training and experience in the specific field of probation services are recognized. The proposal that an interpretation program be introduced for the purpose of broadening the knowledge and understanding of Indian Superintendents of the duties of probation officers is commendable and if adopted will undoubtedly result in their efforts in the field being more effective. Although the Indian Superintendent may be viewed as a person of authority his role is actually one of a helping person in all phases of activity, and in this respect there is marked similarity to the role of the probation officer. The latter is also a helping person but vested with authority to take action by the court and frequently associated with authority in the minds of clients.

The group mentioned, located in isolated areas where court orders have been made that are physically impossible to carry out, are of real concern. The practice of making orders that cannot be complied with may have a damaging effect on the individual and result in an injustice by reapprehension due to circumstances beyond control of the offender. It is suggested that the situation be brought to the attention of the judge hearing the case so that he may consider all implications in his disposition both in relation to the satisfaction of the court and the limitations imposed by the isolated areas where Indian people live.

Details of developments directed towards providing more adequate probation services for Indians in the province of British Columbia will be of interest to this office.

Yours sincerely,

J.P.B. Ostrander,
Superintendent of Welfare.

s.19(1)

File #208/18-28

NAME: [redacted] - aged [redacted]
-- aged [redacted]

ADDRESS: [redacted] — Blackfoot Indian Agency

PARENTS: [redacted]

PROBLEM: May 22/52: Advised by Mr. Keyes, Juvenile Detention Home, that these girls were picked up by the city police for vagrancy and lodged in the city jail. When it was learned that they were juveniles, they were transferred to the Juvenile Detention Home. It was suggested that the girls be returned to their home in Alberta. Wire sent to Mr. Pugh, Indian Superintendent, Cardstan, Alberta.

May 23/52: Wire received from Mr. Pugh advising that tickets were being sent to C.P.R. station. $2.00 left at C.P.R. station by this office to cover the cost of meals etc.

May 26/52: Advised by Mr. Keyes that the girls left Vancouver as arranged on Friday, May 23rd.

June 17/52: Letter received from Mr. Pugh, Cardstan, Alberta, enclosing cheque for $2.00 to cover money given to [redacted] and [redacted] for meals en route to [redacted]

June 18/52: Receipt for $2.00 sent to Mr. Pugh this date.

FIELD SERVICE

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE.....

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

s.19(1)

Blackfoot Indian Agency,

[redacted]

JUN 16 1952

W. S. Arnett,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.
P.O. Box 70,
Vancouver B.C.

Enclosed herewith our cheque in the amount of $2.00, the same being in payment of the following: Advance for meals supplied

[redacted] & [redacted] [redacted]

Receipt forwarded June 18/52 H.M.

W.P.B. Pugh,
Superintendent.

eb

208/18-28

s.19(1)

20th May, 1952.

H.E. Pugh, Esq.,
Indian Supt.,
Cardstan, Alta.

Dear Mr. Pugh,

Re: [redacted]

This will acknowledge with thanks your wire of May 23rd regarding the above-named girls.

They were taken to the train by a staff member from the Detention Home and $2.00 given to them for meals. Enclosed is a bill for the latter.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

W.S. Arneil,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

Encl.

'PP

s.19(1)

208/18-28

C.D. 1R

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER, MONTREAL

"The filing time shown in the date line is STANDARD TIME at place of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at place of destination"

VRA107 29

[redacted]

1952 MAY 23 AM 10 48

W A ARNEIL

INDIAN COMMISSIONER VANCOUVER

TICKETS VANCOUVER [redacted] AVAILABLE AT CPR STATION OFFICE FOR [redacted]

AND [redacted] IF AND WHEN RELEASED STOP IF NO MEAL MONEY ADVANCE TWO DOLLARS CASH AND ADVISE

W P B PUGH

Receipt for $2.
Time - Dep. PST
Type of accom

004780

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

FORM 6102

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

J. R. WHITE, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

FULL RATE	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PLACE X OPPOSITE SERVICE DESIRED

CHECK	RECEIVERS NO.	TIME FILED	CHARGE TO DEPT. OR ADDRESS

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

20 8 78-28

Vancouver, B.C.
May 22nd, 1952.

s.19(1)

J.E. Pugh, Esq.,
Cardstan,
Alberta.

[redacted] FATHER [redacted] AND [redacted] MOTHER [redacted] BEING HELD IN JUVENILE DETENTION HOME - stop - PLEASE WIRE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER YOU APPROVE ISSUING OF TRANSPORTATION WARRANTS TO SEND GIRLS HOME

W.S. Arneil,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

Charge to: Indian Commissioner's Office,
416 Federal Building,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

IS YOUR MESSAGE COMPLETE? EXTRA WORDS COST ONLY A FEW CE

004781