



Master of Social Work
School of Social Work
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ABSTRACT

GUIDANCE IN A BOYS' CLUB: A COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATION APPROACH

An analysis of the needs and problems in the potential membership of a Boys' Club and the Club's resources to meet these needs and problems.

by

Peter Katadotis

Boys' Clubs are presently undergoing a painful period of re-orientation. They are beginning to look beyond their boy-centered recreational programs into the community and the manifold problems and challenges it presents. They are, in the language of the Boys' Clubs, becoming extremely "guidance conscious." The purpose of this study is to examine the guidance component of a guidance conscious Boys' Club.

The focus of this study is a analysis of the needs

and problems of families in the vicinity of a Boys' Club and the Club's resources to meet these needs and problems. Factors within the Club which affect the connection of these needs and problems and resources are also considered. Three indications of family needs and problems are employed: (1) demographic and ecological data, (2) the use of social agencies, and (3) problems of families using a counselling agency as diagnosed by staff caseworkers. The data on the Club's resources are obtained from available records and observation. A questionnaire is employed to obtain data on connecting factors.

Briefly, the findings of this study suggest that the Club's resources substantially meet the needs and problems in the vicinity. However, these resources tend not to be used by families who currently have problems and are using social agencies. Finally, although there is considerable agreement between Club staff and volunteers with respect to the Club's policy of meeting family needs, there is a lack of a general acceptance of a scientific or social science approach to guidance.



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GUIDANCE IN A BOYS' CLUB: A COMMUNITY
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An analysis of the needs and problems in the potential membership of a Boys' Club and the Club's resources to meet these needs and problems.

I INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on an analysis of the needs and problems in the potential membership of a Boys' Club and the resources of the Club to meet these needs and problems.

A. Boys' Clubs and Guidance: Policy

The Manual of Boys' Clubs Operation defines the purpose of Boys' Clubs as follows:

The Boys' Clubs is primarily a guidance program. It aims to discover the needs of boys and to use the Clubs' leadership and activities and community resources for meeting these needs. It is concerned with the development of skills of all kinds through individual and group instruction; the stimulation of desire for good health and learning; and guidance in vocations, behavior and proper attitudes toward home, school, church, employment, government, and the American way of life.¹

Elsewhere the purpose is stated as "to build character and good citizenship in boys."²

Boys' Clubs characterize their approach as guidance-oriented rather than strictly recreational. This difference is expressed as a "boy-centered" approach in contrast to an "activity-centered" approach. This is basically a

1. Boys' Clubs of America, Manual of Boys' Club Operation (New York: Dodd Mead and Company, 1956), p.99.

2. Ibid, p.115.

matter of emphasis or focus since Boys' Clubs attempt to combine guidance and recreation; their motto "Fun with a Purpose" reflects this policy.

Boys' Clubs see their special domain as boys from "low income families, inadequate homes, and poor neighbourhood environment."³ Consequently, an attempt is made to locate Boys' Clubs in depressed areas, charge token membership fees and maintain a non-sectarian policy. Traditionally Boys' Clubs served exclusively boys, but-although the nature and degree varies-there has been a trend recently to serve girls as well.

Boys' Clubs have increasingly endeavored to articulate their guidance function. Nevertheless, Boys' Clubs' statements of purpose still represent a heterogeneous admixture of global statements⁴ with normative overtones (eg., "to build character and good citizenship", and "guidance in... proper attitudes toward...the American way of life")⁵ and the more neutral and less vague statements presently employed by

3. Boys' Clubs of Canada, Philosophies, Work, Standards of Boys' Clubs (Montreal: Boys' Clubs of Canada, 1952), p.7.

4. This is not peculiar to Boys' Clubs: "Most national organizations such as the Boys' Clubs have very general, high-sounding global statements of purpose. They are so general that nobody could disagree, and so general that nobody could criticize." Jack Byles, "Goals in Working with People," Training Course for Administrative Personnel. Held at Hart House, University of Toronto, 1963. (Montreal: Boys' Clubs of Canada, 1963), p.6.

5. Statements of these types may be found in the introductory paragraphs of the two chapters on Guidance in the Manual of Boys' Clubs Operations, op. cit., pp.99, 115.

most socialization agencies (e.g., "meet the needs of youth")

Furthermore, guidance has tended to be conceived as a spontaneous concomitant of activity under the leadership of a mature, morally upright adult: by association and example the virtues of the leader are transmitted to the boy. This view was aptly expressed and succinctly criticized by R.K. Atkinson as early as 1939:

He [the leader] is not so foolish as to maintain that he can provide so many hours of basketball, a swim and a craft class, a session of a group club, plus an exemplary leader and presto, the finished product is good character. A Boys' Club does nevertheless set up specific educational processes based on real interest and activities. Leaders are able to win the boys' confidence so that by directed and informal discussion, standards of conduct are given validity. *[Italics supplied]*

Although Atkinson could not completely abandon the idea of "guidance by osmosis", he realized the importance of other guidance methods, and stressed that guidance was not automatic.

The official literature of Boys' Clubs now reflects a more mature view of guidance. Guidance is now perceived as a program per se with its own goals and its own methods:

The Boys' Clubs should provide a definite plan for carrying on this individual guidance and service under which staff is employed for guidance as well as for technical skills, in which staff is trained for individual service and guidance by the Executive Director and others, and in which periodic staff meetings are held for exchanging experiences and continuous training.⁶

and,

6. Ibid, p.100.

the purposes of a guidance plan are to discover the individual needs, problems, and attitudes of boys; to give on-the-spot information and guidance; to utilize club resources to meet the needs; and to make use of other resources in the community to meet these needs.⁷

These quotations signal several important advances. First, guidance is recognized as a program in itself requiring special skills and training. Second, certain categories of methods are specified to be employed in meeting needs. These categories are elaborated elsewhere⁸: (1) informal day-by-day guidance, (2) guidance through existing activities, (3) special guidance groups and supplementary activities, (4) interviews, (5) parent education, and (6) interagency cooperation, consultation, and referral.

The Manual of Boys' Club Operation notes that, "for the professional staff, a degree from an accredited college, including courses in sociology, psychology, education and other social sciences, is highly desirable...."⁹ The Manual does not, however, recommend the employment of personnel with professional, post-graduate education related to guidance (e.g., social workers, and psychologists); and although various permanent positions are recommended (e.g., physical director, program director, aquatics or swimming director, social director, etc.), a permanent director of guidance is not among them—guidance is one of the responsibilities to be assumed by the executive director.¹⁰ Therefore, Staff positions appear to be

7. Boys' Clubs of America, Behaviour and Attitude Guidance in Boys Clubs (New York: Boys' Clubs of America, 1955), p.3.

8. Manual of Boys' Clubs Operation, op. cit., pp.115-24.

9. Ibid, p.80.

10. Ibid., pp.79ff.

heavily weighted toward recreational activities. (In 1956, the Boys' Clubs of America recommended a four-year undergraduate curriculum leading to a B.S. in the Department of Physical Education, Health, and Recreation available at four Colleges.¹¹⁾ In terms of this personnel policy, it is unlikely ^{can} that Boys' Clubs/undertake extensive or intensive guidance activities.

Finally, Boys' Clubs have tended to insulate themselves from community needs; there has, for example, been a marked reluctance to serve families. Indeed, Boys' Clubs frequently claim their special attractiveness to and effectiveness with boys is due to their "boys only" policy. Policy with respect to other potential client groups is exemplified by the following two quotations:

The facilities of Boys' Clubs should be used for community purposes only when such use does not substantially limit their use by the boy members.¹²

and,

Parents of Club members should be invited to the Clubs for special occasions and for discussions of their sons' problems.... Visits to homes should be made for the purpose of interpreting the work of the Club and of discussing individual boy problems when the time of staff permits¹³ [*Italics supplied*].

The point is that Boys' Clubs, according to official policy, minimize parent participation and involvement with the community. The probable result of this policy is that Boys' Clubs

11. Ibid., p.87.

12. Philosophies, Work, Standards of Boys' Clubs, op.cit., p.17.

13. Ibid., p. 20.

will tend to deal with boys in isolation since environmental factors such as the family and the community are not emphasized. Parents, for example, are viewed primarily as factors in treatment plans, not factors for treatment plans.

B. BOYS' CLUBS AND GUIDANCE: PRACTICE

Although, historically, Boys' Clubs have asserted the primacy of their guidance purpose, in fact, Boys' Clubs have been preoccupied with the provision of recreation. This situation is particularly applicable to Canada. In the United States, there is evidence that the pattern of service in Boys' Clubs is rapidly changing. Notable is the Chicago Youth Development Project of the Chicago Boys' Club, an aggressive, reaching out community organization program.¹⁴ This, however, is atypical. Most Boys' Clubs provide building-centered youth counselling with varying degrees of formality and organization. Typically, "guidance" consists of on-the-spot information- and advice-giving.¹⁵

14. Francis J. Carney, and Malcolm D. Shanower, "The Chicago Youth Development Project", Boys' Clubs of America Program Service, Winter, 1963, pp.1021-31. The authors note that this Project departs radically from the usual Boys' Clubs program by virtue of its aggressive community organization approach.

15. Although the writer's personal observations are limited to Boys' Clubs in two major Canadian cities, discussions with prominent American and Canadian Boys' Clubs personnel have led the writer to believe this statement is not unjustified.

This situation is partly due to the natural process of growth; like other social organizations, Boys' Clubs began as a movement: its early preoccupation was one of social advocacy; its primary function at this stage was to agitate for a place on the social agenda.

A shift from concern with advocacy to concern with effectiveness is gradually taking place: a greater proportion of energy is being directed from what should be to what is. And the concern with ends has become a growing curiosity about the instrumentalities for achieving them.¹⁶ Admittedly, there are those who denounce this tendency and mourn the loss of the sense of "Movement" (Boys' Clubs are still referred to as the movement) and who fear there has been a "retreat into technique." But the shift toward technique is irresistible.

In the first place, the tendency for government—federal,¹⁷ provincial, and municipal¹⁸—to assume responsibil-

16. William Schwartz, "Small Group Science and Group Work Practice", Social Work, v.8, no.4 (Oct. 1963)p.41.

17. In 1961 the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act was enacted by the federal legislature. The Act established a Fitness and Amateur Sport Council empowered to "make grants to any agency organization or institution that is carrying on activities in the field of amateur sport." And may also contribute to provinces for costs incurred in undertaking programs. The council has an original endowment of five million dollars. [Statutes of Canada, "Fitness and Amateur Sport Act", Elizabeth II, 1960-61, vol. I, chap. 59, pp.421-2.]

18. The following impassioned plea for and defense of public recreation was written by an alderman of a local municipality: "A structure of grants and subsidies for recreational purposes by our Provincial administration is long overdue. Quebec is trailing Ontario and other provinces which have set up a great deal of legislation and provided funds to municipalities for recreational programs, sports facilities and leadership training.... Recreation is so very important for the growth and development of our Canadian Democracy.... Such a program can only develop a spirit of fair play, better understanding amongst all groups and thus create greater Canadian unity" [Montreal Star, June 13, 1964,p.4.]

ity for recreation has increased the pressure on Boys' Clubs to emphasize their guidance role: Boys' Clubs simply cannot compete with the superior resources and facilities of government. Increased awareness of guidance has meant an increased interest in the techniques of guidance.

The preoccupation with guidance programs and techniques is reinforced by the changes in experience and training of personnel moving into Boys' Clubs. In the past, most workers were drawn from recreation, physical education, and general education. This was natural during a period when the need for recreational activities was great, if not acute. The implications for guidance of recreation-oriented personnel in Boys' Clubs are outlined by Wilensky and Lebeau:

Some programs that classify themselves as "character-building" are somewhat antagonistic to social work. Part of the difficulty here has been the inability of practitioners of leisure-time activities field to understand the objectives of group work, and to grasp the ways in which it differs from what they customarily do. Finally, recreation workers are often trained in Schools of Education, adding an element of divided allegiance to an already complex situation.¹⁹

What Wilensky and Lebeau seem to suggest is that not only is guidance foreign to recreation-oriented personnel but also there is a barrier to their acquiring the necessary skills. This situation is gradually changing since there is now a distinct movement of social workers into Boys' Clubs.

19. Harold L. Wilensky and Charles N. Lebeau, Industrial Society and Social Welfare (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1958), p.297.

In summary, it may be said that increasingly Boys' Clubs are examining their guidance programs and techniques. Current Boys' Clubs' literature reflects intense concern for guidance and new directions are already in evidence. Boys' Clubs are currently going through a period of fundamental and agonizing reappraisal: to what extent are traditional techniques and facilities reaching the intended client.

C. PURPOSE AND RELEVANCE OF THIS STUDY

Boys' Clubs address themselves to the "individual needs, problems, and attitudes of boys and stipulate certain categories of methods for discharging this function." But this is a broad, even vague, assignment: the area of service must be delineated and the methods to be employed must be elaborated. For example, to what needs and problems does a Boys' Club address itself? And how does it deploy its resources to meet them? Clubs initiating, or planning to initiate, guidance programs must take these questions into consideration. The discussion in the preceding section has indicated that many Boys' Clubs are currently in this position.

The focus of this study is an analysis of the needs and problems in the potential membership of a Boys' Club, and the Club's resources to meet these needs and problems. Since the Club upon which this study is based--the Dawson Boys' Club--

has recently launched a significant guidance program, and since there is a paucity of information concerning guidance activities conducted in Boys' Clubs, it is hoped this thesis will provide a case study for other Boys' Clubs presently engaged, or planning to engage, in guidance activities.

Furthermore, it is hoped this study will be of value to the Dawson Boys' Club. First, this study will provide an up-to-date — albeit incomplete — survey of the needs and problems in the potential membership of the Club; no other current survey is presently available. Second, the Club's resources will be examined in terms of these needs and problems, thus providing the Club with a different — but not necessarily divergent — view of the situation. Finally, this study will attempt to probe some of the factors which affect the connection of these needs and problems and the Club's pertinent resources.

Perhaps, in conclusion, this study will suggest directions for subsequent research, of a more vigorous nature.

D. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

As mentioned earlier, the focus of this study is an analysis of the needs and problems in the potential membership of a Boys' Club, and the Club's resources to meet these needs and problems. However, these two sets of variables — need — prob-

lems and resources — present a static picture of a Club's guidance activities: availability of resources does not necessarily imply use of resources.²⁰ To provide a more adequate, dynamic, conceptualization of a Boys' Club's guidance activities, a third set of variables is introduced, which, for lack of a better term, is labelled "connecting factors." These connecting factors form the link between needs - problems and resources. The presence of resources appropriate to certain needs does not imply a connection between the two; mechanisms or procedures are required to bring them together. Needs must be located, identified then joined with the proper resources.

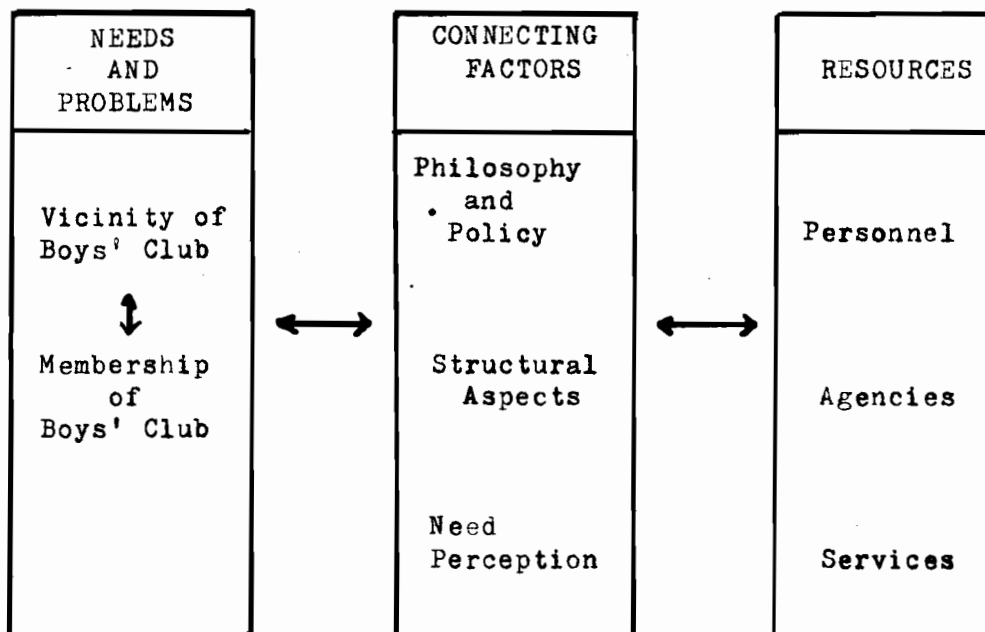
Congruent with this formulation, three major questions emerge: (1) What are the needs and problems in the potential membership of the Dawson Boys' Club? (2) What are the resources of the Clubs to meet these needs and problems? (3) What is the relationship between these needs-problems, and resources?

(Chart A diagrammatically represents the conceptual framework briefly outlined above).

1. Needs and Problems

Although the terms "needs" and "problems" are frequently used interchangeably, a distinction is here made between them: "problems" refer to the dysfunctional aspect of

20. An excellent description of this situation with reference to Settlement houses in Herbert J. Gans, "The Settlement House and the Attack on Urban Poverty." Expansion and revision of the keynote address to the 1963 Northeastern Regional Conference, National Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centers, Philadelphia, May 2, 1963.

CHART A**DIAGRAM OF CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

needs. Thus, everyone has needs, but not everyone has problems. This study focuses on problematic states of social needs as suggested by three indicators: (1) demographic and ecological data, (2) the use of social agencies, and (3) assignation of client-families to certain diagnostic categories by social workers employed by a family counselling agency.²¹

A Boys' Club's guidance program may, in fact, be concerned primarily with non-problematic aspects of social needs (e.g., the so-called "universal" needs of recognition and acceptance). Indeed, much of a Boys' Club's guidance activities are intended to serve universal needs. Nevertheless, the writer believes the focus on problematic states of social needs is — justified for two reasons: (1) problems are more accessible to investigation, and (2) problematic states of social needs, as an object of guidance, have not received adequate attention by Boys' Clubs.

The needs and problems of families living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club are the focii of this study. Family problems (e.g., inadequate housing, financial difficulty, adverse marital relationships, etc.) are considered significant to a Boys' Club's guidance program because family ties are close and members respond to, and are directly or indirectly affected by, one another's needs.

21. These are discussed in detail in the section entitled "Methodology", infra.

The potential membership of the Dawson Boys' Club, is represented, for the purposes of this study, by families living in the vicinity of the Club. "Vicinity" refers to an area within a one-mile radius of the Club. Studies show that this area includes a high proportion of the active membership of a Boys' Club. Morris, for example, reports that 88 percent of the membership of a Montreal Boys' Club lived within a one-mile radius of the Club.²²

2. Resources

As employed in this study, the term "resources" refers to three components: (1) personnel, (2) agencies, and (3) services. By "personnel" is meant Club Staff (part-time or full-time), volunteers (lay or professional) and any other persons associated with the Club's guidance activities, directly or indirectly, and who do not participate as a representative of another agency or organization. Thus, a psychologist who is a member of the Board is here considered a resource person.

"Agencies" include any organization with which the Club cooperates, consults, or to whom the Club makes referrals. Thus, the Family Service Association (F.S.A.) and the Children's Service Centre (C.S.C.) would be considered agencies as would schools and the Social Welfare Court.

22. Katharine R. Morris, "A Study of the Membership of a Boy's Club" (unpublished Master's dissertation, School of Social Work, McGill University, 1953), p.90.

Finally, "services" refer to activities or programs such as vocational guidance, individual counselling, home visits, parent education programs and a host of other activities likely to be undertaken by the Club.

3. Connecting Factors

"Connecting factors" are factors which have a bearing on the connection between needs and problems in the vicinity of the Club and the Club's resources to meet them. The connecting factors with which this study is concerned are divided roughly into three classes: (1) policy and philosophy, (2) perceptual, and (3) organizational. These three categories do not by any means exhaust the range of possible connecting factors.²³ Rather, they constitute an extremely select group.

a. Policy and Philosophy

Boys' Clubs address themselves to the individual needs, problems, and attitudes of boys. But this is a nebulous assignment. Assuming limited resources — not an unrealistic assumption — a Club must delineate and delimit its sphere of operation and assert its area of competency. It must, in short, determine what services it will offer and whom it will serve. These decisions reflect the Club's policy and philosophy.

23. Genevieve Carter lists a number of connecting factors in "Measurement of Need" in Norman A. Polansky, Social Work Research (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960), pp.206-7. For a penetrating analysis of socio-cultural connecting factors operative in Neighborhood Settlements, see Herbert J. Gans, op. cit.

(Decisions such as these rest on many diverse and interrelated factors — the kinds of problems extant in the community, the resources or potential resources a Club has at its disposal, the outcomes the Club personnel can confidently expect to realize, and certain normative criteria, to mention just a few).

Specifically, a Boys' Club must take a stand on the following: (1) Will the Club be guidance-centered or activity-centered? (2) Will the Club relate to family needs in the neighborhood? (3) Will the Club establish special programs and services to fulfill its guidance function? (4) Will the Club insist on special training and education on the part of personnel most intimately and directly involved with guidance services.

These are utterly fundamental questions and it may be asserted that an effective guidance job hinges on an affirmative answer to all four of them: this is a necessary precondition to viable guidance activities. Yet in many Boys' Clubs these prerequisites are not in evidence. Some Boys' Club Staff cannot accept a "psychological" approach to guidance: in their opinion, what boys need most of all is more love and affection or more discipline. Some feel that the proper role of a Boys' Club is to provide first for the recreational needs of its members since Boys' Clubs lack adequate resources to undertake an effective guidance function. More commonly there exists

the belief that guidance "just happens" as a result of exposing members in their various activities to the influence of an adult leader of high moral fibre and that recreation, per se, is guidance.²⁴ There is also often a notable unwillingness on the part of Boys' Clubs to relate their services to the particular needs of its community²⁵ and to work with families.

What has been said above is equally relevant to volunteers. The point is that if the attitudes and beliefs discussed above are prevalent among a Boys' Club's staff and volunteers, the connection made between needs and problems and the Club's resources will be impeded. In other words, effective guidance (in which clients are involved in the Club's programs and their behavior and attitudes are affected in the ways intended) requires not only a given policy and philosophy, but a degree of agreement on this policy and philosophy.

b. Perception

Ultimately, a guidance program must be geared to existing problems in the community. Individuals will use

24. For a criticism of the approach with respect to delinquency see Wilensky and Lebeau, op.cit., pp.211-12. They conclude as follows: "The findings are entirely consistent with the proposition that if boys are moved to delinquency, and a delinquent subculture is available they go on learning to become delinquents using whatever recreational facilities they find. In fact, delinquent groups have been known to convert clubs, playgrounds, or community centers into bases of operation, if not targets of vandalism." (p.212).

25. Malcolm D. Shanower, op. cit., pp.1025-6.

services they believe they can use or need. (This does not deny the importance of interpretation to the potential consumer). On the other hand, unless a Club's personnel is aware of existing needs and problems, it cannot potentially discharge its role of connecting them to appropriate Club resources, assuming the latter exist. Although it is unnecessary to assume that successful treatment is contingent upon accurate diagnosis,²⁶ it seems crucial that the mere existence of problems is at least recognized. This is of considerable consequence in a Boys' Club which depends heavily on volunteers, directly or indirectly; volunteers play a significant role in the guidance program, regardless of the type of service offered by the Club. Lack of awareness of problems and/or an absence of sympathy for a Club's guidance program can mitigate the effectiveness of the program. Since the Dawson Boys' Club relies upon volunteers extensively, an understanding of their sensitivity to problems is important. In the writer's experience, it is not uncommon for volunteers to be oblivious to needs and problems.

c. Organization

For the connection of needs—problems and resources to be established, sustained, and effective, certain organizational (and/or administrative) structures must exist. This organizational structure may be divided, according to the function it

26. William Schwartz, "Toward a Strategy of Group Work Practice", Social Service Review, vol. 36, no.3 (Sept. 1962), p.272.

performs, - into three components: (1) client-location, (2) coordination, and (3) continuity.

Client-location is a unique problem in any group work (i.e., socialization) agency which offers various programs and whose membership is voluntary. Members do not usually join a Club as "clients" who are consciously seeking help. Rather, they join to play basketball, billiards, "to have fun", etc. Therefore, the agency must, through various devices, locate clients or facilitate the path whereby the potential client will approach the agency. (In fact, many group work agencies must employ elaborate advertising techniques such as circulars, telephone solicitations, dances, etc., to lure members into such activities as friendship clubs which are not usually recognized by youth as activities covertly designed to provide "personality enhancement" opportunities).

Coordination is also a special problem. For example, potential clients may be drawn from groups and activities under the stewardship of volunteers. The latter must be related to the guidance program both as a source of referral and a partner in the therapeutic process, at least in a supportive role.

Finally there is the problem of continuity. Not uncommonly, guidance activities in a Boys' Club are sporadic and random, due in part to the cyclical nature of participation and programming (high in winter, low in summer) but primarily due to the lack of adequate staff and facilities.

There are many other connecting factors that could be advantageously studied. The impact of the Club's fee structure, the "image" the Club projects to prospective members, and many more. These are subtle factors which undoubtedly play a significant role. Important as they may be, these, as well as many others, cannot be encompassed within the scope of this study.

E. MAJOR QUESTIONS

The major questions of this study have been posed in the preceding section. However, for purposes of clarity they are briefly reiterated below.

Needs and Problems:- What are the needs and problems of families living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club?

Resources:- What resources does the Dawson Boys' Club utilize in its guidance program?

Connecting Factors:- What factors affect the connection of needs and problems and resources? Three classes of connecting factors have been identified. (1) Philosophy and Policy.

What is the philosophy and policy of the Dawson Boys' Club?

Is there consensus among staff and volunteers with respect to this philosophy and policy? (2) Perceptual. How do the various components of the Boys' Club's personnel perceive the need for guidance activities? (3) Organizational. What organizational

and/or administrative structures are provided to insure client-location, coordination, and continuity?

F. LIMITATIONS

This study is descriptive, more extensive in approach than intensive. The primary purpose is to describe needs-problems, resources, and so-called connecting factors; evaluation is secondary to this study. It is hoped this study will provide some of the necessary data on the basis of which an evaluation of the Club's guidance project can be made, and will suggest subsequent direction of research.

Because of its descriptive and extensive approach, this study lacks the precision of more rigorous research designs (although precautions are taken to assure reliability of the data and to minimize bias).

The conceptual framework of this study is composed of three categories of interrelated variables: needs, resources, and connecting factors. This admittedly represents an oversimplified conceptualization of the context of a Boys' Club's guidance activities. Yet this framework lends itself to the general purpose of this study especially in terms of the many limitations (e.g., time, accessibility of data) imposed on such a research undertaking. Each category is, in turn, subject to its own limitations.

Some of the more significant limitations might be mentioned at this juncture.

Needs and resources are gauged by the use of social agencies by families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club. Families with children between the ages of 5 and 19 are emphasized. This age range corresponds to the Club's major membership age group. French-speaking Catholic families are omitted; this omission is dictated primarily because of the time factor. However, since less than 8 percent of the Club's total membership is French-speaking,²⁷ this bias is not too significant.

Data with respect of families who receive public assistance, juvenile delinquency, and admissions to mental hospital - all important indicators of social pathology - are not included in this study. Undoubtedly the latter would be greatly enhanced by such information. Unfortunately, time limitations did not permit the collection of this data.

G. METHODOLOGY

This study employs four basic methods of data collection: (1) interviews, (2) a questionnaire, (3) available data (i.e., statistical records and various documents, etc.)

27. Dawson Boys' Club, "Annual Report", Montreal, 1963. (Mimeo).

and (4) to a limited extent, unstructured observation. The specific use of each method is discussed below.

1. Needs and Problems

Three indicators of needs and problems are employed in this study: demographic and ecological characteristics of the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club (as compared to Verdun and the City of Montreal; the use of social agencies by families living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club; and problems as diagnosed by staff caseworkers of the F.S.A.

a. Demographic and Ecological Data

Demographic and ecological data were obtained primarily from the recently published 1961 Census of Canada.²⁸ Comparisons are made between the vicinity of the Club, Verdun as a whole, and the City of Montreal. Eight census tracts are approximately within a one-mile radius of the Dawson Boys' Club, but for purposes of this study, are taken to coincide with the vicinity (i.e., a one-mile radius) of the Club.

b. Social Agency Use by Families in the Vicinity of the Club

The needs and problems in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club as indicated by the use of social agencies were obtained as follows. Through Lovell's Montreal Street Guide,²⁹ a list of streets and addresses within the vicinity of the Club

28. The primary source used was, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1961 Census of Canada, "Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts: Montreal", Cat.95-519.

29. Lovell's Montreal Street Guide, 1963 Edition (Montreal: John Lovell and Son, Ltd., 1963), Vol.31.

was compiled (Appendix III). The Social Service Index (S.S.I.) street and address file was employed to locate families in the vicinity of the Club who were registered by a social agency in 1963. In order to obtain the name of a social agency used, the S.S.I. name file was consulted since this information is not recorded in the street and address file.

Only non-French-speaking families were selected, and only families shown in the address file of the S.S.I. as having been registered in 1963. Not all non-French-speaking families who live in the vicinity of the Club and have used social agencies in 1963 are included by this method. Numerous social agencies (e.g., Verdun public assistance department) are not members of the S.S.I. Moreover, some member agencies practice "selective registration", i.e., only register a certain kind or number of cases. Finally, families who were ^{and} registered prior to 1963, /still receiving service in 1963, are not shown on the S.S.I address and street file and thus not included in ~~these~~ data. These considerations indicate that the survey tends to underestimate the true extent of the use of social agencies.

c. Problems as Diagnosed by Staff Caseworkers of the F.S.A.

Since the S.S.I. does not record the problems for which families sought help, this information can only be obtained from the social agencies themselves. The records of three agencies were examined--the F.S.A., the Children's

Service Centre (C.S.C.) and the Protestant School Social Work Department (P.S.S.W.D.). A difficulty was encountered when it was realized that these three agencies do not employ uniform problem classifications, making comparison unfeasible. In fact, only the F.S.A. has a classification employed by all its caseworkers (Appendix I).

It was subsequently decided to investigate only the problems of families who were registered with the F.S.A. in 1963. The F.S.A. was chosen because ^{agencies were} counselling used by the largest proportion (approximately 30 percent) of families and because recourse to individual records was unnecessary; all families who use the F.S.A. are classified according to problems and tabulated by the Statistical Department. Since all cases are also cross-indexed according to municipality, the complete F.S.A. 1963 Verdun caseload was readily available.

2. Resources

The data for the resources part of this study were collected primarily through interviews with the Executive Director and the Director of Guidance of the Dawson Boys' Club. Use was also made of ancilliary data such as records of various kinds, annual reports, and any other literature that was available and pertinent.

3. Connecting Factors

Connecting factors--with the exception of organizational factors--were obtained through the use of a question-

naire.³⁰

This questionnaire was administered to a sample of volunteers at the Dawson Boys' Club, and for comparative purposes, to a sample of the Club's full-time and part-time staff.

The questionnaire is composed of questions related to four major areas: (1) background information--respondent's education, experience, residence, and years of service; (2) respondent's perception of the extent of families with problems in the membership and in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club; (3) respondent's opinion of the function of a Boys' Club (e.g., recreational versus guidance); and (4) respondent's attitudes toward guidance.

Questions related to the last three areas--perception of needs, function of Club and attitudes toward guidance--were placed in pairs of opposites with the respondent instructed to select one of the alternatives. For example, the respondent was instructed to check one of the statements in the following pair: "The primary purpose of a Boys' Club is to provide recreation for youth" or "The primary purpose of a Boys' Club is to provide guidance."

An earlier draft of the questionnaire provided intermediate statements. In the above case it was: "The primary purpose of a Boys' Club is to provide both recreation and

30. See Appendix II.

guidance." A pre-test of this questionnaire revealed that almost all respondents chose the intermediate statements. It was therefore decided that forced alternative would provide a more reliable instrument. The final draft was pre-tested on a group of second-year social work students and on a group of staff members of the Montreal Boys' Association and various lay persons. All social work students showed favourable attitudes toward guidance, whereas with the other group there was considerable variation.

The sample of volunteers was obtained in the following way. The Dawson Boys' Club maintains a register in which volunteers regularly record their number of hours of service to the Clubs. This register also contains information concerning the type of activity with which the volunteer is associated and the latter's address. This register does not include all volunteers, occasional volunteers do not record their hours nor do several regular volunteers. The total number of volunteers in the register, and to whom questionnaires were mailed, is sixty-nine; this represents forty-five percent of the total volunteers. Questionnaires were mailed under a cover letter signed by the Executive Director of the Dawson Boys' Club; sixty-four percent were returned. No follow-up was attempted since the number of returns was considered adequate.

The questionnaire was distributed to the Dawson Boys' Club's staff sample by the Executive Director, who interpreted

and encouraged the staff to complete it. The staff completed this questionnaire at the Club and returned it either to the Executive Director or to the writer.

H. PLAN OF PRESENTATION

Chapter I introduces material which delineates and defines the rationale, relevance, purpose, conceptual framework, scope and limitations, and methodology of this study.

Chapter II (the next chapter) consists of a brief description of the Dawson Boys' Club. Succeeding chapters deal with an analysis of the guidance activities of the Dawson Boys' Club in terms of the conceptual framework previously outlined--needs and problems, resources, and connecting factors.

Chapter III is concerned with the needs and problems in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club. The material is presented in the following sequence: (1) comparison of demographic and ecological data for the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club, Verdun, and the City of Montreal; (2) analysis of the needs and problems of families living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club as suggested by their use of social agencies; and (3) analysis of the 1963 F.S.A. Verdun caseload.

Chapter IV deals with the resources for guidance of the Dawson Boys' Club. The chapter is divided into three sections, (1) personnel, (2) services, (3) agencies.

Chapter V presents an analysis of the connecting factors. This chapter consists of three sections, (1) policy and philosophy, (2) perception, and (3) organization.

Finally, Chapter VI presents a summary of the major findings of this study.

Appendix I includes the problems classification system employed by the F.S.A. in 1963. Appendix II includes a copy of the questionnaire and cover letter. Appendix III contains a list of the streets and addresses in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club.

II THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

The Dawson Boys' Club first opened its doors on August 3, 1959. Since its opening, the Club has experienced rapid changes; its services have expanded and diversified and its guiding policy has evolved markedly.

In 1959 the Annual Report indicated a total membership of 1780 girls and boys and 46 organized groups, 40 of which were interest groups. The 1963 Annual Report shows a total membership of 1920 and 124 organized groups; more adults were served and there were more guidance and socialization activities. In this year (1963), the Guidance Center (which declares that it is "the only Centre, located in a Boys' Club, that offers other services besides vocational") was officially established.

These changes in the program content of the the Club are manifestations of fundamental policy changes. In the 1959 Annual Report, for example, the Executive Director stated:

I personally feel that there is a need for recreation in this community, as an end in itself....I also believe that there is need for recreation as a means to an end. By this I mean, we use recreation as a means to help children get to know themselves and their fellow play-mates.

Contrast this to the following statement by the present Executive Director:

[In] order for any club to do a really effective job it must work with the whole family.

Everyone, regardless of their age, has some unmet need and if we are able here at the Dawson Club to fulfill some of these needs by providing social, educational, counselling facilities and opportunities for voluntary service we can make their life at home much happier. 31

This reflects a profound change in policy: from a youth focus to a family focus; from a recreational focus to a social and educational focus.

Although, like most Boys' Clubs, the Dawson Club offers various craft, athletic, interest and friendship group programs, and relies on volunteers for the conduct of much of this program, the Club is atypical in its focus on the family as a unit of service and its special emphasis on educational, counselling, and socialization activities. (Indeed, a caption of the 1963 Annual Report describes the Club as a "Family group work agency.") In fact, the Dawson Club resembles more the traditional neighbourhood settlement than a Boys' Club.

The core of the Club's guidance activities is the Guidance Centre (a specific department within the Club assigned to organize, coordinate, and discharge the Club's guidance functions.) The avowed purpose of the Centre is to "assist boys (and girls) to make appropriate and satisfying adjustments in their educational, personal, social, spiritual, emotional, and vocational life." A pamphlet distributed by the Club out-

31. Dawson Boys' Club, op. cit.,

lines the services by which these goals are realized: (1) orientation of new members, (2) parents' discussions, (3) individual counselling, (4) group work, (5) vocational guidance, and (6) referrals.

The Guidance Centre is a new venture for the Dawson Boys' Club: the Centre's program is still very much in transition. The Executive Director and the Director of Guidance bluntly recognize this. Their attitude is succinctly illustrated by the quotation from one of the Club's pamphlets: "It is better to light one candle...than curse the darkness."

The Club's guidance-oriented services will be described and discussed in Chapter IV.

III. NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

The purpose of this chapter is to systematically study (subject to the limitations outlined in the previous chapter) the needs and problems of families living in the vicinity (i.e., one-mile radius) of the Dawson Boys' Club.

Needs and problems are inferred from three indicators: (1) demographic and ecological data, (2) the use of social agencies, and (3) analysis of the F.S.A. 1963 Verdun caseload according to categories of problems given consideration by F.S.A. staff caseworkers.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICINITY OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

The City of Verdun is divided, for census purposes, into seventeen census tracts, eight of which fall within approximately a one-mile radius of the Dawson Boys' Club. For the purposes of this Study, these eight census tracts constitute the "vicinity" of the Dawson Boys' Club.³²

Census tracts are designed to be relatively uniform in population and area, and each census tract is relatively homogeneous in terms of economic status and living conditions. Census tract data are of particular importance, then, for comparison of social and economic factors within an urban community.

³². These census tracts are numbers 286 to 293 inclusive (MAP A).

CITY OF VERDUN

Census Tracts Within a Mile Radius of the Dawson Boys' Club

VERDUN JUNE 1937
CITY ENGINEER

REVISED BY PLAN 17 1937
REVISED AUGUST 1938



MAP A



To highlight comparison, the writer has converted the census data to percentages.

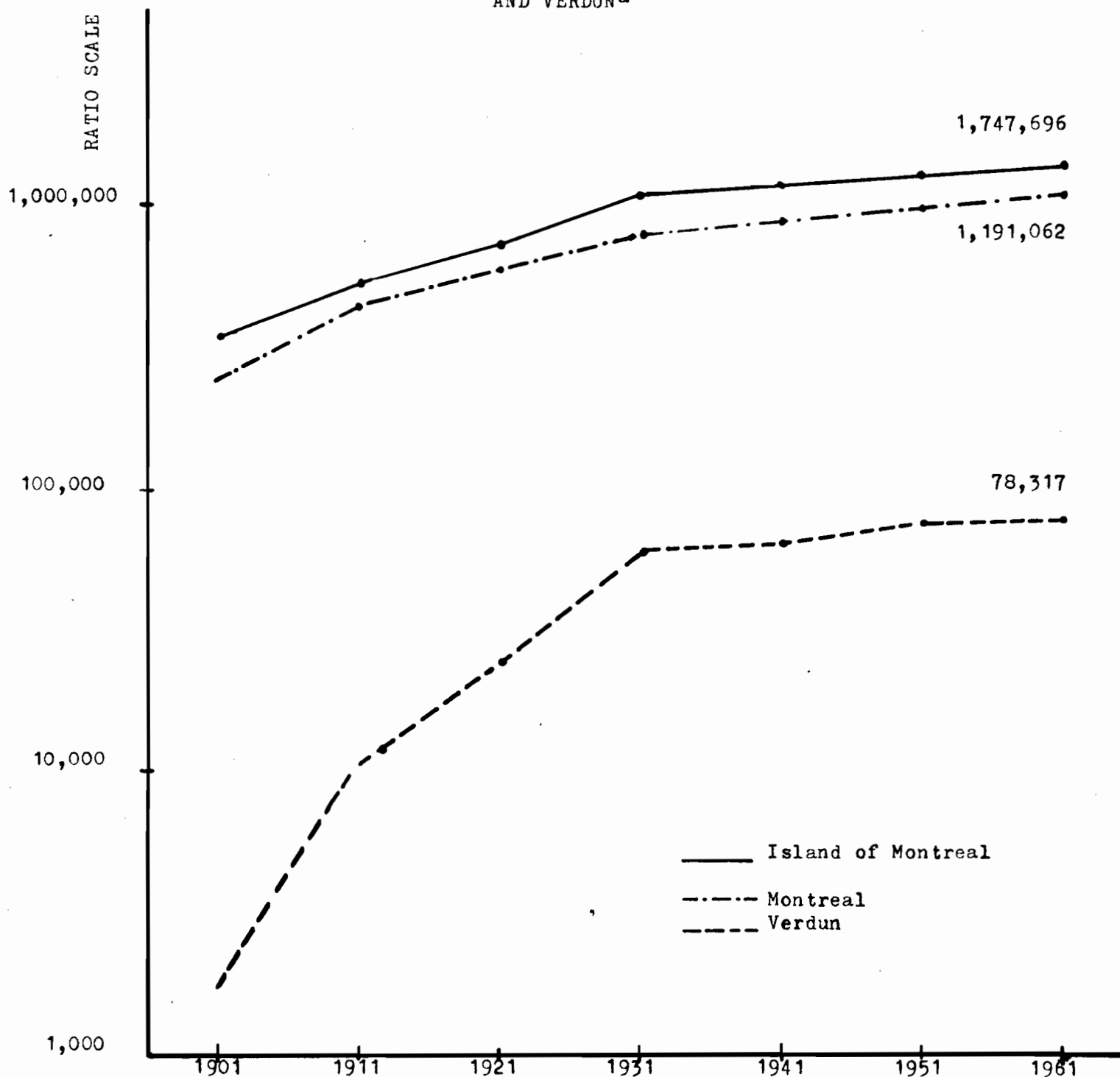
a. Population Growth

Verdun is primarily a residential city with more than 78,000 inhabitants. The origin of Verdun dates back to a feudal estate in 1671. Although old, Verdun experienced its greatest population growth in the thirty years between 1901 and 1931. As indicated by Chart B, this growth was substantially greater than either the Island of Montreal or the City of Montreal. The declining growth rate in the last thirty years indicates that Verdun has about reached its capacity. Indeed, the population of Verdun was virtually stable between 1961 and 1963.

Not only is the size of the population relatively stable, but the ethnic composition is relatively homogeneous. Two ethnic groups make up ninety-five percent of the population: British forty-five percent and French fifty percent. Moreover, the proportion of the Verdun population born in Canada is high at eighty-eight percent; the proportion for the vicinity of the Club is slightly lower at eighty-seven percent; the corresponding proportion for the City of Montreal is eighty-two percent. However, although 11.8 percent of the foreign-born population of the City of Montreal immigrated to Canada between 1946 and 1961, only 2.9 percent of the foreign-born population of the vicinity of the Club (this is identical to the percentage for Verdun) immigrated to Canada during this period.

CHART B

COMPARISON OF RATES OF POPULATION
GROWTH, 1901-1961: MONTREAL,
MONTREAL ISLAND,
AND VERDUN^a



^a Calculated from: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
1961 Census of Canada (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963), Population:
Historical, 1901-1961, Vol. 1, Part 1, Cat. 92-539, pp. 29-30.

These facts indicate that Verdun is probably not subject to the inter-cultural problems often created when different ethnic groups "invade" an area and for this reason planned work on cultural understanding in Clubs and classes is likely of low priority. Similarly, services to immigrant groups, for example, English language and citizenship classes, home visits and referral to specialized agencies, are perhaps not pressing.

b. Sex and Age Groups

The vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club contains approximately half (51.5 percent) of the total Verdun population.

The percentage of children nineteen years and under in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club is 34.4 (corresponding percentages for the City of Verdun and the City of Montreal are 34.4 and 34.0 respectively). This represents approximately 14,000 boys and girls nineteen years and under in the vicinity of the Club (slightly more than one-half are girls). Therefore, if quantity is a valid criterion, the potential youth membership is large and there is a need for services for youth.

The proportion of the population over sixty-five years in the vicinity of the Club is seven percent; this does not differ significantly from the proportion of the same group in Verdun and the City of Montreal. However, the number of persons over sixty-five years in the vicinity of the Club is 3,108, approximately half the Verdun total.

The recreational resources for this age group are

few. A study ³³ conducted by the Boys' Clubs' of Canada in 1955 observed that local religious institutions lacked the facilities and personnel to adequately provide for the needs of their own parishioners and the membership fees of the Y.M.C.A. located in the area are probably prohibitive. It is also possible that the sixty-five and over age group has housing and financial needs. The location in Verdun of a district office of the Victorian Order of Nurses indicates a substantial need for nursing care on the part of the aged in Verdun.

c. Marital Status

Differences in the proportion of widowed and divorced persons in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club and the Cities of Verdun and Montreal are small. However, the Club vicinity contains 64.5 percent of the total divorced Verdun population (the proportion of divorced persons in tract 291 is .5 percent, twice the Club vicinity proportion of .2 percent). The total number of widowed and divorced persons in the Club vicinity is 2,136. This suggests a need for special services for this group, for example, "parents without partners" groups, day-care nursery schools for the children of one-parent families.

d. Housing

Generally, housing in Verdun compares favourably with the City of Montreal. For example the proportion of houses

33. Boys' Clubs of Canada, Verdun Study, (Montreal: Boys Clubs of Canada, 1955).

built prior to 1920 in Verdun is twenty percent, whereas for the City of Montreal it is thirty percent. The proportion of Verdun homes in need of major repair is two percent, while for the City of Montreal it is three percent.

The proportion of crowded³⁴ occupied dwellings in Verdun is 15.4 percent, the vicinity of the Dawson Club, 12.9 percent, and the City of Montreal, 17.6 percent. Although the percentage for the vicinity of the Club is lower than the percentages for both Verdun and the City of Montreal, several census tracts within the vicinity have significantly higher rates of over-crowding--census tracts 286 (20.0 percent), 287 (18.6 percent) and 289 (20.7 percent). The average contract rent for the City of Montreal is \$66.00, Verdun, \$54.00 and the vicinity of the Club, \$56.00; since two of three census tracts mentioned above are considerably below these averages (286, \$62.00; 287, \$49.00; and 289, \$51.00), it is likely that there is a need for more adequate housing by residents of the over-crowded dwellings in these census tracts.

The length of occupancy of dwellings in Verdun and the vicinity of the Dawson Club is significantly higher than the City of Montreal. For example, the length of occupancy of twenty percent of the population of Montreal was less than one year in 1961; the corresponding percentages for Verdun and the

34. The criterion of crowding employed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the 1961 Census is more than one person per room.

vicinity of the Club are 13.1 percent and 10.1 percent. The proportion of households with lodgers may be cited in this connection: four percent in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club, five percent in the City of Verdun, and six percent in the City of Montreal. These two parameters--length of occupancy and households with lodgers--suggest that the vicinity of the Club is not a transient area.

e. Employment and Income

The proportion of the labour force in Verdun and the vicinity of the Dawson Club looking for a job in 1961 was 2.3 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively; the proportion for the City of Montreal was 3.4 percent. The proportion of unemployed in Verdun (2.3 percent) is substantially below the "normal" or "frictional" rate of unemployment, usually taken at four percent. The proportion of the labour force earning \$3,000 and over is greater in the vicinity of Club (66.4 percent) and the City of Verdun (62.0 percent) than in Montreal (52.0 percent). However, the average income per family is slightly lower in the Club vicinity (\$5,225) and the City of Verdun (\$5,131) than in the City of Montreal (\$5,295).

Two census tracts within the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club merit separate attention. The average wage and salary income per family for census tract 288 is \$4,647, or twenty percent lower than the average for the vicinity; this census tract also contains the lowest average contract rent, \$46.00, which

is twenty percent less than the average for the vicinity. Census tract 289 contains the highest proportion of unemployed (3.6 percent, or one-and-a-half times the vicinity percentage), crowded occupied dwellings (20.7 percent), and families with five or more children (5.9 percent).

With the exception of census tracts 288 and 289, the general economic status of Verdun, and the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club in particular, compares favourably with the City of Montreal. Census tracts 288 and 289 could become the subject of more intensive research in terms of housing and economic conditions. Help in locating job, better housing, and special counselling and referrals are services that might be undertaken.

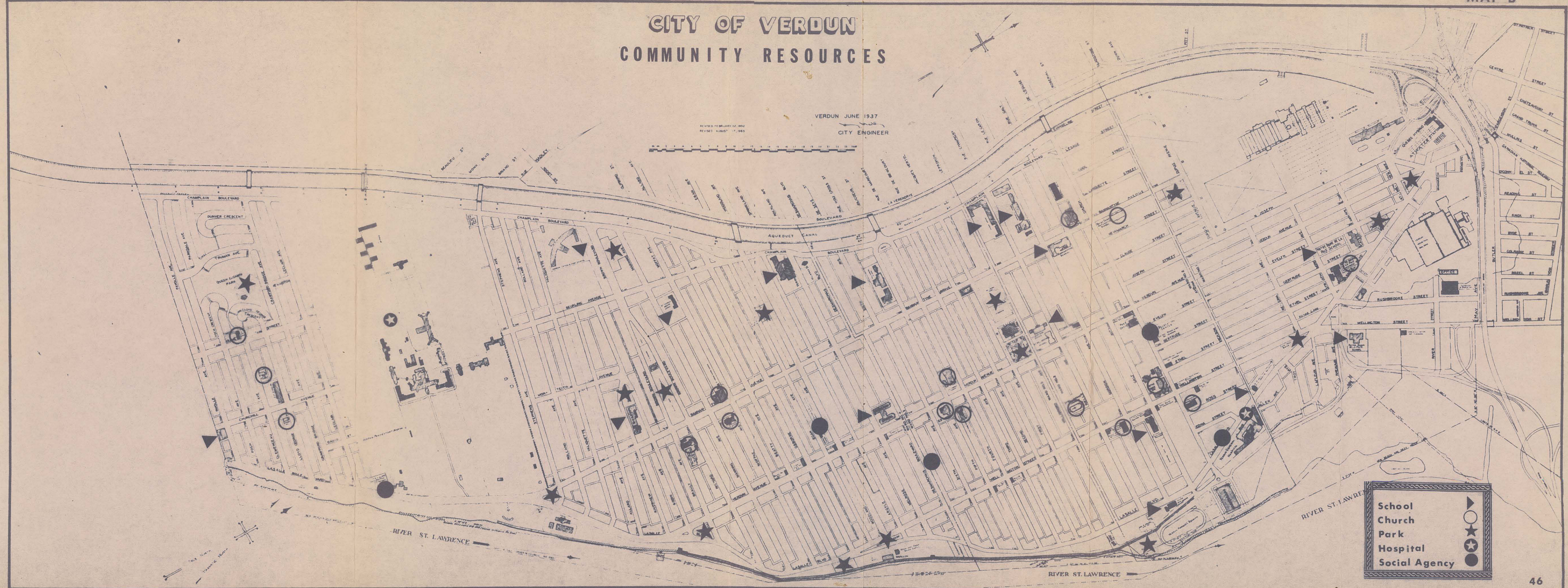
f. Availability of Community Resources

Map B shows the community resources available in Verdun. Although Verdun is well-endowed with outdoor recreational facilities, there are only two voluntary youth-serving agencies with specially-designed facilities, these are the Y.M.C.A. and the Dawson Boys' Club. A survey³⁵ by the Boys' Clubs of Canada in 1955 noted that many churches and missions in Verdun conducted youth programs, but that these religious institutions lacked facilities and personnel to provide adequately for the needs of their own parishioners. Other social agencies are equally scarce. The Social Service Index and Fichier Central des Oeuvres list only three member agencies

35. Boys' Clubs of Canada, Verdun Study, op. cit.

CITY OF VERDUN COMMUNITY RESOURCES

VERDUN JUNE 1937
CITY ENGINEER
REVISED FEBRUARY 12, 1932
REVISED AUGUST 17, 1935



School
Church
Park
Hospital
Social Agency

▲
○
★
★
●

located in Verdun--a district office of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Social Service Department of the Verdun Protestant Hospital, and a French-Catholic agency. (The Verdun Department of Public Assistance is not listed by the Indexes). Thus, Verdun residents must travel outside Verdun for many social services. It is possible that this lack of proximity has an adverse effect on the utilization of welfare services by residents of Verdun.³⁶

B. USE OF SOCIAL AGENCIES BY FAMILIES LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

The club vicinity, i.e., the eight census tracts located within a one-mile radius of the Dawson Boys' Club, was surveyed through the S.S.I. in order to ascertain the type, and extent to which, families in the area used social agencies.

The total sample obtained for the purposes of this study comprises one hundred and thirty-two families. This means that 11.4 non-French-speaking families per 1,000 families in the vicinity were registered with the S.S.I. in 1963. But this is a conservative estimate.³⁷ For example, Table 1 shows

36. For a discussion of this problem see Genevieve Carter, op. cit., p.206.

37. The reader is reminded that this survey constitutes a subgroup of the families who used social agencies in 1963. Names which suggested that families were French-speaking were excluded. Families who were registered with the S.S.I. prior to 1963, and still being served were not obtainable. Also, some agencies practice "selective registration" and several agencies are not members of the S.S.I. An estimate of these factors is available. Of the 132 families, 22 were registered with the F.S.A. in 1963. The total active caseload for the vicinity of the Club was 29. Thus the sample F.S.A. caseload for the vicinity of the Club represents 75.8 percent of the real F.S.A. caseload for the vicinity.

TABLE I

CASELOAD OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE OF THE CITY OF VERDUN^a

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	Number of Cases			
	1963		1962	
	December	Total for year	December	Total for year
1. Assistance paid to indigents fit to work at home	81	967	80	1025
2. Assistance paid to indigents unfit to work at home	167	1859	160	1765
3. Indigents unfit to work in institution	25	320	31	305
4. Placement of normal children	110	1136	65	556
5. Placement of problem children in specialized institutions	25	180	10	80
Total	408	4462	346	3731

^a Adapted from: City of Verdun, Social Welfare Service, "Social Assistance Report," Jan., 1964.

that Social Welfare Service of the City of Verdun granted assistance to four hundred and three persons in December 1963; this means that as of December 1963, there were, in Verdun, approximately two cases of public assistance per 1,000 population.

Of the one hundred and thirty-two families registered with S.S.I., seventy-eight (58.8 percent) have children between zero and nineteen years. Chart C shows the distribution of registrations with the S.S.I. of families with children in this age group. Sixty-one percent of the families have been registered with the S.S.I. more than once. In fact, a significant proportion have used social agencies extensively.

Table 2 shows the proportion of the one hundred and thirty-two families according to the specified social agencies they used. When the social agencies are grouped according to the general type of service they provide, the following distribution is obtained.³⁸

38. Counselling--Catholic Welfare Bureau, Family Service Association, Catholic Boys' Services, Marriage Counselling Centre, and Girls' Counselling Centre; Medical--Hospital Social Service Departments, Child Health Association, Victorian Order of Nurses, and Montreal Diet Dispensary; Physical--Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre, and Catholic Rehabilitation Service; Financial--Canadian Red Cross, Travellers' Aid Society, Royal Canadian Legion; School--Protestant School Social Work Department; Behavior of Children in Community--Boy's Farm and Training School; Placement, etc.--Children's Service Centre, and Werdale House; Others--Negro Community Centre, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

CHART C

CUMULATIVE "MORE THAN" PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS WITH THE SOCIAL
SERVICE INDEX BY 78 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
0-19 YEARS LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF THE
DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

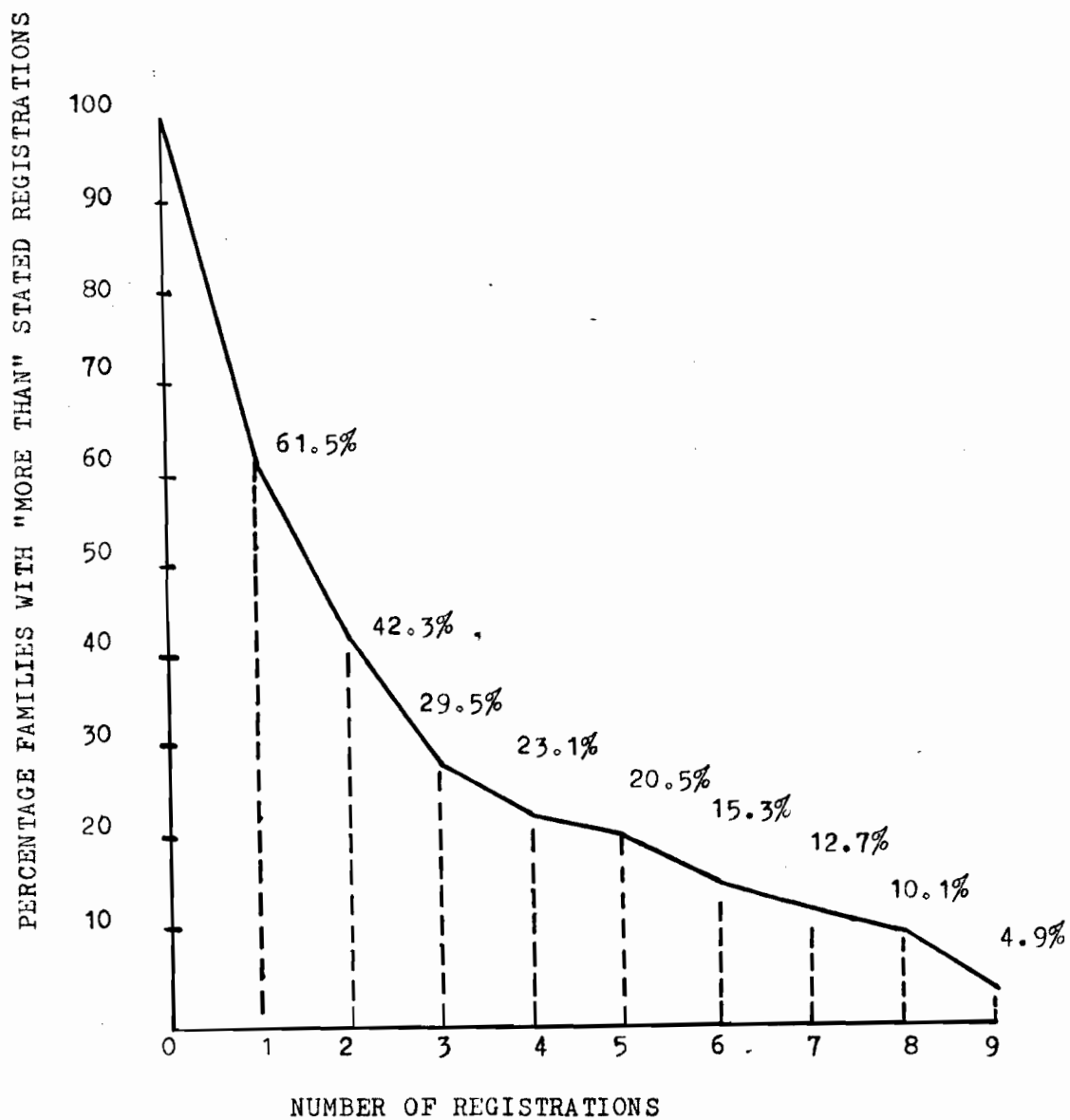


TABLE 2
PROPORTION OF 132 ENGLISH-SPEAKING FAMILIES IN
THE VICINITY OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB WHO
WERE REGISTERED BY SPECIFIED SOCIAL AGENCIES IN 1963

FAMILIES	SOCIAL AGENCIES											
	Catholic Welfare Bureau	Child Health Association of Montreal	Children's Service Centre	Protestant School Social Work Department	Family Service Association of Montreal	Hospitals--Social Service Departments*	Department of Veterans Affairs	Society for the Protection of Women and Children	Canadian National Institute for the Blind	Victoria Order of Nurses	Montreal Diet Dispensary	Girls' Counselling Centre Inc.
	15.0	5.2	7.8	5.9	13.7	7.3	2.6	5.2	1.3	13.7	3.3	1.3
												7.2
												Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre
												Catholic Rehabilitation Service
												Canadian Red Cross Society
												Travellers' Aid Society of Montreal
												Others**
Total												100.0

*Includes: Montreal General Hospital, 2.0%; Reddy Memorial Hospital, 3.3%; Allan Memorial Institute, 2.0%.

**Includes: Weredale House, 0.7%; Catholic Boys' Service, 0.7%; Negro Community Centre, 0.7%; Marriage Counselling Centre, 0.7%; Royal Canadian Legion, and Greater Montreal Poppy Day Relief Fund, 0.7%; Boys' Farm and Training School, 0.7%.

Counselling	31.4	percent
Medical and health	29.5	"
Physical	8.5	"
Child placement, adoption and illegitimacy	8.5	"
School truancy	5.9	"
Protection	5.2	"
Financial	5.3	"
Behavior of children in community	.7	"
Other	4.6	"
Total	100.0	"

It appears that approximately one-third (31.4) percent of the 132 families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club used social agencies which offer counselling services, families who used medical or health services taking second place.

a. The Use of Social Agencies by Families with Children who are Members of the Dawson Boys' Club

It has been shown above that of the 132 families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club who were registered with the S.S.I. in 1963, 78 families (59 percent) had children between 0 to 19 years. How attractive is the Dawson Boys' Club to these families? One indicator of this attractiveness is membership in the Dawson Boys' Club. Examination of the Dawson Boys' Club's membership files shows that 9 of these families (11.5 percent) had children who belonged to the Club.³⁹

On the other hand, a random sample⁴⁰ of 102 members

39. This represents 6.8 percent of the 132 families (i.e., including the families without children between 0-19 years) in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys Club who use social agencies in 1963.

40. The sample of members of the Dawson Boys' Club was obtained through a systematic sampling procedure. That is, one membership card was picked at random and every tenth card thereafter was selected. A list was compiled cleared and through the S.S.I.

(9 percent of the total membership) showed that 53 families (52 percent) of these members had been registered with the S.S.I. Chart D shows the percentage distribution of the 53 families who were registered with the S.S.I., according to the number of registrations per family; this distribution compares to the corresponding distribution for the families in the vicinity of the Club who were registered with the S.S.I. in 1963 (compare Chart C). Therefore the extent of social agency use does not differ for families of members of the Dawson Boys' Club and families in the vicinity of the Club who were registered with the S.S.I. in 1963. However, Chart E shows the year of last registration with the S.S.I. of the 53 families with children who are members of the Dawson Boys' Club. Only 5.7 percent of these families were registered with the S.S.I. in 1963.

It is not possible to accurately calculate and compare the proportions of families who have used social agencies in 1963 of the membership of the Dawson Club and of the families in the vicinity of the Club. It is possible that the proportion of the Dawson Club's membership equals, is less than, or indeed exceeds, the proportion of the families in its vicinity. It is nevertheless possible to conclude from the above data that a significant proportion of the families currently being served by social agencies tend not to join the Dawson Boys' Club. In other words, many families presently in a state of family crisis are not especially attracted to the Dawson Boys' Club. Yet, in terms of guidance, ~~these~~ might be the families the Dawson Boys' Club should attract.

CUMULATIVE "MORE THAN" PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS WITH THE
SOCIAL SERVICE INDEX OF 53 FAMILIES
WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE MEMBERS
OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

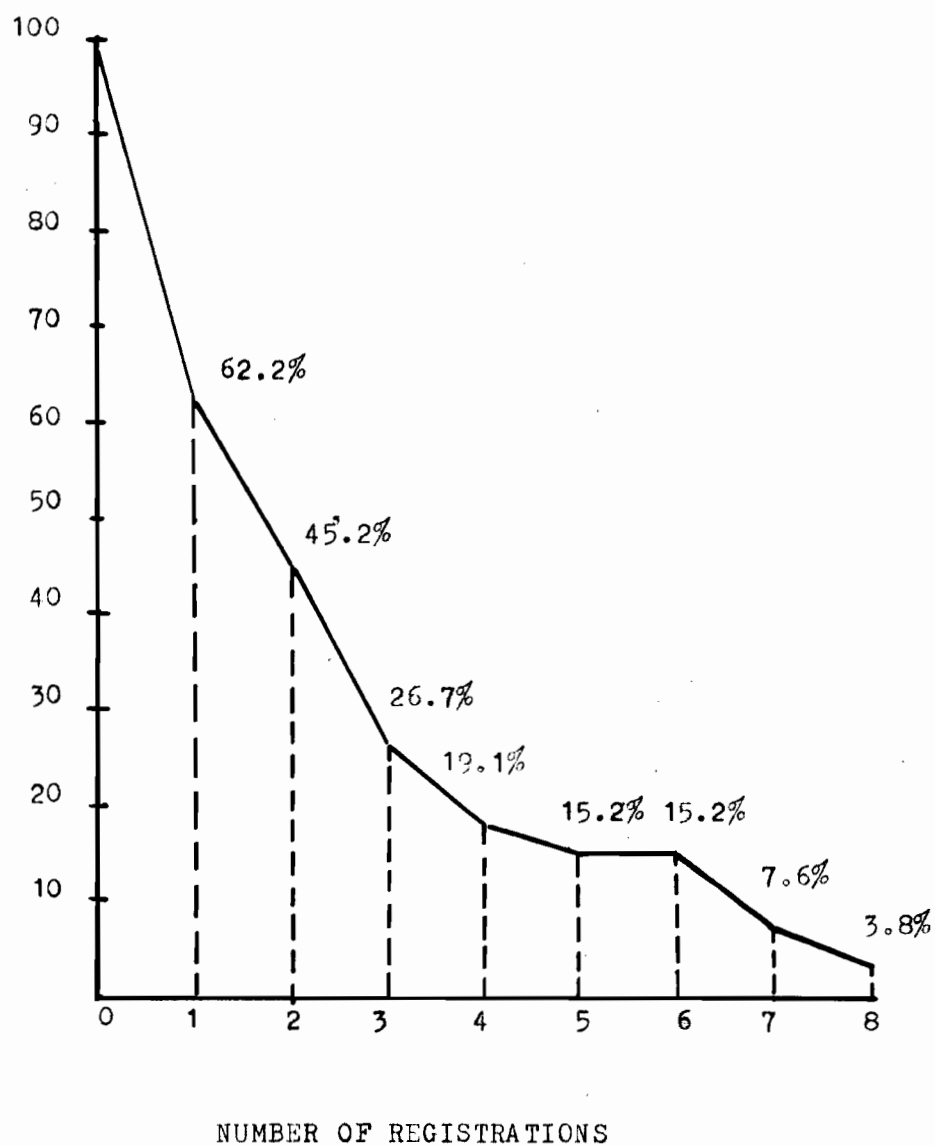
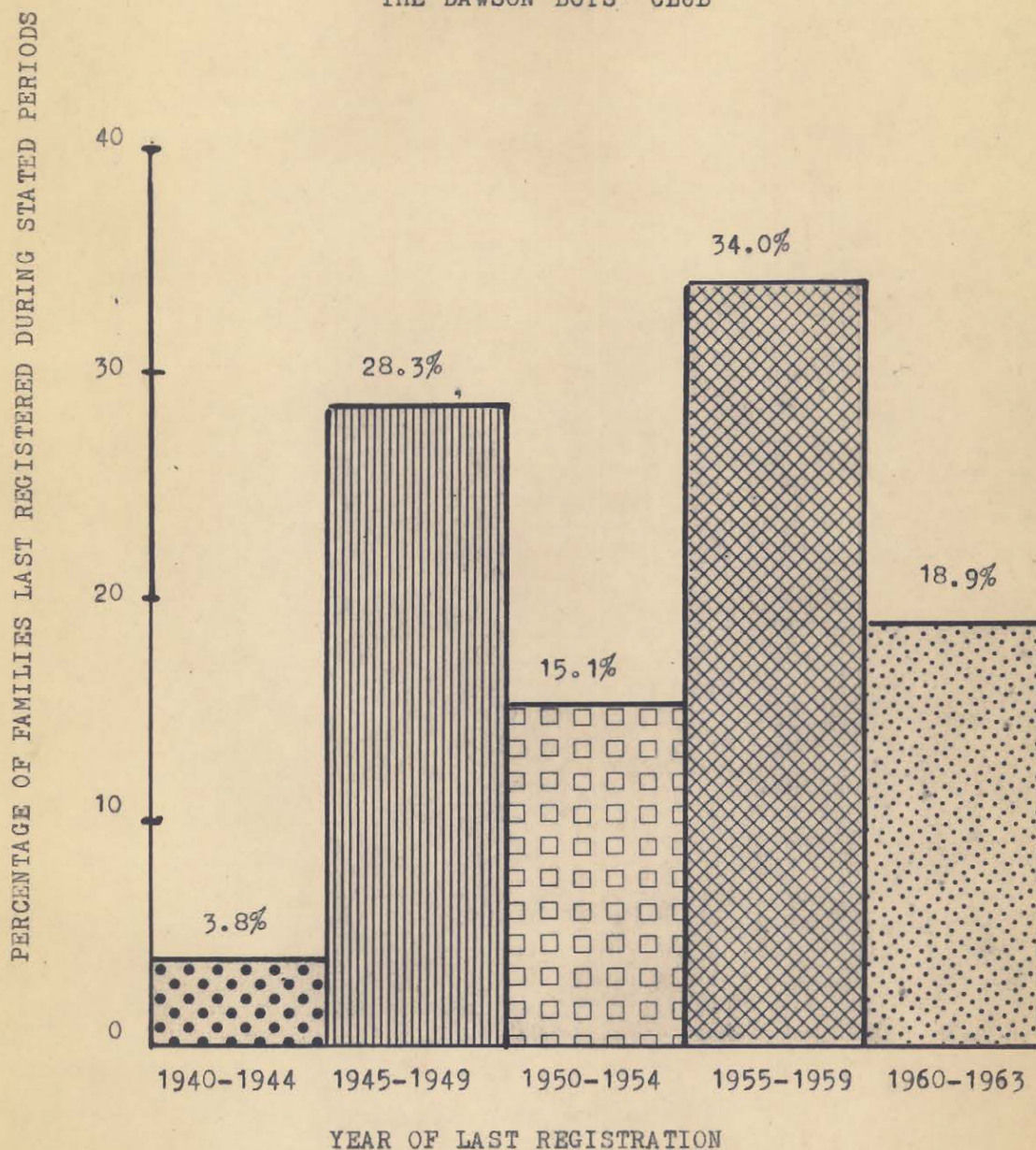


CHART E

LAST YEAR OF REGISTRATION WITH THE SOCIAL SERVICE
INDEX OF THE FAMILIES OF 53 MEMBERS OF
THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB



NOTE: OF THOSE FAMILIES LAST REGISTERED IN THE 1960-63 PERIOD, 5.7% OCCURRED IN 1963 AND 7.6% IN 1962; THE REMAINDER (5.6%) OCCURRED BETWEEN 1960-61.

C. F.S.A. 1963 VERDUN CASELOAD

As already indicated, 31.4 percent of the families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club who used social agencies used agencies which offer counselling services, 50 percent of which used the F.S.A. Therefore, an analysis of the F.S.A. Verdun caseload in terms of the types of problems given consideration by the F.S.A. caseworkers will provide a profile of the types of problems which were likely to have motivated the families to seek help.

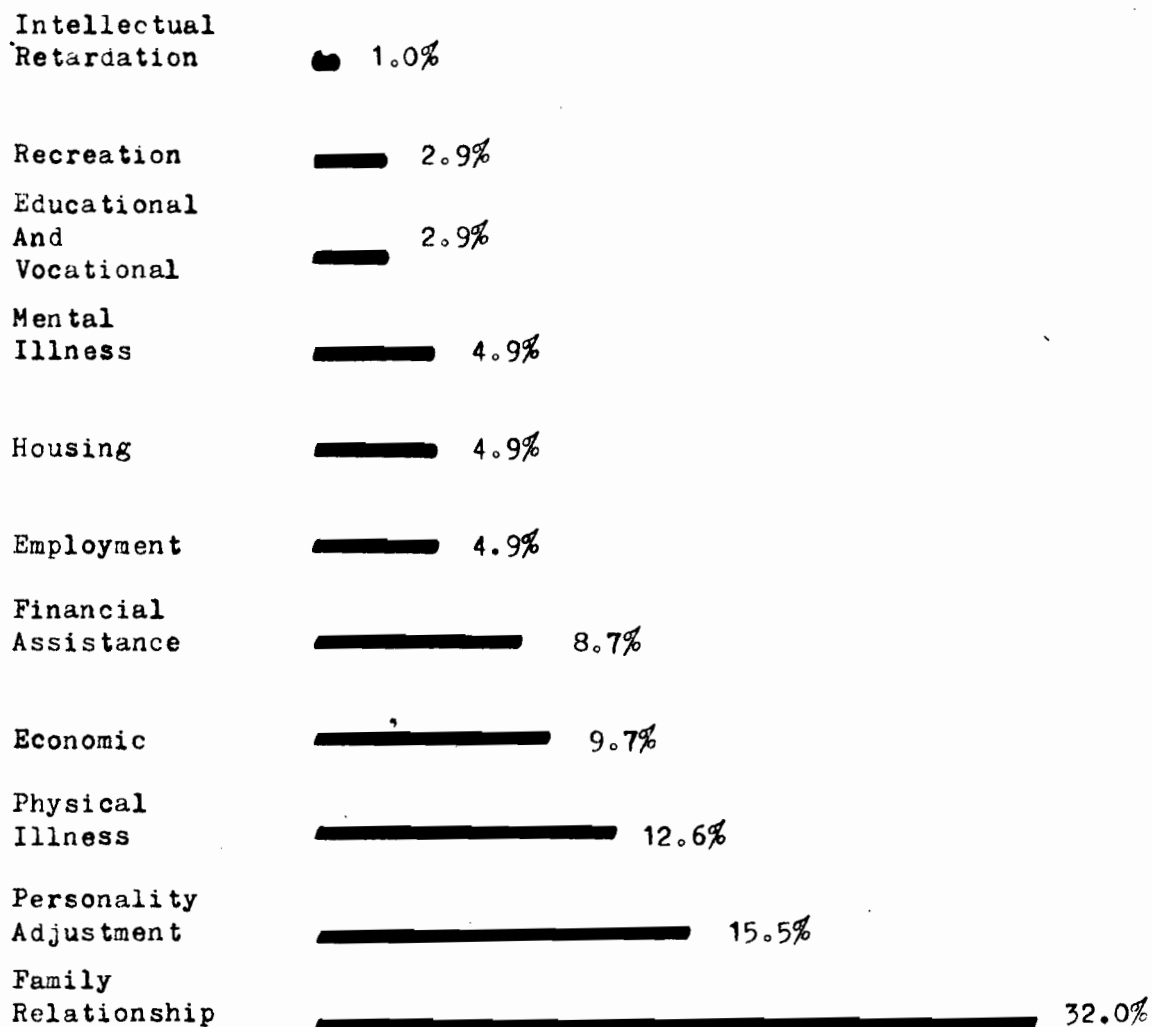
Chart F shows the proportion of the 54 families in the F.S.A. 1963 Verdun caseload according to specified categories⁴¹ of problems given consideration (and diagnosed by) F.S.A. caseworkers.

It will be noted that families with personality and relationship problems (i.e., family relationship, 32.0 percent and personality adjustment, 15.5 percent) together constitute 47.5 percent of the total families. The next highest category is physical illness at 15.5 percent. And when families with educational and vocational, housing, employment, financial assistance and economic categories are combined, a total of 31.1 percent is obtained. Grouped in this way, the problems given consideration by the F.S.A. caseworkers to the 54 Verdun

41. Descriptions of the F.S.A. categories of problems are contained in Appendix I.

CHART F

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION 1963 VERDUN CASELOAD: PERCENTAGE
BREAKDOWN OF 103 PROBLEMS^a OF 54 FAMILIES



^a Problems as diagnosed by Family Service Association staff caseworkers. See Appendix I for explanation of categories of problems.

families may be ranked as follows: (1) personality and relationship problems, (2) housing, employment, and economic problems, and (3) problems of physical illness.

D. NEEDS AND PROBLEMS: MAJOR FINDINGS

This study has employed three indicators of needs and problems of families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club--demographic and ecological data, use of social agencies, and analysis of the F.S.A. 1963 Verdun caseload. The indicators suggest the following needs and problems of families living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club.

1. Because of the high proportion of children 19 years and under in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club, and the scarcity of resources, there is a definite need for socialization and recreational services for youth.
2. The vicinity of the Club contains a large number of persons 65 years and over which suggests services for this age group; details of the nature of these services, however, await further research.
3. The Club vicinity contains 2,136 persons either divorced or widowed (the vicinity contains 64.5 percent of the total divorced Verdun population) and special services for this group are indicated.
4. The greatest expressed need condition--indicated by the use of social agencies in 1963 by families in the vicinity of the Club--is for counselling services with medical and health services taking second place. On the other hand, no counselling agencies are located in Verdun. The availability of medical and health resources in Verdun is uncertain and requires further investigation.

5. Of the families in Verdun who were served by the F.S.A. in 1963, most families (47.5 percent) sought help for personality adjustment and family relationship problems; the second highest proportion (31.1 percent) for economic, financial, and employment problems; families with physical illness problems (15.5 percent) take third place.
6. Verdun in general, and the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club in particular, compare favourably with the City of Montreal in terms of economic and housing characteristics. Depressed areas within the Club are not evident. Nevertheless, census tracts 286, 287, and 289 manifest significantly higher proportions of crowded dwellings. This may indicate housing and economic problems in these areas.
7. Finally, it appears that the Dawson Boys' Club does not attract a significantly large proportion of families who are currently using social agencies.

The three indicators employed in this study provide a skewed and incomplete representation of the needs and problems in the vicinity of the Club. More data are required in relation to school drop-outs, working mothers, juvenile delinquency (cited as a considerable problem by several Club staff), the aged, etc.

IV RESOURCES

The purpose of this chapter is to systematically study the resources for guidance within the Dawson Boys' Club. Resources are examined in relation to the broad problem and need area suggested in the previous chapter. These are: (1) socialization and recreational services for youth, (2) services for the aged, (3) services for widowed and divorced persons, (4) counselling services, (5) medical and health services, and (6) housing.

"Guidance", as employed by Boys' Clubs usually refers to services or activities designed to meet the needs and problems of youth. More specifically it usually designates individual counselling services and activities intended to provide what social workers now call "personality enhancement." However, the writer includes within the meaning of the term "guidance" any resources designed to meet needs and problems of families and individuals, regardless of age. This usage conforms to the Dawson Boys' Club's stated policy of meeting the most urgent needs of families in the community.

resources

The Dawson Boys' Club's/are discussed in terms of (1) personnel, (2) cooperating agencies, and (3) services (see "Conceptual Framework", Chapter I).

A. PERSONNEL

The Club does not currently have in its employ any professional workers (i.e., psychologists, social workers, etc.). The present staff of the Guidance Centre consists of two part-time workers, one of which is a third year Boys' Clubs of Canada Scholarship Student; the remaining worker has no ^{training} academic/ Guidance activities, under these circumstances, are severely circumscribed, regardless of the quality of the staff (which, other things being equal, is superior). This situation, therefore, emphasizes the importance of volunteers, consultants, and co-operation with other agencies.

The majority (78 percent) of the Board of Directors consists of representatives of industry; the remainder (22 percent) of 3 doctors--a general practitioner, a dentist, and the medical superintendant of a mental hospital--a medical artist, a school principal, and an architect. On occasion the Guidance Centre also consults a psychiatrist on the staff of the Forensic Clinic. Therefore, the non-industry Directors represent a considerable number of professions pertinent to the Club's guidance activities. However, consultation is conducted on demand from the Guidance Centre Staff and not on a regular, ongoing basis (i.e., case conferences, etc.).

B. AGENCIES

Effective cooperation with other agencies is limited primarily to the Catholic Boys' Services (Cath. B.S.), the Montreal Girls' Association (M.G.A.) and the University of Montreal. These agencies supply either staff or supervision and, with the exception of the latter, participate in training programs for volunteers conducted by the Dawson Boys' Club.

C. SERVICES

a. Socialization and Recreational Services

With respect to the need for recreational and socialization services for youth suggested in the previous chapter, the following table illustrates the number and variety of programs that are currently offered by the Dawson Boys' Club. There is no doubt the Dawson Boys' Club discharges its socialization and recreational function more than adequately.

TABLE 3

DAWSON BOYS' CLUB: ORGANIZED GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

<u>Group or Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>
Interest Groups and Arts and Crafts	32
Athletic Teams	42
Swimming	2
Group Clubs	11
Teen Age Clubs Programme and Committee	10
Dancing Class	10
Adult Groups	11
Educational	6
Total	<u>124</u>

b. Services for the Aged

In the previous chapter a need was suggested for services for the aged in the vicinity of the Club. The Dawson Club initiated, in 1963, a Golden Age Club; its present program is comprised of dancing, singing, and table games. All members of the Golden Age Club live with families who are members of the Dawson Boys' Club. Judging by the response--the Golden Age Club has an average attendance of 50 persons--there is a considerable need for services to the aged. (This was suggested in the chapter on needs and problems). The Dawson Club could investigate the number of aged in the community who do not live with families who are members of the Club. Further, the Dawson Club might attempt to determine the needs and problems, other than social and recreational, of pensioners in its vicinity--for example, housing, health, finances, etc. Again, it should be emphasized that the Dawson Club has a service for the aged which was suggested by the survey of needs and problems in this study.

c. Services for Widowed and Divorced Persons

A "Parents Without Partners" group as initiated and supervised by the Club when analysis of the registration forms revealed that a large proportion of the Club membership consisted of one-parent families.⁴² This represents an effort on the part

42. Analysis of the Club's application forms revealed that 40 percent of the members have only one parent living in the home [Dawson Boys Club, "Guidance Centre: Director's Final Report", Montreal, May 1964.]

of the Club to serve the large proportion of widowed and divorced persons in its vicinity (see Chapter III). The Club operates a nursery school "designed to foster growth in all areas of pre-school development,"⁴³ which is open mornings only. In view of the number of one-parent families in the vicinity, research could be initiated to determine if this represents a need for an all-day nursery. If this is discovered, children of one-parent families could be given top priority. This policy could be extended to the Summer Day Camp--which is presently in operation--as well. These modifications in policy would go a long way in making these services more adequately meet the needs of one-parent families in which the parent is employed. Nevertheless, it is important to note that the Dawson Boys' Club is presently operating three programs--the Parents Without Partners group, the Day Nursery, and the Summer Day Camp--which are fundamental to the needs of one-parent families suggested in the previous chapter.

d. Counselling

The core of the Club's guidance program is the individual counselling service operated by the Guidance Centre. Since clients who require more or less intensive counselling are referred to other social agencies, the primary function of the Guidance Centre's counselling service is supportive and informational. No statistics are available concerning the type of

43. Dawson Boys' Club, Leaders Manual

problems presented. However, in his final report, the Director of Guidance observed that a variety of problems--"emotional, educational, vocational, etc."--was presented and that parents also made use of the service.

A need for counselling related to personality adjustment, family relationship, educational, vocational, economic and financial problems was suggested in the previous chapter. Therefore, the Guidance Centre's counselling service is a definite step in the right direction vis-a-vis the expressed need condition for counselling on the part of families in the vicinity of the Club.

Another major service currently offered by the Guidance Centre is group work with pre-delinquents. Several groups are made up of children who were formed into groups because their behavior in the club was disruptive and they faced expulsion. Another group consists of a street gang approached and eventually introduced into the Dawson Boys' Club by a detached worker. In connection with pre-delinquents and delinquents it needs to be noted that the Club also goes to Social Welfare Court to vouch for juvenile offenders and assumes some counselling responsibility for them in the event of probation.

A need for counselling with respect to personality adjustment, family relationship, educational, vocational, and economic problems was suggested in the preceding chapter. Effective and intensive counselling in these areas requires

considerable competency and effort, more, indeed, than the Guidance Centre can presently offer. Nor could a full-time caseworker situated in the Dawson Club effectively cope with all families in the vicinity with counselling needs. (The total F.S.A. Verdun caseload alone is 54 families and this figure would probably be greater with a diminution of distance).

A full-time caseworker on the staff of the Guidance Centre could more effectively serve delinquents and pre-delinquents and their families. This would also maintain the Club's current emphasis on youth. Moreover, the Club already has services geared to delinquents and pre-delinquents. This family service approach would be in line with recent research with respect to delinquency. It is well known, for example, that delinquents and pre-delinquents usually come from poor economic and social backgrounds with much physical and emotional illness.⁴⁴

Families without children or with children who are not delinquents or pre-delinquents could be referred to other family counselling agencies. And children presenting less serious problems could be counselled by the non-professional staff of the Guidance Centre.

Counselling of families without children or with children who do not manifest signs of delinquency or pre-delinquency could be done in the Dawson Club, on a part-time basis,

44. Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Commentator, Montreal, Vol.16, no.1 (June 1964).

by a caseworker employed by another agency (e.g., the F.S.A.). Such arrangements are increasingly common. However, this only overcomes the problem of distance and facilitates referral since intake policies (e.g., no multi-problem families, only non-Catholics) of the parent counselling agency are still applicable.

The non-professional staff of the Guidance Centre could establish more intensive vocational, employment, and tutoring programs.⁴⁵ These are important aspects of work with delinquents and pre-delinquents.

These measures would allow the Dawson Club to maintain its emphasis on youth and families; it would allow the staff of the Guidance Centre to intensify its services; and it would be in the general direction of current services.

e. Medical and Health Services

The Dawson Club is not currently providing any medical or health services. However, during the routine medical examination conducted prior to registration for Summer Day Camp, a need for dental service was noticed. The Executive Director is currently considering the implementation of such service under the auspices of the Club.

f. Housing

During an interview with the writer, the Executive

45. A recent study by Dr. Cormier of the Forensic Clinic indicates that the majority of persistent offenders have not reached beyond grade 8. This suggests a need for vocational, employment, and tutoring. [Idem.]

Director of the Dawson Boys' Club mentioned the need for more adequate housing in the vicinity of the Club. But this would involve deployment of resources which current priorities prohibit.

D. RESOURCES: MAJOR FINDINGS

The Guidance Centre is currently staffed by two part-time workers, neither of whom are professionally trained. This situation underscores the importance of lay volunteers, consultation with professionals and cooperation with other agencies in order to enrich the resources of the Club. The Board of Directors, although composed substantially of businessmen, contains several professionals who can provide valuable consultative services, similarly, the Club's close relationship with the M.G.A. and the Cath. B.S., can offer the same advantages. Real cooperation--in the sense of combined services--with other agencies is not extensive, but nevertheless meaningful.

It has been noted that the Dawson Club is currently operating services which are fundamental to the needs and problems suggested by this study. And although certain modifications (already noted) might be indicated, the Club's services are in line with these needs and problems.

V. CONNECTING FACTORS

The purpose of this chapter is to examine some of the factors which affect the connection of the needs and problems suggested in Chapter III and the resources of the Dawson Boys' Club outlined in Chapter IV. These connecting factors are grouped into three categories: (1) philosophy and policy, (2) perception, and (3) organization.

The underlying rationale of these three categories of connecting factors can be briefly illustrated. The survey of the use of social agencies by families in the vicinity of the Club shows the apparent need for services related to unemployment, family relationship problems and health (among others). Such problems involve areas traditionally outside the pale of Boys' Clubs. Services will not be instituted for these problems unless the policy and philosophy of the Club accept these areas of service. Moreover, for effective service, at least a modicum of agreement is required on the part of the Club's staff and volunteers. But there is yet another requisite: optimally, all personnel directly or indirectly involved in the services should perceive the needs and problems, and be in tune with the Club's philosophy, policy, and methods. Finally, intra-agency organization must be compatible. For example, the required resources must be effectively organized and appropriate administrative procedures must be established, otherwise services

will be at best sporadic and at worse ineffectual.

Background

As indicated in the section on methodology in Chapter I, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of the Club's staff and volunteers.⁴⁶ Forty-four volunteers (45 percent of the total volunteers) and staff members (69 percent of the total staff) completed the questionnaire. Table 4 shows the composition of the sample of volunteers; both adult and teenage volunteers are adequately represented.

TABLE 4

VOLUNTEERS BY AGE GROUP

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adult	24	54.5
Teenage	15	34.1
Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Total	<u>44</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 5 describes the composition of the sample of volunteers according to the type of activity to which they gave leadership. It is to be noted that all major categories of activity are represented.

Chart G represents the percentage distribution of volunteers according to the number of hours worked; Chart H shows the distribution of staff and volunteers according to

46. A copy of the questionnaire is contained in Appendix II.

TABLE 5
VOLUNTEERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Educational	6	12.8
Nursery School	7	14.9
Physical	9	19.1
Interest groups	15	31.9
Group Clubs	3	6.4
Adult	1	2.1
Miscellaneous (e.g. general supervision)	6	12.8
Total	47 ^a	100.0
<hr/> a Three volunteers worked in 2 areas		

years of association with the Dawson Boys' Club.

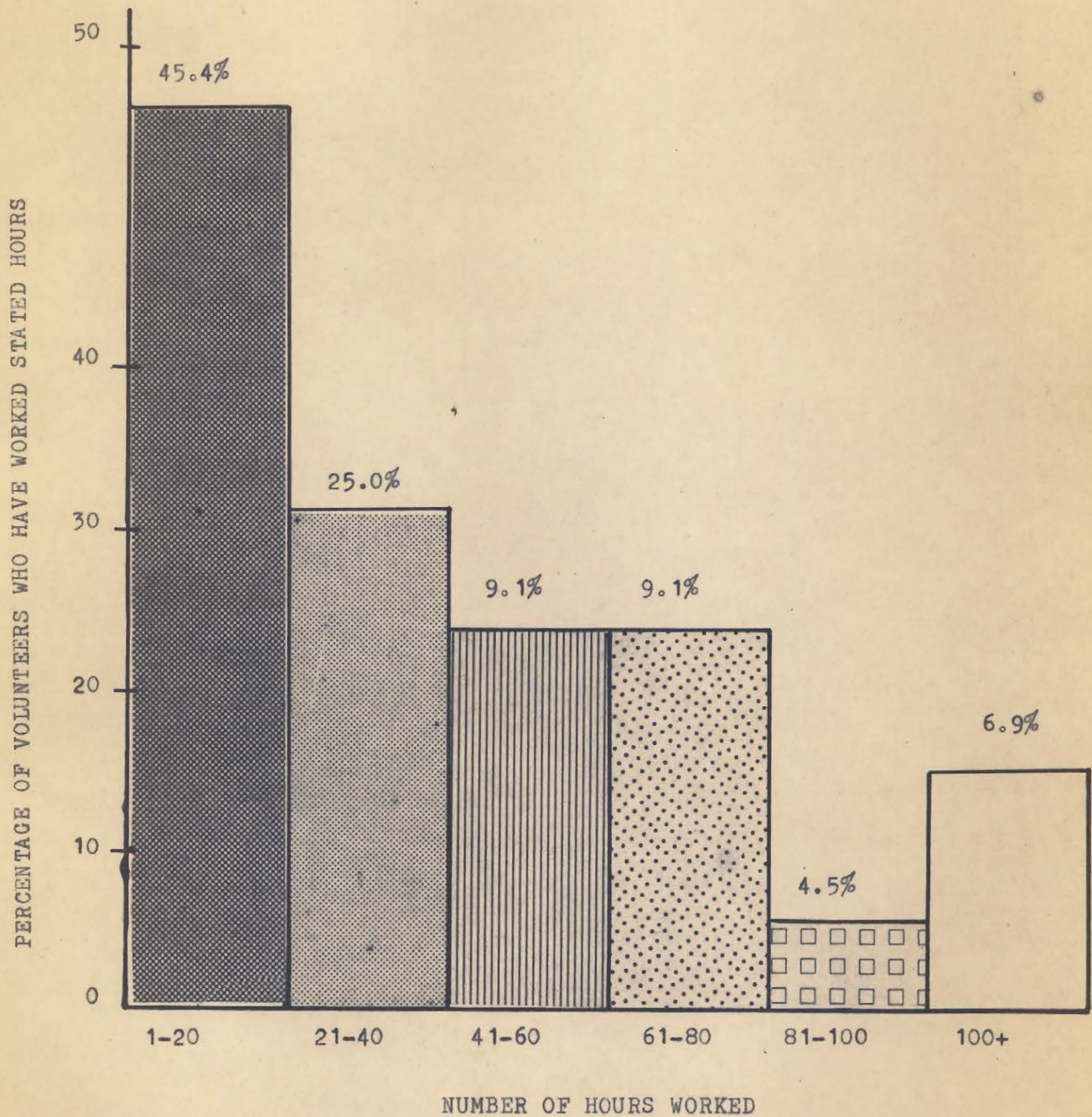
A. POLICY AND PHILOSOPHY

The purpose of this section is to outline the basic working philosophy and policy of the Dawson boys' Club and to determine the extent of agreement with this policy and philosophy on the part of the Club's staff and volunteers.

Boys' Clubs have traditionally been youth-centered as opposed to family-centered, rely heavily on volunteers, and in practice emphasize recreational activities. Guidance and socialization are frequently seen as concomitants of recreation

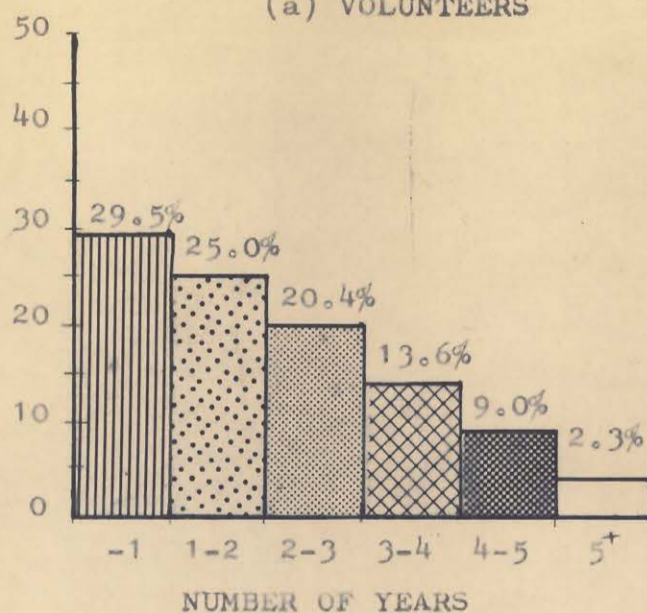
CHART G

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY A SAMPLE OF 44
VOLUNTEERS OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

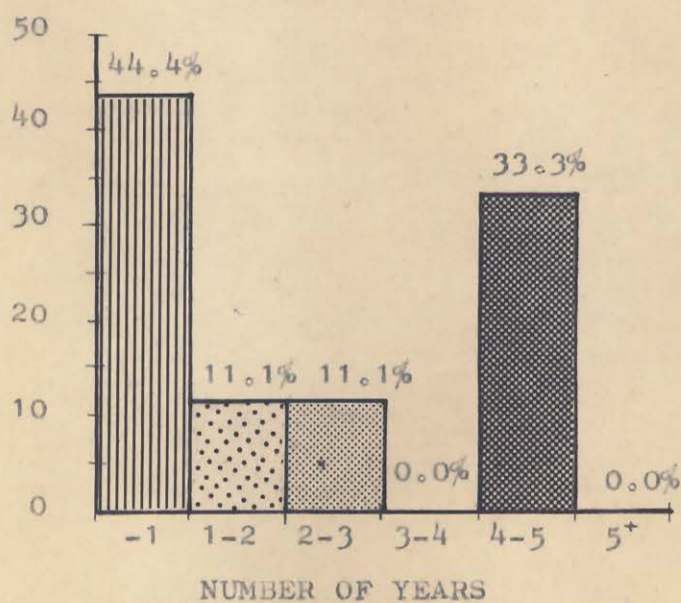


STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS: NUMBER
OF YEARS WITH THE DAWSON
BOYS' CLUB

(a) VOLUNTEERS



(b) STAFF



by the staff and volunteers of Boys' Clubs.

The present philosophy and policy of the Dawson Boys' Club departs radically from this approach: (1) the Club is guidance-centered rather than activity-centered; (2) the primary purpose of the Club is to serve some of the most urgent needs of families in the neighbourhood; (3) guidance requires a special program with special services; and (4) guidance requires special personnel and training. This philosophy and policy are more akin to the traditional neighbourhood settlement than to a Boys' Club.

Several factors--among them economy and philosophy--make the extensive use of volunteers imperative. Because of this situation, it seems likely that volunteers will play a role, direct or indirect, in the Club's guidance activities (perhaps this role would consist of referrals to the Guidance Centre or supportive therapy to members who are clients of the Centre). Regardless whether the volunteers' role is specified, their mere omnipresence will affect the Club's guidance program, since volunteers interpret the Guidance Centre not only to the members but also to the community. Moreover, recent policy and philosophy changes within the Dawson Club may be antagonistic to the beliefs and attitudes inculcated under the previous Club regime, during which, for example, the virtues of recreation per se were extolled. The extent of agreement of volunteers (and staff) with the current philosophy and policy of the Club there-

fore assumes importance in the total configuration of the Club's guidance activities.

a. The Primary Purpose of the Club

Staff and volunteers were asked what they believed to be the primary purpose of the Dawson Boys' Club--to provide recreational activities or youth guidance?⁴⁷

Table 6 shows that 88.9 percent of the staff of the Club is of the opinion that the primary purpose of the Dawson Boys' Club is to provide youth guidance; however, only one-half of the volunteers believed the primary purpose of the Club to be youth guidance. This means that a substantial proportion of the Club's volunteers are not in agreement with one of the main tenets of the Club's policy.

TABLE 6

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE DAWSON BOYS'
CLUB: OPINIONS OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

<u>Response</u>	<u>Staff</u>		<u>Volunteers</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Primary purpose is recreation	1	11.1	22	50.0
Primary purpose is guidance	8	88.9	22	50.0
Total	9	100.0	44	100.0

47. Section II, Question 1 on the questionnaire [Appendix II].

b. The Importance of Trained Leaders

Two questions on the questionnaire were designed to gauge the respondent's opinion of the importance of trained leaders for guidance activities. The respondent was requested to choose one of the two following opposed statements: "Youth guidance can only be done by leaders who are especially trained for the job" or "Youth guidance happens when children are exposed to leaders of high character and morals." The results obtained are shown in Table 7. Slightly less than half (44.4 percent) of the staff were of the opinion that youth guidance occurs as a concomitant of exposure to leaders of integrity; more than two-thirds (70.5 percent) of the volunteers were of the same opinion.

TABLE 7

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINED PERSONNEL
FOR YOUTH GUIDANCE

<u>Response</u>	<u>Staff</u>		<u>Volunteers</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Guidance can only be done by specially trained leaders	5	55.6	13	29.5
Guidance happens when children are exposed to leaders of high character and morals	4	44.4	31	70.5
	9	100.0	44	100.0

It is possible that, to some of the staff and volunteers, the

term "youth guidance" denotes informal direction—giving (i.e., giving informations, suggestions, etc.) and not, formal counseling. Therefore, had the term "counseling" been employed instead of "youth guidance", the responses on the questionnaire could have been different. On the other hand, the more formal counseling activities in the Club are conducted under the auspices of the Guidance Center; thus it is likely that the volunteers and staff do not consider training a prerequisite of youth guidance. In any event, many of the Club's staff and volunteers are of the opinion that "youth guidance" does not require training and this could well affect their cooperation with, and usefulness to, the Guidance Center. (The Executive Director and the Director of Guidance are aware of this but state that "conversion" does not come easily).

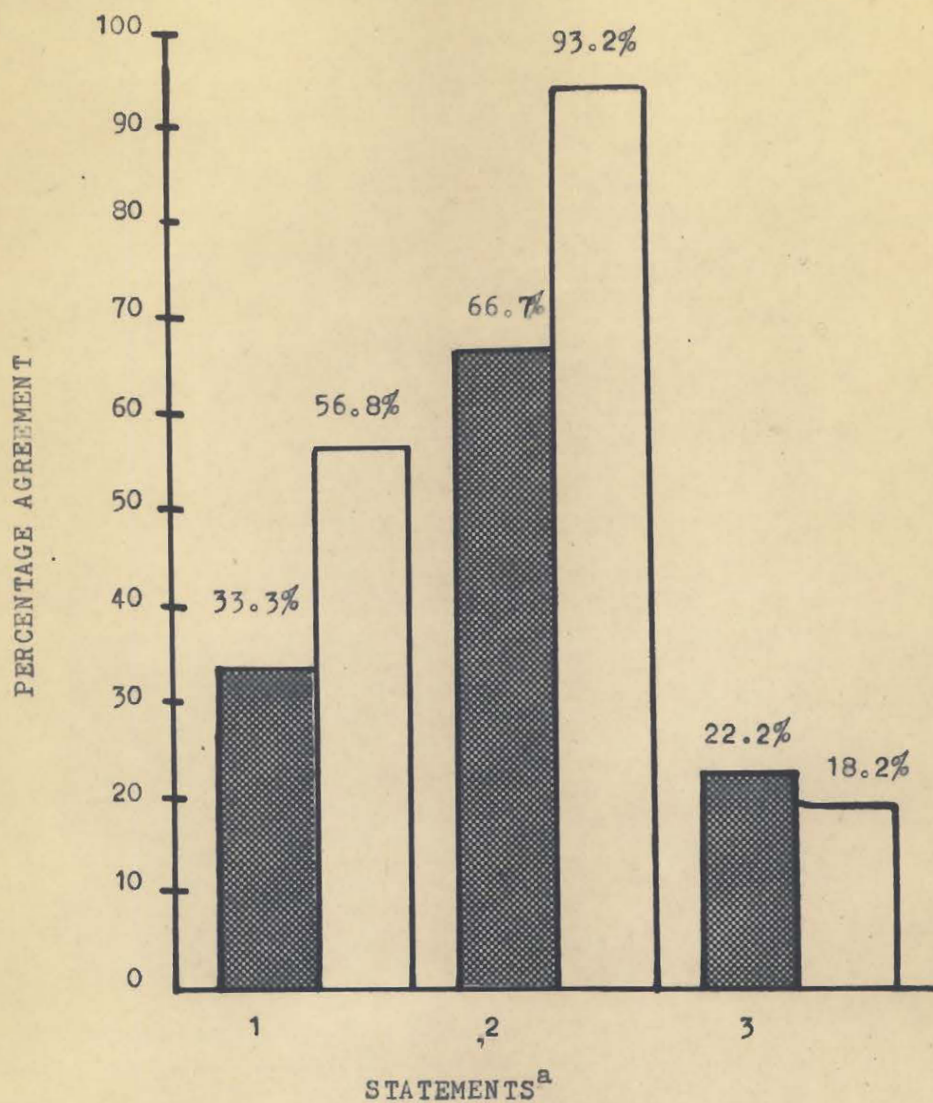
c. "Psychological" Orientation to Guidance

The writer has observed that there is disagreement among staff and volunteers in Boys' Clubs with respect to what may be termed a "psychological" (or mental hygiene) orientation to guidance. This disagreement is covertly expressed in various ways. For example, social workers and psychologists are frequently accused of "coddling" children who misbehave; instead the volunteers and staff of the Boys' Clubs advocate discipline or punishment (until recently, Boys' Clubs have been preoccupied with questions of discipline). On the other hand, there are those who believe that the analytical approach of psychology is purile

and that the best cure or antidote for all needs and problems is love and affection. Both these attitudes are over-simplifications of reality which lead to over-simplified treatment. Moreover, they can represent real barriers to effective guidance.

In order to probe the respondents' attitudes toward "psychological" guidance, the questionnaire posed three statements; the respondents were requested to indicate agreement or disagreement with them. The three statements are: (1) "less child psychology and more firmness and discipline is what children need most today;" (2) "less child psychology and more love and affection is what children need most today", and (3) "when a child does something wrong he should always be punished." (Agreement with these statements indicate attitudes hostile to "psychological" guidance. The three questions were pre-tested on 10 second-year social work students; all students disagreed with the statements).

Chart I describes the responses obtained for the three statements from the sample of the Dawson Club's volunteers and staff. A high proportion of Club staff and volunteers agreed with the first two anti-"psychological" statements although the proportion of volunteers was greater than the proportion of staff; the proportion of staff and volunteers who agreed with the third question was relatively smaller, with the proportion of volunteers in agreement lower than the corresponding proportion of staff. Hence it may be concluded that there

STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS: PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT
WITH "ANTI-PSYCHOLOGICAL" STATEMENTS

^aSee questions 1, 2, 3 Section III
of the questionnaire, Appendix II

LEGEND

■ STAFF

□ VOLUNTEERS

appears to be some attitudinal barriers toward a psychological approach to guidance on the part of both Club Staff and volunteers. In order to secure more cooperation from them, further indoctrination and participation are indicated.

Experience, Training, Education

Although the Dawson Boys' Club conducted several training programs in 1963, the objectives of which were, in part, to sensitize and indoctrinate volunteers to a "psychological" orientation to guidance, only 6.8 percent of the volunteers indicated they had received training or experience related to their work at the Dawson Boys' Club; 33.3 percent of the sample of the Club's staff indicated training or experience related to the Club work. Table 8 shows the type of experience, education and training reported by the volunteers and staff. Thirteen volunteers reported some training and experience, but only 7 mentions were made of training received under Boys' Clubs' auspices. Either more volunteers attended Dawson Club training sessions but consider them irrelevant to their work at the Club or a large proportion of volunteers have "escaped" the training sessions.

The preceding section suggests a need for a training program for volunteers aimed at attitudinal change with respect to "psychological" guidance. This section indicates that the Dawson Club's past efforts have not "reached" many volunteers. There is some evidence that compulsory attendance at volunteer

TABLE 8

EXPERIENCE, TRAINING AND EDUCATION REPORTED
BY 13 VOLUNTEERS AND 6 STAFF

<u>Experience, Training, Education</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Volunteers</u>	
1. Youth Club and related training	
(a) Boys' Clubs	7
(b) Other - Y.M.C.A., Rotary, etc.	11
2. University Courses - sociology, psychology, social science, etc.	1
3. Experience - sports, crafts, interest groups, summer camps, etc.	13
<u>Staff</u>	
1. Youth Club and related training	
(a) Boys' Clubs	6
(b) Other	5
2. University courses - sociology, social science, business administration	2
3. Experience - sports, crafts, interest groups, Summer camps, etc.	8

training sessions can lead to higher quality of service.⁴⁸ More participation and involvement of volunteers in both the training sessions and the guidance program would also contribute to attitudinal changes toward guidance.

d. Family—Neighbourhood Focus

A cornerstone of the Dawson Boys' Club's policy is that the Club assume responsibility for some of the most urgent needs in the neighbourhood and that its focus be family-centered. Several questions designed to determine agreement with this policy were included in the questionnaire administered to the sample of Club volunteers and staff. First, the respondent was requested to indicate whether he believed the Club had any responsibility for needs in the vicinity. Of the volunteers, 72.7 percent agreed with the Club's policy; 100 percent of the staff group also were of this opinion.

The second question was inserted in the questionnaire to ascertain the extent of agreement with the Club's policy of meeting needs in the vicinity. The respondent was requested to indicate whether he agreed or disagreed with the following statements: "It's about time we stopped looking for the cause of a child's problem in his family." The results obtained

48. This was studied by the Snowdon Branch of the YMHA in Montreal in 1963. During that year the YMHA would not accept volunteers unless they were willing to attend training sessions. Preliminary reports indicate that service on the part of the volunteers was of a higher quality, there were less drop-outs during the year, and attendance was more regular.

were indential to those cited for the preceding statement: 72.7 percent of the volunteers and 100 percent of the staff disagreed (in effect, agreed with the Club's policy). Therefore, in view of these results, there appears to be high agreement among the Club Staff and volunteers (but not complete agreement among the later) concerning the Club's policy of meeting the needs of families in the vicinity.

B. PERCEPTION

In a Boys' Club effective guidance requires involvement, directly or indirectly, of all staff and most volunteers. One of the pre-requisites of guidance is that there be at least an awareness of needs and problems on the part of staff and volunteers. In the absence of such awareness, however diffuse, real cooperation is not forthcoming.

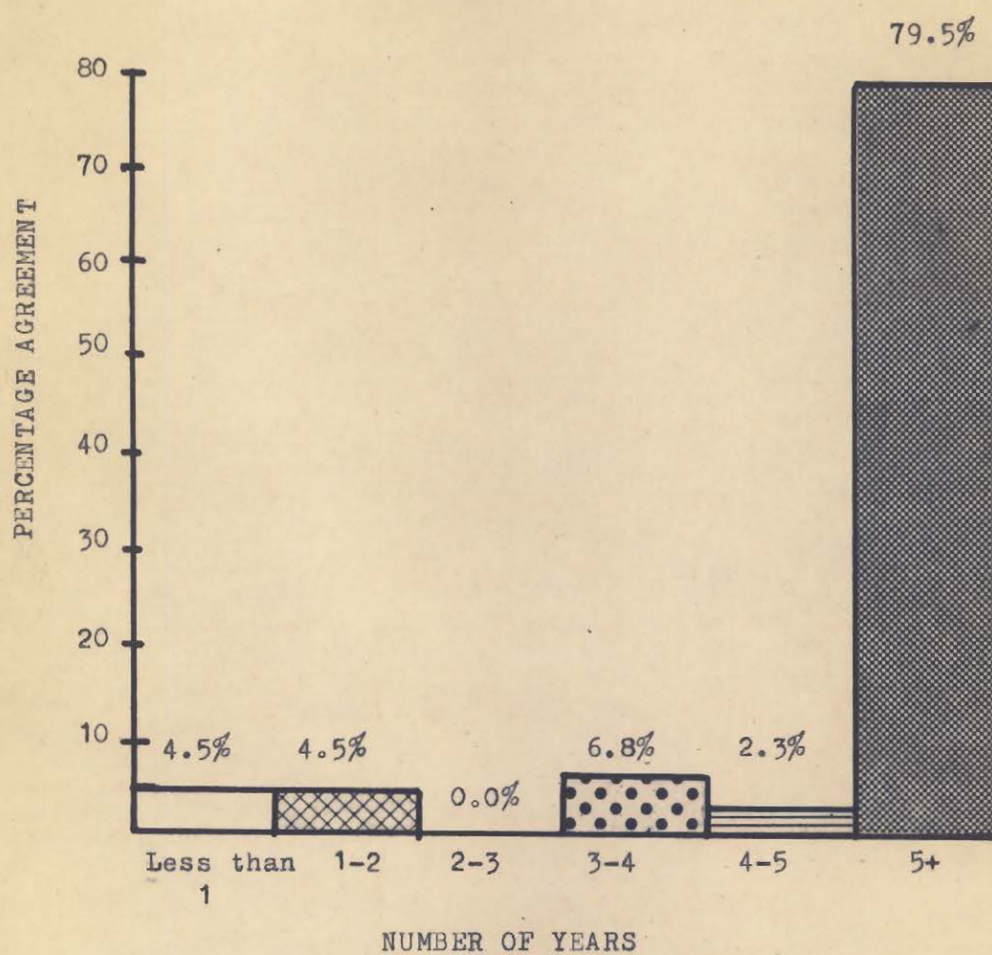
The purpose of this section is to gauge the general level of awareness of needs and problems in the membership and neighbourhood of the Club; no attempt is made to delineate the kinds of problems perceived.

Background

Of the 9 staff members who complete the questionnaire, 4 live in Verdun and 5 live outside Verdun. Forty-four volunteers completed the questionnaire, 93.2 percent of whom were residents of Verdun. Chart J shows the distribution of volun-

CHART J

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN VERDUN OF 44
VOLUNTEERS OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB



teers according to duration of residence in Verdun. It is to be noted that 79.5 percent have lived in Verdun for 5 years or more. Chart H, supra, indicates the number of years of association with the Dawson Club of volunteers and staff. It is to be noted that both volunteers and staff have relatively few years of service with the Club. Chart G, supra, shows that 70 percent of the volunteer sample worked less than 40 hours in 1963.

Thus, the length of residence in Verdun of volunteers is substantial but their length of service with the Club and the amount of time that they have given to the Club are relatively brief. The staff group represents a slightly different picture in that approximately one-half live outside Verdun.

a. Perception of Extent of Members of the Dawson Boys' Club with Problems

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate whether, in their opinion, there are few or many members of the Dawson Boys' Club with problems that require guidance. Table 9 shows the responses obtained from staff and volunteers. There is a notable difference between the opinion of the Club staff and that of the volunteers: 66.7 percent of the staff indicated many problems and needs compared to 53.3 percent of volunteers. The respondents were then asked to specify the kinds of problems and needs they observed among the Club membership. Of the volunteers, 27.3 percent were unable to describe any problems

TABLE 9

PERCEIVED EXTENT OF MEMBERS OF
THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB WHO
REQUIRE HELP

<u>Extent of Members who Require Help</u>	<u>Staff</u>		<u>Volunteers</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Many problems	6	66.7	23	52.3
Few problems	3	33.3	20	45.5
No answer			1	
Total	9	100.0	44	100.0

or needs; on the other hand, all staff respondents described some needs and problems.

b. Perceived Extent of Families in the Vicinity of the Club who Require Help

The staff and volunteers were requested to indicate whether, in their opinion there are many or few families in the vicinity of the Club who require help. Table 10 indicates the opinions obtained.

It is to be noted that the Club staff again rated the extent of families that require help higher than the volunteers (88.9 percent compared to 43.2 percent).

In another question, the respondent was asked to specify the kinds of problems that require help he observed in the vicinity of the Club. All staff polled answered this question

TABLE 10

PERCEIVED EXTENT OF FAMILIES IN THE
VICINITY OF THE DAWSON BOYS'
CLUB WHO REQUIRE HELP

Extent of Families who Require Help	<u>Staff</u>		<u>Volunteers</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Many families	8	88.9	19	43.2
Few families	1	11.1	19	43.2
No answer	-	-	6	13.6
Total	9	100.0	44	100.0

but 38.8 percent of the volunteers did not complete the question. This suggests not only that staff are more aware of problems than the volunteers but also that many volunteers do not perceive any problems at all.

C. ORGANIZATION

The impact of philosophy and policy and the perception of needs and problems on the connections of needs and resources have been discussed in the previous section. This section examines the importance of organizational and administrative factors.

In the past, the practice of guidance in boys' Clubs tended to be casual. Guidance consisted largely of informal, "on-the-spot" information-and suggestion-giving, and it was not uncommonly assumed that "guidance" is the inevitable concomitant of participation in recreational activities under the leader-

ship of exemplary adults. The "practice" of guidance under these assumptions does not require conscious organization.

Boys' Clubs have recently begun to re-emphasize, re-define, and reformulate their guidance function. There is a growing awareness that guidance does not occur spontaneously and that it is a program in itself which requires planning and organization if it is to be effective and sustained. In other words, in order to implement the Club's guidance objectives, a conscious organizational structure is required. Specifically, this organization underlies three basic problems: (1) client-location, (2) coordination, and (3) continuity.

Client-Location

Client-location is a unique problem in any group work (i.e., socialization) agency which offers various programs and whose membership is voluntary. Members do not usually join a Club as "clients" who are consciously seeking help. Rather, they join to play basketball, billiards, etc. Through various devices, the Club must locate clients and establish channels whereby they are connected to appropriate guidance resources.

The core and locus of the Dawson Club's guidance activities is the Guidance Center, which consists of a quiet, well-appointed office equipped with a private telephone. One staff member, the Director of Guidance, is charged with sole responsibility for, and direction of, the Club's formal guidance activities. These two factors--specific location and staff-plus

the maintenance of regular hours encourages members to "drop-in," This, then is one source of client-location.

Several contrivances have been developed to locate problems at intake. Application forms employed by the Club have been specially designed to collect information potentially useful for the location of clients. These application forms require the maiden name of the applicant's mother; this facilitates determination of social agency use by the applicant's family through the S.S.I. Also in the interest of guidance is the question "What kind of person do you see yourself as?" included on the application form. Analysis of the response to this question is employed as an indicator of potential problems. Handwriting analysis is also employed for this purpose. Finally, an attempt is made to interview all new members. On the basis of information acquired from the application form, and when problems are suggested, home visits are made.

An example of the usefulness of information obtained at intake may be cited. Analysis of the intake records revealed a high proportion of one-parent families in the Club membership; as a result, a "Parent Without Partners" group was formed.

Additional information could be obtained from intake that could be useful in planning services and locating needs and problems with a family focus, for example, employment, unemployment, families per household.

Direct observation of children in the Club is another

method of client location employed. For example, clients have come to the attention of Club staff because of their acting-out behavior. (Two groups made up of boys unable to fit into regular Club activities were formed as a result of the staff's observation of the boys' behavior).

A detached worker--a social work student from the University of Montreal--worked with a neighbourhood gang, outside the Club, that did not utilize the Club and showed signs of pre-delinquency. This is the Club's first attempt to reach out of the Club membership and into the community for boys who are not members of the Club.

Referral to the Guidance Center by volunteers has been infrequent. Volunteer training has been conducted but little emphasis has been placed on assisting volunteers to recognize problems. Supervision of volunteers is irregular and the role of the volunteer in the guidance program has not been articulated. The need for volunteer indoctrination is suggested in the previous section on policy and philosophy and perception.

Coordination

Coordination involves the effective relationship of resources. Coordination is a central problem in any agency but particularly so in a multiple-service agency such as a Boys' Club. A boy or girl who uses or could use the services of the Guidance Center will be involved in various Club activities. This means that numerous staff and volunteers are in a position

to make referrals to the Guidance Center and/or participate in individual treatment plans. The latter is of particular importance because one of the unique advantages of a Boys' Club is the opportunity it provides for environmental manipulation and milieu therapy. The importance of coordination in client-finding has already been touched upon in the section above. This section therefore emphasizes coordination in treatment plans.

It has already been noted that the essential connection between the Guidance Center and the Club's staff and volunteers is somewhat tenuous. Indeed, in previous sections it was suggested that a significant proportion of Club volunteers are not too receptive to the activities of the Guidance Center. Undoubtedly this will affect the quality of coordination.

Several groups withⁱⁿ the Club provide opportunities for client-location and coordinated treatment plans--for example, friendship clubs, Playroom Parents, Nursery School Mothers, and Summer Day Camp. However, the Guidance Center is not associated with these groups and programs. Under the jurisdiction of the Guidance Center--perhaps through leaders supervised by the Center--children with special needs and problems could be identified early and treatment plans formulated. Association with these groups would also facilitate referral networks between parents and the Guidance Center. The Guidance Center is the natural locus for family education programs; this connection would also provide "feedback" to the Guidance Center of com-

munity needs.

A good example of coordinated client-location and treatment may be cited. Both the M.G.A. and the Cath.B.S. have clients who are members of the Dawson Boys' Club. These clients were formed into therapeutically-oriented groups under the Guidance Center and individual counselling was provided either by caseworkers from the respective agencies or by Guidance Center staff supervised by the caseworkers.

Intra-agency coordination with reference to client-location and treatment plans could be enhanced by regular conferences between Club staff and volunteers, Guidance Center personnel, and professional resources persons such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, etc. Children with special needs and problems would be identified, information shared, and coordinated treatment plans developed. Such conferences would serve as effective teaching opportunities.

To date, cooperation with schools has not been achieved. Since the school is an ideal setting in which to detect possible symptoms of emotional disturbance in a given child, cooperation with schools is highly desirable. But not only are schools excellent sources of client-location, but they should also participate in individual treatment plans.

Continuity

Not infrequently, guidance activities in Boys' Clubs are sporadic and random due, in part, to the cyclical nature of

programming and participation (high in winter, low in summer) but due principally to lack of adequate staff, facilities, and organization.

The Dawson Club has insured a degree of continuity to its guidance activities through the creation of the Guidance Center, which is, in effect, an autonomously-administered department within the Club. Thus, one person is directly responsible for a large segment of the guidance program. This is a radical departure from the situation common to many Boys' Clubs: every one is responsible for guidance, hence, guidance is the responsibility of no one.

Several factors, however, dilute the continuity of the Club's guidance activities. First, the position of Director is currently filled by a part-time student and is vacated rather abruptly in the spring. Second, record-keeping has been kept to an absolute minimum; this frees the present staff to actively engage in direct guidance activities but means subsequent personnel must begin anew. Also, pertinent statistical data are not maintained (e.g., the extent of demand for vocational guidance, etc.) which makes evaluation and planning for the following year difficult if not extremely tenuous. Volunteers should be trained in guidance whenever possible. This assures that at least a modicum of experience will be carried over from one year to next, diminishing the effect of turnover in personnel. The optimal arrangement, of course, is a qualified full-

time Director of Guidance. Guidance requires the establishment and nurturing of relationships with the Club, with the community, and with other social agencies; stability of staff is crucial in this respect.

D. CONNECTING FACTORS: MAJOR FINDINGS

An underlying assumption in this chapter is that Club staff and volunteers have an important role to play in the connection of needs and problems in the vicinity and membership of the Club with appropriate Club resources; it has been further assumed that the performance of Club staff and volunteers in mediating between needs and problems and resources is affected by two categories of variables: their agreement with the Club's basic philosophy and policy, and their perception of the extent of families in the vicinity and members of the Club with problems that require help.

A fundamental policy of the Dawson Boys' Club is that its primary purpose is guidance; at least one member of the staff and half the volunteers disagree with this policy. Another basic policy is that guidance requires training. But four staff members and 70.5 percent of the volunteers are of the opinion that youth guidance requires high character and morals on the part of the leader and not special training. Moreover, there is evidence that both staff and volunteers do not accept and/or

are opposed to a "psychological" approach to guidance. All Club staff and the majority (72.7 percent) of volunteers agree with the Club's focus on family service. This evidence, taken together, suggests there is a lack of general acceptance of fundamental Club policies concerning guidance among Club staff and volunteers. According to the assumption mentioned above, this will inhibit the connection of needs and problems and Club resources.

Perception

On the other hand, most Club staff are of the opinion that the extent of Club members and families in the vicinity with problems that require help is high, compared to approximately one-third of the volunteers can not specify problems. On the part of volunteers, at least, this seems to suggest a certain lack of sensitivity to needs and problems which will adversely affect their ability to mediate between needs and problems and resources.

Organization

The connection of needs and problems with resources has an organizational aspect. Specifically, the connection of needs and problems with resources requires organizational and administrative structures which will routinize client-location, and insure coordination and continuity of efforts pertaining to guidance. Although these considerations are rudimentary, they are not infrequently ignored by Boys' Clubs.

The material in this chapter suggests that the Dawson Boys' Club has to a considerable degree established and evolved organizational and administrative structures appropriate to the problems of client-location, coordination and continuity. One notable exception, however, is the absence of an effective working relationship between the Guidance Center and Club volunteers for the purpose of client-location and coordination in treatment plans.

VI SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The three indicators employed in this study--demographic and ecological data, the use of social agencies by families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club, and problems of families in the F.S.A. Verdun caseload--suggest the following needs and problems: (1) socialization and recreational services for youth, (2) services for the aged, (3) services for persons widowed and divorced (i.e., one-parent families), (4) counselling services (especially in relation to family relationships, personality adjustment, economic and physical illness), (5) medical and health services, and (6) housing. In general, families with problems are dispersed throughout the community and not concentrated in certain areas. With several reservations, the resources of the Dawson Boys' Club are closely related to the needs and problems indicated by this study.

Approximately 11 English-speaking families per 1,000 families in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Clubs have problems and consult social agencies. However, only 11.5 percent of the families with children are members of the Dawson Boys' Club. This suggests that relatively few of the families and children who are currently using social agencies, and could most benefit from the Club's services, are not members of the Club.

Despite acceptance of responsibility on the part of Club staff and volunteers for meeting the needs and problems of families in its vicinity, there is an apparent lack of a general acceptance of formal, social science-oriented guidance activities. This could adversely affect the ability of the Club to locate and serve families and children with problems. This condition could be partly alleviated by more extensive indoctrination of staff and volunteers. This, plus more involvement in guidance activities on the part of staff and volunteers along with further articulation of their roles in terms of referral and participation--albeit supportive--would also be advantageous.

On the other hand, the Dawson Boys' Club has established significant organizational and administrative structures to enhance intra-Club client-location and continuity of controls. However, as suggested above, further structures are required to enhance collaboration of participants (i.e., Club staff, Guidance Center personnel and volunteers) and to intensify client-location in the non-Club-members population--for example, a close working relationship with the schools in the area.

Finally, to more adequately meet the needs of families in the community, qualified full-time caseworkers and group workers are necessary. Without adequate staff, the Club cannot expect to fulfill its primary objective of meeting the "most urgent needs of families" in its vicinity.

APPENDIX I

PROBLEM CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM EMPLOYED
BY THE F.S.A. IN 1963

1. Family relationships
 - (a) Marital problem
 - (b) Parent-child relationships
 - (c) Unmarried mother
 - (d) Other
2. Individual personality adjustment
3. Plan substitute care of children
4. Old age
5. Physical illness or handicap
6. Mental illness
7. Intellectual retardation
8. Economic
9. Employment
10. Educational and vocational adjustment
11. Recreation
12. Housing
13. Multiproblem family
14. Other

SOME DEFINITIONS

Until 1964, when this classification system was revised, no authoritative definitions of the above categories were available. The following selected definitions are based on the 1964 revision which is based on the 1963 system.

Marital relationship.—Conflict or maladjustment between husband and wife where the primary focus of service to both or one of

the partners relates to the marital relationship. Contributing factors may be environmental pressures, fundamental attitudes, physical or mental illness, alcoholism, intellectual retardation, or personal difficulties of either the husband or wife. Includes separated couples, if relations between husband and wife are still on issue.

Parent-child relationship.--Primary focus of service on conflict or maladjustment between parent(s) and children under 18 years of age. Difficulties may be due to unhealthy parent-child relationship, neglect or abuse of children, lack of one or both parents, physical or mental illness, intellectual retardation, or personal difficulties of children which are manifested in an inability to make usual social adjustments in school, at home, or elsewhere.

Other family relationships.--Relationships of other than those adults included in "marital relationships." May be relationships between parent(s) and children over 18 or between other adults and their relatives within or outside the household.

Individual personality adjustment.--Includes relationships of adults not living with families. May include single men or women, or separated couples where relations between husband and wife are no longer an issue.

Physical illness or handicap.--Physical illness or handicap which may require referral to medical or rehabilitation resources, arranging hospital care, and so forth.

Mental illness.--Diagnosed or suspected mental illness which may require referral to a psychiatrist, institutionalization, and so forth.

Economic, employment, and educational and vocational adjustment.--

The system currently in effect combines these under one heading, "financial difficulty," which includes: difficulty due to unemployment, under employment, indebtedness, financial management, and so forth, which may require referral to the public assistance agency, to an employment agency, or elsewhere.

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

AND

COVER LETTER



THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

666 WOODLAND AVENUE, VERDUN, QUEBEC

PONTIAC 7-9967

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May 24, 1964

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Mr. B. M. KNIGHT

Dear Volunteer,

Mr. Katadotis, a second-year student at the McGill University School of Social work is conducting a study concerning the Dawson Boys' Club as a resource in Verdun for young people.

Enclosed is a questionnaire. The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out what you, as a volunteer, believe to be the place of a Boys' Club in the guidance of youth. Will you please help in the following way?

Please complete the questionnaire--it is a short one and will require only a few minutes of your time. It is important that you please return the completed questionnaire on or before Monday, May 25, 1964. For your convenience a self-addressed and stamped return envelope is enclosed.

Your answers to the questionnaire will be strictly confidential and anonymous.

The success of the survey depends upon your cooperation. Completion of the questionnaire will be your contribution to knowledge of how youth can best be served.

I shall be indeed grateful for your help to Mr. Katadotis.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Spark
Director
Dawson Boys' Club

McGILL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

This is part of a study concerning the Dawson Boys' Club as a resource in the community for young people. The purpose of this questionnaire is to explore what the staff and volunteers believe to be the place of the Club in the guidance of youth.

All the questions are important to the study. Please read the directions to each question carefully before answering, because they may vary from question to question. Only 5 or 6 minutes of your time is required to complete the questionnaire. Thank you for your cooperation.

SECTION I ————— Check ☒ the box applicable to you —————

1. (a) Do you live in Verdun? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If yes, how long have you lived in Verdun?

- ☐ less than 1 year ☐ 1-2 years ☐ 2-3 years
☐ 3-4 years ☐ 4-5 years ☐ more than 5 years

2. How long have you worked at the Dawson Club? (Either as a staff member and/or as a volunteer.)

- ☐ less than 1 year ☐ 1-2 years ☐ 2-3 years
☐ 3-4 years ☐ 4-5 years ☐ more than 5 years

3. (a) Have you received any special training, courses, or experience related to your work at the Dawson Club? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If yes, please specify in the box below:

Type of training, courses, or experience	No. of Years

SECTION II ————— This section contains 5 questions.

Each question contains two opposite statements. Check ☒ one statement in each question, the one that comes closest to your opinion, either (a) or (b).

1. Check ☒ one of the following:

- ☐ (a) The primary purpose of a Boys' Club is to provide recreation for youth (e.g., sports, games, crafts, etc.)
OR
☐ (b) The primary purpose of a Boys' Club is to provide guidance (e.g., help boys with their needs and problems.)

2. Check ☒ one of the following:

- ☐ (a) Youth guidance can only be done by leaders who are specially trained for the job.
OR
☐ (b) Youth guidance happens when children are exposed to leaders of high character and morals.

CONTINUED

2.

3. Check ☒ either (a) or (b). Please answer (c).

☐ (a) Many boys and girls who belong to this Club have problems that require guidance.

OR

☐ (b) Few boys and girls who belong to this Club have problems that require guidance.

(c) Please describe below some of the problems of boys and girls who belong to this Club.

4. Check ☒ either (a) or (b). Please answer (c).

☐ (a) There are many families with problems that require help living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club.

OR

☐ (b) There are few families with problems that require help living in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club.

(c) Please describe below some of the problems of families that live in the vicinity of the Dawson Boys' Club.

5. Check ☒ one of the following:

☐ (a) A Boys' Club has no responsibility to help families with serious problems living in its vicinity.

OR

☐ (b) A Boys' Club must help families with serious problems living in its vicinity.

SECTION III

Check ☒ whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please answer all of them.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Less child psychology and more firmness and discipline is what children need most today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Less child psychology and more love and affection is what children need most today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. When a child does something wrong he should always be punished.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Its about time we stopped looking for the cause of a child's problem in his family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX III

STREET AND NUMBER RANGE WITHIN
THE VICINITY^a OF THE DAWSON BOYS' CLUB

First Ave.	21-1098
Secomd Ave.	7-1175
Third Ave.	5-1165
Fourth Ave.	10-1175
Fifth Ave.	11-1150
Sixth Ave.	15-1174
Allard Ave.	651-1297
Argyle Ave.	250-1270
Bannantyne Ave.	6300-4501
Beatty Ave.	274-1360
Beurling Ave.	6300-5570
Brault Ave.	455-904
Brown Vlvd.	975-1426
Champlain Blvd.	4400-6270
DesMarchais Blvd.	109-1165
Egan Ave.	210-1298
Godin Ave.	605-1295
LaSalle Blvd.	6301-4500
Manning Ave.	280-1396
Melrose Ave.	220-1108
Moffat Ave.	258-1370
Monteith Ave.	6193-6003
Osborne Ave.	252-1295
Richard Ave.	437-953
Riverview Ave.	625-1120
Valliquette Ave.	725-1564
Wellington St.	5625-4500
Verdun Ave.	6065-4500
Woodland Ave.	251-1250

a Includes Census tracts 286-93, inclusive.

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