

McGill University

A Study of the Membership of a Boys' Club

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by

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PREFACE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the practice of Group Work, the aim is to fit recreation to individuals and groups in the specific situation. In addition to constants, such as the need for security and growth, variables and differentials must be considered. This thesis is a study of the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, in Montreal, during the first sixteen months of the agency's operation, ending in July, 1950, in relation to the community in which the Club is located. The aim is to show what the work of the agency should be in relation to the needs of its members, as revealed by this study.

The present research undertaking is a study of the membership of an organization still in its early stages. As one would expect, much of the work done by the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months of operation might be considered to have been experimental in nature. The building was made possible by the Kinsmen Club of Montreal, and was opened in April, 1949. Upon completion, the Rosemount Boys' Club was incorporated and the property was transferred to the Corporation. The Kinsmen Club of Montreal had further obligation in that its members agreed to finance the operation of the agency on a decreasing scale for eight years. At the end of that time, Welfare Federation of Montreal is to assume full responsibility for its operation.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is a member of Boys' Clubs of

Canada, which is affiliated with Boys' Clubs of America. Requirements for membership in these national organizations are based on the philosophies, broad general aims, and methods of Boys' Clubs of Canada, and America. Boys' Clubs are to be found everywhere in Canada and the United States. A main concept of Boys' Clubs is that human resources must be preserved if national resources are to be preserved. Boys are considered one of the main assets of the nation. The experience of Boys' Clubs generally has been that delinquency in an area drops shortly after a boys' club is established. It is their feeling that if a boy is busily engaged in something in which he is interested then he will keep out of trouble. Thus in addition to the desire of Boys' Clubs to provide members with experiences which will enrich their lives, the organization wishes to function in the area of prevention of juvenile delinquency.

After the Rosemount Boys' Club had been in operation for five months, a program for girls was started. The girls had the status of associate members. There were a limited number of girls and their use of the building was restricted to specific days and hours. A part-time girls' worker was employed to be in charge of this work. This came about as a result of the insistence of the Council of Social Agencies, and the Welfare Federation, that some attention be given the girls of the area.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is now a major resource for group life in Rosemount, which is a ward of the City of Mont-

real. It was a realization of a social planning process which dated back many years. The plan was not superimposed on the community, but grew out of a real need for recreational facilities for school-age children in Rosemount, about which large numbers of persons were convinced. The present study has relevance, particularly at this time, because the agency wishes to meet the needs of the group that needs it most. It is a fairly new agency in a community marked by rapid growth and change. In the main, this study is exploratory in nature. Among other things, it attempts to present the operating experience of the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months, critically reviewed and evaluated. Previous studies, made by Boys' Clubs of Canada and the Montreal Boys' Association, have proved most helpful as a background. They have provided a frame of reference and are presented, in some detail, at appropriate points in the pages that follow.

Certain questions fall in line with the writer's main interest. These have been studied more intensively than others which, while equally important, must be considered outside the competence of this study. For example, the writer does not attempt to deal, in an intimate way, with the structure and organization of Rosemount. The nature and extent of segregation of groups within Rosemount along race, class and religious lines, as well as their relationships, are questions for further study. The writer's main interest, as previously stated, has been in the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and the membership between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Since the

population of Rosemount, like the population of Montreal as a whole, is so largely French by ethnic origin, a study of the French community in Rosemount would be a study in itself. Questions related to the community have been treated in a general way, where they have been treated at all.

In addition to the above qualifications and limitations, certain preliminary study plans have had to be modified, or put aside, due to the fact that there were insufficient data, or that, where they did exist, they were not available for use in this study. Nevertheless, the writer feels that she has been most fortunate in securing much valuable material for study and information, from sources both primary and secondary, which has been gathered around major questions such as those which follow.

Where is Rosemount, and what is its location, size, and function with respect to the City of Montreal? What is the relationship between the past and the present, how has Rosemount changed and what have been the reasons for this change? Of what elements does the population of Rosemount consist? What ecological pattern lies at the base of social contacts in Rosemount, and what is the cultural and social organization which has resulted from these contacts? Does the population of Rosemount need to go beyond its own boundaries for supplementary experiences, or does the population of Rosemount possess the basic institutions by which a common life is made possible? What is the nature and the extent of Rosemount's dependence on other parts of Montreal? What are the lines of

communication between the two? What conditions or situations in Rosemount would tend to make life pleasant or unpleasant? In short, what cultural and environmental influences might be expected to have a bearing on the lives of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club and their families, and thus on the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club?

How did the Rosemount Boys' Club come into being, by whom is it owned, and how is it administered? What opportunities does the Rosemount Boys' Club afford, what are the program facilities? Whom did the agency serve between April, 1949, and July, 1950, in terms of numbers, age, and sex? What proportion of the total population, of similar age, of Rosemount, in 1941, was served by the Rosemount Boys' Club? What area of Rosemount did the Rosemount Boys' Club serve? Was this area distinctive in any way? What was the incidence of delinquency in Rosemount and in the membership? Was there any evidence of a "delinquency area" in Rosemount? How far did members come to the agency from their homes? Was there a relation between members' ages and the distances they came? Was the site of the Rosemount Boys' Club well chosen? Could the Rosemount Boys' Club be expected to serve the entire area of the Ward?

What were the social forces within the membership? What might have been the values, norms, attitudes, prejudices and enthusiasms that the members brought with them, which were rooted in the socio-economic, class, religious, and ethnic groups of which they were a part? What were the cultural elements in the family backgrounds of members, and to what extent

did the families draw on community health, welfare and social services?

What was the philosophy and the broad general aim of the Rosemount Boys' Club, a member of Boys' Clubs of Canada? What was the content of the program, for members of both sexes between April, 1949, and July, 1950, through which the Rosemount Boys' Club tried to reach its objectives? What were the strengths of the program, and what were its weaknesses? What should the work of the agency be in relation to the needs of its members, as revealed by this study?

Thus the scope of the present study has been outlined. The selection and collection of materials for study was at first searching and tentative. Facts, observed events, and ascertained information were studied side by side with the literature in the field which was thought to be most closely related to this topic. The collection and analysis of data was done intermittently. This study was started in the Fall of 1949, and has only reached completion, nearly four years later. This was due to the fact that it was necessary to put it aside from the Fall of 1950, until the same time in 1952, a period of two years. Even at that, it was not possible to devote full time to it. It was discovered that certain facts, when gathered and studied, posed further questions, which in turn had to be answered. In defining and redefining the scope, deciding on the limitations, collecting the data, categorizing the facts, compiling the data for presentation, and deciding on the techniques to be used the writer came across various obs-

tacles. Many of these were surmounted, and the experience of writing this thesis has been a valuable one.

One of the first tasks was to compile a list of the members of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Since there were 1,333 Club members during that period, this task was time consuming. The information was found on the Permanent Membership Record cards, which were kept on file in the Rosemount Boys' Club. In addition to the members' names, their addresses, their ages and the dates of their birth, as well as the dates on which they joined the Club were listed.

Because the problem of juvenile delinquency in Rosemount and among the membership was a major difficulty, and a matter of primary concern to the Club and to the community of Rosemount, it was the original intent to study this aspect of the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club. Thus the list of members, when completed, was submitted to the Juvenile Delinquents' Court, now part of the Social Welfare Court, for clearance. Although it was possible to ascertain the proportion of the membership that was known to the Court, it was not possible, due to the confidential nature of Court records, to identify individual delinquent Club members. Further, agency records did not reveal the extent of participation of individual boy members in the program offered for boys by the Rosemount Boys' Club, nor were there records of the work done by the agency with individual boys or groups of boys within the membership. For these reasons the question of delinquency was not given further consideration as a possible avenue of study in this

thesis.

Because the agency kept over-all attendance records on a form called the Daily Door Check, it was originally thought that these forms might be used to give the extent of individual participation of boys in the program offered. Had this been possible, a sample group of boys who attended most frequently might have been selected for study. For example, the Daily Door Check forms were lists of numbers which corresponded to the numbers that members were given upon registration. When a member came into the agency, he called out his number and a mark was drawn through it on the Daily Door Check. However, further study of this system, as a means of determining the individual attendance of any members or groups of members, led to the conclusion that this was not possible under the circumstances. The only key as to which number had been assigned to any given member was the fact that the numbers were entered on the Permanent Membership Record cards. These were filed alphabetically and a key, for the total boy membership, would have to have been compiled. As it happened, this was further complicated by the fact that certain numbers had been assigned to more than one boy. For example, as the membership grew, the agency ran out of numbers. Certain boys did not attend and thus were crossed off the list. Their numbers were re-assigned, and if and when they returned, they were given a new number. Thus the system was essentially unreliable except for the purpose for which it was designed, namely, as a device for obtaining an over-all picture of the daily attendance. Thus

another avenue of study was blocked.

Meanwhile, an intensive study was being made of the program offered for girls by the Rosemount Boys' Club between September, 1949, and May, 1950. There were adequate agency records on this aspect of the work of the agency. Records of the program offered for girls included individual and group attendance records, process reports for activity groups in the program, summary reports, as well as records of the work done by the agency with individual girls within the membership.

Because of the importance of the ecological aspects of the proposed study, work in this area was started. This involved the preparation of spot maps to show where members lived in relation to the Club. There was a three-way analysis needed, namely, according to age, to sex, and to distance. Thus two maps were used, one for each sex. In order to show age in relation to the proximity of members' homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club, five different coloured pencils were used in putting the spots on the maps. For example, the homes of 7 and 8 year old boys and girls were spotted in mauve, those of 9, 10 and 11 year old boys and girls in green, the 12-14 year olds in red, the 15-17 year olds in blue, while the homes of 18 year olds and over were spotted in orange. The maps used were ward maps of Rosemount, obtained from the Public Works Department of the City of Montreal. Those members who lived outside Rosemount were, therefore, not spotted on the maps. There were not too many of these, and the distance from their homes to the Club was estimated with reason-

able accuracy. When the spot maps had been completed, it was possible to count the different coloured dots within quarter of a mile zones of the Rosemount Boys' Club and within the City blocks in which members lived. Thus the area served by the Rosemount Boys' Club was determined, and the relation between the age and sex of members and the distance they came was established, for the total boy and girl membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

In the preparation of the spot maps, the Montreal Directory and the Map of Montreal, prepared by John Lovell and Son Ltd., were used, in addition to the Montreal Telephone Directory. The maps were reproduced by the Montreal Blue Print Inc. Unfortunately it was not possible to reproduce the colour.

A spot map showing the resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount, such as, churches, schools, centres, parks, and playgrounds was then prepared, using the Rosemount Ward map, obtained from the City Hall. Information and sources of data with regard to this task included, in addition to the above, information gained through the City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, about churches and schools, and that obtained through the City of Montreal, Public Works Department, about parks and playgrounds.

Public documents, such as Census of Canada bulletins and reports of the City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, revealed certain facts which were woven into the thesis. In addition, as previously mentioned, studies made in Rosemount

in 1936, and in 1938, provided background material. Those made by the Montreal Boys' Association, and Boys' Clubs of Canada proved most helpful. A study of the British immigrant and his social and economic adjustment in Canada, made by Lloyd G. Reynolds as part of a McGill University social research series, proved a valuable source of reference, as well as a book written by Stephen Leacock on Montreal.

Records which formed a part of those kept by the Montreal Boys' Association, Boys' Clubs of Canada, the Rosemount Boys' Club, the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Index, the former Juvenile Delinquents' Court, now a part of the Social Welfare Court, the City of Montreal, Public Works Department and Assessors' Department, the branch of the Y.M.C.A. located in Rosemount, the Canadian Pacific Railway (Angus Shops), and St. Luke's Anglican Church in Rosemount, all were of inestimable help, and made this study possible.

Records of the Rosemount Boys' Club which were used included, in addition to records of the work for girls, annual reports, the constitution and by-laws of the agency, the first gymnasium schedule and lists of athletic teams in the program offered for boys, the Daily Door Checks, and the Permanent Membership Record cards.

While many secondary sources of information were really basic to the research done in connection with this thesis, the writer feels that the compilation and interpretation of the data uncovered would have been more difficult, had it not been for the opportunity to collect data first hand through her own

association with the Rosemount Boys' Club, and persons associated with that organization. The writer made several personal tours of Rosemount. Many persons co-operated most cordially in the study, and proved to be primary sources of valuable information and ideas. While there were scheduled interviews with such persons, many interviews were on an informal basis.

The Permanent Membership Record cards were used as a kind of key card. The statistical method was used in dealing with information from this source. While the work, fortunately did not involve the actual filling in of the cards, the facts assembled on these cards were of the utmost importance and provided the basis for many tables which are to be found in the thesis.

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Index, must be considered a major resource. Through this unit it was possible to obtain information about the nature and the extent of the dependence of members' families on community health, welfare and social services. The writer is much indebted to that organization for its splendid co-operation and its valuable contribution.

In the Appendix of this thesis there is a sample of a Permanent Membership Record card.¹ Certain material, such as a Programme Space Analysis of the Rosemount Boys' Club prepared by Boys' Clubs of Canada, and a chart showing a suggested basis, with illustrations, of organized program from the point of view

¹ See Appendix, pp. 266 and 267..

of the types of social relations essential to carry on the particular type of activity, prepared by Northwestern Group Work Associates, have been included, because continuous reference to these was made throughout Chapter V, on program. In addition, tables are to be found in the Appendix which were too long, or detailed, to be included in the text.

In the Bibliography is a list of materials which have been used during the process of carrying out this research project, as well as materials which were helpful in broadening the writer's understanding, in permitting her to gain new view points, and in raising new questions with regard to this thesis.

While the total boy and girl membership of the Rosemont Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950, was cleared through the Social Welfare Court, and was used in the preparation of the two spot maps, for the most part, the study has been restricted to sample groups of boy and girl members. It was felt that the use of sample groups would be a satisfactory means of gaining certain impressions, at least, about the larger whole.

When the sample was chosen, 305 of the 1,197 boy membership record cards, or 25.4 per cent, were not available for use. Thus, only 74.5 per cent, or 892 boy membership record cards were available. A random sample was selected. Every fifth boy's card, which were in alphabetical order, was chosen for the sample. This made up a sample which while being a 20 per cent sample of the remaining cards, was really a 14.9 per

cent sample of the total boy membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950. In the case of the girls, all cards were available. A 20 per cent sample group was selected, using the same random method.

The text of this thesis is divided into 6 chapters. With the exception of the first and last chapters, each chapter is divided into two sections. It has been the aim of this first or introductory chapter, to orientate the reader with regard to the field of enquiry and the questions to be considered. The topic, purpose, and scope of the study have been indicated. The materials selected for study, the way they were collected, and the sampling bases, where used, have been stated.

Chapter II presents data about the Rosemount Boys' Club and the community in which it is located. Accordingly, it is divided into two sections, namely, Section A which pertains to the community, and Section B which pertains to the Club itself.

The third chapter is a study of the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months of agency operation, ending in July, 1950. In Section A, of Chapter III, data refer to the total boy and girl membership between the dates chosen for study. While a major emphasis of this first section of the third chapter is on the ecological aspects of the membership and the proximity of their homes to the Club, in addition, the growth of the total membership, of both sexes, during the first sixteen months is given. The incidence of juvenile delinquency in the total membership, of both sexes,

is here uncovered and treated.

In Section B, of Chapter III, data refer to the sample groups of boy and girl members, as previously described, rather than the total membership. Here cultural elements in the backgrounds of Club members are studied through the use of agency Permanent Membership Record cards.¹ Such indices as birthplace, religion, ethnic origin and language, church and school affiliation, as well as employment, where members were employed, and association with other boy and girl organizations, are taken to be indices of the cultural backgrounds of members.

The theme of Section B, of Chapter III, is expanded in Chapter IV in which a similar pattern is used. The main focus in Chapter IV, however, is on the membership and their family backgrounds. Again data refer to sample groups rather than the total membership. Section A, of Chapter IV, is concerned with the birthplaces and the places of employment of members' parents. Section B, of Chapter IV, deals with other factors, such as, broken homes, older brothers and sisters in members' families, as well as the size of members' families and the sex of siblings. Section B, of Chapter IV, also tells what proportion of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941, was served by the Rosemount Boys' Club when the number of persons in the families of the total Club membership are compared with the total population of Rosemount, in 1941.

¹See Appendix, pp. 266 and 267.

Finally, the use of community health, welfare, and social services by families of members is studied to determine the extent of, and the reason for, their dependence on such organizations.

Chapter V moves into a study of the program offered for boys and girls, members of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Section A, of Chapter V, discusses the program offered for boys, while Section B discusses the program offered for girls.

In the sixth, or final chapter, questions for further study, or "unanswered questions" which suggest the need for new research, are raised. In Chapter VI, the main findings of this thesis are reviewed and considered in relation to the questions posed at the beginning of the study. For example, an attempt is made to summarize and to show what the work of the agency should be in relation to the needs of its members, as revealed by this study.

CHAPTER II

THE ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB AND THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH IT IS LOCATED

A community may be considered a local social world. However, lesser units comprise the whole. In an informal and more inclusive sense, the community may be regarded as a constellation of groups distinguishable from each other by their names, their objectives, and the institutional and structural arrangements they develop. Whether one views a community as a constellation of groups, institutions, persons, or attitudes, depends on the specific object of analysis.

In the present study, certain items fall in line with the writer's main interest, and are treated in relationship to each other as phases of total community structure. This study cannot, and does not, attempt to take the place of a general sociological or a community organization study.

An institution is a unit of community with its own special functions and interdependence with other community units. "One population group may participate in several institutions bestowing on each a part of their time and a portion of their personalities."¹

Chapter II is divided into two sections. Section A

¹C.A. Dawson and W.E. Gettys, An Introduction To Sociology (New York, 1929), p. 80.

deals with the community of Rosemount. The data here presented are somewhat general in nature and extent. The aim is to provide a background for the study of the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and the program offered members between April, 1949, and July, 1950. In addition an attempt is made to show how Rosemount grew in relation to the City of Montreal.

Section A gives a description of the area of Rosemount itself which includes, among other things, the size of the Ward, its boundaries, and the way and extent to which the land has been used. The growth of the population is discussed. Breakdowns of the population of Rosemount Ward by religion, birthplace, etc., based on figures taken from Census of Canada reports for 1931, 1941, and other years, are given. Finally, Section A deals with resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount, because these are community units functioning in the neighbourhood wherein Rosemount Boys' Club has been established. A map showing the location of parks and playgrounds, churches, schools, and recreation centres, facilitates the discussion of distributive factors pertaining to the people of Rosemount and their institutions.

The features listed in the above paragraph have been studied because the ecological pattern lies at the base of social contacts, and the cultural and social organization which result from the contacts. The present study is much concerned with the nature of opportunities, existing in Rosemount, for social contacts and social experiences. This

implies that the study is concerned, as well, with what is lacking and, therefore, is an index to the need of Rosemount residents to draw on the more dominant centres of Montreal for supplementary experiences. This has meaning with respect to individual and group life in Rosemount. The population group represented by the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and their families, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, constituted a sizable portion of the total population of the Ward, at that time.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is a specialized supplementary institution which performs a function which was once a function of family life. When, for example, a family is disorganized, a social agency, or a team of social agencies, may take over all the functions of a particular family. A given family is an institution in itself and, therefore, a unit of community. A primary function of a family is child care. A boys' club, along with other institutions, assists the family in this important function. It seeks to strengthen the bonds which link together a family, and groups of families, as well as other constituent units of the larger community and society.

"Family organization is a natural and tentative growth stimulated in certain directions by neighbourhood conditions and also responding unself-consciously to the unobtrusive changes taking place in other community institutions."¹ When, for example, a family's economic means remains at or near sub-

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., p. 87.

sistence level, its stability, resting on a sense of community status and social perspective, is reduced to a minimum. It is important to have at least some knowledge and understanding of a community's network of institutions.

Later chapters deal with the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, as well as the membership and their family backgrounds, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Neighbourhood conditions and situations that make life in Rosemount pleasant or unpleasant are treated separately for the sake of study. In reality, they are not divorced from the whole. Maps showing the location of members' homes are not included in this section. Families are not among the specific institutions discussed in Chapter II. There is, however, the broader reference to the population of Rosemount.

Section B deals specifically with the Rosemount Boys' Club. Certain data of historical significance are here placed before the reader including: previous studies, a planning process for recreational facilities for groups in Rosemount, and events leading to the erection of the Rosemount Boys' Club by April, 1949.

Statements of Boys' Club philosophy and general purposes are given. This section touches on the administration of the particular agency which operates within the framework of the national and international organization.

Finally, a description of the building is given which includes photographs of the architects' drawings, showing a sketch of the building, and plans of the three floors. This

is given as a background for the chapter on the program offered for boy and girl members of the Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Here again, the building cannot be divorced from the use that was made of it, however, clarity of presentation demands that the two be treated separately in this thesis.

Chapter II is, in the main, historical and descriptive. It is important to know how the Rosemount Boys' Club relates to the larger urban community, of which it is becoming an integral part. The writer is aware that the study touches on aspects of research which cannot be considered within the scope of the present undertaking. Continued study along any, or all, of these lines would undoubtedly yield much useful and valuable information. While it is recognized that Chapter II merely scratches the surface, it is hoped that it accomplishes its main purpose, namely, to serve as a background for what is to follow. It is perhaps fitting that the reader should learn what a new agency might be expected to know at the outset of its life in a community. An agency, like an individual, must learn, grow, and change as its experience in a new setting expands. To the writer, it is an exciting feature of research that for every question answered, there remain questions for which the answers have yet to be found.

When it is later revealed what population elements the Rosemount Boys' Club undertook to serve, within the limits of agency philosophy, purposes, and policy, between April, 1949,

and July, 1950; and when the area of Rosemount is revealed, from which those who were members at that time were drawn; then the reader will see these things in relation to what is here revealed about the larger whole.

Section A. Rosemount, a Ward of the City of Montreal

1. The Growth of Montreal, and how Rosemount
Became a Part of the City

The City of Montreal has a very interesting and colourful history. Stephen Leacock's account presents a vivid and fascinating story. "Thus strangely has changed the character of Montreal - a mission, a fort of the fur trade in the wilderness, a French colonial military town, a British port of trade, a Canadian metropolis of shipping and manufacture."¹

For present purposes, however, the author's reference to the French and "English" distribution of the population is of particular interest. At one time, the population of French Canada was, apart from the slaves, almost entirely French. Montreal is overwhelmingly a French city by ethnic origin as compared with British. There is a substantial majority of French even when Europeans, other than French, as well as Jews, Asiatics, and Negroes are included among the "English". The most recent Census reports show the City as 64 per cent French, 22 per cent British, 5 per cent Jewish, and 9 per cent

¹ Stephen Leacock, Montreal: Seaport and City (New York, 1942), p. 198.

other.¹

The French language is an integral part of the culture. The mass of people in Montreal speak French as their mother tongue. French is used as the medium of education throughout the French system of public education. French is rooted in the history of the country and is embodied in the sacred offices of the church.

An early division of the area of Montreal shows the French on the east side, that is, east of St. Lawrence Main Street, and the English on the west side. As the old French town was more and more taken over by shops, business houses, and public institutions, the families moved out into the suburbs. The English, many of whom controlled capital, moved up the hill and spread west. The French, moving from the old town, of necessity went further east, along Sherbrooke Street and up St. Denis Street, and so, eastward and northward.

This general division was broken by many exceptions. The French area was the first to extend to encircle the mountain so that, on its rearside, Outremont and Cote des Neiges village are French. Mount Royal was occupied by the English after the tunnel was put through the mountain. Verdun and the factory area became mainly English-speaking but with many French intermixed. On the French side, the east side, the factory districts that grew up and the

¹ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Eighth Census of Canada, 1941, Population: No. A-15, p. 10.

Canadian Pacific (Angus) Railway shops drove a wedge of English-speaking workers into what had been an entirely French area.

The French originally spread into what is now Ste. Anne's Ward but they were displaced by a great influx of Irish labourers. The first development of machine industry in Montreal took place along the waterfront and the Lachine Canal, where both water transport and the facilities of the Grand Trunk Railway were available. This influx took place roughly during the decade between 1850, and 1860.

The late seventies and early eighties brought another 10,000 British settlers of a different type than the Irish labourers. These were English and Scotch workmen of the mechanics classes, for which there was a growing demand. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks along the eastern edge of the City, together with availability of cheap factory sites in the fields outside the City limits, drew industry in this direction during the eighties.

The C. P. R. Angus Shops were located in this area and their lead was followed by iron and steel shops and a textile mill which were effective in attracting Britishers to the area. Most of the supervisors of the mill were British and they tended to give preference to British "hands". From a small nucleus near Prefontaine and Ste. Catherine Streets, the town of Hochelaga spread eastward and northward into the country.

Still other artisan groups settled north of the Angus Shops in what is now DeLorimier Ward. Lesser settlements differed from the older Griffintown settlement, located south of the downtown section of Montreal in Ste. Anne Ward, ethnically, religiously, and occupationally. They were primarily English and Scotch rather than Irish, Protestant rather than Catholic, and skilled rather than unskilled. Their occupations were confined primarily to the two great railway repair shops and to the iron and steel plants associated with them, in contrast to Griffintown's workmen who had entered the rough work of the docks and the factory yards near the Lachine Canal.

With the turn of the century Montreal's industrial development and the settlement of British immigrants in this city were both greatly accelerated. Some 48,000 Britishers settled in Montreal during the period from 1900, to 1920, alone.

The trend of British artisan residence in the present century has been a continuation of the former trend. Heavy industries have pushed out from the centre of the City on both east and west. The British moved from areas occupied in 1900 - beyond "the Point" to Verdun, beyond Hochelaga to Maisonneuve, beyond DeLorimier Ward to Rosemount.

The development of Rosemount is very closely bound up with the establishment there of the Angus Shops in 1904. Until that time, the area now included in Rosemount Ward had been an open-country farming community. The Shops, however, employed several thousand men, who naturally preferred to live near their work; and this fact tended to draw residence north-

ward. Rosemount, it was soon discovered, had additional advantages as a place of residence, chief of which was its relatively high altitude.

Between 1906, and 1910, the Village of Rosemount became a part of the City of Montreal. Before that time, it was a small, self-contained, independent municipality. By 1914, the young community stretched from First to Twelfth Avenues, and from the Shops to Rosemount Boulevard, though this area was not solidly settled. The residents attracted to Rosemount during this period consisted almost entirely of workers in the Angus Shops, giving the area the aspect of a "company town". The population was almost evenly divided between French- and English-speaking persons. The English-speaking persons, of whom the greater majority were English, consisted largely of skilled artisans.

Rosemount, like Verdun, more than doubled in population in the years following the (first) War....Rosemount tended increasingly to lose the aspect of a "company town" and to become an area of working-men's homes, whose residents sought employment in a variety of near-by industries or commuted to the centre of the city.¹

2. A Description of Rosemount Ward

The description which follows includes: a) size and use of land; b) real estate and housing; c) Ward boundaries, main streets, and transportation routes; d) general features of the newer section, such as, shopping centres and types of housing;

¹ Lloyd G. Reynolds, The British Immigrant: His Social and Economic Adjustment in Canada (Toronto, 1935), p. 125.

and e) the older section of the Ward. As Rosemount is no longer what might be described a "company town", but has become an area of working-men's homes, we may ask whether Rosemount today possesses the basic institutions by means of which a common life is made possible. Previous studies have indicated that residents of Rosemount seek employment in near-by industries or commute to the centre of the City of Montreal. To this extent, therefore, Rosemount cannot be considered a community in itself. If Rosemount functions as a "dormitory" suburb with respect to Montreal, what then are the conditions or situations that make life in Rosemount pleasant or unpleasant?

a) Size and use of land.--Rosemount today covers an area of 2,376 acres.¹ It is the fifth largest ward in the City of Montreal. The report of the Assessors' Department of the City of Montreal for the fiscal year May 1, 1951, to April 1, 1952, reveals that there were 7,376 vacant lots in Rosemount, at that time.² In the number of vacant lots available, Rosemount was surpassed, in Montreal, only by Ahuntsic and Mercier wards. Mercier Ward lies east of Rosemount and had, at that time, 17,041 vacant lots.

It has been said that the trend in movement of the English-speaking population of Rosemount is eastward. People

¹City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, Annual Report, May, 1951, to April, 1952, p. 27.

²Ibid., p. 19.

of Rosemount are, even now, moving into the section bordering on Mercier Ward. The French seem, in many instances, to be occupying houses in the older section of Rosemount, roughly between Rosemount Boulevard and Masson Street, in the wake of English-speaking families who are moving into the newer section. This involves building of homes, in many cases, as there are almost no vacant dwellings, offices, or stores, in Rosemount.¹

b) Real estate and housing.--Building in Rosemount has been very extensive within recent years. The report of the Assessors' Department reveals a total valuation of property in Rosemount in April, 1952, which includes taxable as well as tax exempt property, to be 82,014,807 dollars.² This represented an increase over the previous year of 20 per cent.³ The percentage increase in real estate values, in that year, was as high in Rosemount as in any ward of the City of Montreal, with the exception of Mount Royal and Montcalm wards. Valuation of property in Rosemount ranks seventh among wards of the City. In decreasing order of property valuation, Rosemount was surpassed, in 1951, to 1952, by: St. George, N. D. G., Mount Royal Ward, St. Andrew, Ville Marie, and St. Lawrence wards.⁴

¹City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, Op. Cit., p. 22.

²Ibid., p. 8.

³Ibid., p. 11.

⁴Ibid., p. 8.

A statement of the City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, showing the number of dwellings, stores, etc., appearing on the tax roll, for the year 1951, to 1952, gives a general picture of housing in Rosemount.¹ In all there were 18,777 dwellings in Rosemount, at that time. Duplexes ranked highest. Of these there were 3,254. Next to duplexes, came cottages; of these there were 2,017, in all. Close to that came the triplexes, of which there were 1,602. There were 881 multiplexes, and 56 apartment houses.

This statement also gives an over-all picture of business and industry in Rosemount. At that time, there were 52 garages and service stations. There were few self-contained stores, only 20 of these were listed. There were, however, 411 stores and dwellings combined. There were 110 factories and warehouses listed, and only 6 bank and office buildings.

c) Ward boundaries, main streets, and transportation routes.--The nomenclature of Montreal streets is perplexing. For example, north and south are called east and west. Ste. Catherine St. East, and Sherbrooke St. East, run fairly close to north. "This is because the north shore (of the St. Lawrence River) got its name in Cartier's days from the geography of its mouth at the Gulf, where it really lies north."² This creates a dilemma, therefore, the cardinal points of the compass, which correspond to the nomenclature of streets in

¹City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, Op. Cit., p. 21.

²Leacock, Op. Cit., p. 23.

Montreal, will be the reference throughout. These terms of reference are commonly used, although somewhat inaccurate.

Rosemount runs approximately a mile and a half north from the Angus Shops to the boundary, just north of Belanger Street. Running east and west, Rosemount extends about two and a half miles from Des Erables Street, on the west, to 45th Avenue Rosemount, on the east.

Streets running east and west through Rosemount, reading from north to south, are: Belanger, St. Zotique, Beaubien, Bellechasse, Rosemount Boulevard, Holt (which starts at 11th Avenue, and runs west to the boundary), Dandurand, Armand (which is an extension of St. Joseph Boulevard), Gilford and Lafleche (both very short streets close to the Angus Shops), and Rachel Street (at the extreme south of the Ward, below the Angus Shops).

Rosemount Boulevard, which runs east and west, seems to cut the Ward in half one way, and Pie IX Boulevard, which runs north and south, is just east of the half-way mark the other way. Although the point at which Pie IX Boulevard crosses Rosemount Boulevard is near the geographic centre of Rosemount, it is north-east of the older, and more densely populated, section of the ward.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is located in the north-east segment of the older section of Rosemount. The original community, as previously mentioned, stretched from First Avenue to Twelfth Avenue, and from the Angus Shops to Rosemount Boulevard. Lafond Street, on which the Club is located,

is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues. It might facilitate matters if the older and the newer sections of Rosemount were discussed separately. Before giving the general features of each, it would be well to outline transportation routes through Rosemount.

Street cars runs along Masson Street and Rosemount Boulevard. On the Boulevard, it is necessary to transfer to a bus in order to get to the eastern end. Busses run along Beaubien and Belanger Streets. Thus, transportation from east to west, in all sections of the Ward, is available. It is a little more difficult to go north and south through Rosemount, except on foot or in a car. Actually the distances between routes running east and west are not too great. Transportation routes run north and south along Iberville Street and Pie IX Boulevard.

d) General features of the newer section, such as, shopping centres and types of housing.--In general, shopping centres are located on streets running east and west. We shall refer to the newer section, as that section of Rosemount north of Rosemount Boulevard. On Belanger Street, the shopping centre runs from Des Erables, on the far west boundary of the Ward, for about five blocks east to Molson Avenue. Clothing, furniture, hardware, grocery, drug, cigar, and candy stores are among the stores found along Belanger Street. There are manufacturing concerns on Belanger Street, such as a shoe manufacturing unit as well as a concern where bread is made. There are in addition, a telephone company building and various offices, as well as a bank. On Belanger Street may be found a

liquor commission, a chinese restaurant, a tavern, a bowling alley, as well as a physical culture studio. Some of the many garages and service stations in Rosemount are on Belanger Street. Going east on Belanger Street, one sees a number of vacant lots and billboards.

Housing of all kinds is found on Belanger Street, but on the whole it is newer and of a more expensive type than many of the dwellings in the older section, although there are many nice homes in the older section as well. There are apartments, duplexes, multiplexes with outside staircases, and stores and dwellings combined, as well as cottages. One does not have a feeling of over-crowding. The section is further away from heavy industry and, in general, seems a pleasant place to live.

St. Zotique Street is mainly residential. Beaubien Street, like other streets in the newer section, looks bright and new. Stores are scattered along here as far east as 25th Avenue. On Beaubien Street, at the west end, near Iberville Street, there are, in addition to a variety of small stores, a couple of bowling alleys, and a tavern. One of the two theatres in Rosemount is located here.

It should be mentioned that Iberville Street, which runs north and south, passes along the west side of both sections of Rosemount. There are stores and all kinds of establishments along here. It is only a few blocks east of the west boundary of Rosemount, which is along Des Erables. There is a section of the Ward which, bounded by Iberville Street on the east and Des Erables Street on the west, goes north from

Belanger Street up about six long blocks to Chemin de la Cote St. Michel. It is to be remembered that the division of Rosemount referred to in this thesis is arbitrary, and used only for the sake of convenience. Iberville is an old street, and runs the width of the Island of Montreal, from the harbour to Riviere des Prairies, or the Back River.

e) The older section of the Ward.--The oldest shopping centre in Rosemount, with the possible exception of stores along Iberville Street, is on Masson Street. A great many small stores of all kinds and descriptions are to be found along here. The congestion thins out about Twelfth Avenue, and east of that are homes. Maisonneuve Park lies between Viau Street, on the east, and Pie IX Boulevard, on the west. A portion of the Park, which represents about half of it and extends from Armand Street, on the south, to Rosemount Boulevard, on the north, is in Rosemount Ward.

Many of the structures on Masson Street are stores and dwellings combined. The general appearance of the section is dull and old. This is close to the Angus Shops, which are just south of Masson Street. Masson Street looks something like the main street in a small town. The side streets are crowded. The houses, on the side streets, are multiplexes, generally with an outside staircase.

On Masson Street are to be found: the Fire Station, the Post Office, a bank, the Police Station, restaurants and cafes, taverns, cigar and candy stores, a theatre, small grocery stores, and clothing stores of all kinds. There are, in

addition to the above assortment, furniture, hardware, five and dime, and drug stores, as well as bake and confectionery shops, second hand stores, dry cleaning establishments, music or record bars, and a mammoth food market. At either end of Masson Street are garages and service stations. The occasional vacant lot displays colourful billboards.

It is not known where the 110 factories and warehouses, mentioned in the City Assessors' Report, are to be found in Rosemount. There are some factories and an abbatoir on Iberville Street, south of Masson Street, near DeLorimier Ward. It is thought that this section might be considered the industrial section of Rosemount, although some offices, banks, etc., are located in the newer section. Heavy industry such as the shops and plants associated with the C. P. R. are to be found in this part of Rosemount.

While Dandurand Street might be described as mainly residential, there are candy stores at practically every corner. One sees the occasional grocery store along this street. This street presents a cleaner picture than does Masson Street. There are a number of Roman Catholic institutions along Dandurand Street, namely, four schools and a church.

Rosemount Boulevard might have been called "Church Street". There are five churches and places of worship along the Boulevard. In addition there are numerous other institutions. There are two large schools, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant school, a civic recreation and health centre, and the Y.M.C.A. on Rosemount Boulevard. It is a residential street, as well

as a main thoroughfare, and many lovely homes are to be found on Rosemount Boulevard. The character of the Boulevard changes as one travels from west to east. From the west boundary of the Ward, to about Sixth Avenue, there are candy stores, etc., as well as a pool hall at Iberville Street. Then come a number of institutions as well as houses including apartments and duplexes. Finally there is a long stretch of solid residential section with a few vacant lots, in addition to two parks. At the extreme eastern end are many small cottage type homes, as well as a monastic institution, and two large Roman Catholic hospitals. Maisonneuve Park blocks off the south side of the street from Pie IX Boulevard to Viau Street, which would be about 15 small blocks. Drummond Park and an homologated park and reservoir block off the north side of Rosemount Boulevard for seven blocks, between Sixteenth Avenue and Pie IX Boulevard. Dwellings are on the sides of the Boulevard, opposite the parks.

3. The Growth of the Population of Rosemount Ward

The following information contains a breakdown of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941, according to: birth-place, ethnic origin, religion, official language, and selected mother tongue. As has been previously stated, the Village of Rosemount became a part of the City of Montreal between 1906, and 1910. Over the years, there has been rapid growth of population. Lloyd G. Reynolds states, "Rosemount...more than doubled in population in the years

following the (first) War..."¹ We presume he was referring to the 1911-1921 decade.

During the next decade, from 1921, to 1931, data taken from a suggested boys' club plan submitted to the Rotary Club of Montreal by the Boys' Club Federation of Canada, suggests that the population increase in Rosemount was 8 per cent.²

In 1931, the population of Rosemount was 44,534.³ In 1941, the population of Rosemount was 50,841.⁴ Thus there was a percentage increase in the population of Rosemount, between 1931, and 1941, of 14.2 per cent.

A figure secured from the City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, showed the population of Rosemount, in 1950, to have been 80,895. Since the recent, 1951, Census of Canada is not yet available for study, these Census figures cannot be given. Based on the information secured from the Assessors' Department, however, the calculated percentage increase in the population of Rosemount, for the decade 1941, to 1951, would be 59.1 per cent. This rapid growth of population during the last decade, therefore, surpasses the growth of the population

¹Reynolds, Op. Cit., p. 125.

²Boys' Club Federation of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Submitted for the Consideration of the Boys' Work Committee of the Rotary Club of Montreal (unpublished), February 3, 1938.

³The Montreal Boys' Association, A Study of the Spare Time Activities of 1,000 School Children in Rosemount, 1936, p. 4.

⁴Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Eighth Census of Canada, 1941, Population: No. A-15, p. 2.

of Rosemount during the period following the First Great War.

As a background for comparative studies to be presented later in this thesis, it should be stated here that, of the 50,841 persons in Rosemount in 1941, 44,185 persons, or 86.9 per cent were born in Canada.¹ There were 4,302 persons, or 8.5 per cent born in other British countries. Europe accounted for the birthplaces of 1,478 persons, or 2.9 per cent. For the remainder, 813 persons, or 1.5 per cent, were born in the United States; and 0.1 per cent in Asia, as well as 0.1 per cent listed as unspecified.

In Rosemount Ward in 1941, 67.7 per cent of the total population was French by ethnic origin. It will be remembered that the proportion of French by ethnic origin for the whole of the City of Montreal in 1941, was 64 per cent.²

In Rosemount Ward in 1941, 77.3 per cent of the total population was Roman Catholic. The figure for the whole of Montreal in 1941, was 77.6 per cent Roman Catholic.³

With respect to official language and selected mother tongue, the 1941 Census figures, and calculated proportions, are of particular interest.⁴ There were 20,595 persons in Rosemount in 1941, or 40.5 per cent, who spoke French only.

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 18.

²Ibid., p. 10.

³Ibid., p. 14.

⁴Ibid., p. 30.

There were, in Rosemount in 1941, 10,613 persons, or 20.9 per cent, who spoke English only.¹ There were, at the same time, 19,561 persons, or 38.5 per cent, who spoke both English and French, in addition to 72 persons, or 0.1 per cent, unspecified. Thus it is evident that the language factor in Rosemount, as in all or parts of Montreal, is of the utmost significance.

It is interesting to explore further, to see the breakdown by selected mother tongue. For example, French was given as the mother tongue for 35,140 persons in Rosemount in 1941, or 69.1 per cent of the total population, at that time. English was the mother tongue of 13,175 persons in Rosemount in 1941, or 25.9 per cent of the total population. This leads to the surprising conclusion that less than half of the French are bilingual and only about a fifth of the English have learned the French language. That is, of 35,140 French, 20,595 spoke French only; and of 13,175 English, 10,613 spoke English only.

Of interest, as well, is a breakdown which reveals the incidence of languages, other than French or English, which were given as the selected mother tongues of people in Rosemount, in 1941. For example, 746 persons, or 1.4 per cent, listed Italian as their mother tongue. The proportion of Polish and Ukranian were about equal. There were 389 per-

¹Persons indicated as speaking "English only" or "French only" may also speak other languages and have a mother tongue other than English or French.

sons, or 0.8 per cent, who specified Polish; and 346 persons, or 0.7 per cent, who specified Ukranian. Russian accounted for the mother tongues of 167 persons, or 0.3 per cent. There were 60 persons, or 0.1 per cent, who gave German as the mother tongue. Yiddish was the mother tongue of 23 persons, or 0.1 per cent, and 795 persons, or 1.6 per cent, were unspecified.

4. Resources for Group Life, and Institutions Located in Rosemount Ward

Certain resources for group life in Rosemount have already been discussed. It is difficult to separate a description of the area from discussion of resources for group life, because the ecological pattern is of significance. This division expands the other, but deals mainly with institutions, such as, churches, schools, and centres, as well as parks and playgrounds in Rosemount, and other recreational features.

In general, the resources for group life fall into five categories. These are based on their administration. For example, there are those under Roman Catholic auspices, there are those under Protestant leadership. Then there are the municipal facilities, as well as the industrial and commercial. Further, there is a seasonal factor. Tennis courts operate in the summer months, while skating rinks are used in the winter. Commercial bowling alleys, taverns, and candy stores are open all year round.

Fortunately not all recreation has been taken out of the home, and it is believed that many people in Rosemount entertain in their homes. Thus the home is a primary resource for

group life in Rosemount. It is not discussed here, however,

For convenience, resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount, will be discussed under three major sub-headings, as follows: a) commercial recreational facilities; b) seasonal recreational facilities, including those both privately and publically owned and operated, such as: (1) parks and playgrounds, (2) tennis courts, (3) skating rinks; c) religious, educational, and recreational institutions, that is: (1) churches, (2) schools, and (3) centres, which are sponsored in the following manner: (a) municipally, (b) industrially, and (c) private agency sponsored.

a) Commercial recreational facilities.--These must be considered important resources for group life in a community. The location, in Rosemount, of many commercial facilities for group life, has already been described, in a general way, in preceding pages. Included in the present discussion are such establishments as candy stores and ice cream parlours, restaurants and cafes, taverns, music or record bars, bowling alleys, pool halls, and theatres.

Children, young people, and adults in a community draw on such resources, to varying degrees, in meeting their needs, both individually and collectively. When a candy store, a bowling alley, a pool hall, a restaurant, a cafe, or a tavern, becomes a "hang-out" for groups of young people, the experience which results is often a good experience, and just as often it is not, depending entirely on the circumstances and persons involved. Frequently groups of delinquent youths choose such

places as their headquarters, or at least as a place of meeting until such time as the program of the afternoon or evening is planned.

A study of these commercial establishments in Rosemount might reveal much interesting and valuable information, which would have a real bearing on the present study. This has not been possible, however, it is a limitation of the study that this important aspect of study has not been included. Situational information, for even a small group of representative boy members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, might have taken the reader into every commercial establishment, such as described above, in Rosemount.

b) Seasonal recreational facilities.--As stated above, these include those both privately and publically owned and operated, such as: (1) parks and playgrounds, (2) tennis courts, and (3) skating rinks.

There are as many as 17 parks and playgrounds in Rosemount. Not all of these are finished and ready for use, but land has been marked off for use in this way. There are 6 or 7 playgrounds, and 10 parks in the Ward. It is of interest that 14 of the 17 parks and playgrounds in Rosemount, are above Rosemount Boulevard, in the newer section of the Ward; while only 3 parks and playgrounds are below Rosemount Boulevard. Of the three below Rosemount Boulevard, Maisonneuve Park is east of Pie IX Boulevard, a playground is found close to the extreme eastern boundary of the Ward, and only one playground is in the section west of Pie IX Boulevard, and south of Rosemount Boule-

ward, or the older section of the Ward.

A map of Rosemount Ward was used to spot various resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount. The numbers that have, with one exception,¹ been used to identify the parks and playgrounds on the spot map, were the numbers which identified the dossiers on the parks and playgrounds, in the department of the City Hall (Room 414), where they were filed. The spot map shows their location, and it becomes clear that even if the whole of the newer section were built up, there would still be about the right number of parks in that section. Such, however, is not the case for the older section of Rosemount Ward. Undoubtedly the older section was well established before the question of adequate playgrounds was given consideration. In any event, it is well that provision for this has been made in the newer section, and it is hoped that the land, which has been set aside, will be further developed and equipped for the purpose for which it is intended.

There are about 15 individual tennis courts in Rosemount, at 4 different locations, all south of Rosemount Boulevard, between Seventh and Eleventh Avenues. It is believed that there are 6 tennis courts on Eleventh Avenue, below Masson Street. Also that there are 6 tennis courts on Ninth Avenue, that is, four at Rosemount Boulevard, and two at Armand Street. In addition, it is believed that there are 3 tennis courts on

¹The playground located at Fortieth Avenue and Belle-chasse Street does not have a number on the spot map, because the number of the dossier is not known.



Seventh Avenue, at Rosemount Boulevard. If there are others, the writer does not know of them. Among the sponsoring agencies, are the Rosemount First United Church, and the C.P.R. A.A.A.

The writer understands that 8 skating rinks operate, in Rosemount, during the winter months. Most of these are maintained by the City, whereas two of them are connected with Roman Catholic schools. Of the eight, four are located in the older section of the Ward, and four in the newer section, above Rosemount Boulevard. All are strategically placed to good advantage. Three of the eight skating rinks are in public parks and playgrounds. One is in Park No. 190; one in Park No. 142, which is Campbell's Playground; and the third is in Park No. 68, which is Maisonneuve Park.

For the other five, one is at Ninth Avenue and Belanger Street, near the Y.M.C.A. (Nesbitt School) and the Rosemount Civic Recreation Centre; another is on Fourteenth Avenue, between Rosemount Boulevard and Dandurand Street, behind the Rosemount Boys' Club; a third is at Twenty-Sixth Avenue and Beaubien Street, near St. Jean Baptiste Vianny School; a fourth is at Fifteenth Avenue and Dandurand Street, and is owned and operated by the St. Francois Solano School; finally there is a skating rink at Fifth Avenue and Dandurand Street, which is owned and operated by St. Jean de Brebeuf School.

c) Religious, educational, and recreational institutions.--As stated above, these include: (1) churches, (2) schools, and (3) centres, which are sponsored in the follow--

ing manner: (a) municipally, (b) industrially, and (c) private agency sponsored.

The report of the Assessors' department of the City of Montreal for the fiscal year May 1, 1951, to April 1, 1952, reveals that there were 16 churches appearing on the tax roll, at that time.¹ Unfortunately, although the Department furnished the names of these, only 12 of the 16 churches mentioned have been identified by the writer. The 12 churches and places of worship are spotted on the map showing various of the resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount. These churches are six Roman Catholic churches, and six non-Roman Catholic churches.

North of Rosemount Boulevard, in the newer section of Rosemount, there are 3 Roman Catholic churches, and parishes, and a pentecostal tabernacle. Two of the Roman Catholic churches are actually north of Belanger Street, so that the one parish serves a large area.

South of Rosemount Boulevard are three other Roman Catholic churches, and parishes, as well as 5 Protestant churches including an Anglican church, a Presbyterian church, and two United churches, as well as the Gospel Hall. All of these are below Rosemount Boulevard between Fourth and Eighteenth Avenues, in the older section of Rosemount.

Plans are underway in Rosemount to establish at least

¹City of Montreal, Assessors' Department, Op. Cit., p. 21.

three other Roman Catholic parishes. The City Assessors' Department gave the following names of Roman Catholic churches which appeared on the tax roll, but are not located on the map included in this thesis: Notre Dame du Foyer; St. Albert le Grand; and St. Marc, which seems to be located in Montcalm Ward as listed in the telephone directory. In addition, the City Assessors' Department gave a second Rosemount First United Church. The writer wondered whether the latter had only to do with taxation purposes, possibly a rectory. The location of these four churches was not definitely established by the writer. For this reason they are not on the map of resources here presented.

There are 17 schools in Rosemount, as well as an annex to one of the schools. Fourteen of these, as well as the annex, are Roman Catholic institutions. Until recently, there were only two Protestant grade schools in Rosemount. The Rosemount High School has just been erected and is located on the map, although it was not in operation between April, 1949, and July, 1950, which was the time of this study. The former Rosemount School is now called Nesbitt School, in order to avoid confusion between that and the new Rosemount High.

Eight Roman Catholic schools, and two Protestant schools, including the new high school, are located in the newer section of Rosemount, north of Rosemount Boulevard. Six Roman Catholic schools, and the Madeleine D'Ailleboust (Annex), as well as a Protestant grade school are below Rosemount Boule-

ward, in the older section of the Ward. These are all located between Fifth Avenue and Pie IX Boulevard.

As it happens, centres located in Rosemount are sponsored in the following manner: (a) municipally, (b) industrially, (c) private agency sponsored.

Only four centres in Rosemount have been located on the spot map here presented. The work of Roman Catholic centres in Rosemount is not known. It is possible that the work of the Roman Catholic community in Rosemount with children and young people is correlated with the church and school buildings. The facts about the work of this element in the population of Rosemount are not known. It is a limitation of the present study that this important aspect has not been treated, however, future studies may give insight into the situation. A community organization study would be an invaluable source of information on this subject.

The Rosemount Civic Recreation Centre was not in operation between April, 1949, and July, 1950. It is, however, located on the map of resources. It is owned and operated by the City of Montreal. The building includes a swimming pool, an auditorium, a public library, and the district division of the City of Montreal, Department of Health, which includes a well-baby clinic, and a dental clinic. It is located on Rosemount Boulevard between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Amateur Athletic Association (C.P.R.A.A.A.), is located in Rosemount near the Angus Shops. It is on Eleventh Avenue below Masson Street. This is an

athletic association which was set up by the Company some years ago, for the use of C.P.R. (Angus Shops) employees. It is a self-supporting membership association. The facilities are owned by the C.P.R., and include tennis courts and bowling alleys. There is a full-time program director, and the program is run by membership committees in co-operation with the director. In addition to the athletic program, a weekly social dance is generally held, for which an admission charge of \$1.00 is paid.

Today, only about half of the members are employees of the C.P.R. (Angus Shops). At one time it was decided to extend the use of facilities to friends and relatives of the employees. Thus the C.P.R.A.A.A. has taken on certain of the characteristics of commercial recreation. Plans for reorganization are presently being considered.

At one time the Angus Shops employed an extremely high proportion of local people. There were relatively few French employees. Today, the proportion of Rosemount people working in the Shops is estimated to be less than a quarter of all employees. Because of compulsory education laws in the Province, and the increase in the number of trade schools, along with the in-service-training program or apprentice system, many young French people are taking up trades. This trend is today reflected in the Angus Shops.

Due to lack of adequate facilities for young adult and older people in Rosemount, the C.P.R.A.A.A. could become an increasingly important resource. It is of interest to spec-

ulate on the possibilities. This is mentioned in passing, and further discussion is beyond the scope of the present undertaking.

There is a Branch of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. in Rosemount. Although the Y.M.C.A. means many different things to many different people, it is officially described as a "world-wide fellowship of persons united by a common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of developing Christian personality and building a Christian society."¹ The Association does not own a building in Rosemount, although it has plans for building in that district. The Y.M.C.A. headquarters in Rosemount is housed in the former Rosemount School, now known as Nesbitt School, which is located on Rosemount Boulevard, near Eighth Avenue.

Section B. The Rosemount Boys' Club

1. Planning for Recreational Facilities and Services in Rosemount, and Events Leading to the Erection of the Present Rosemount Boys' Club Building

A social agency, such as the Rosemount Boys' Club, has a past, a present and a future. Many interrelated acts and activities which spring from the goal of humanitarian service are embodied in the agency, and are an expression of service. The Rosemount Boys' Club is, at least in part, a realization of a social planning process.

¹Y.M.C.A., Association Forum, Vol. 31, No. 5 (September-October, 1950), p. 5.

Of particular interest in the present study, are the data of historical significance taken from records which refer to efforts made to assess and provide for leisure-time needs in Rosemount as far back as 1925.¹ Countless numbers of persons and groups were, in fact, involved in giving life to the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Surveys made by the Y.M.C.A. in 1925, and 1927, as well as a survey of population trends in relation to community work, made in 1930 by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, indicated beyond doubt that institutional equipment for the promotion of leisure-time activities in Rosemount was greatly needed.

It was proposed by the Y.W.C.A., in 1930, that a Y.W.C.A. building be erected in Rosemount. This plan was not approved by Welfare Federation because the building would serve only girls. The Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association was active in Rosemount in the 'thirties. It operated a playground, a skating rink and a community centre.

A study of the spare-time activities of 1,000 school children in Rosemount was conducted by the Montreal Boys' Association, in 1936.² Shortly before that time, the Y.M.C.A. in co-operation with the Rosemount Community Centre formed a

¹Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Committee re Rosemount Boys' Club, Minutes of Meeting Held on Tuesday, April 19, 1938, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board Room of the Bell Telephone Company, Beaver Hall Building (from the files of Mr. C.H. Wylie, Executive Director of the Montreal Boys' Association.

²The Montreal Boys' Association, Op. Cit., pp. 5.

Rosemount Recreation Council. The various churches were represented on this council.

The purpose of the study was stated as follows:

In dealing with problem boys in the Rosemount area during the past few years, the Montreal Boys' Association, becoming more and more concerned because of the difficulty in linking boys with recreational, social and character building programmes, wherein a sufficient amount of their time would be looked after to ensure their removal from the temptations of street life, instituted a study of the spare-time activities of one thousand school children in the area in question.¹

The study concluded that the majority of children in the area were without opportunities for supervised recreation; that the amount of time spent by children at undirected street play indicated the need for a year-round programme; that many of the families were in economic distress; that there was a clearly defined need for some one organization to assume the responsibility for the co-ordination and expansion of the various programmes which at the time were sponsored for youth.

A group met to consider the study. Twenty persons were present which included prominent citizens of Rosemount, as well as representatives of fourteen agencies, churches, schools, and other organizations. Those represented were: Central United Church, Rosemount First United Church, the Rosemount Brotherhood, St. Luke's Anglican Church, the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Montreal Boys' Association, the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Drummond School, the Family Welfare Association, the V.O.N., and the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

¹The Montreal Boys' Association, Op. Cit., p. 1.

As a result of this meeting, the Rosemount Recreation Council was reorganized to include representatives of all organizations dealing with youth in the area. It became known as the Rosemount Youth Council. The purpose of the Council was to act in an advisory capacity in co-ordinating or initiating programmes.

The year 1938 was of particular historical significance. It was in 1938 that the Rotary Club of Montreal went into the whole question of erecting a Rosemount Boys' Club. The Rotarians' plans were very comprehensive, and the study they made at that time was far reaching. The whole question of delinquency was reviewed. The Boys' Club Federation of Canada participated in this work. A spot map was prepared showing the location of the churches and schools in Rosemount, as well as the total number of juvenile delinquents who appeared before the Juvenile Court, in 1937. A club building was actually planned and the costs were estimated. The location of a site for the club was thoroughly studied. The method of administration was also given considerable thought. The plan was discussed with other organizations working in Rosemount. It seemed as though the time had come at last. Something very concret was proposed, and the erection of a new club building seemed near at hand.

But new events soon shelved the building project again. There was a long list of needs for Federation to finance, which were already registered by existing member agencies of Welfare Federation. It seemed unlikely that the Federation would be able to accept financial obligation for the work in

three years time. A committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies was appointed by the Board of Governors to study the Montreal Rotary Club's proposal. The Committee recommended that the proposal was a socially desirable project, to be undertaken if at all possible. Many questions came up during the discussions which took place, and it is important to note that this discussion was very valuable, apart from the final decision in the matter. This decision, taken by the Rotary Club of Montreal, was to abandon its building plan. The major reason was because of the stringent economy plans which Welfare Federation was obliged to use, at that time. The Federation was not able to encourage the Rotary plan, which was to ask for some help from Federation at the beginning of the third year of club operation, and to ask for full financial support of the club by Welfare Federation, after a period of five years.

The committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, on the Rosemount Boys' Club, met three times before May, 1938, and submitted a confidential report on May 4, 1938. The minutes of these meetings are very interesting, some of the data taken from these records have been cited above. Some highlights of the discussion are of particular interest, and have a bearing on the present study. For example, it was revealed that a study, along the lines of the study made by the Montreal Boys' Association, in 1936, showed that while 61.1 per cent of the children studied in 1936 had some contact, only 36.6 per cent had contact with organized

groups in Rosemount, in 1938. Juvenile delinquency rates for the district continued to be high. It was also revealed that there were approximately 2,300 non-Roman Catholic boys and girls enrolled in the two elementary Protestant schools in Rosemount.

Some felt that because the population of Rosemount, at that time, was 75 per cent Roman Catholic, that Welfare Federation would be financing a project which would include large percentages of Roman Catholic children, without support from the Federation of Catholic Charities. It was also suggested that the district was largely dependent on charitable and social welfare agencies.

Two major suggestions were brought to light. The first was that there was need for recreational and leisure-time activity for all members of the family group, at least in the English-speaking Protestant population element. It was proposed that there be a family centre. Secondly, if the family centre idea were not possible, it was suggested that the Rotary proposal for a boys' club should be considered one unit of a wider community scheme. The needs of girls were thought to be as important as those of the boys. Use of adjoining facilities by boys and girls, such as a swimming pool and a gymnasium, was suggested.

In 1941, three years after the Rotary Club of Montreal abandoned its building project, a small boys' club was established on Rosemount Boulevard, east of Tenth Avenue, through the efforts of the Montreal Boys' Association. The

Kinsmen Club of Montreal had a few hundred dollars which it was anxious to spend on boys' work in Rosemount. The members wished to participate in any project to be undertaken, rather than merely to contribute to a fund. The premises above the Roads Department offices were rented from the City of Montreal, at a nominal fee, and this space was used for leisure-time activities for a group of approximately 100 boys. These boys were selected by the Montreal Boys' Association, and the project was supervised by the worker from the Association who was appointed to the district of Rosemount.

Meanwhile, the financial position of Welfare Federation had changed. In 1949, another service club, the Kinsmen Club of Montreal, who were also interested in boys, appointed a Boys' Club Fund Committee. The function of the committee was to gather facts and figures, to have surveys made, and to study, with specialists, the problem of youth work in Rosemount. This was initiated because certain funds, held by the Kinsmen Club, were incorporated for boys' work, in 1941.

The committee of the Kinsmen Club had the complete co-operation of the Rotary Club of Montreal. Again the Federated Boys' Clubs of Canada participated in the work. Old surveys and studies were reviewed. It was decided to build a Boys' Club in Rosemount. The site on Lafond Street was obtained from the City of Montreal. Plans and sketches of the proposed building were drawn up, and tenders were received from contractors. Costs of building, equipment, and maintenance were estimated. Welfare Federation was able, at this

time, to undertake responsibility for subsequent financial support of the Club, and the plan went forward to completion.

Thus it was that the Rosemount Boys' Club was "a dream come true". It was with much pride that 900 persons turned out for the official opening of the Rosemount Boys' Club, on November 3, 1949. This was indeed an historic occasion.

Viscount Alexander of Tunis, then Governor General of Canada, was present and gave an inspiring address. The Mayor of Montreal attended, as well as many other prominent citizens. There were members of the Corporation and Board of the Rosemount Boys' Club, as well as representatives of organizations in Rosemount and Montreal. The citizens of Rosemount came to the gathering as well as Club members. The gymnasium-auditorium was filled to over-flowing. The following statement is taken from a statement made by the Governor General:

This tablet says that the Rosemount Boys' Club is the generous gift to this community of the Kinsmen Club of Montreal, and on your behalf I would like to thank the Kinsmen Club and to congratulate their members on their good work and great generosity.¹

2. Boys' Club Philosophy and General Purposes

Since the groups who sponsored the Rosemount Boys' Club reached the final decision that the projected agency should be a Boys' Club rather than a family centre, a Y.W.C.A., or any of the other typical varieties of agencies which provide

¹Boys' Clubs of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Material Descriptive of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and Prepared for the Ottawa Boys' Club, (unpublished), 1949.

for constructive use of leisure time, it is well to look at the Boys' Club Movement.

a) The Boys' Club Movement.--A statement of the philosophies, policies, programs, methods, and procedures which have developed out of more than seventy-five years of Boys' Club operation and service to boys, is to be found in the Manual of Boys' Clubs of America.¹

The history of the Boys' Club Movement dates back many years to the days of Jacob Riis. This well-known figure, in the field of social work in New York during the latter part of the nineteenth century, was a founder of the Boys' Club Movement. Down through the years the continued interest of many scholars and of moral leaders in the problems of youth and most particularly young boys, whom they considered one of the nation's greatest assets, has been channeled into the Boys' Club Movement.

The underlying purpose of Boys' Clubs is to provide for the health, social, educational, vocational, and character development of boys. Today there are hundreds of Boys' Clubs in the United States and Canada. The national Federation of Boys' Clubs of America has its counterpart in the Boys' Clubs of Canada. Out of their collective experience, both past and present, comes a wealth of reading material on everything from how to run a library, to suggestions with regard to

¹Boys' Clubs of America, Manual of Boys' Club Operation (New York, 1947), pp. 368.

organization for control and administration of a Boys' Club.

b) By-laws of the Rosemount Boys' Club.--The by-laws of the Rosemount Boys' Club state that any adult resident of greater Montreal regardless of nationality, religion or political belief may become a member of the corporation.¹ This is in keeping with Boys' Club philosophy that a Boys' Club is non-sectarian not only in its membership, but also in its control and leadership.²

Members of the board of directors of the Rosemount Boys' Club are elected at the annual meeting of the corporation. The by-laws of the agency state that the board of directors shall meet once a month, excepting in July, and August.³

The following statements are taken from Article V of the By-laws of the Rosemount Boys' Club Inc.:⁴

Section 1

The business, property and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of directors which shall have the power to initiate and approve plans and programs for the welfare of boys; have custody and management of the land, buildings, equipment, securities and all other properties of the corporation; adopt the annual budget of the corporation; borrow money, raise and disburse funds; invest and reinvest funds of the corporation; sell, buy and exchange properties and securities of the

¹Rosemount Boys' Club, By-laws, Article I, Section 1 (Montreal, 1949).

²Boys' Clubs of America, Philosophies, Work, Standards of Boys' Clubs (New York, 1947), p. 7.

³Rosemount Boys' Club, By-laws, Article III, Section 1 (Montreal, 1949).

⁴Ibid., Article V, Sections 1, 2 and 4 (Montreal, 1949).

corporation; make contracts; appoint the executive director; and appoint, or delegate the power to appoint, other employees of the corporation; fix the compensation of all employees of the corporation; and perform all other duties and shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the corporation.

Section 2

The number of members of the board of directors, who shall be members of the corporation, shall be fifteen, who shall be elected at the first annual meeting.

Section 4

All officers of the corporation shall be either elected or ex-officio members of the board of directors during their term of office.

Board members of the Rosemount Boys' Club are elected for a two year period. On alternate years, seven or eight board members are elected, so that the term of office of all fifteen members does not expire the same year.

There are three standing committees of the board of directors of the Rosemount Boys' Club, namely, a finance committee, a program and personnel committee, and a property maintenance committee. Each committee consists of five members.

3. The Present Rosemount Boys' Club Building

The Rosemount Boys' Club, as previously stated, was sponsored by the Kinsmen Club of Montreal, and was planned under the direction of the Boys' Clubs of Canada.

The work of the Boys' Clubs of Canada included the selection of the site, consultation with the architect in the planning of the building and the supervision of construction, as well as the selection and training of its

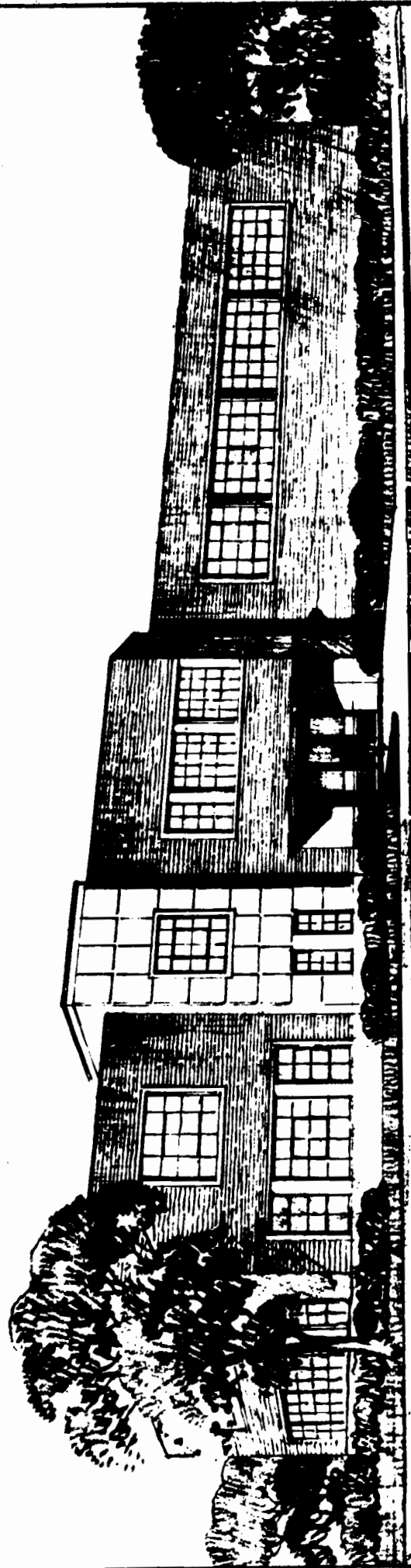
executive personnel, its method of board management and of its operation. The Boys' Clubs of Canada is aided in its services through its affiliation with the Boys' Clubs of America.

The Rosemount Boys' Club was constructed of reinforced concrete, cement block, brick faced and was erected at a cost of \$155,000.00. The building was completed and the doors opened to the membership in April, 1949. Figure 2 is a print made from the negative of a photograph of the architects' sketch of the outside of the building.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is a Red Feather Agency of Welfare Federation of Montreal, which organization contributed \$2,000.00 for the first year of operation, increasing annually by \$2,000.00 until the entire budget is assumed. In the meantime, the sponsoring service club, the Kinsmen Club of Montreal, is responsible for the balance of the operating expense.

The annual operating budget for the year 1950, was fifteen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$15,500.00).

The Club has two hundred and eighteen thousand (218,000) cubic feet of space, planned to provide a maximum of efficient operation with a minimum of staff and operating expense. Four photographs of the architects' drawings, showing a sketch of the building and plans of the three floors have been secured from the Boys' Club of Canada, and are included in the following pages along with a brief description, in order to provide illustrative material for



ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB

LUKE LITTLE & MACE: ARTISTS

the reader.¹

a) The basement.--The basement was designed in a way suited to meet the needs of the "viscount" Division Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps. Figure 3 shows the basement floor plan. Much of it was unexcavated, part of it was used as a boiler room, but two ward rooms and a shooting range were used, primarily, by the Sea Cadet Corps. Authoritative figures suggest that the capacity of the shooting gallery was 20 boys at a time, and that of the ward rooms was 10 boys at a time.²

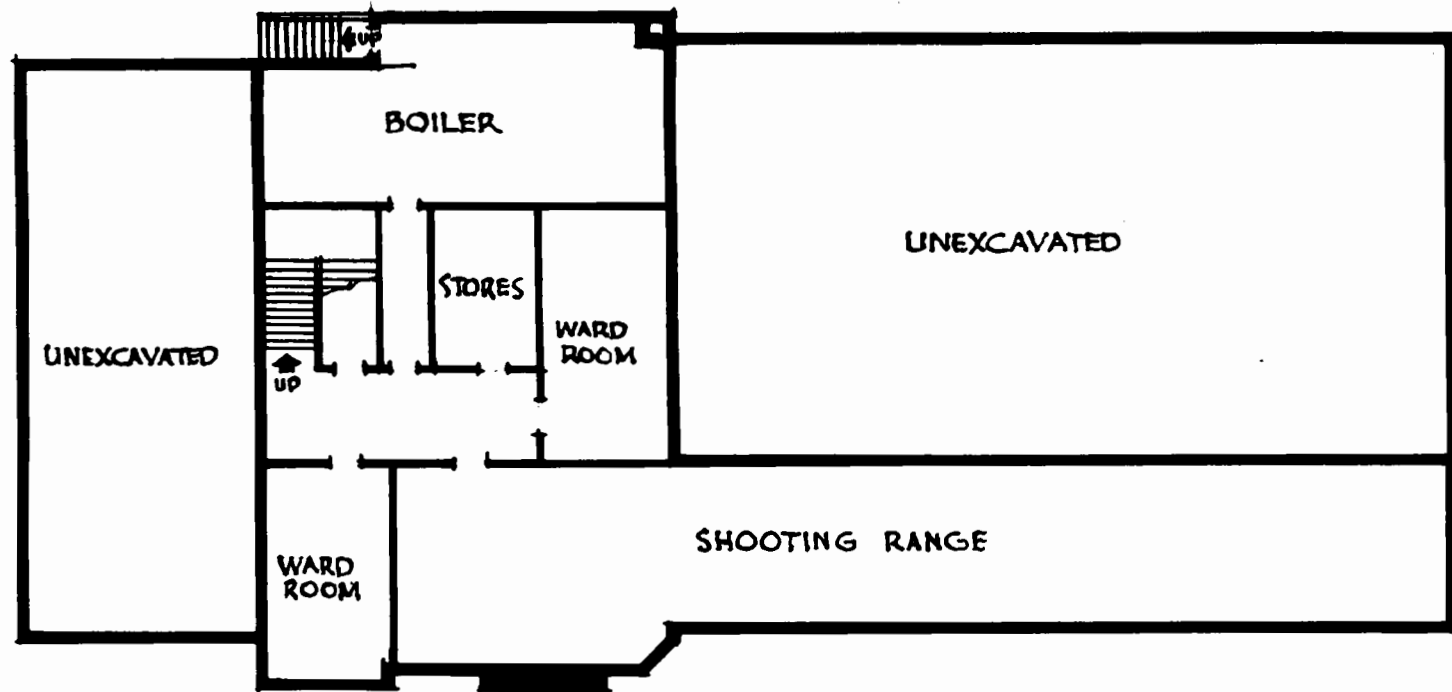
This came about through the fact that the Navy League of Canada contributed \$25,000.00 to the building fund in order to have room for its work in the building. The entire building was used exclusively by the Sea Cadets one evening a week.

b) The ground floor.--Figure 4 is a print made from the negative of a photograph of the architects' drawing, and shows the ground floor plan. The ground floor was made up of the gymnasium, a locker room and showers, a large games room, a small kitchen off the games room, and the lobby, offices, bathrooms, cloakroom, etc.

¹Boys' Clubs of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Material Descriptive of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and Prepared for the Ottawa Boys' Club (unpublished), 1949. Note: The architects' drawings were first seen by the writer in this manuscript. Prints are included in this study through the courtesy of Boys' Clubs of Canada.

²See Appendix, p. 263.

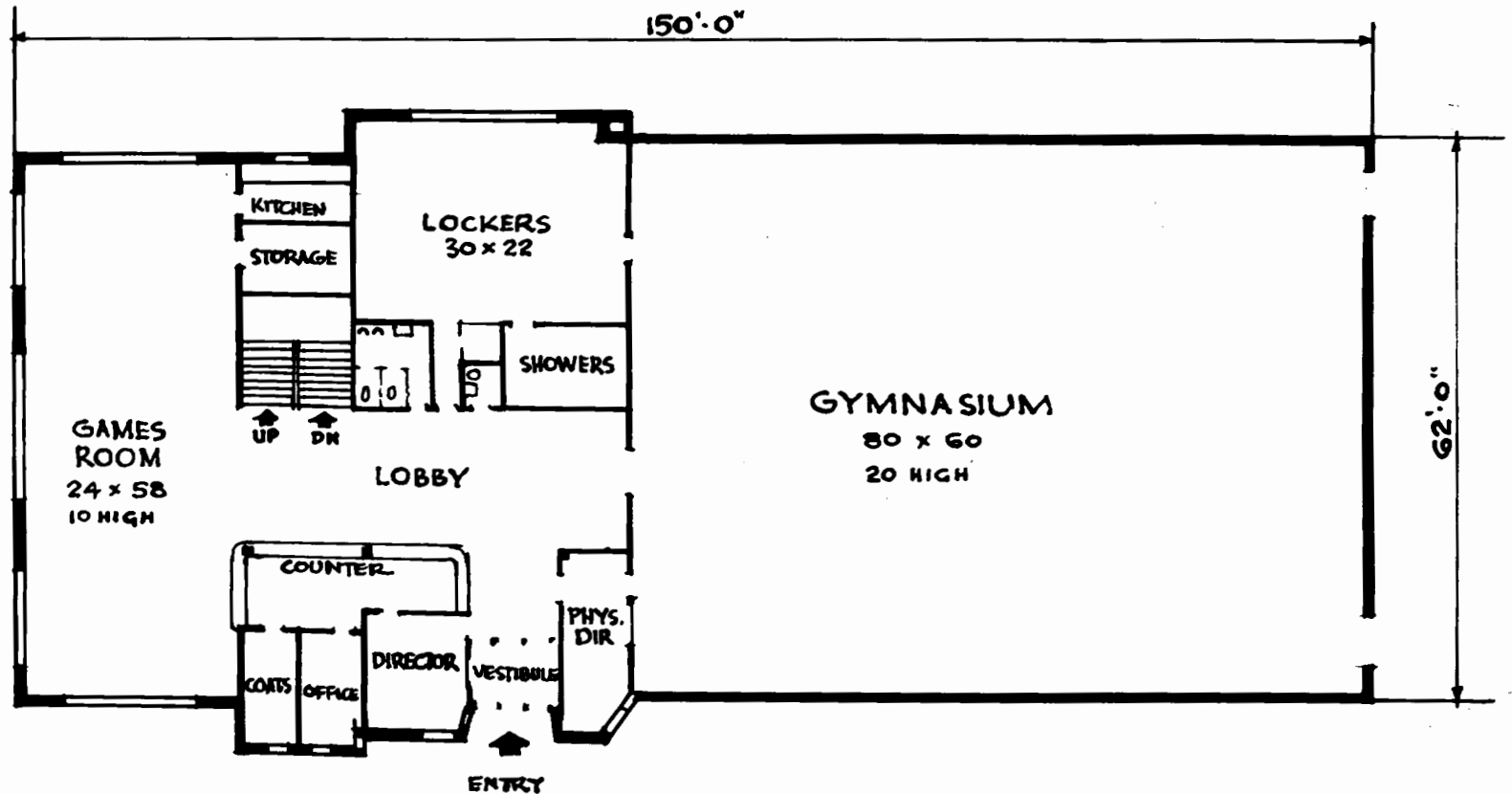
ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB • MONTREAL QUE.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB - MONTREAL QUE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



The gymnasium was large and bright. There was provision for an audience in that bleachers were built in along the west wall. The room served a dual purpose of a gymnasium and an auditorium.

Gymnasium equipment was inadequate when the Club opened because of the cost, however, the purchase of needed equipment, such as, parallel bars, a box horse, a pommel horse, a spring-board, mats, etc., was high on the list of priorities.

An expensive piece of equipment which was used in the gymnasium was a movie projector, which was owned by the Rosemount Boys' Club. A second expensive piece of equipment which was also used in the gymnasium was a public address system and a record player.

As program is treated in a later chapter, it will be stated that the figure given for the capacity of the gymnasium for active participation in activity at one time was 48 boys. Of course this figure would not account for audience participation. The locker room was built to accommodate the same number.¹

The games room was of good size, and was allotted a capacity of 50 boys at one time.² The room was bright and airy with windows along three sides. There was a pool table at the west end of the room, and two ping pong tables were at the east end of the room. Between these, in the centre of

¹See Appendix, p. 263.

²Ibid., p. 263.

the room, there were small wooden tables of solid construction, which were about the size of card tables. Chairs were placed around these tables. These were used by those playing table games.

A small kitchen opened off the games room. It was mainly used as a canteen for soft drinks and candy. The size of the kitchen was rather a disadvantage from the point of view of certain program needs.

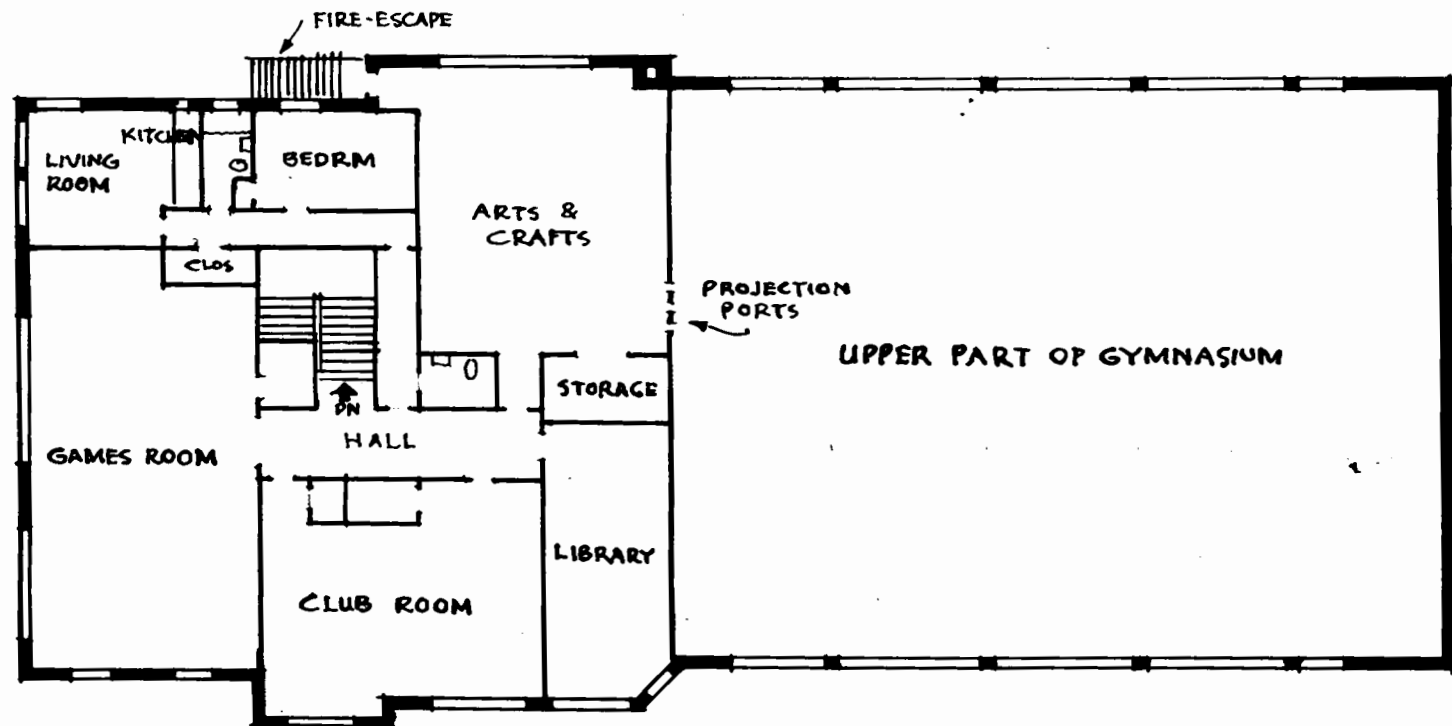
There was a counter in the lobby. It was at this counter that the daily door check was taken. Boys and girls went to the counter and gave their numbers on entering the Club.

From this counter, too, boys secured their table games, and returned them after use. The main entrance and the offices opened off the lobby; as well as the locker room, which also had an entrance into the gymnasium; the bathrooms; and the stairway to floors above and below. There was a notice board in the lobby. A small cloakroom was used by members, which was located back of the counter and beside two of the three offices. The third office was on the south side of the front door, near the gymnasium.

c) The second floor.--Half of the second floor was made up by the upper part of the gymnasium. Figure 5 is a print made from the negative of a photograph of the architects' drawing, and shows the second floor plan.

At the north-eastern corner of the second floor was a small apartment in which the executive director of the Club,

ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB - MONTREAL QUE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



and his family, lived. The apartment, the stairway, a small bathroom, and four other rooms opened from a small hall on the second floor. The four rooms were used for Club program, and were: (1) The library; (2) The club room; (3) The craft shop; and (4) The Senior games room.

One of the four rooms was used for a library. This was at the south-western corner of the second floor. Although the window in the library faced west, according to the nomenclature of Montreal Streets, the room really had a southern exposure, and was, therefore, bright and warm.

The furnishings were attractive and comfortable. The room was well designed and equipped for the purpose for which it was intended. The capacity of the room was 20 boys at a time.¹

The club room was beside the library on the north side, and had the same sunny exposure as the library. It was a larger room. The furnishings consisted of a piano, a ping pong table, and several good-sized tables and chairs, made of wood and of solid construction. There were two large cupboards in the club room for storage of electrical equipment and program supplies. An estimated 30 boys at a time was the figure given for the capacity of the club room.²

The third room, directly across the hall from the library and the club room, was used as a craft shop. There

¹See Appendix, p. 263.

²Ibid., p. 263.

was a good supply of permanent equipment for wood work, the craft for which the room was primarily designed. There was a large storage cupboard in the room. The room had a large window, and the fire-escape led down from here. It was estimated that the capacity of the craft shop was 24 boys at one time.¹

The fourth room on the second floor was called the Senior games room. This room was smaller than the games room on the ground floor, because of the apartment at the north-eastern corner of the second floor. It was directly above the games room on the ground floor.

The senior games room was used, by the boys, only for boxing and was devoid of furnishings. There were a few mats and punching bags in the room. The room was bright with windows along two sides. The estimated capacity of the room was 35 boys at one time.²

¹See Appendix, p. 263.

²Ibid., p. 263.

CHAPTER III

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB DURING THE FIRST SIXTEEN MONTHS, ENDING IN JULY, 1950

In Chapter III the aim is to look closely at the membership, of both sexes, of the Rosemount Boys' Club Inc., as shown through a study of information gained from the Permanent Membership Record cards¹, which members are required to fill in at the time of application for membership.

A worker in an agency, such as the one under consideration, "comes to grips" with immediate problems of program as soon as the doors are opened. Previous orientation provides a partial background of knowledge about the community as well as the history, philosophy and policies of the particular agency setting. This, combined with knowledge and experience in ways and means of working with people in groups, plus facilities, equipment and general preparation, provides a framework. A major question at the time of initial contact is, what can we learn from club members? A second major question is, how does one proceed to do the job at hand in the most effective way?

One writer views the task in general terms as "A process and method through which individuals in groups, in social agency settings, are helped by a worker to relate themselves to others and to experience growth opportunities

¹See Appendix, pp. 266 and 267.

in accordance with needs and capacities."¹ He goes on to state that "the need for group experience is basic and universal" and that the individual needs "a variety of experience, on a variety of levels." The worker as the "helping person", must begin "at the point of need".

The writer emphasizes the concept of program as "anything and everything the group does to satisfy its interests", pointing out that whereas the worker thinks in terms of method, individuals and groups are thinking in terms of an experience. The "group itself is a major tool" in the type of work described.

Such information as is gained through the device of the Permanent Membership Record card has a real, if limited, significance. This information plays its part in that it contributes to understanding the "point of need". While secondary sources of information are not the point at which one stops with the feeling that everything is now known, they provide a good place to begin as one looks into the question of: Where do we go from here?

Chapter III represents a beginning. It is not immediately concerned with primary sources of information. The focus is not on what is happening when the doors are open, but on a study which may well be going on behind the scenes. It seeks a picture of the membership as a whole. Wherever possible it looks beyond in comparing the membership with the

¹Harleigh Trecker, Social Group Work Principles and Practice (New York, 1948), pp. 8 and 9.

total population of Rosemount.

A study of information gained from the Permanent Membership Record cards provides answers to certain of the questions about the Rosemount Boys' Club, its membership of both sexes, and its program, which were raised at the outset of the present research undertaking. These questions and answers have their implications with respect to the total program of the agency. This would include community relationships and agency administration, in addition to direct work with groups. Through democratic administration, purposes and policies are shared in the making and methods are understood and agreed to. Planning assures that things are done in an orderly way, and that action will be based on facts. The form of organization of an agency assures harmony and a co-ordinated whole. Direction suggests that a plan is appraised against time and cost, while evaluation is concerned with the quality of performance in all aspects of the administrative process.

In any community, and particularly in a community such as Rosemount which is marked by rapid growth and change, an agency has the responsibility of defining what area and what population elements it aims to serve, as well as stating its purposes.

Section A of Chapter III answers certain of these questions for the first sixteen months of operation of the Rosemount Boys' Club, ending in July, 1950. It is important to establish these facts because the Rosemount Boys' Club was

new at that time and, of necessity, much of the work done during this period might be considered to have been experimental in nature.

Whom did the agency serve? This question is partly answered when the age and sex distribution of the membership is revealed and a comparison is made with the total population of Rosemount. The scope of the work, in terms of numbers served, is shown by the growth of the membership during the first sixteen months of operation.

Secondly, what area did the Rosemount Boys' Club serve? The answer to this question was partly derived through the use of spot maps. Data uncovered in Chapter II, provides a background of information against which the significance of the area, from which members were drawn, stands out. For example, the resources for group life in the area served and conditions or situations that would tend to have made life pleasant or unpleasant, such as housing, delinquency, and other general features of the immediate environment, were discussed in Section A, of Chapter II.

Further, spot maps showed the members' homes in their proximity to the Rosemount Boys' Club, and they enable one to make a study of the age and sex distribution of the members in relation to distances from their homes to the Club. The location of the Rosemount Boys' Club thus becomes an important issue of community planning for recreation from the point of view of accessibility to various parts of Rosemount.

An agency also seeks to know as much as possible about cultural elements in the backgrounds of its members. For example, Group Work takes account of likenesses and differences. One method might be applied in the case of a group in which members have a similar background, and quite another when members of the group have markedly different elements in their cultural backgrounds.

Just as the well known features of Montreal, a cosmopolitan area, have their bearing on the district with which we are primarily concerned, so the features of Rosemount have their bearing on the total membership of the Club. In turn the situation within the whole agency is reflected in the patterns of smaller groups in the program. The study of these smaller groups is also of major importance. It is well for an agency to seek a picture of the cultural elements in the backgrounds of the total membership. This provides its frame of reference, and it establishes a body of facts, which are used in planning and evaluation. They also have their place in broader community relationships, as well as in direct work with groups in the agency. Section B, of Chapter III, explores "cultural" elements in the backgrounds of members, of both sexes, between April, 1949 and July, 1950.

Chapter III is divided into two sections. Section A reveals the growth of the membership, of both sexes, in the Rosemount Boys' Club as shown by monthly additions for the first sixteen months, ending in July, 1950.

Having established the scope of work with regard to the

number of members of both sexes, and the growth of the membership, ecological features were explored. Members' homes were located on the Rosemount Ward map to show proximity to the agency. Different colours were used for various age groups, to facilitate study of the ecological features in relation to age distribution. In the case of members who lived outside the ward, of whom there were comparatively few, estimates were made of the distances travelled. A study of the delinquency ratio was also included here, to place further emphasis on this important aspect of the work of the agency.

Section B, of Chapter III, deals with the "cultural" background of club members. The indices of "cultural" background which have been used are those referring to birthplace; religion, ethnic origin, and language; churches and schools; employment; and recreation. Annual reports of the Rosemount Boys' Club and calculations based on figures taken from 1941 Census are important sources of data in Section B, of Chapter III. It is unfortunate that 1951 Census data were not published at the time of writing. Population figures throughout were taken from the 1941 Census data.

Section A. The Growth of the Membership and Their Proximity to the Rosemount Boys' Club

1. Growth of the Membership

It is of interest to observe the rate at which boys came to register with the Rosemount Boys' Club. Thinking back, it was perhaps not possible to estimate what the response would be, although all indications were that boys would join in large

numbers due to the great need in Rosemount for facilities for recreation. This was actually the case as shown in Table I.

The analysis, based on the dates of registration, reveals that 1,197 boys and 136 girls joined the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months of operation, ending in July, 1950. It is on this period of time that the present research undertaking is mainly focused.

Table I. Growth of membership, of both sexes, in the Rosemount Boys' Club, as shown by monthly additions for the first 16 months, ending in July, 1950

Year	Month	Boys		Girls ^(a)		Both	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		1,197	100.0	136	100.0	1,333	100.0
1949	April	505	42.2	-	-	505	37.9
	May	181	15.1	-	-	181	13.6
	June	63	5.3	-	-	63	4.7
	July	16	1.3	-	-	16	1.2
	August	79	6.6	-	-	79	5.9
	September	78	6.5	-	-	78	5.8
	October	90	7.5	122	89.8	212	15.9
	November	1	0.1	1	0.7	2	0.2

^{a)} The program began in September, 1949, but the girls who took part were not officially registered until October, 1949.

TABLE I (continued):

Year	Month	Boys		Girls		Both	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1950	December	13	1.1	1	0.7	14	1.0
	January	43	3.5	3	2.2	46	3.5
	February	37	3.1	6	4.4	43	3.2
	March	5	0.5	1	0.7	6	0.5
	April	47	3.9	2	1.5	49	3.7
	May	22	1.8	-	-	22	1.6
	June	11	0.9	-	-	11	0.8
	July	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
<u>Unknown</u>		5	0.5	-	-	5	0.4

Further, 57.3 per cent of these boys joined within the first two months of operation. During the summer of 1949 the percentage was 13.2. By the time the first annual report of the Corporation was made up, there were 1,026 boy members, or 85.7 per cent. A year from the opening date, 1,111 boys were registered members, or 92.8 per cent.

Five months passed before plans for girls were put into effect. In October, 1949, the number of girls registered was 122 or 89.8 per cent of all those who were permitted to join

the Club during the 16 month period mentioned. A few others joined each month until April, 1950. At the time of the first annual report of the Corporation, there were 124 girl members. A year from the opening date, 134 girls were registered members, or 98.5 per cent.

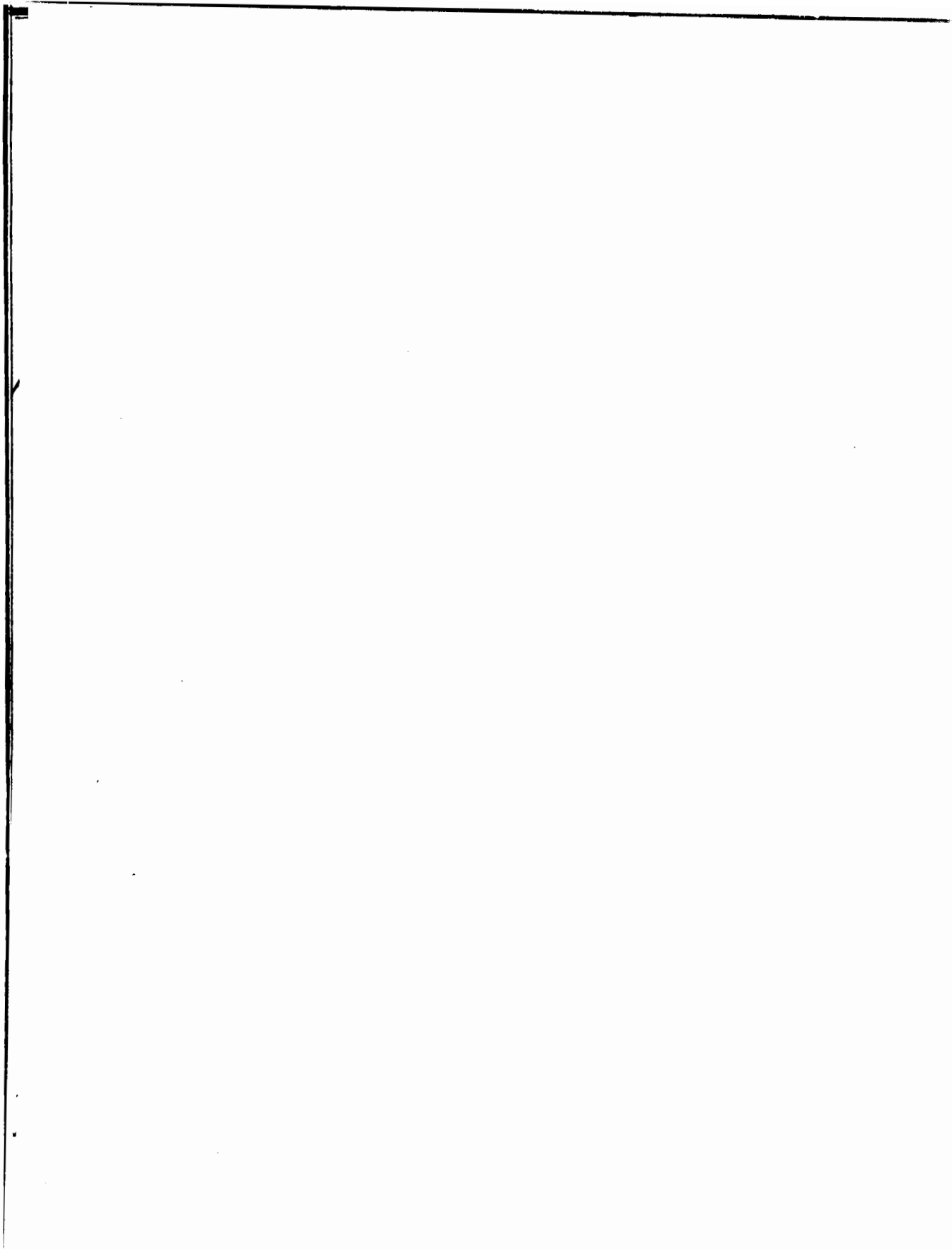
Members ranged in age from 8 to 18 years. Very roughly it may be estimated from 1941 Census figures on the population of Rosemount Ward by selected age groups and sex¹, that the total boy membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club by July, 1950, was close to 21.7 per cent of all boys in Rosemount of corresponding age. A figure for girl members, worked out on the same basis, would approximate only 2.4 per cent of the total girl population of Rosemount within corresponding age range.

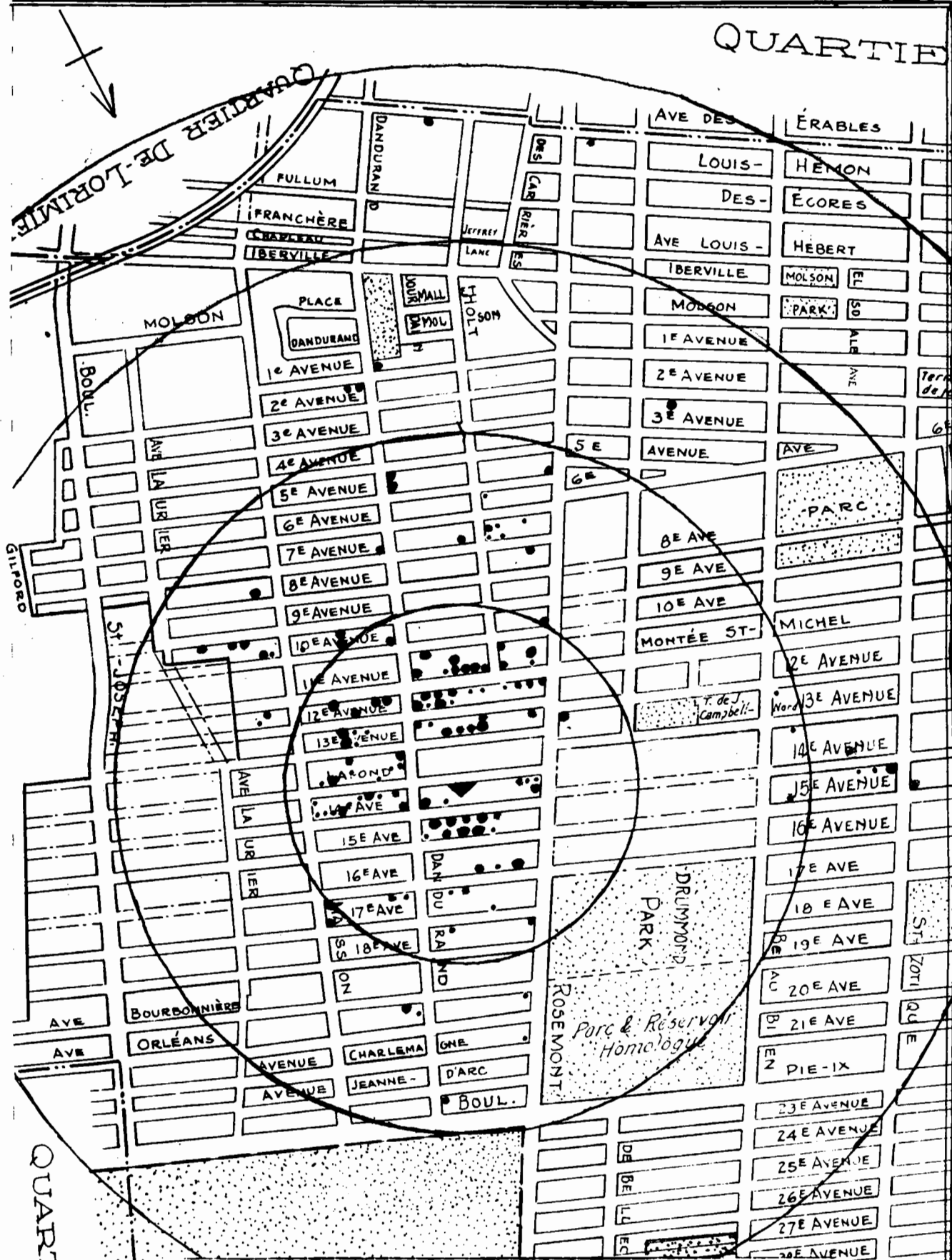
2. Proximity of the Membership to the Club

An attempt was made, in looking at the ecological aspects, to study the membership in relation to proximity to the Club. In order to do this a spot map, for each sex group, was made up, using ward maps of Rosemount. Of the 1,197 boy members, 1,081 or 90.3 per cent lived in Rosemount, see Fig. 6. Of the 136 girl members, 134 or 98.5 per cent lived in Rosemount, see Fig. 7.

There were 107 boys, or 8.9 per cent, who lived outside Rosemount. In addition 9, or 0.8 per cent, were of unknown address. After the spot map had been prepared, it was poss-

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Eighth Census of Canada, 1941, Population: No. A-15, p. 6.





QUARTIER ROSEMOUNT

Echelle : 1,000' = 1"

(19 Geo. V, ch. 97, art. 2.)

Figure 7. Distribution of the Homes of 134 Girl Members of the Rosemount Boys' Club between September, 1949, and May, 1950

ible to locate the 107 or 8.9 per cent who came from other wards of Montreal. For these, the distance from their homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club could be established with reasonable accuracy, while for those living within Rosemount the distances are established within the City blocks in which the members lived.

When a boys' club is being planned, the site of the building is given a good deal of consideration. Generally speaking, experience indicates that the majority of members are drawn from the area within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the club. They may travel far in the summer months, but do not generally travel long distances in the winter.

The Rosemount Boys' Club is located at 5675 Lafond Street, between Rosemount Boulevard and Dandurand Street. Amongst the reasons for choosing this site were the fact that the land could be obtained from the City at a nominal fee. Meanwhile, this location was also considered desirable since it was near the Protestant schools and members were accustomed to travel in this direction. It was also near the most densely populated section of Rosemount, which was thought to be most in need of Boys' Club services.

3. Delinquency

Before presenting material showing the distances travelled by members of both sexes, and of various age groups, from their homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club, it would seem fitting to digress to the problem of delinquency in Rosemount, as revealed

by previous studies, and certain data are here placed before the reader which indicate the situation during the period studied in the present research undertaking.

With respect to Boys' Club philosophies, work, and methods, certain basic concepts are clearly stated. For example, the following statements reveal trends in Boys' Club thinking:

In some communities its field is all the boys because there are no other facilities for meeting the everyday needs of boys. Its special field, however, is that of boys from low income families, inadequate homes, and poor neighborhood environment.

A Boys' Club is located where the most needy boys are.

The time to begin physical training, develop health, teach skills, acquire understanding and tolerance of others, and develop character, is when boys are young. It is at the younger ages that delinquency can and must be prevented.¹

As has been outlined in Section B, of Chapter II, the need for recreation facilities for the youth of Rosemount had long been recognized. The problem of delinquency in the area was one of the issues which added emphasis, and which gave many a sense of the urgency of this need.

The whole subject of delinquency in Rosemount was reviewed, as a part of the study that was made by the Boys' Club Federation of Canada at the request of the Rotary Club of Montreal, in 1938.² It was learned then that there were

¹Boys' Clubs of America, Philosophies, Work, Standards, of Boys' Clubs (New York, 1947), p. 7.

²Boys' Club Federation of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Submitted for the Consideration of the Boys' Work Committee of the Rotary Club of Montreal (unpublished), February 3, 1938.

84 delinquents, under the age of 16 years, before the Court in 1937, coming from a circular area a mile in diameter, the centre of which was at 5th Avenue and Dandurand. This area extended to the boundary of Rosemount Ward on the west and to 15th Avenue on the east. It stretched south to the Angus Shops, and north almost to Beaubien Street.

A spot map was prepared in the Rotary study locating the delinquents' homes. The largest proportion were within a quarter of a mile, roughly between Rosemount Boulevard on the north, Masson Street on the south, and bounded on the west by 1st Avenue, and on the east by 11th Avenue.

The study went further to state that there were 13 juvenile delinquents in Rosemount in 1924. In 1937, the total had risen to 134. This represented an increase of 1,030 per cent over the 1924 total. The population increase for Rosemount Ward during the same time was 8 per cent. Rosemount contributed 3.3 per cent of the population of the City of Montreal at that time, and in 1937 the Ward contributed 6.5 per cent of the City's juvenile delinquents.

The Rotary Club's study stated further that the juvenile delinquency ratio in Canada was 130.1 per 100,000 population. In Rosemount, in 1937, it was 515.4, or four times higher than average for every 100,000 Rosemount residents. These figures form an interesting basis for comparison in the present research project.

In July, 1950, lists were compiled of the boys and girls who had registered with the Rosemount Boys' Club since the

Club opened in April, 1949. These lists were cleared through the Social Welfare Court in order to determine how many of the members were known to the Court.

The information secured from the Court, as shown in Tables II and III, revealed that between April 1, 1949, and April 1, 1950, 44 or 3.7 per cent of the 1,197 boys registered could be classified as juvenile delinquents.

Table II. Incidence of delinquency and classification of delinquent acts during the year ending April 1, 1950, and during the period before April 1, 1949, for 1,197 boys and 136 girls^a

Classification of Delinquent Acts	Before April 1, 1949		Between April 1, 1949 and April 1, 1950			
	Boys		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,197	100.0	1,197	100.0	136	100.0
No Contact	1,125	94.1	1,153	96.3	128	94.1
Those Who Appeared Before The Court:	72	5.9	44	3.7	8	5.9
Damage to Property	13		8		-	
Theft	15		11		1	
Theft of a Car	7		6		-	
Burglary	4		7		-	
Theft as a Servant	1		3		-	
Receiving of Stolen Goods	12		2		-	
Disrupting of Peace	11		4		2	
Loitering by Night	9		3		-	
Incorrigible	-		-		2	
Immoral Conduct	-		-		3	

^aIn this Table and in all Tables to follow, unless otherwise stated, the figures refer to boys and girls who were members of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

Table III. Incidence of delinquency and sentence imposed during the year ending April 1, 1950, and during the period before April 1, 1949, for 1,197 boys and 136 girls

Sentence Imposed	Before April 1, 1949		Between April 1, 1949, and April 1, 1950			
	Boys		Boys		Girls	
Total	1,197	100.0	1,197	100.0	136	100.0
<u>No Contact</u>	1,125	94.1	1,153	96.3	128	94.1
<u>Those Who Appeared Before The Court:</u>	<u>72</u>	5.9	<u>44</u>	3.7	<u>8</u>	5.9
Suspended Sentence	-		-		7	
Sentence Adjourned						
Sine Die	53		17		-	
Fine and Expenses	8		9		-	
Damages and Expenses	5		8		-	
On Supervision	5		10		1	
Reformatory School	1		-		-	

The figures obtained for the girls showed 8 out of 136, or 5.9 per cent of all registered, were before the Court between April 1st, 1949, and April 1st, 1950.

Figures showing the total number of delinquents from the district of Rosemount were not available. However, for comparative purposes, an analysis can be made to show how these figures compare with those of 1937.

The analysis of the families of the sample group of boys¹ revealed 784 siblings in 178 families. The average number of

¹Infra, p. 136.

siblings per family was 4.4. Since they did not come from broken homes, we may consider that there were 6.4 persons in a family. Multiply 1,197 by 6.4, and the population represented by the boys' families, would have been 7,661. The ratio before April 1st, 1949, would have been 936 delinquents per 100,000 population, while that between April 1st, 1949, and April 1st, 1950, would have been 572 delinquents per 100,000 of the population represented by the boys' families.

Thus there were 7.2 times as many delinquents, in the population represented by the boys' families before April 1st, 1949; and 4.4 times as many delinquents, in the same population, between April 1st, 1949, and April 1st, 1950; as was average for 100,000 population in Canada, based on the juvenile delinquency ratio given in the Rotary Club's¹ study, namely, 130.1 per 100,000 population.

The analysis of the families of the sample group of girls² revealed 74 siblings in 27 families. The average number of siblings per family was 2.7. Multiply 136 by 4.7, and the population, represented by the girls' families, would have been 639. The ratio between April 1st, 1949, and April 1st, 1950, would have been 1,248 delinquents per 100,000 of the population represented by the girls' families. Thus there were 9 times as many delinquents, in the population represented by the girls' families between April 1st, 1949

¹Supra, p. 82.

²Infra, p. 136.

and April 1st, 1950; as was average for 100,000 of the population in Canada as a whole.

It is reasonable to assume that this picture was somewhat comparable to that obtained in the 1937 study. The Rosemount Boys' Club attracted a proportionate number of delinquents, if not all the delinquents in Rosemount, and working with these boys and girls was a major function of the agency, both in the light of their stated purpose, and in the light of the situation among the membership, and in Rosemount.

Having reviewed the question of delinquency in Rosemount, as revealed by former studies; and having observed that the area in Rosemount, which was described as a "delinquency area", was the same area from which a large proportion of members, of both sexes, were drawn, and in which the Rosemount Boys' Club itself was located; the significance of this aspect of the work of the agency is clear. This is all the more apparent, in that the membership was, in fact, composed of significant numbers of those who had appeared before the Social Welfare Court, between April, 1949, and April, 1950, and before that time. Moreover, the philosophy of Boys' Clubs with respect to its field of endeavour includes this type of work. Therefore, the Rosemount Boys' Club was functioning in an area of need, as described, and work with juvenile delinquents was in keeping with agency policy.

Further, it would appear that during the 16 months' survey period of the present study, 28, or 2.2 per cent less of of the total boy membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club

appeared before the Social Welfare Court than had appeared during the previous year. Thus the Boys' Club did achieve a reduction in the rate of juvenile delinquency among its boy members, within the first 16 months of its operation.

The surprisingly large proportion of delinquency, in a rather small girl membership, means that special provision would have to have been made in work done with the girls, in the setting of the Rosemount Boys' Club, at that time. The program offered for members, of both sexes, by the Club is fully discussed in Chapter V.

4. Distances from the Club in relation to Age Distribution

While the spot maps gave a picture of the area of Rosemount from which Club members were drawn, they were also thought to be a useful way of showing how close, to the Club, the members actually lived. Because it was felt that members' age might have some bearing on the distances they would travel, the various age groupings were located on the map in different colours. Unfortunately, colour did not show up on the maps included here,¹ since the process by which they were reproduced did not allow for that. The original maps are in Copy II of this thesis.² On the original, however, it was possible to count the colours separately. Five colours were used to distinguish the following age classifications: 7 and 8

¹Supra, pp. 79 and 80.

²To be found in the McGill School of Social Work Library.

years; 9, 10 and 11 years; 12, 13, and 14 years; 15, 16, and 17 years; and 18 and over.

Table IV reveals the results of this study showing the distances travelled by the boy members from their homes to the Club within quarter of a mile zones and it also shows the age classification in which those travelling the various distances fell.

Table IV. Approximate distance from home to the Rosemount Boys' Club, and the location of boys' homes in Montreal or in surrounding municipalities, for 1,197 boys, classified according to age groupings

Distance in Miles	Ward or Municipality	Classification as to Age					Total	Per Cent
		7-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18		
Total		151	352	344	309	41	1,197	100.0
<u>Four</u>	St. Andrew	-	-	-	<u>2</u> 1	-	<u>2</u> 1	0.2
	St. Joseph	-	-	-	1	-	1	
<u>Three and a Half</u>	St. George	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.1
<u>Three</u> -	St. Lawrence	-	-	-	<u>2</u> 1	-	<u>2</u> 1	0.2
	Ville Marie	-	-	-	1	-	1	
<u>Two and Three Quarters</u>	Outremont	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.1
<u>Two and a Half</u>	Laurier	-	<u>1</u> -	<u>2</u> -	<u>14</u> 1	<u>1</u> -	<u>18</u> 1	1.5
	Mercier	-	-	2	3	-	5	
	St. Jean	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	St. Louis	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	St. Michel	-	-	-	8	1	9	
	Villeray	-	1	-	-	-	1	

TABLE IV (continued):

Distance in Miles	Ward or Municipality	Classification as to Age					Total	Per Cent
		7-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18		
<u>Two</u>	Bourget	-	-	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	$\frac{2}{1}$	
	Lafontaine	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2
<u>One and a Half</u>	St. Edouard	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{14}{5}$	$\frac{9}{-}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{32}{9}$	
	St. Eusebe	-	1	2	-	-	3	
	Maisonneuve	-	2	3	5	1	11	
	Rosemount	-	-	1	1	-	2	
	Ville St. Michel de Laval	1	-	3	3	-	7	2.7
<u>One and a Quarter</u>	Delorimier	$\frac{12}{-}$	$\frac{16}{2}$	$\frac{21}{3}$	$\frac{24}{4}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{75}{10}$	
	Montcalm	4	6	11	10	1	32	
	Prefontaine	1	3	2	3	-	9	
	Rosemount	7	5	5	7	-	24	6.2
<u>One</u>	<u>Rosemount</u>	7	27	23	18	-	75	6.2
<u>Three Quarters of a Mile</u>	<u>Rosemount</u>	28	80	71	53	4	236	19.7
<u>Half a Mile</u>	<u>Rosemount</u>	45	110	99	80	9	343	28.6
<u>Quarter of a Mile</u>	<u>Rosemount</u>	58	110	109	102	22	401	33.5
<u>Unknown</u>		-	2	3	4	-	9	0.8

It is significant that 744 boys or 62.1 per cent of the total boy membership lived within a radius of half a mile from the Club. Of those 7 and 8 years of age, the difference

between a quarter and a half mile did not have much bearing, although 8.6 per cent more of boys that age lived within a quarter of a mile rather than a half mile. Taken as a whole, 68.2 per cent of the 7 and 8 year olds lived within half a mile. An equal number of 9, 10 and 11 year old boys lived within a half mile and within a quarter mile of the Club, so that the extra distance made no apparent difference to those in the second zone. In all, 62.3 per cent of the members aged 9, 10 and 11 lived within a half a mile of the Rosemount Boys' Club. The figure which takes into account all boys ages 7 to 11 years, or the total Junior membership, reveals that 64 per cent of the Junior membership of the agency lived within half a mile of the Club. However, one Junior member did come as far as Villeray, which was two and a half miles away. This was an isolated instance. A fair number did travel a mile or more. Nonetheless, 92.5 per cent of the Junior membership of boys lived within a mile of the Club.

These figures substantiate the widely held theory, drawn from Boys' Club experience, that the site of the building is of the utmost importance. It is entirely possible that there is a younger segment of the population of Rosemount that could not be served by the existing Club. The area north along St. Zotique Street and Belanger Street, as well as the area east of Pie IX Boulevard may well be out of reach of the majority of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 years.

Similar figures are derived from a study of boys 12, 13 and 14 years of age. These Intermediate members are found to

live, in one or two cases at least, as far as two and a half or two and three quarters miles from the Club. Within a mile, however, 87.8 per cent are drawn and 60.5 per cent live within half a mile.

In some instances, Senior boy members travelled as far as four miles from their homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club. It has been shown, however, that even with boys 15 years of age and over, 82.2 per cent lived within a mile from the Club, and 60.9 per cent within half a mile.

For the membership of boys, taken as a whole and regardless of age, 1,055 boys or 88.1 per cent lived within a radius of a mile from the Club; 744 or 62.1 per cent within a radius of half a mile; 9 or 0.8 per cent were not known; only 133 of 1,197, or 11.1 per cent travelled distances over a mile from their homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Taking age into consideration, a breakdown by percentages, for those whose homes were a mile or further away, showed that 7.1 per cent of the Juniors lived further than a mile from the Club; among Intermediates, 11.3 per cent lived further than a mile away. In the case of Senior members, 16.6 per cent lived further than a mile from the Club. Age, therefore, does seem to have some relationship to the distances boys will travel to a club.

The same procedure was followed for the girl members of the Rosemount Boys' Club. A spot map was prepared to show the proximity of their homes to the Club. The various colours were used for different age groupings, see Fig. 7. Only

two, or 1.5 per cent, of the 136 girls lived outside Rosemount. The remaining 134, or 98.5 per cent, of the homes were within the Ward.

Table V follows the pattern of Table IV. It shows the distances travelled by the girl members from their homes to the Club within quarter of a mile zones. It also shows the age classification in which those travelling various distances fell.

Table V. Approximate distance from home to the Rosemount Boys' Club, and the location of girls' homes in wards of Montreal, for 136 girls, classified according to age groupings

Distance in Miles	Ward	Classification as to Age				Total	Per Cent
		7-8	9-11	12-14	15-17		
Total		25	46	46	19	136	100.0
<u>One and a Quarter</u>	Montcalm	-	1	-	1	2	1.5
<u>One</u>	Rosemount	1	-	-	2	3	2.2
<u>Three Quarters of a Mile</u>	Rosemount	2	2	2	3	9	6.6
<u>Half a Mile</u>	Rosemount	5	13	13	3	34	25.0
<u>Quarter of a Mile</u>	Rosemount	17	30	31	10	88	64.7

It is notable that 122 or 89.7 per cent of the total girl membership lived within a radius of half a mile. For the Junior membership, ages 7 to 11 years, 65 of 71 or 91.5 per cent lived within half a mile of the Club. This was a larger per cent than in the case of boy members. For this age group, 98.6 per cent lived within a mile and 1.4 per cent beyond that distance.

Of the Intermediates, ages 12, 13 and 14 years, 95.7 per cent lived within half a mile and 100.0 per cent within a mile. Again percentages were higher than for the boys.

The figure for Senior members was 68.4 per cent within half a mile, and 94.7 per cent within a mile. Only 5.3 per cent of the Senior girl members lived further than a mile from the agency. Once again girls lived nearer than the corresponding group of boys.

For the girl membership, taken as a whole and regardless of age, 134 girls or 98.5 per cent lived within a radius of a mile from the Club; 122 girls or 89.7 per cent were within half a mile; only 2 girls or 1.5 per cent travelled distances over a mile from their homes to the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Although the girls did not live as far from the agency as the boys, a breakdown for those whose homes were further than half a mile away and based on age groupings would show: for Juniors and Intermediates, or girls up to 15 years of age, 6.8 per cent lived further than the half mile; for Seniors, or those 15 years of age and older, 31.6 per cent lived further away. As was the case with boy members there appears to be a relation between age and distance travelled.

Section B. Cultural Elements in the Backgrounds
of Members of the Rosemount Boys' Club

The present study does not attempt to deal, in an intimate way, with the structure and organization of Rosemount. The writer's main interest is in the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950. During this period there was a large membership of 1,333 boys and girls. Ninety per cent of the total were boys. The study has been focused, throughout, on the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club during this period of time. Nevertheless, it was recognized that the total program of the agency would reach out into the community both directly and indirectly.

"The community is one of the units of study which falls within the particular subject matter of sociology."¹ Much qualifying information about Rosemount, such as would be uncovered by a sociological study, is not available for reference, as no such study has yet been made. The Rosemount Boys' Club, as a neighbour, would wish to learn as much as possible about the neighbourhood, both the local social world and the expanded social worlds, community and cultural religion, of which it is becoming an integral part.

Section A, of Chapter II of the present study, showed how Rosemount grew in relation to the City of Montreal. It described the boundaries of the Ward, describing also the

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., p. 7.

main streets and general features of the district. There was reference to the larger cultural milieu in the treatment of population changes, through the years, for Montreal as a whole, as well as Rosemount Ward. Historical data revealed something of the cultural background of the people of Rosemount in that it showed that large numbers of English and Scotch immigrants settled in Rosemount to work in the C.P.R. Angus Shops. These were protestants by religion and artisans by trade. Centres were named and located such as business centres, hospitals, churches, schools, recreation centres and parks.

It remains to be discovered what relationships exist between these centres, their use and significance in the life of the area.

Much valuable information might have been, and may yet be, obtained by further exploration. Unfortunately this is entirely beyond the scope of the present study. Examples of the kinds of questions which might be asked, and have yet to be answered, are: what relationships exist between Rosemount and surrounding wards and municipalities, with respect to what objectives and by what means is there co-operation; with what areas is Rosemount in conflict, and what are the issues? What part do groups and persons living in Rosemount play in City organization, and are they also active locally?

Certain data have been uncovered with respect to the people of Rosemount as revealed through a study of the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club and their family backgrounds,

between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Limitations of the present study leave many questions about the people of Rosemount which have yet to be answered. Examples of such questions are: the nature and extent of segregation of groups within Rosemount along race, class and religious lines, and their relationships in terms of conflict and accommodation? What are the nature and extent of primary and of secondary contacts among people of Rosemount? What are their interests, how do the people of Rosemount spend their time, and what are their prejudices? Who are the outstanding personalities in the area, what are their occupations, and what is their role in the area or what are their chief interests?

Rosemount exhibits within its boundaries a vivid representation of the main types of human activity, and it is from this vantage ground that Rosemount youth, our primary concern in the present undertaking, gain perspective from which they may comprehend the world at large.

Indices of the Cultural Backgrounds of Members

Distributive factors, pertaining to men and their institutions, constitute ecological patterns.

Social contacts of persons, groups, and institutions are largely determined by their location within a given ecological pattern. The ecological pattern lies at the base of social contacts and culture and social organization which results from those contactsA cultural region is an area within which are to be found the characteristic practices, beliefs, and forms of social organization which are sufficiently distinctive to mark it off from other cultural regions.¹

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., p. 231.

"Western culture forms a thin veneer on the surface of the intrinsic culture of many regions which have been only partially penetrated by western ideas."¹

Quebec is culturally distinctive in many respects from any other portion of the continent and from present-day France. Two centres of dominance in the region struggle for mastery, industrial Montreal with the ecclesiastical and political French capital, Quebec City.....Quebec City still remains educationally, familially, and nationalistically a cultural area in which the Roman Catholic Church is the chief factor in its cultural integration. The church uses the French language as well as its own doctrines in resisting cultural diffusion from other regions.²

The author's definition of culture is of interest.

Social heritage, that is, the system of accumulated practices, beliefs, and administrative procedures, may be divided for purposes of analysis into two closely related phases: culture and social organization. Culture is the body of customs and traditions which constitute the less formal aspects of the system of relationships under which a given social group lives.³

As further described by the author, social organization is more formal. This term refers to institutional machinery and schemes of organization which link the functions of institutions.

The community differs from the region in that the latter is a much larger territorial unit containing within its boundaries a multiplication of communities.

The community may be defined as a unit of territory within which is distributed a population which pos-

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., p. 233.

²Ibid., p. 234.

³Ibid., p. 234.

sesses in their simpler or more specialized forms the basic institutions by means of which a common life is made possible.....A great metropolis is a community, when taken as a whole, because its subsidiary areas are so specialized that they cater in a very elaborate way to be sure, to but one or two of the basic fields of interest. Examples of such specialized areas are shopping districts, factory belts, and "dormitory" suburbs.¹

Because of the importance of these sociological concepts in the present research undertaking, they have been included here. This has also been done in order to eliminate confusion in the use of various technical terms, throughout the text, some of which the writer has borrowed from sociology.

So long as there are people with needs to be met that cannot be met by individuals and groups acting alone, there will be communities and the appropriate agencies and institutions for carrying out the purposes of these communities. Maintenance, leisure-time, aesthetic, business, religious, intellectual, political, and other sets of mores will continued to find their expression through conventional institutional forms. Some of these will always be found in the local community; others will be found in more dominant centers, but will continue to serve the needs of surrounding areas by means of extended communication facilities.²

The following analysis and treatment of data taken from Permanent Membership Record cards demonstrates a use to which this device for obtaining important information may be put. Data are limited and somewhat superficial. Nevertheless, insights may be gained through the use of the cards and serve to give some perspective as to the nature of the situation with which workers in the Rosemount Boys' Club would be

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., pp. 7 and 8.

²Ibid., p. 485.

intimately concerned.

1. Birthplace.--A study of the birthplaces of the sample groups reveals that by far the largest proportion of both boys and girls were born in Canada: see Table VI.

Table VI. Geographical distribution of the birthplaces of 178 boys and 27 girls

Place of Birth	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
Montreal Island	146	82.0	19	70.4
Quebec Province	8	4.5	2	7.4
Other Parts of Canada	14	7.9	3	11.1
British Isles and U.S.	5	2.8	1	3.7
Other Countries	2	1.1	-	-
Unknown and Other	3	1.7	2	7.4

For the boys, 94.3 per cent of the sample group were born in Canada. This is higher than the percentage of the total population of Rosemount which was born in Canada, namely, 86.9 per cent.¹ While for 1.7 per cent of the boys, the birthplaces were unknown, 2.8 per cent were born in other

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 18.

British countries, compared with 8.5 per cent for the whole Ward population. Europe accounts for 0.6 per cent of the sample group of boys, whereas the figure for the total population of Rosemount born in Europe is 2.9 per cent. The United States was the birthplace of 0.6 per cent of the sample group of boys, and accounts for 1.5 per cent of the total population. No boys were born in Asia.

Study of the sample group of girls, reveals that 88.9 per cent were born in Canada. Birthplace was unknown for 7.4 per cent. The figure for other British countries was 3.7 per cent. None were born elsewhere.

2. Religion, ethnic origin, and language.--Since information about ethnic origin was not obtained, one can only speculate. It might be that some of these children are third and fourth generation descendants of the English and Scotch, protestant, artisan immigrants who settled in Rosemount and in surrounding wards in the eighteen eighties and 1900. One does not know the length of residence in Rosemount.

The religious breakdown gives some insight into these possibilities. For the sample group of boys, a study of the churches and schools attended shows that 48.9 per cent attended Roman Catholic churches. A slightly smaller percentage or 42.7 per cent attended Roman Catholic schools.

Table VII. Selected religious denominations
for 178 boys and 27 girls

Religious Denomination	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
Roman Catholic	87	48.9	9	33.4
Non-Roman Catholic	78	43.8	15	55.5
Not Reported	13	7.3	3	11.1

Table VIII. Schools attended by 178 boys and 27 girls

Religious Denomination	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
Roman Catholic	76	42.7	8	29.6
Protestant	91	51.1	18	66.7
Not Reported	11	6.2	1	3.7

The first annual report of the Corporation¹ gave one proportion of the total boy membership in December, 1949, as 37.2 per cent Roman Catholic. The second annual report

¹Rosemount Boys' Club Inc., Report of the First Annual Meeting, January, 1950 (unpublished).

of the Corporation¹ gave the Roman Catholic proportion of the total boy membership in December, 1950, as 43.4 per cent.

The 1941 Census figure for the population of Rosemount by selected ethnic origins shows that Rosemount was 67.7 per cent French by ethnic origin in 1941.² The figure for the whole of Montreal at the same date was 64 per cent French. Rosemount, it seems, had a slightly larger proportion of French than the City taken as a whole in 1941. The population of Rosemount by selected religious denominations for 1941 gave 77.3 per cent Roman Catholic. For the City of Montreal as a whole, in 1941, the proportion of Roman Catholics was 77.6 per cent.³ Rosemount had, therefore, about the same percentage of Roman Catholics as had the City taken as a whole in 1941.

Since the proportion of French origin (64 per cent) was eighty-three per cent of the proportion of Roman Catholics (77.6 per cent), one might say that roughly 83 per cent of the Roman Catholics in the City of Montreal, in 1941, were French by ethnic origin.⁴

If the same were true for the sample group of boys, then of the 48.9 per cent who were affiliated with Roman

¹Rosemount Boys' Club Inc., Report of the Second Annual Meeting, February, 1951 (unpublished).

²Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 10.

³Ibid., p. 14.

⁴Ibid., p. 10, and p. 14.

Catholic churches, 83 per cent could be said to be French by ethnic origin. On this basis, 41 per cent of the sample group might be French by ethnic origin.

Further, the second annual report¹ showed that 163 out of 366 boys, or 45 per cent, of the Roman Catholic boys were French speaking. If there were a comparable situation among the Catholic boys in the sample group, this would mean that about 22 per cent of the sample group were French speaking. Thus provision would have to have been made, in the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club, for this language difference.

The study of the sample group of girls showed that 33.4 per cent attended Roman Catholic churches. As for the schools, 29.6 per cent attended Roman Catholic schools.

There was no religious breakdown in the First Annual Report for the girls. It was reported for 1950, that 33 per cent of the girls were Roman Catholic.

Working this out, as was done for the sample group of boys, would mean that 83 per cent of the 33.4 per cent of the girls who were affiliated with Roman Catholic churches, or 28 per cent, could be assumed to be of French origin.

The second annual report² showed that 10 out of 45, or 22 per cent, of the Catholic girls were French speaking. If there were a comparable situation among the Catholic girls

¹Rosemount Boys' Club, Report of the Second Annual Meeting, February, 1951.

²Ibid.

in the sample group, then 7 per cent of the sample group were French speaking. With the small number of girls, as compared with the number of boys, and a smaller percentage, 7 per cent as compared with 22 per cent, the language problem might not have afforded the same difficulty. Nevertheless, cultural, religious and language differences would have had their bearing on the work with the girls in the Rosemount Boys' Club.

If this method of approximation gives an impression about the sample groups, the total membership of the agency, or any basis for comparison with the total population of Rosemount, then the following summation would have a bearing on the work of the agency.

For the boys, 51.1 per cent were non-Roman Catholic; 60 per cent, other than French by racial origin; and 80 per cent or more were English speaking.

For the girls, 66.6 per cent were non-Roman Catholic; 73 per cent, other than French by racial origin; and 93 per cent were English speaking.

For the total population of Rosemount in 1941, 22.7 per cent were non-Roman Catholic; 32.3 per cent were other than French by racial origin; and according to Census figures for population by official language,¹ 40.5 per cent of the population of Rosemount in 1941 spoke only French, so that 59.5 per cent of the population of Rosemount spoke English only or both English and French.

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 30.

Thus it has been established that at least two distinctive cultures were represented in the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949 and July, 1950, namely, the French and the "English". The tables shown in the preceeding few pages were somewhat condensed in order to bring out this main feature. The original tables were more detailed and had a certain local significance. Some of these are to be found in the Appendix as they contain material to which reference has and will be made.

Tables A1 and A2, in the Appendix,¹ show the particular churches and schools attended by the sample groups. One cannot overlook the fact that 178 boys and 27 girls attended 28 different churches and 23 different schools. In the case of churches, there were 14 Roman Catholic churches attended and 14 non-Roman Catholic. The figure for the schools attended consisted of 12 Roman Catholic and 11 Protestant schools. Only 10 out of 28 churches were located in Rosemount, while 9 out of 23 schools attended were located in the Ward. Five of the 10 churches in Rosemount which were attended were Roman Catholic, and 5 non-Roman Catholic. Only 2 of the Protestant schools attended were located in Rosemount, while 8 of the Roman Catholic schools attended were located in Rosemount.

Table IX shows distances members travelled to church, while Table X shows distances travelled to school.

¹See Appendix, p. 246 and p. 248.

Table IX. Approximate distance from home to church
for 178 boys and 27 girls, classified accord-
ing to religious denominations

Distance In Miles	Religious Denomination	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		178	100.0	27	100.0
Three		9	5.1	-	-
	Baptist	1			
	Greek Orthodox	2			
	Roman Catholic	5			
	United	1			
Two		24	13.4	1	3.7
	Anglican	8			
	Roman Catholic	15			
	Ukranian	-		1	
	United	1			
Less Than Two		132	74.2	24	88.9
	Anglican	31	17.4	8	29.6
	Presbyterian	3	1.7	-	-
	Roman Catholic	67	37.7	9	33.4
	United	31	17.4	7	25.9
Unknown and Other		13	7.3	2	7.4

Table X. Approximate distance from home to school
for 178 boys and 27 girls, classified accord-
ing to religious denominations

Distance In Miles	Religious Denomination	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		178	100.0	27	100.0
Four		11	6.2	1	3.7
	Protestant	10		1	
	Roman Catholic	1		-	

Table X (continued):

Distance In Miles	Religious Denomination	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Three		<u>11</u>	6.2	-	-
	Protestant	<u>10</u>			
	Roman Catholic	1			
Two		<u>25</u>	13.9	<u>4</u>	14.8
	Protestant	<u>19</u>		<u>4</u>	
	Roman Catholic	6		-	
Less Than Two		<u>119</u>	66.9	<u>21</u>	77.8
	Protestant	<u>51</u>	28.7	<u>13</u>	48.1
	Roman Catholic	68	38.2	8	29.6
Unknown and Other		12 ^(a)	6.8	1	3.7

^{a)}One cited Shawbridge as school attended, some forty-five miles out of Montreal.

It appears that 74.2 per cent of the boys and 88.9 per cent of the girls attended the 10 local churches, travelling less than two miles to church. Similarly 66.9 per cent of the boys and 77.8 per cent of the girls attended local schools. In each case this represents a substantial majority. Nonetheless, varying proportions up to 30 per cent attended churches or schools located outside of Rosemount.

It is difficult to separate, even for purpose of analysis, the less formal culture and the more formal social organization, the two sides of the coin of social heritage. Each phase has its manifestations on the various levels of individual experience. The various sets of mores find their

expression through conventional institutional forms. Cultural composites are held together by formal organizations, particularly in a metropolis such as Montreal.

Certain types of relationships and techniques are, on the whole, characteristic of large cities. There is a great variety of social contact and relationships are often casual. Sometimes this is reflected in a lack of solidarity and integration. Certainly the members of the Rosemount Boys' Club were subject to a diversity of experiences as reflected in the number of churches and schools they attended, as well as in the variety of employment situations. This would tend to have influenced their thinking along different lines and would probably have increased the possibilities that many comparative strangers were drawn into a new experience of being together, at the time of joining the Rosemount Boys' Club. In fact, the initial problem of disintegrating factors within groups, and between groups, within the total membership was a problem of major significance during the first months of agency operation.

4. Employment.--Because there were some members who were employed, having left school at the time of registration with the Club, it was decided to make a brief study of places of employment. Those employed comprised 18.5 per cent of the sample group of boys. All the girls attended school, with the exception of one. Table XI shows the industrial distribution of the places of employment of the boys who had left school.

Table XI. School Attendance or Industrial Distribution of the Places of Employment for 178 Boys

School or Industrial Group	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0
At School ^(a)	145	81.5
Not at School ^(b)	<u>25</u>	<u>14.0</u>
Manufacturing	10	5.6
Transport, Communication, Etc.	5	2.8
Trade, Finance, Etc.	5	2.8
Services	5	2.8
Unknown and Other	8	4.5

a) During 1949-1950 school session.

b) Not at school at time of registration.

The largest proportion was the manufacturing group which comprised 5.6 per cent of the total. Transportation, trade and finance, and services, were about equal in proportion.

Many of the employed members went some distance to work, as shown in Table XII. This fact of distance is used as an index to opportunities for broader social contacts, which arise from needs in relation to the location of the places of employment.

Table XII. School attendance or location of places of employment in wards of Montreal or in surrounding municipalities; and approximate distance to work; for 178 boys

School Attendance	Distance In Miles	Location of Places of Employment	Number	Per Cent
Total			178	100.0
At School ^(a)			145	81.5
Not at School ^(b)			<u>25</u>	<u>14.0</u>
	Seven	Cote St. Luc	1	0.6
	Five	St. Ann Town of Mount Royal	<u>2</u> <u>1</u> 1	1.1
	Four	St. George	5	2.8
	Three	St. Jean St. Lawrence Ville Marie	<u>9</u> <u>3</u> 3	5.0
	Two	St. Denis St. Edouard	<u>2</u> <u>1</u> 1	1.1
	Less Than Two	Rosemount	5	2.8
	Unknown	Location unknown	1	0.6
Unknown and other			8	4.5

^{a)} During 1949-1950 school session

^{b)} Not at school at time of registration

Because of a general trend in any metropolis towards casual, secondary contacts, an agency benefits by a knowledge of the extent of primary contacts among their members.

5. Recreation.--In 1936, a study was made by the Montreal Boys' Association of the spare-time activities of 1,000 school children in Rosemount.¹ This study gives insight into the leisure-time pursuits of Rosemount children in 1936. The children selected for study were in grades IV to VII at the time of the study. Of course these children would have grown up in the time between the study made by the Montreal Boys' Association, in 1936, and the present study, covering the sixteen month period between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Nonetheless, some of the data are here presented in order that a comparison may be drawn.

We find that of the 628 boys studied only 362, or 57 per cent, have contacts, of which the following are affiliated with supervised activities: 119 with scout troupes, 72 with wolf cub packs, 45 with the Y.M.C.A., 9 with cadet units, 86 with church groups, 16 with the community centre; and the following with semi-supervised activities: 143 with hockey teams and 36 with athletic clubs.

Of the 358 girls studied we learn that only 231 or 65 per cent have contacts, of which the following are affiliated with supervised activities: 30 with the girl guides, 13 with the brownies, 11 with the Y.W.C.A., one with the rangers, 185 with church groups, 20 with the community centre; and in semi-supervised activities, 4 with hockey teams and 20 with athletic groups.²

The type of activity at which boys and girls spent their

¹Montreal Boys' Association, Op. Cit.

²Ibid., pp. 1 and 2.

time from the moment of leaving school until bed-time, when not engaged in the other, was found to be at street play. For example, it was found that from school leaving until supper 79 per cent were engaged in street play, while from supper until bed-time 50 per cent were at street play.¹

Table XIII below, gets back to the present study, and shows the affiliation with other boy and girl organizations which were reported by members of the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Table XIII. Association with other boy and girl organizations of various types for 178 boys and 27 girls

Boy/Girl Organizations	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	29(a)	100.0
Not Reported	123	69.1	17	58.6
<u>Social Agencies and Membership Associations</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13.8</u>
East End Boys' Club	1		-	
University Settlement	2		-	
Y.M.C.A.	23		4	
<u>Small Groups Which Meet Under a Variety of Auspices While Retaining Autonomy of Leadership and Program</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Boy Scouts	1		-	
Cubs	6		-	
Girl Guides	-		5	
Sea Cadets	7		-	

¹Montreal Boys' Association, Op. Cit., p. 3

Table XIII (continued):

Boy/Girl Organizations	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
<u>Other Community Sponsored</u>				
<u>Groups:</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10.3</u>
<u>Church</u>				
Church Boys' League	2	1.1	-	-
C.G.I.T.	-	-	1	3.4
<u>Education</u>				
St. John's Ambulance	-	-	2	6.9
<u>Police</u>				
Police Juvenile Clubs	11	6.2	2	-
<u>Industrial and Commercial</u>				
<u>Recreation</u>	2	1.2	-	-
C.P.R.A.A.A.	1			
A commercial pool hall	1			

a) Two girls stated second affiliations.

The proportion having reported no such contacts, other than the Rosemount Boys' Club of course, was higher than in the case of the 1936 study.

While it is probable the members were not as meticulous in filling in information, and for this reason the data cannot be interpreted too rigidly, a certain impression, at least, may be gained by a superficial comparison.

It looks as though, on the whole, the problem of divided loyalties would not have been extreme. Proportionate figures were lower in every case with the exception of the Y.M.C.A. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that many of the boys in the present study were beyond the 7th grade, certainly age would have to be considered in any comparative study of the

two, and for this and other reasons, one cannot go too deeply in drawing conclusions. It is of interest to note that there was reference to the C.P.R.A.A.A. On the whole, however, it looks as though the Club has been filling a need which was previously unmet.

In conclusion, certain questions about cultural elements in the backgrounds of members of the Rosemount Boys Club during the sixteen month period, ending in July, 1950, have been asked and answered. Indices used in Chapter III, Section B, have been: birthplace; religious affiliation, ethnic origin, and language; educational, industrial, and recreational or leisure-time pursuits. It remains to look into the family situations, having studied data which pertain more directly to the members themselves.

The family has purposely been omitted thus far, even though it is recognized as the chief agency for the transmission of the cultural heritages from the older to the younger generation. Section A, of Chapter IV, follows something of the same pattern as Section B, of Chapter III, but the focus is on the membership as seen through data which pertain to their parents and the families into which they were born.

CHAPTER IV

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB BETWEEN APRIL, 1949, and JULY, 1950, AND THEIR FAMILY BACKGROUNDS

Throughout the whole march of human events there is a continuous relationship between the past and the present. No discussion of the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, would be complete without reference to their family backgrounds. A study of the religious identification, language, and ethnic origin, of the parents of members, of both sexes, of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, is not possible. The data available, which would show cultural elements in the backgrounds of the parents, were restricted to the following information: the birthplaces of the parents and their industrial pursuits; which was to be found on the Permanent Membership Record cards of the members themselves.

Considering the age range of the members, we may assume that there were similarities in cultural elements in the backgrounds of members and of their parents, because the family is the chief agency for transmission of the cultural heritages from the older to the younger generation. There is a difference, however, because adults often find it difficult to assimilate to a strange culture. This process of assimilation often proceeds more easily and more speedily in the case of children and young people.

When once distinct cultural groups come to possess similar sentiments, interests, attitudes, and desires, whether the similarities are recognized or not, the way is open for a sharing and fusing in their cultural traits. This process of becoming culturally identical and indistinguishable is called assimilation.¹

The process of assimilation goes on within persons and within cultural groups; persons and groups as such are never assimilated to each other. Mere adjustment of personal and group reactions to new cultural situations are phases of accommodation. Assimilation requires more fundamental changes in sentiments, attitudes, habitual reactions, and values.²

Every individual is born into a group, his family, and this immediately gives him a rank within the family, the neighbourhood, the community at large, and society as a whole. He may keep this rank all his life, or he may move into another social class, above or below that of his birth. His change in social status is accomplished through the groups with which he affiliates.³

The family has always been recognized as a major social institution, and until recent times our chief economic unit. Each member of a group brings to the group his previous and concurrent group experiences.

The fortunate individual whose family operates as a group learns the elementary skill of group participation in his home, a skill which he uses to help make his way in a group of his peers. He has learned the meaning of group life through participation in family experiences, through feelings of acceptance in the family, both when he meets and fails to meet its limitations, and through feelings of satisfaction gained from giving

¹Dawson and Gettys, Op. Cit., p. 306.

²Ibid., p. 307.

³Wilson, G. and Ryland, G., Social Group Work Practice (Boston, 1949), p. 41.

and doing for other members of the family as well as getting from them.¹

A study of the places of employment of the parents of Club members, throws light on certain factors which would have had an indirect influence on the lives of those families, as well as showing the industrial distribution of the places of employment. For example, going back and forth to work takes a good slice out of a working man's day. When places of work are at some distance from home, it has its effect on family relationships.

Very often when the community is composed of a number of stable family units, which operate as groups, the whole community takes on an air of being organized for the common good. The concept of a great metropolis as a community, which was elaborated on in Section B of Chapter III, has its application in the realm of family life in any suburb or specialized area. Families, like other individuals and groups, need opportunities to participate together. Families have physical, personal, and social needs, as well as economic needs. Rosemount is a ward of the City of Montreal. Of course much is gained by the community of Rosemount on this account. Such things as water, sewage, transportation facilities, parks, repair of roads, and so forth, are more or less taken care of in the larger context. However, while this is a good thing, there is need to face the reality that people in a community are

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 143.

drawn together when, through necessity, they discuss and plan together to meet their corporate needs. When there is no need for the people of a community to meet together around issues which effect one and all, something is lost.

Secondly, many who live in Rosemount are fortunate in the sense that they have the advantage of more fresh air and privacy than many who live in the heart of Montreal, where smoke, soot, congested housing, and noise, combine to detract from any natural beauty that may once have been. Many Montrealers live in areas where there are no trees, and where green grass is unusual. It is clear that such conditions inspire those who are able to move to districts, like Rosemount, which provide for better surroundings, while not being too far from the centre of the City, and especially so if the cost of living is not prohibitive. However, when a district seems to function as a "dormitory" suburb for a large city, there are inevitable problems. Factors combine to create a social need. There is the price to pay for the advantages gained in carrying through on sound procedures to alleviate physical distress, brought about by unsatisfactory living conditions; and those gained by steps taken to lighten the burden of the small community, in discharging certain responsibilities, by joining with a larger unit for purely practical reasons.

There is need to look at the fact that the people of Rosemount today, need opportunities for recreation in Rosemount. If a recreation program were geared to the needs

and capacities of participating persons; and if it were such as to provide an opportunity for individuals to take part in the feeling, thinking, and action, involved in carrying out communal projects; it would strengthen community spirit, and would make for integration.

Discussion of recreational needs and recreational facilities for adults living in Rosemount, is beyond the scope of the present research undertaking. Nonetheless, because of the interrelatedness of family recreation, and the recreational pursuits of the various members of the family, the subject of opportunities for recreation for members of the families, other than those who belonged to the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, is mentioned here. Needs of individual family members which are unmet, as well as those which are met, tend to influence relationships within the family. A Boys' Club makes its contribution, but in the words of the Committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies on the Rosemount Boys' Club (1938), "if a Boys' Club were to be erected...it should be considered as one unit in a wider community scheme".¹

Chapter IV is divided into two sections. Section A makes use of information gained through a study of the Permanent Membership Record cards of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950; to show cul-

¹Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Committee re Rosemount Boys' Club, Minutes of Meeting Held on Monday, April 25, 1938, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board Room of the Bell Telephone Building (Representatives of the Rotary Club Being Present).

tural elements in the family backgrounds of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club during the sixteen month period, ending in July, 1950. Indices used include the birthplaces of members' parents; as well as industrial and occupational pursuits of the parents of members, of both sexes; as revealed through a study of the Permanent Membership Record cards.

Section B explores other factors in the family backgrounds of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. This section endeavours to discover whether members come from "broken homes" in which parents are divorced, separated, or deceased. Secondly, while "status in an individual's primary family group is not finally determined by position as an only, oldest, middle, or last child in a small or large family, it is a factor in such a determination, and one worthy of consideration when an attempt is made to understand the attitudes of participants in a conflict situation."¹ As such this kind of information has significance in the work of an agency, and is included in Section B of Chapter IV, to the extent of what was revealed by available data.

Finally, these data show the use which families made of resources offered by social agencies. This is important as an index to socio-economic need. In order to determine how many of the families of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club,

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 37.

between April, 1949, and July, 1950, were known to social agencies, sample groups, of members of both sexes, were cleared through the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Index.

Section A. Cultural Elements in the Family Backgrounds of Members of the Rosemount Boys' Club

1. Birthplaces of the parents.---A study of the birthplaces of the parents of the sample groups reveals that over half of the parents of both groups were born in Canada.

Table XIV. Geographical distribution of the birthplaces of the fathers and mothers of 178 boys and 27 girls

Place of Birth	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0	178	100.0	27	100.0
Montreal Island	57	32.0	7	25.9	52	28.7	7	25.9
Quebec Province	19	10.7	2	7.4	16	9.0	5	18.6
Other Parts of Canada	25	14.1	5	18.6	35	20.2	3	11.1
British Isles and U.S.	40	22.4	10	37.0	30	16.9	7	25.9
Other Countries	19	10.7	1	3.7	15	8.4	2	7.4
Unknown and Other	18	10.1	2	7.4	30	16.8	3	11.1

Table XIV shows Canada to have been the birthplace of the following proportions of parents: boys' fathers, 56.8 per cent; boys' mothers, 57.9 per cent; girls' fathers, 51.9 per cent; and girls' mothers, 55.6 per cent.

For the total population of Rosemount, in 1941,¹ the proportion born in Canada was 86.9 per cent. Whereas, more of the Club members were born in Canada than was true of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941;² fewer of the parents were born in Canada than was true of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941.

Interestingly enough, the reverse was true for other British countries. Other British countries were the birthplaces of the following proportions of parents: boys' fathers, 20.2 per cent; boys' mothers, 14.7 per cent; girls' fathers, 37.0 per cent; and girls' mothers, 25.9 per cent.

Whereas, fewer Club members were born in other British Countries, than was true for the total population of Rosemount;³ more of their parents were born in other British countries, than was true for the total population of Rosemount, in 1941.

Thus some at least of these Club members, it has been established, were second generation descendants of British immigrants to Canada. The proportion of British immigrant parents for the sample group of girls was higher than in the

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 18.

²Supra, p. 100.

³Supra, p. 101.

case of the boys' parents. Here again we have evidence of certain differences, which have come to light from time to time, indicating that the needs of the total boy membership, though similar, were not the same as the corporate needs of the girl membership.

The unknown proportions of parents' birthplaces were as follows: boys' fathers, 10.1; boys' mothers, 16.8; girls' fathers, 7.4; and girls' mothers, 11.1 per cent.

None of the girls' mothers or fathers were born in the United States; however, a fair proportion of the boys' parents were, namely, boys' fathers, 2.2, and boys' mothers, 2.8 per cent. For the total population of Rosemount the figure was only 1.5 per cent.

Europe accounted for the birthplaces of the third largest proportion of the parents of both boys and girls. Of the boys' fathers, 8.5; boys' mothers, 6.7; girls' fathers, 3.7; and girls' mothers, 3.7 per cent; were born in Europe. In this classification, the boys' parents ranked higher than the girls'. Both were higher than for the total population of Rosemount, in 1941, namely, 2.9 per cent.

Asia was the birthplace of some of the parents. Of the boys' fathers, 2.2 per cent; boys' mothers, 1.1 per cent. For girls' fathers, 0.0; and for girls' mothers, 3.7 per cent; were born in Asia. For the whole population of Rosemount, in 1941, 0.1 per cent were born in Asia.

2. Industrial and occupational pursuits of the parents.--

The information given by the sample groups, with respect to

the occupations and places of employment of the fathers, was incomplete. The Permanent Membership Record cards provided for a statement of the type of occupation, as well as the place of employment. Members used their discretion in filling in the information, and there was such variation in their reporting, that classification was most difficult.

For example, classification according to occupational groups was out of the question. In all, 14 of the boys' fathers, out of the group of 178, were identified as to actual occupation. In 13, of the 14 cases cited, no further information was given. Since these represent the occupations of at least one father in every hundred of the total boys membership, it would perhaps be well to list them here. Those occupations given were: a shoemaker, a plasterer, a taxi driver, a waiter in a tavern, a window cleaner, a cement finisher, a roller maker, a salesman, a trade school teacher, two policemen, and three contractors.

While it was not possible to classify the information given by the sample group of boys with regard to the places of employment and occupations of their fathers according to occupational groups; a satisfactory impression may be gained from a study of the industrial groups into which the places of employment of the fathers fell. Table XV shows the industrial distribution of the places of employment or occupations of the fathers of the sample groups of members, of both sexes.

Table XV. Industrial distribution of places of employment or occupations of the fathers and mothers of 178 boys and 27 girls

Industrial Group	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0	178	100.0	27	100.0
Manufacturing	57	32.0	5	18.6	3	1.7	-	-
Construction	20	11.2	2	7.4	-	-	-	-
Transport, Communication, Etc.	26	14.6	12	44.4	-	-	-	-
Trade, Finance, Etc.	21	11.8	2	7.4	7	3.9	2	7.4
Services	31	17.4	3	11.1	1	0.6	1	3.7
Unspecified and Other	23	13.0	3	11.1	167	93.8	24	88.9

Only 13 per cent of the fathers of the sample group of boys were not accounted for. Of these, 2.9 per cent were reported in some way. For example, 1.7 per cent "worked for themselves"; 0.6 per cent were "away"; one in Singapore; 0.6 per cent were "retired". Further, of the unknown, 3.4 per cent were deceased; in 2.2 per cent of the cases, the mother and father were separated, and the boy lived with the mother.

Thus it may be said that most of the fathers were employed. A large proportion of the fathers of the sample group of boys were employed by manufacturing concerns. Manufacturing accounted for 32.0 per cent. Manufacturing concerns were classified as there was a great deal of variety, in only three cases did the fathers work for the same concern as any other father. Classification included: food industries of all kinds, including beverages and liquors; leather, fur, wood and rubber products; textiles and clothing; printing and engraving; pulp and paper; iron and steel; machinery of all kinds; aircraft, locomotives; electrical apparatus; as well as mineral and chemical products of all kinds.

Table A3 in the Appendix gives considerably more detail about places of employment of the fathers of the sample groups than does Table XV above.¹

The second largest industrial classification was services, which accounted for 17.4 per cent of the fathers of the sample group of boys. These were employed by hospitals; schools; municipal, federal and provincial governments, including the City of Montreal, the army and civil service. Entertainment including food service accounted for a few. Only about 3.9 per cent were employed in business service such as custom and repair and transportation services.²

The third in line was the industrial group included under transport and communication. It was interesting that so few

¹See Appendix, p. 249 to p. 254.

²See Appendix, p. 254.

were employed by railways, let alone the Angus Shops. In this classification there were 14.6 per cent in all. Railways accounted for 11.8 per cent and the Angus Shops only 9 per cent.¹

The remaining 23 per cent of boys' fathers' places of employment were divided about equally between construction and trade and finance. The former accounting for 11.2 per cent, and the latter for 11.8 per cent. The majority of trade and finance fell under retail and wholesale trade.² For construction the concerns were mainly in the building industry.³

For the sample group of girls, the study of the information given with regard to the places of employment and occupations of their fathers shows all but 3 of the 27 fathers were working. Of the 3; 2 were unknown, and one father an invalid. In every case but two, the fathers and mothers were living and at home.

In the case of the fathers of the sample group of girls, the industrial classification accounting for the largest proportion was transport and communication. In all there were 44.4 per cent here, and 40.7 per cent worked for the C.P.R. Angus Shops.⁴

Next to transport and communication came manufacturing.

¹See Appendix, p. 252.

²See Appendix, p. 252.

³See Appendix, p. 251.

⁴See Appendix, p. 252.

There were 18.6 per cent of the girls' fathers in this group. Services was third in line, with 11.1 per cent. Construction, and trade and finance, had equal proportions, 7.4 per cent, of the girls' fathers.

When a study was made of the places of employment of the mothers of the sample group of boys, it was found that 93.8 per cent did not specify any employment. This may be taken to mean that the mothers were busy at home. Information with regard to the size of the boys' families would bear out this conclusion.

Of the boys' "working mothers", of whom there were only 6.2 per cent in all, the classification of employment in industrial groupings was as follows: 3.9 per cent in trade and finance, mainly retail trade; 1.7 per cent in manufacturing namely, food, tobacco, and textiles. Services accounted for 0.6 per cent.

With the mothers of the sample group of girls, 88.9 per cent were apparently at home. The remaining 11.1 per cent were again trade and finance and services. Trade and finance, mainly retail trade, took 7.4 per cent, while services, mainly food service accounted for 3.7 per cent.

It was thought that the distance travelled by the fathers from their homes to their places of work would be of interest. In order to do this, an attempt was made to locate the places of employment through City directories. This attempt was a success, though difficult, in that 123, or 69.1 per cent, of the places of employment of the fathers of the sample group of

boys were located. For the places of employment of the fathers of the sample group of girls, 21 or 77.8 per cent were located in directories.

Difficulties which precluded the location of 55, or 30.9 per cent, of the places of employment of boys' fathers; and 6, or 22.2 per cent, of the places of employment of girls' fathers; were due to insufficient reporting on the part of members. For example, in addition to the 13 per cent of the places of employment of the boys' fathers, that were unknown; 2.2 per cent of the places of employment could not be found in City directories; 7.3 per cent reported occupation only; and 7.9 per cent were of a very general nature, which did not allow for specific location, such as "Steinbergs"; one, or 0.5 per cent worked for the C.N.R. in Alberta. In addition to 3 girls' fathers whose places of employment were unknown, there were 3 for whom the only information was their occupation.

Table A4 in the Appendix gives detailed information about the locations of the places of employment of the fathers of the sample groups.¹ It shows the wards in which they were located, and gives details about the places of employment that were not located specifically. Table XVI below shows the distances to work for the fathers of the sample groups.

¹See Appendix, p. 255.

Table XVI. Approximate distance to work for the
fathers of 178 boys and 27 girls

Distance In Miles	Boys' Fathers		Girls' Fathers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
Seven	8	4.4	1	3.7
Five	16	9.0	-	-
Four	32	18.0	4	14.8
Three	26	14.6	4	14.8
Two	22	12.4	2	7.4
Less Than Two	19	10.7	10	37.1
Unknown and Other	55	30.9	6	22.2

In preparing Table XVI, having located the places of employment in City directories; and having determined the wards of Montreal in which they were located; the approximate distance from the centre of Rosemount was estimated for each ward. That is the figure given for "distance in miles". The centre of Rosemount was taken to be about 4,000 Rosemount Boulevard, at the north-west corner of Maisonneuve Park. Thus the distance is only approximate, and would be accurate within about half a mile or so.

The distance is not necessarily an index to time spent in travelling from home to work, since it does not account for transportation routes. The majority went west and south, towards and through the downtown section of Montreal.¹

It would appear as though Rosemount might be called a "dormitory" suburb for the City of Montreal, if the indications of these small, sample groups, are any index to the wider situation. Certainly Rosemount is no longer the "company town" it was when it was built around the Angus Shops in the early days.²

Section B. Other Factors in the Family Backgrounds of Members of the Rosemount Boys' Club

1. Conjugal condition of parents, an index to family solidarity.--A study of the home situations of members, of both sexes, of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, showed that 92.2 per cent of the parents of the sample group of boys were both living and at home. In the case of the parents of the sample group of girls, 92.6 per cent were both living and at home. Table XVII gives the picture for the boys.

¹See Appendix, Table A4, p. 255.

²Supra, p. 26.

Table XVII. Home situations for 178 boys

Reside With	Both Parents Living And At Home	Parent Deceased			Mother & Father Separated	Mother Re-married	Un-known	Total	Per Cent
		F.	M.	Both					
Total	164	3	2	3	4	1	1	178	100.0
<u>Both Parents</u>	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	92.2
<u>Mother</u>	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	8	4.4
<u>Father</u>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
<u>Sister</u>	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	1.7
<u>Y.M.C.A.</u>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.6

In the boys' homes, for those in which both parents were not living and at home, or 7.8 per cent; for 2.8 per cent of the boys, one parent was deceased and they lived with the other; for 1.7 per cent of the boys, both parents were deceased and they lived with a sister or in one case at the Y.M.C.A.; in 2.8 per cent of the cases, the homes could be described as broken homes in that father and mother were separated, in one instance the mother was remarried; for one boy, or 0.5 per cent, the home situation was not known, but the boy lived with a sister.

In the girls' homes, in two of the homes where both par-

ents were not both living and at home; in one case there was a foster home placement; for the other, the mother was deceased, the father an invalid, and the girl lived with her father and grandmother.

Thus it was established that by far the greater majority of Club members, in the sample groups at least, did not come from what could be described as "broken homes".

2. Older brothers and sisters in members' families, an index to members' status in their family groups.--In nearly two thirds, 64.0 per cent, of the boys' families; and in over half, 55.6 per cent, of the girls' families; members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, of both sexes, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, had older brothers and sisters. Boys had anywhere from one to ten, while girls had from one to four, older brothers and sisters. Table XVIII gives the information for each of the sample groups.

Table XVIII. The proportion of older brothers and sisters in the families of 178 boys and 27 girls

Older Brothers and Sisters	<u>Boys' Families</u>		<u>Girls' Families</u>	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
Unknown	11	6.3	4	14.8
Members having no older brothers and sisters:	53	29.7	8	29.6

Table XVIII. (continued):

Older Brothers and Sisters	Boys' Families		Girls' Families	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Members having older brothers and sisters:	114	64.0	15	55.6
Ten	1		-	
Nine	1		-	
Eight	-		-	
Seven	5		-	
Six	5		-	
Five	9		-	
Four	6		1	
Three	20		2	
Two	34		4	
One	33		8	

Thus it appears as though the boy members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, had more older brothers and sisters than did the girl members, during the same period. Further, some boys had as many as ten older brothers and sisters, while no girl had more than four older brothers and sisters.

3. The size of members' families, an index to members' status in their family groups, and the distribution of siblings, according to sex, an index to boy-girl relationships in the families.--Although there were 6.6 times as many in the sample group of boys, as there were in the sample group of girls; there were 10.6 times as many siblings in the boys' families, as there were in the girls' families. Thus the boys' families, taken as a whole, were larger than the girls' families.

The average number of siblings in the boys' families was 4.4, while the average number of siblings in the girls' families was 2.7.

Further, as it happened, there were more boys in the boys' families, and more girls in the girls' families. This raises certain questions about the motivation of members in joining the Rosemount Boys' Club. While there is no further data on the subject, it may well have been that girls joined who did not have brothers, having fewer opportunities to meet with members of the opposite sex, than would have been the case, perhaps, if there had been boys in their families. Table XIX shows the sex distribution in the families of both groups.

Table XIX. Distribution according to sex of siblings in the families for 178 boys and 27 girls

Sample Group	Siblings					
	Boys		Girls		Both	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Boys' Families	477	60.8	307	39.2	784	100.0
Girls' Families	22	29.7	52	70.3	74	100.0

The fact remains, whatever the explanation, that there were 1.6 times as many boys as girls, in the families of the sample group of boys; and 2.4 times as many girls as boys, in the families of the sample group of girls.

4. The proportion of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941, which was represented by members of the Rosemount Boys' Club and their families, between April, 1949, and July, 1950.--Since there were 784 siblings in 178 families, the average number of siblings, in the sample group of boys' families, was 4.4 siblings per family. Since there were 74 siblings in 27 families, the average number of siblings, in the sample group of girls' families, was 2.7 siblings per family. Since there were 1,197 boy members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950; we may calculate that there were 5,266.8 siblings in all families, if there were 4.4 siblings in each. Since there were 136 girl members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950; we may calculate that there were 367.2 siblings in all families, if there were 2.7 siblings in each.

Since the majority of the parents of members, of both sexes, were living and at home; we may suggest that there were 2,394 parents of boy members, and 272 parents of girl members.

The population of Rosemount, in 1941, was 50,841 persons.¹ All the boy members and their parents, as well as their brothers and sisters, made up 17 per cent of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941. All the girl members and their parents, together with their brothers and sisters, made up 1.3 per cent of the population of Rosemount, in 1941. All members, of

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Op. Cit., p. 2.

both sexes, and their families, therefore comprised 18.3 per cent of the total population of Rosemount, in 1941.

5. The extent to which families of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, made use of community health, welfare, and social services; an index to socio-economic need.--When the sample groups were cleared through the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Index;¹ it was learned that 63.5 per cent of the boys' families, and 70.4 per cent of the girls' families, were registered with the Index. Table XX shows the proportion of families, of both groups, which were registered with the Index.

Table XX. The proportion of the families of 178 boys and 27 girls, who were registered with the Social Service Index

Classification	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0
<u>Registered with the Index</u>	113	63.5	19	70.4
<u>No Record</u>	65	36.5	8	29.6

Thus there was need for the families of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, to

¹Sample cleared through the Index in January, 1953.

take advantage of the various health, welfare, and social services, available to them. The proportion of families known to social agencies, and other institutions, was high. Should the same have been true of Rosemount families generally, as was true of these sample groups of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, then social service units have been meeting a real need in Rosemount. Undoubtedly this question enters into the work of the Rosemount Boys' Club. A group worker needs to know the resources which are available, and often needs to work, as a member of a team with other social workers, in the interests of those whom the agencies serve. It often happens that there is need to make a referral of a particular club member; just as often a group worker is called in to participate in a case conference. Services should not overlap. They must complement, as well as supplement, each other.

Further, individuals who are going through a helping process often have particular emotional needs, as well as economic and other needs. Because family ties are close, members respond to, and are directly or indirectly affected by, one another's needs. These have to be understood. Growth and rehabilitation of an individual often depend on a worker's skill in providing emotional support in difficult situations. In order to give this kind of help, all the factors, which have bearing on the work with the particular individual, have to be known. Working along with other social agencies improves the quality of service that any agency has to offer, in cases where the functions of the two

agencies coincide.

Data obtained through the study of these sample groups of members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, seem to bear out the statement of the Boys' Work Committee, of the Rotary Club of Montreal, in 1938, namely: "Rosemount is predominantly a 'working class' area, and due to its situation with respect to the rest of the City, will in all probability continue to grow as a respectable but low-wage earners' district."¹

For the families of the boys, 52 different social service units were called upon by 113 out of 178 families. These were classified according to function under nine headings. In all, 455 contacts were made with these agencies, 363 being first or only contacts with different units, while 92 were second contacts. No one family was known to any agency a third time.

For the families of the sample group of girls, 19 different social service units were called upon by 19 out of 27 families. In all, 78 contacts were made with these agencies, 61 being first or only contacts with different units, while 17 were second contacts. No one family was known other than twice to any one agency.

Table A5 gives details, showing the number of families, known to each of the 53 social service units, to whom any were

¹Boys' Club Federation of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Submitted for the Consideration of the Boys' Work Committee of the Rotary Club of Montreal (unpublished), February 3, 1938.

known.¹ Table XXI, below, shows the distribution under nine general classifications.

Table XXI. Contacts with the various types of agencies to whom the families of 113 boys and 19 girls were known^a

Types of Agencies	Contacts			
	Boys' Families		Girls' Families	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	455	100.0	78	100.0
Children's Services	36	7.9	7	9.0
Protectional and Correctional Agencies	41	9.0	5	6.4
Family and General Assistance	106	23.3	20	25.6
Church Social Services	13	2.9	-	-
Recreational Services	5	1.1	-	-
Health and Nursing Services	176	38.7	35	44.9
Hospitals	35	7.7	9	11.5
Services for Veterans, Armed Forces and Their Dependents	30	6.5	1	1.3
Rehabilitation and Service to the Handicapped	13	2.9	1	1.3

^a) See Appendix, Table A5, p. 259.

¹ See Appendix, Table A5, p. 259.

For the families of the boys, health and nursing services accounted for 38.7 per cent of all contacts. Next in line were family welfare and general relief assistance agencies. Here were 23.3 per cent of the contacts which the families had over the years.

Protectional and correctional agencies accounted for 9.0 per cent of all contacts; children's services for 7.9 per cent; and hospital social service units for 7.7 per cent.

The remaining 13.6 per cent was divided as follows: church social services, in which section eight different Roman Catholic churches are listed, 2.9 per cent; services for veterans, armed forces and their dependents, 6.5 per cent; rehabilitation and services to the handicapped, 2.9 per cent; and recreational services, 1.1 per cent.

Very roughly, then, half of the contacts had to do with health, nursing, hospital and rehabilitation services. Just under 20 per cent with children, protection and correction, and recreation. About a quarter or more, were recipients of family and general assistance.

As was the case for the boys' families, health and nursing services was the largest, 44.9 per cent of all contacts, which the families of the sample group of girls had with social agencies. Again the next was family and general assistance, 25.6 per cent.

For the girls' families, hospital social service was higher than in the case of the boys', accounting for 11.5 per cent of all contacts, the third highest percentage.

Children's services were 9.0 per cent for the girls' families, while protection and correctional agencies accounted for 6.4 per cent. Veterans' services and rehabilitation were equal with 1.3 per cent.

Thus health, nursing, hospital and rehabilitation services, taken together were well over half, 57.7 per cent and higher than for the boys' families, 49.3 per cent.

Children, protection and correction, and recreation, taken together were lower for the girls' families, 15.4 per cent; than for the boys', 18.0 per cent.

Family and general assistance were about the same for both groups, girls' families, 25.6 per cent; boys' families, 23.3 per cent.

None of the girls' families were cleared by the St. Vincent de Paul or any recreational services. None of the 19 social service units to whom the girls' families were known were specifically French or Roman Catholic, while they may have been non-denominational.

For the boys, about a dozen or more of the social service units were either French, Roman Catholic or both. About 20 per cent or more of the contacts were with these units.

Government social services were represented in the contacts of both groups, but the percentage was small. Contacts were mainly with private social welfare and health services. Of course government grants would supplement the budgets of many of the agencies and hospitals.

Table XXII, was compiled to show the approximate time

when the contacts of the families of the sample groups with the various social agencies were made. One of the boys' family made contact as far back as 1917. Contacts made by girls' families date back only to 1931.

Table XXII. Incidence of contacts with social agencies, within the decades in which they were made, for the families of 113 boys and 19 girls

Decades	Boys' Families		Girls' Families	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	455	100.0	78	100.0
1910 - 1919	2	0.4	-	-
1920 - 1929	13	2.9	-	-
1930 - 1939	168	36.9	38	48.7
1940 - 1949	231	50.8	34	43.6
1950 - (a	41	9.0	5	6.4
Unknown	-	-	1(b	1.3

a) Sample cleared through the Index in January, 1953.

b) This was a contact with the V.O.N. No date was given. The slip was marked cancelled.

It is of interest that the years between 1930 and 1949 were difficult years of the families of the sample groups. During that time the depression and the war may have been a factor in the tremendous increase in their dependence on

social agencies. Although only three years had passed since the 1940 - 1949 decade, it is clear that proportions were lower after 1949. Nevertheless, boys' families, of which there were 178, had 41 contacts with various social agencies after 1949. The 27 girls' families had 5 contacts after 1949.

Finally a study was made in order to discover the range in the number of contacts that any of the families had with the various social agencies. It was discovered that one of the boys' families had 18 different contacts, and that one of the girls' families had 14 different contacts. Table XXIII shows the variation from those who had less than five, on up.

Table XXIII. Range in the number of different contacts with the various social agencies to whom any of the families of 178 boys and 27 girls were known at any time

Class Inter- val	Boys' Families			Girls' Families		
	Number of Families	Number of Contacts	Per Cent	Number of Families	Number of Contacts	Per Cent
Total	178	455	100.0	27	78	100.0
0- 4	142	158	34.7	21	29	37.2
5- 9	25	157	34.6	4	24	30.8
10-14	8	91	19.9	2	25	32.0
15-19	3	49	10.8	-	-	-

In the cases of the boys' families, 65.3 per cent of the contacts were from families having 5 or more contacts. The girls' families were about the same with 62.8 per cent of the contacts being with families having 5 or more contacts.

For the boys' families, less than half, or 45.5 per cent, of the total number of families in the sample group had more than one contact with any agency at any time.

For the girls' families, again less than half, or 48.1 per cent, of the total number of families in the sample group had more than one contact with any agency at any time.

Thus it would appear as though some families were particularly in need of special help. One might conclude from this that the Rosemount Boys' Club would need to have on the staff some persons who had the specialized knowledge and skill to understand problem persons and situations, and provide for complementary service where this course was indicated. A good deal of time and money has gone into the services provided by all the various social service units, and today it is recognized that we must think in terms of the total personality of individuals and groups, in the total situations in which they live, work, play, meet with crises which arise from time to time, and deal with every-day affairs.

The work of a boys' club is social education or education which enables boys and girls to learn social skills and learn to meet situations as they arise.

We cannot assume that social education happens by chance. Facts provide a background of knowledge and are indispensable,

even though the actual work of a boys' club is an art in the true sense. Knowledge, insight, and skill are as much prerequisites in this type of work as are facilities, time and money. Painstaking observation, study, record-keeping, research, and evaluation pay large dividends in the type of service rendered and the extent of its effectiveness.

CHAPTER V

THE PROGRAM OF THE ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB DURING THE FIRST SIXTEEN MONTHS, ENDING IN JULY, 1950

In Chapter V, the focus is on the "total program" offered by the Rosemount Boys' Club to members, of both sexes, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. The study of program is limited by the data available. Recognizing this limitation, it is nevertheless possible to arrive at an approximation when the subject is broken down into some of its component parts. At the onset it would be well to describe some of the component parts that will be considered in order to clarify the meaning of "total program".

At the head of the list of considerations must be placed some of the broad general aims of Boys' Clubs. Policies and procedures of a given agency flow out of philosophical concepts about the nature of the work that is being undertaken. Membership requirements are based on acceptance of these general concepts. Thus we see "program" from the point of view of the agency. The following statement throws light on a fundamental concept in Boys' Club thinking,

The leadership of a Boys' Club is wholly devoted to understanding the problems and needs of boys and to solving their problems and meeting their needs.¹

The "ultimate purpose" of Boys' Clubs has been expressed

¹Boys' Clubs of America, Philosophies, Work, Standards, of Boys' Clubs, (New York, 1947) p. 8.

in these words, "the building of physically fit, skilled, self-reliant, tolerant, and all-round good citizens of good character, who have a belief in the democratic system of government."¹

While it is not possible, at this time, to delve too deeply into the question of philosophy, the above serves to acquaint the reader with some of the basic considerations of agency purpose. It was into an agency with this basic purpose that the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, previously described, came in search of a meaningful experience. Thus we turn from the concept of the meaning of "program" to the agency, to the meaning of "program" to the individuals and groups which comprise the membership and participants.

What then was the essential nature of the experience that was sought by the membership? This is a question that can only be answered either in very specific, or in very general, terms. There is a difference between expressed interest and need. The need for adventure is strong at any age, and particularly among boys and girls of the age described. Needs for security and recognition are variously expressed. Individuals seek to belong to groups for many and various reasons. Another basic need, which was undoubtedly a factor in the decision of members to join the Rosemount Boys' Club, is a need to establish social

¹Boys' Clubs of America, Philosophies, Work, Standards of Boys' Clubs (New York, 1947), p. 11.

relationships, and a need to be a part of a larger whole. Children may come to an agency because they are looking for a good time, or have nothing else to do. Many elements enter into man's basic need to live creatively.

Members come to an agency not only as individuals, but as members of groups. While it is true that many may have come alone to apply for membership, in any neighbourhood there are natural groups. The primary basis of a natural group is an affectional bond. These groups occur when people are drawn together spontaneously by forces of the environment and mutual attraction. Thus there are constellations of groups in which members relate to one another. Each boy or girl member of a natural group has a kind of status, which is determined by his or her position within the informal structure of the group of which he or she is a part. The individuals in a group have "a functional relation to each other which can be described in terms of various degrees of leadership and followership. The resulting interaction, known as the social process, is the kernel of the structure of the society which human beings have built for themselves."¹ These natural groups grow out of associations at school, at church, in the same block, in the corner store, and in all places where children meet and play, or work, together.

At one time, "little concern was shown with the family

¹Wilson and Ryland, Social Group Work Practice (Boston, 1949), p. 3.

and group relationships of children, because so little was known about the meaning of these relationships."¹ New concepts have grown out of research in psychology and the social sciences. The following statement expresses some of the newer sentiments:

From the earliest years of his life, an individual is drawn into one or more groups, many of which are of his own choosing. An essential element in achieving social maturity is success in group experiences. A co-operative group experience may help him to develop sound social attitudes; a regimented group experience may have the opposite effect. The quality of inter-personal relationships within a single group and the quality of the functioning of the "group-as-a-whole" have profound influence upon the individuals who are associated together to earn a living or to plan leisure time activities. Thus it is that leaders in industry, schools, church, and government are becoming more and more conscious of the relationships between members of a group and between one group and another as important areas of social research and experimentation that will reveal how individuals may be helped to function, both as members and as leaders, within the activities of these institutions and in the voluntary associations which are clustered about them.²

Thus the value of "success in group experiences" is seen both from the point of view of the individual and from the point of view of society.

Having outlined the basic purpose of the agency; and having established that there is a distinction to be made between an expressed interest and a need; and that there are individual and group needs; and having indicated that new concepts of the meaning of relationships between individuals

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 12.

²Ibid., "Editor's Introduction", p. vii.

and between groups have grown out of research in various fields; it remains to explore the content of the program through which the Rosemount Boys' Club tried to reach its objectives, between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

Some refer to "program" when they mean a program of activities. However, the activity itself is not altogether a reliable guide to the understanding of the nature of the program in a specific group. Program includes activities as such, but it is here taken to mean something beyond the activity itself. For example:

.....while the program content of many groups may seem to be identical, its use by a group where the membership is composed of individuals representing widely scattered neighbourhoods in a metropolitan area is quite different from the use of the same content by a group composed of members from a specific neighbourhood. The use of program content by members of a group (and its meaning to them) from a well organized, integrated community is quite different from that made by a group from a disintegrated community.¹

Factors such as have been described in preceeding chapters have their influence on the process of program planning. The program participants bring with them values and norms, attitudes, prejudices and enthusiasms which are rooted in the social class, in the religious, political, and ethnic groups of which they are a part. "Groups are the media through which society passes on its norms and through which its cul-

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 156.

ture is perpetuated."¹ The program content itself, as well as its use, is directly affected by the social forces within a given group.

The determination of program content, and its use in all groups, is closely related to a neatly adjusted degree of homogeneity and heterogeneity of membership. Program content may be the basis (around) which a group is organized. Here the content is determined by the agency on the basis of assumed or observed interests and needs of the members. Once the group is organized, however, the vitality of the program to the members is dependent upon the degree to which members of the group are included in the process of planning.....²

and the content tends to vary according to their development.

When there is understanding that "total program" has meaning beyond the activity itself, one begins to see program from the point of view of the skill of the worker in a given situation. It becomes clear that the worker's function includes close observation of the group process and of the behaviour of individuals and groups in relation to the program media, to each other, to the worker, and to the agency. There is what has been described as a "language of behaviour". A worker seeks to acquire the wisdom and discretion creatively to affect human beings and social situations. In achieving this end, the worker uses program media as a tool. In

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 18

²Ibid., p. 157.

addition, the interrelationships between the worker and the group, and between the worker and the individuals who comprise the group, are significant. Part of the skill of the worker is in the "conscious and responsible use of a professional self".

Knowing the "why" of program content in relation to "what" experience, makes it possible to arrive at conclusions as to ways and means of affecting the group life of particular members. The worker trained in group work seeks to know the meaning of the experience in terms of the needs that are being met. The worker seeks to evaluate the experience in terms of whole individuals in a "total situation". The worker seeks to help individuals, and the group as a whole, to achieve goals which are satisfying to them; which are acceptable in terms of society, of which the agency is a part; and which will provide an enriching experience in terms of personal, and group, growth or rehabilitation.

Very often situations arise which indicate an area of maladjustment, the nature of which should be considered. Another function of a trained group worker is to know resources and how they may be used. Resources that are beyond the individual but within the group, resources that are beyond the group but within the agency, resources that are beyond the agency but within the community, and resources that are beyond the immediate community in which the agency is located are all important resources with which a worker needs to be familiar. Part of the present research under-

taking has been devoted to study of resources beyond any specific group within the setting of the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Because the Rosemount Boys' Club offered activities to both boys and girls, Chapter V is divided into two sections. Section A deals with the program for boy members of the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months of operation, ending in July, 1950. Section B focuses attention on the girls' program in the Rosemount Boys' Club which was in operation between September, 1949, and May, 1950.

It is recognized that, just as in any society, in the "society" represented by the Rosemount Boys' Club there was an abstract "something" which was created by its "parts". Corporate needs are not the same thing as the sum of the needs of component parts. It is also recognized that many factors combine to give the interacting process a constantly changing content. Nevertheless, although the two programs were interrelated, and although basic concepts apply to both, they were organized as separate units in the agency and it is convenient to treat each separately for the present purpose. Data available for study in each case were not identical and, in some instances, not even similar, although the subject of study is the same. There were variables in the extent, nature, and content of the two programs arising from limitations and needs. As the manner of presentation of material is related to data available for study, there is an essential difference in the pattern followed in Sections

A and B of Chapter V. Wherever possible, an attempt has been made to bring out the likenesses as well as the differences. Throughout Chapter V, the writer draws on material presented in previous chapters, as well as presenting further data, in order to preserve the concept of "total program".

Section A. The Program for Boy Members of the
Rosemount Boys' Club during the First
Sixteen Months, Ending in
July, 1950

The building itself is an index to the possibilities afforded by the environment. A general description of the building and equipment was given in Section B of Chapter II, including the floor plans of the basement, ground floor, and second floor, which together measured 218,000 cubic feet of space inside a building.¹

The various rooms in the building were designed and equipped for certain types of activity. The design of the building serves as an index to the representative activities that made up the content of experience afforded the boy membership.

The staff of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, consisted of: an executive director; a full-time boys' worker, whose major responsibility was work with boys in the gymnasium; a part-time boys' worker, who was present in the evenings and who functioned primarily in activities other than athletic; a group of volunteers, some

¹Supra, p. 59, to p. 69.

of whom were paid, and most of whom came in the evenings; a part-time girls' worker, between September, 1949, and May, 1950, who was assisted by various volunteers who were not paid; and a janitor.

The history of the Rosemount Boys' Club, its administrative structure, and the method of financing, were outlined in Section B of Chapter II.¹

As has been previously stated, the building was opened to the boy membership in April, 1949. The Club was in operation six afternoons a week, Monday through Saturday. It was "open" on Saturday mornings, and four nights a week as a regular thing. One evening was devoted to the "Viscount" Division Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.² As this was not part of the program of the agency, but merely housed in the building, it will not be discussed here.

The growth of the membership during the first sixteen months of operation, ending in July, 1950, was shown in Section A, Chapter III.³ In all, there were 1,197 boys ranging in age from 7 to 20 years of age. One boy was registered who was 24 years of age. Junior boys (ages 7 to 11) comprised 42 per cent of the total membership between April, 1949, and July, 1950. This figure may be further broken down to show that 12.6 per cent of the total member-

¹Supra, p. 49, to p. 59.

2 " p. 62.

3 " p. 75, to p. 78.

ship were 7 and 8 years of age, while 29.4 per cent of the total boy membership were 9 to 11 years of age.

The Intermediate boy membership (ages 12 to 14) was 28.8 per cent of the total, and the proportion of Senior members among the boys, or those boys 15 years of age and older, was 29.2 per cent.

The average daily attendance, for members of both sexes, was 194.3 for the period from April, 1949, to December, 1949.¹ The figure for the year 1950 was 243 for members of both sexes.² Since the content of Section A of Chapter V is boys' program, it should be stated that during the nine months between September, 1949, and May, 1950, when there was a program for girls, the average daily attendance for girls would be about 10. This, of course, is small because the program for girls was restricted to specific days and hours. Subtracting this figure from the average daily attendance figures for the period ending in December, 1950, would show about 209 boys per day. This is, unfortunately, as close as it is possible to come to a figure for the average daily attendance of boys between April, 1949, and July, 1950, the period covered by the present study.

The way in which the agency obtained this figure is of interest. Forms were used which were called Daily Door

¹Rosemount Boys' Club, Report of the First Annual Meeting, January, 1950 (unpublished).

² , Report of the Second Annual Meeting, February, 1951 (unpublished).

Checks. These forms consisted of long lists of numbers. Upon registration, each member was given a number within a series. There were three series of numbers, one for each of the three membership classifications: namely, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior. When the member came to the Club, he was required to give his number and a worker drew a line through it on the Daily Door Check. Different colours were used for afternoon and evening.

These were the only attendance records required by the agency between April, 1949, and July, 1950. No individual attendance records are available for the various groups within the program. The Daily Door Checks, the Permanent Membership Record Cards¹, and the reports of the annual meetings for 1949 and 1950 are the only records, pertaining to program for boys, that were available for study. It was possible, however, to secure the first Gymnasium Schedule as well as a list of various athletic teams, showing their membership and giving names of the volunteer workers who helped with the athletic program.

Apart from the six volunteers who assisted with the athletic program for boys, there was a paid volunteer who came each night to teach wood work. Since this volunteer was placed in full charge of the craft shop, and came regularly, he was always looked upon by members and workers as a staff person.

¹See Appendix, pp. 266 and 267.

There were no records with respect to the experience of the agency in the recruiting, training, placement and supervision of volunteer workers, although this was recognized as an important phase of agency program because of the large number of members and the small paid staff.

The building and facilities within the agency itself have already been described. Additional facilities were available as preliminary discussion between the board of directors of the Rosemount Boys' Club and the principal of the Drummond School, across the street from the agency, had resulted in tentative plans to make use of the school building at such time as this step was considered feasible. Since this point in the affairs of the Rosemount Boys' Club was not reached during the period, ending in July, 1950, it will not be given further consideration in the present study.

Agencies differ in the forms of statistical and narrative reports which they require from their workers. Process records reveal the interaction within groups. This type of record is very important because of the fact that it is the experience in an integrated group which is the essential element in the development of the individual, rather than the relation to the worker. While process reports have many uses, the particular value to the worker lies in the process record as an instrument which enables a better understanding of individuals and of the group process. It also provides an instrument of evaluation, provides a basis for supervision, and in this way helps the worker to develop

skill, and improve service to the agency.

The process report, in addition to being an account of what actually took place, is a source for future planning for the group because it reflects the expressed, unexpressed, and unfulfilled interests and needs of the members.

Further, "the process report provides a permanent and continuous record for the agency, a source of information for the next worker, and the substance for the interpretation and explaining to the public the service rendered by the agency."¹ Process records were not kept for boys' groups, and therefore the boys' program can only be interpreted through available information, which covers general attendance and the program of activities offered.

The following statements of philosophy of Boys' Clubs reveal a trend in thinking which is of particular significance in the understanding of the program for boys in the Rosemount Boys' Club during the period under consideration:²

No boy is barred from his Club and forced to find activity in the streets or elsewhere, because its building or various facilities are used by others.

It is never necessary for a Boys' Club member to seek activity and companionship in the streets.

Each facility is an attraction to the Club. The boys who are attracted by one facility, and its program, often become interested in other activities.

Each facility and its activities are a means

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 76.

²Boys' Clubs of America, Philosophies, Work, Standards of Boys' Clubs (New York, 1947), pp. 7 and 8.

of bringing boys under the guidance of the Club leaders.

These ideas have variously been expressed as the "open door" policy, and the "exposure method" of introducing the members to various activities. It is largely in the interpretation, of the specific Boys' Club, of the general statement above, that the nature of the program is determined.

How were the boy members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, engaged in the agency program in order to help them satisfy their interests and needs through the facilities of the agency? In answer to this question, one might say that the "open door" policy was followed to the letter. This policy, in the particular setting, had various limitations and might, in the opinion of the writer, have been better adapted to the needs of the situation, without negating the general principle on which the policy is based.

There are certain basic reasons for this statement of opinion. The Club was new and in a neighbourhood which was known to be in particular need of recreational facilities for boys. This meant, as was actually the case, that it might have been anticipated that boys would apply for membership in a seemingly endless stream. Particular problems in Rosemount included that of a large amount of juvenile delinquency. In light of this, which was an established fact, it might have been evident from the first, that problems of destructive behaviour among the members would assume major

significance. It would therefore have been evident that provision, within the program, would have to have been made for this. Finally, while it was true that the Club itself was the realization of much planning and hard work, and that in spite of the magnificence of this contribution of the Kinsmen Club of Montreal to the resources for group life in Rosemount; that the very fact of such an accomplishment would have meant that resources, left after the building was erected, would have to have been examined. The question of provision, in the budget, for adequate leadership within the agency, which would have to have been related to the number of members it was the intention to serve, and the particular needs, might have been further explored.

There is an old saying that "hindsight is better than foresight". The workers in the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, were not professionally trained. They were enthusiastic, as was the Corporation and Board of Directors. It is a tribute to their combined courage and devotion that they stood by, under most difficult circumstances and endeavoured to see their way through the complex, and ever-changing, processes that were about them. They were anxious to provide the best within their means for the boys whom the agency had undertaken to serve.

The initial program was set up on the basis of assumed interest, and followed the design of the building. While program suggestions, which are psychologically sound, provide valuable resources in program planning, program should not be

allowed to become fixed and institutionalized. When this happens, the extent to which members may use the group for personal, and social, development is narrowed. Today much is known about the growth and developmental needs of individuals at various ages. The activities offered groups should be in keeping with the developmental needs. The total age range within the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, was roughly 7 to 20 years of age. The discussion of the needs of individuals at various ages will be restricted to discussion of the needs typical of the age range within the membership of the agency at that time. Because of needs, which have been established for particular age groups, an agency may assume that a group of members having the ordinary development for a certain age will have certain interests. There were a number of early-school-age children (ages 7 and 8 years) among the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club. It is known that this age,

.....prefer activities which demand great physical activity, such as running and chasing games. About 9 or 10 years of age children want to acquire real skill in crafts, sports, and other activities. Adolescents are interested in the opposite sex and in social dancing; boys like team games and organized sport, and their interest in girls does not come at so early an age as the girls' interest in boys.¹

Program media are tools which are used within the group setting to meet the developmental needs of participants, and to help individuals and the group as a whole to achieve desir-

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 163.

able personal and social goals. In the program, "many media are used: games and social recreation; dancing of all kinds; many forms of music; story telling and creative dramatics; arts and crafts of an infinite variety; and trips to points of interest. Discussions, formal and informal, occupy an important position in the program of most groups."¹

These media and many others are used in many programs such as clubs, classes, and workshops. The values of the program media used, in relation to the age of the participants, and their stage of development; will be discussed in relation to the specific program for boys of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

The program that will be discussed, here, is the program that was offered boys as follows: 1. in the games room on the ground floor; 2. in the gymnasium; 3. in the games room on the second floor, called the Senior games room; 4. in the craft shop; 5. in the club room; and 6. special events and other activities.

Since each room was different, each room presented different program possibilities, as well as limitations, to the membership. The activities and the program media used, varied with the room, and will be discussed in relation to the use made of these by the various age groups.

1. The Games Room Program

This includes all activity which took place in the games

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 197.

room on the ground floor. The use of this room was restricted to boys. The games room was the social centre of the Club. At no time, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, was the games room restricted in its use as far as boy members were concerned. All boys of all ages congregated here, and at times participants from all age groups were present at the same time. The atmosphere was informal. Members were able to buy soft drink and candy here. During the afternoons, the executive director supervised the games room. He was assisted two afternoons a week by the gymnasium worker.

The membership as a whole adjusted themselves in their use of the games room, and the program media provided there, in a most interesting way. Proportionately few of the Senior members made use of the games room in the afternoon. For those who did, activity centred around the pool table, at one end of the room. The ping pong tables, which were at the opposite end of the games room from the pool table, were usually the centre of attraction for Intermediates. Junior members were wedged between Seniors and Intermediates, usually in the centre of the games room. This distribution came about quite naturally. No member was told where to play. It would appear as though various age groups were aware of the needs of one another, and this informal structure evolved as it were by mutual consent. The distribution of groups in the games room was facilitated by the placing of equipment.

In the centre of the games room, between the pool table at one end, and the ping pong tables at the other, there were a number of small tables and chairs of solid construction. These tables were used as table game tables. The arrangement was that members went to the counter in the lobby and asked for the table game of their choice. This was returned by the same member after having been used. In this way games were circulated among the various members as desired. Many table games of all kinds were used.

a) Use of the games room by Junior boy members.--Junior boys, ages 7 to 11 years, comprised 42 per cent of the total membership. As they were sent home from the Club at 8 o'clock in the evening, there was only an hour in the agency for them after their supper hour, if they chose to come then. Boys of this age crowded into the building every afternoon after school.

The value of play for children of this age cannot be overlooked. Table games require the type of social relations described as "individuated group interaction".¹ The program offered Juniors in the games room was the chief program offered boys of that age. Other types of play needed, as well as other activities offered, will be discussed elsewhere. There is a long process of education before individuals are able to function in groups. Experience in social relationships comes gradually as children grow up passing through all the various

¹See Appendix, p.

stages of physical, mental, and social development. During this time they develop the taste for good fun. The program described was designed to help the members of the Rosemount Boys' Club in this growing up process.

Unfortunately it is not possible to describe, in detail, the activities carried on in the games room. However, it would be well to indicate here some of the values of play. Children take play very seriously.

Play requires a willingness to enter into an artificial game situation. This voluntary acceptance of the challenge of the situation afforded by the game contributes to the discipline that play holds for the child. The child learns to conform to the rules which govern the game. In a genuine situation a child would resist the severe penalization which is accepted uncomplainingly in the artificial one.¹

Play has also been described as a "way of social behaving". When there is a correlation between the game and the growth and development of the players, the participants abstract or "learn". "Events of the game occur in such close sequence that cause and effect relations are more meaningful to the player, and he abstracts more than he does in less meaningful situations...When the fundamentals of the game pattern are kept stable the discipline contributes to the stabilization of the nervous system and to social adjustment."²

¹Neva L. Boyd, "Play a Unique Discipline", Childhood Education (May, 1934).

²"Play As A Means of Social Adjustment", New Trends in Group Work (New York, 1939)

b) Use of the games room by Intermediate boy members.--

This group comprised 28.8 per cent of the total number of boys. Fair numbers of Intermediate boys, ages 12 to 14 years, made use of the games room in the afternoons. These boys were permitted to remain until 9 o'clock in the evenings, rather than having to go home at 8 o'clock as did the Juniors. Many of them enjoyed playing ping pong in the games room during the afternoon and evening. Table games were also provided for them.

c) Use of the games room by Senior boy members.--As has

been previously stated, the pool table at the south end of the games room was a main attraction for these older boys. The proportion of Senior members was 29.2 per cent of the total. Relatively few of the Senior members made use of the games room in the afternoon. In the evenings, the Seniors shared the games room with Juniors and Intermediates, but by nine o'clock the games room was reserved for the Senior members.

2. The Gymnasium Program

The gymnasium was used by small groups of boys of all ages. A worker was always present. A full-time worker was employed, as has been stated, whose major responsibility was work with boys in the gymnasium. This worker was assisted by volunteers, and had, in addition to work in the gymnasium, other responsibilities. The gymnasium was used for athletic program three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the time that the Club was open. It is estimated that about a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the total boy membership participated in the gymnasium program of the Boys'

Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. Other athletic events took place outside the building.

In describing the use of the gymnasium, and activities therein, it remains to be stated that about a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the gymnasium time, during the hours which the Club was open, was taken up as follows: partly by girls' program, which will be studied separately; and partly by a weekly program of movies, offered to both boys and girls of all ages. As there was no auditorium in the Rosemount Boys' Club, the gymnasium served a dual purpose. Special events and mass activities also were scheduled for the gymnasium.

A major emphasis in the program offered for boys at the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, was sports and athletics of all kinds. Many Intermediate and Senior members were interested in taking part in city-wide athletic competition. This interest was endorsed by adults in Rosemount who were anxious and willing to serve as volunteer coaches. The administration of the Rosemount Boys Club, citizens of Rosemount, and the membership combined their enthusiasms toward having the Rosemount Boys' Club make a good showing in city-wide competitive sports.

It was natural then that a good part of the "gymnasium program" was devoted to "athletics". The "athletic program" was about half the total gymnasium program in terms of time on the floor. This was not true of participation, however. Naturally teams were comparatively small and needed extensive training. Such training required a good deal of time on the

floor. All the teams together numbered 90 boys, and comprised 8 per cent of the total boy membership. While it is true that these few boys took up half the time on the floor, the gymnasium was open a good deal of this time. More members were really present since spectators were allowed, and large groups of boys just watched.

The remaining gymnasium program, apart from the athletic program described, consisted of: a program for Juniors, offered three afternoons a week; a period on Saturday mornings for the Wolf Cub Packs; and two programs for Senior members, each held once a week in the evening. The latter were respectively, a gymnasium period open to all Senior members, and a Senior Leaders' Corp program.

a) Use of the gymnasium by Junior boy members.--Part of the little Junior "community" in the Rosemount Boys' Club every afternoon spent their time on the gymnasium. Program in the gymnasium was offered Juniors three afternoons a week. Here opportunity was afforded for active games, many of which were of the "rough and tumble" variety. Active group games provide a different type of social experience than do the table games, previously discussed. They call for "continuous co-operative interaction in temporarily organized group units".¹ While it is not known exactly what took place during these periods on the gymnasium, it is important that such an opportunity was afforded the Junior membership.

¹See Appendix, p. 264.

b) Use of the gymnasium by Intermediate and Senior boy members.--Data available on the "athletic program" reveals that basketball, hockey, baseball, and boxing were the main sports. Intermediate teams were called Midgets, while Senior members were in Juvenile teams. There were two basketball teams, two hockey teams, and three baseball teams. One Midget baseball team was made up in the summer of 1949. In the summer of 1950, there were two baseball teams, a Midget team, and a Juvenile team. In addition the Rosemount Boys' Club took part in the Golden Gloves Tournament. This is the amateur boxing event of the year, and is very popular all over the City of Montreal.

There were 15 boys registered in the Midget teams for basketball and hockey. There were 10 boys registered in each of the Juvenile teams for basketball and hockey. Further, there were 12 and 15 boys, respectively, in each of the two Midget baseball teams. There were 14 boys registered in the Juvenile baseball team. Taken together then the "athletic program", with the exception of boxing, served about 90 boys, or 8 per cent of the total boy membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. As spectators were allowed, and attendance was large, the program was enjoyed vicariously by other members of the Club, and the community as well.

There are unfortunately no data about the participating membership in the "athletic program", apart from their names and ages. For the Senior membership, taken as a whole, there

was a large proportion of destructive behaviour in the Club. This was also true of many Intermediate boy members. It is possible to state, however, that the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the community represented by the members of the Rosemount Boys' Club dropped during the first year of agency operation. The data on juvenile delinquency are in Section A of Chapter III.¹ Perhaps the "athletic program" was a channel for what otherwise would have resulted in anti-social behaviour.

On the general question of competition there is a wealth of reading material. The use of scores and prizes as goals is very universal. "Competition has come to be associated with recreation, and the atmosphere of a recreational agency now reflects the competitive intent."² Over-emphasis on winning has crept in, and many authorities are questioning how sound our athletic programs are. Mr. S. R. Slavson, in his book called Recreation and the Total Personality states that sports have been glorified. "Members who excel in athletics also set ideals for the centre which discourages co-operation and aesthetic and intellectual leanings." The author speaks of the "contagion of the social climate", and the "natural desire to be part of the group", which often outbalance predilections and talents. Mr. Slavson further

¹Supra, p. 81, to p. 88.

²S. R. Slavson, Recreation and the Total Personality (New York, 1946), pp. 95 and 96.

states that "the ends of social education and democracy can best be served through the co-operation of individuals and groups."¹ He speaks of "group co-activity" rather than "inter group activity".

This destructive element in sports, which does not in any way detract from their value when used with discretion and understanding of the individuals taking part, is recognized by present day thinking in Boys' Clubs. A recent publication of Boys' Clubs of America deals with Standards of Accomplishment. This is based in far reaching research into the whole question of accomplishment in all areas of program. In the words of the executive director of Boys' Clubs of America, "'The Standards of Accomplishment Program' will give boys new incentives for program participation and create standards by which they may achieve the satisfaction of individual accomplishment which is so vital to the mental well-being of any boy."²

3. The Senior Games Room

This room was used only for boxing. Ten boys were registered in the first boxing class, with an able volunteer coach. As has been previously mentioned, the Rosemount Boys' Club took part in the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament.

Although there are no records which make any reference

¹Slavson, Op. Cit., pp. 95 and 96.

²Boys' Clubs of America, The Standards of Accomplishment Program (New York, 1950), p. 3.

to the reason why the Senior games room was used in this way, it is the opinion of the writer that there was a practical reason for this. The staff could not cover the second floor during the afternoons, because they were busy on the ground floor. In the evening, the atmosphere was so charged and dynamic that supervision was needed in more places than workers could cover. Had the Senior games room been used for purposes other than boxing, more staff would have been needed. Such a responsibility could not have very well been given a volunteer, as the implications of the needs and behaviour of Senior members were far reaching, and trained leadership was required. It is the opinion of the writer that limitations of staff showed up particularly at this point in the program. It was essentially realistic to restrict the use of the building to a program that was within the limitations of the number of staff persons. The fact that the girls' program took place on the second floor one evening a week, might have proved a further difficulty in terms of the stage of social development of the Senior membership, between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

4. The Craft Shop

The craft shop, which was located on the second floor, was not used in the afternoons. There was not staff enough to permit this. Thus crafts for Junior members were offered only between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evenings, with the possible exception of Saturday morning and afternoon. The craft shop provided opportunity for boys of all ages to learn skills.

The type of social relations essential to carry on this activity is described as "individuated activity in casual group relations situations".¹

Not all members enjoy every area of program to the same extent. There is need for a wide range in choice of program content, and diversified methods of its use. Each activity has peculiar qualities which appeal to certain individuals and which are important factors in their choice of program. However, "values need not be peculiar to the activity; many of the same values can result from activities which, on the surface, seem to be very different. This is due in part to the ability of individuals and groups to adapt activities to their needs."² Crafts appeal particularly to persons unable to interact socially with others to a high degree.

Prominent among these values are the potentialities for aiding physical growth and neuromuscular control and for providing intellectual stimulation and development. The release of emotions is also made possible, for activities provide forms through which feelings may be acceptably expressed.³

For example, many of the boys made cars which they entered in the Soap Box Derby. It can readily be seen that the ramifications of this activity in the craft shop were many. There was the birth of the idea and the carrying of it through to completion. The sense of having exercised

¹See Appendix, p. 264.

²Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 153.

³Ibid.

control over the physical environment is a large part of the need to create things with the hands. There is discipline in arts and crafts. Certain limitations are imposed by the materials. Hobbies are developed in this way and sometimes a vocational interest takes shape. An individual may gain status through perfecting a skill. Children like to show evidence of their skill. There is need to learn to share working space, tools, materials, and the attention of the worker. Participants secure a rich experience in self-expression and acquire knowledge of design, colour, and art. For some, crafts provide a wedge into group life. This would apply to a shy or handicapped person. On the other hand, this has to be watched carefully because an individual may take refuge behind a particular skill and hold aloof from the broader group program.

The craft program, however, did provide group experience. As has been stated, there are natural groups in which members have the feeling of wanting to be together, and their interest in any one activity plays a secondary role. Groups, on the other hand, are often formed around special interests. Relationships that are satisfying often grow out of this casual association of persons around a common interest. Interest groups were organized, which might be described as "single activity groups" rather than "multiple activity groups", around the following: commercial art, first aid, leather craft, model aeroplane building, typewriting and shorthand; as well as the wood work, which was the interest of the majority.

5. The Club Room

Unfortunately it is not known what use was made of this room in the boys' program. In the afternoon there was not the staff to enable the use of this room by boy members. In the evening, and on Saturday morning, the room was used. On Monday evening the building was turned over to the Sea Cadet program, as has been stated. On Tuesday evening, the club room was devoted to program for girls which will be discussed. The club room was used for boys' program on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and on Saturday morning and afternoon. Friday evening was turned over to the program of movies, and little use was made of the building, apart from the gymnasium. In fact, the club room was used for girls' program on Friday evening, during part of the time covered by the present study.

It is thought that the Leaders' Corp used the club room about one evening a week. Various interest groups were also held in the club room. Here again the limitations of staff showed up.

6. Special Events and Other Activities

Special events and mass activities which were held between April, 1949, and July, 1950, under the auspices of the Rosemount Boys' Club, both inside and outside the building; provided recreational opportunities for boys, girls, men, and women in Rosemount, of all ages. Some were directly associated with parts of the "total program" already outlined. Others were independent of anything that has previously been mentioned.

For example, there were Wolf Cub rallies, parades, and

special hikes which accounted for the participation of 167 Cubs. The movies on Friday evenings were very popular with both boys and girls. There was an average weekly attendance, in 1949, of 250 youngsters; and in 1950, the average weekly attendance at movies was 350 boys and girls. Senior dances, special parties at Christmas time and on other special occasions, outings of all kinds; basketball games, hockey games, and a boxing tournament; as well as various fund raising events; all contributed to the fun of members and non-members of the Rosemount Boys' Club.

Senior dances were attended by 610 teen-age members in 1949, and by 284 members, of both sexes, in 1950. As can be seen from the number which attended these parties, which were usually held on Saturday evenings in the gymnasium, the part played by social dancing in the boys' program was relatively small. There are no records about this aspect of the program for boys, although some light is thrown on the subject in the records of the girls' program, which is discussed in Section B of Chapter V.

Representative teams gave a party which was attended by 125 persons. It can be seen that there was opportunity for broader social contacts through participation in the "athletic program".

Christmas parties were annual events, and attendance was usually large. In 1949, a total of 1,037 members attended the Christmas party. In 1950, the total attendance was 788 members.

Every three or four months, it was the custom to have a special outing of some kind. During 1949 and 1950, a total of 450 youngsters participated in these special activities. A trip to the circus was very popular, with 200 able to attend. Boat trips on the river steamer "Ville Marie" were thoroughly enjoyed. One of these trips was held each summer. Roller skating at the Forum; swimming at St. Helen's Island; participation in the Soap Box Derby, in which competition 89 cars were entered during 1949 and 1950; a trip to the Coca Cola plant; and hikes, from time to time: were highlights of the special programs held during 1949 and 1950.

The Second Annual Report of the Rosemount Boys' Club, 1951, shows an attendance figure for spectators at basketball, and floor hockey, games throughout the year of 2,193 persons. Spectators who attended boxing shows housed in the agency in 1950 numbered 2,040 persons.

Such enormous amount of money was required to erect the building, buy needed equipment, provide operating expenses, and so on, that there was the need for fund raising schemes, particularly in 1949. The membership and the citizens of Rosemount participated in two of these schemes which attracted 1,150 persons. These were called "Buy a Brick Campaign", and "Elsie The Borden Cow". In addition to raising much needed funds, these afforded a good deal of enjoyment.

Summary and Evaluation of Boys' Program

Thus the "total program" for the boys who were members of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950,

has been outlined on the basis of available data. The analysis of this aspect of the "total program" of the agency has been influenced by the nature of the data available, and for this reason is somewhat general.

It is a limitation of the study that the extent of participation of individual members in the program offered, has not been shown. While it was possible to indicate that approximately 209 boys per day came into the agency for regular program, there was no way of knowing whether the same boy was marked twice on the same day.

Because the total registration at the end of July, 1950, after 16 months of agency operation, was so high, namely, 1,197 boys of all ages; it would have been desirable to have established the extent of participation of sample groups, in different age classifications, for a given period of time at least.

In fact, an attempt was made to do this which was not feasible. This attempt was based on the Daily Door Check. Of course there were no individual attendance records for the various groups within the program, nevertheless, it might have been established that a certain member was in the agency on any given day; or his attendance throughout a period of time might have been established. Using the number system, a group of those who attended most frequently might have been determined. For example, a trial study was made using this method. The attendance of 90 Junior members was studied for the month of September, 1949.

By the end of September, 1949, there were 922 boy members, of all ages; or 77.0 per cent of the total of 1,197 boys registered by the end of the first 16 months, were already registered by the end of September, 1949.¹ While Table I shows the growth of the total membership, the growth within age classifications is not shown. The present purpose would have required a further breakdown, showing registration by various dates according to age grouping. It is not known how many Juniors there were by the end of September, 1949.

Table XXIV, below, gives the attendance of 90 different Junior members during the month of September, 1949. It shows the number of periods during which the members were in the agency for a possible total of 42 periods during September, 1949.

Table XXIV. The number of periods attended by
90 Junior boys in September, 1949

Number of Periods	A Number of Junior Boys Members	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	90	100.0
0- 9	51	56.7
10-19	23	25.6
20-29	10	11.1
30-39	6	6.6

¹Supra, Table 1, p. 76.

Thus it was discovered that 51 of the 90 Junior boys studied, or 56.7 per cent, came to the agency less than 10 out of a possible 42 times. They came morning, afternoon, and until 8 o'clock in the evening, whenever the Club was open. One hesitates to draw conclusions from this number of Junior boys, during the month of September, 1949; however, it does indicate the possibility that attendance, for some at least, was not regular. Only 17.7 per cent attended 20 or more times out of a possible 42 periods in September, 1949. The periods referred to were 4 mornings, 25 afternoons, and 13 evenings.

This method has been outlined here to show a possible use of the Daily Door Check, and to indicate that this aspect of study was considered. It was discarded, in the present research undertaking, for various reasons.

While the numbers which had been assigned the various members on registration were to be found on their Permanent Membership Record Cards, the cards for the total membership were filed alphabetically. There was no key to the numbers which had been assigned various members. This would have had to have been made up for the total boy membership, even before a sample group of cards of those who attended most frequently from each age division could have been chosen for study. As it happened, for reasons not known, the numbers allotted different members were changed. Thus the number as an index to a particular member, was essentially unreliable. This reason was the real reason why this method was not used

in the present study. Seasonal factors and the variation in attendance from month to month would have to have been considered in choosing the period of time to be studied. All these things stood in the way of any attempt to use the Daily Door Check for purposes other than that for which it was designed. The question of the participation of boy members in the program offered by the Rosemount Boys' Club was not further explored.

It is the feeling of the writer that the program for younger Junior members, particularly those who were 7 and 8 years of age, was weak. Children under 9 years of age have needs, which are related to their physical, mental, and social development; and these differ from needs of children roughly from 9 to 11 years of age. The interest span of the smaller ones is shorter. They are often very impulsive. Games of simple organization are suited to their play needs, and free play is necessary. Sometimes these younger children are overwhelmed if the group is too large. They often have to be protected from themselves and others. There is a great need for individual attention from the worker. Many children of this age are extremely sensitive, and have needs for recognition which can be met through an individualized program designed to meet their particular needs.

There is no record of singing games, stories, dramatics or dramatic games, or of simple crafts for this age group in the program at the Club. These activities are particularly important for the younger children. Boys aged 7 and 8 years

comprised 12.6 per cent of the total membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950.

For those Juniors between the ages of 9 and 11 years, the program offered had certain strengths. There was opportunity for active games in the gymnasium; table games in the games room; crafts in the craft shop; and there were movies and other exciting events offered as part of the program. For those who were Wolf Cubs, undoubtedly there was a beginning club type of experience. These 9, 10 and 11 year olds made up 29.4 per cent of the total membership during the period studied.

In the program offered Intermediate and Senior members, it is the feeling of the writer that there were certain strengths, and certain weaknesses. The program offered in the craft shop was in keeping with their needs. An opportunity was provided them to acquire real skill in crafts.

For the program of sports and athletics, it would appear as though spectators by far outnumbered participants. For those who took part, the program of sports undoubtedly satisfied certain of their needs, but the value for spectators of the same age is questionable. It is good for Club members to support their friends and the Club, but their participation in program should not be restricted to just watching. There was the games room program for them which was undoubtedly an important and in many ways a valuable experience.

There is little reference to club type of experience. In the opinion of the writer, this type of group provides a

very important experience in democratic living for children anywhere from the age of ten up. Intermediate and Senior members would have benefitted particularly from this type of experience, had it been provided for them in the "total agency program".

The following statement indicates an important consideration:

Conflicts are everyday occurrences in every group. They are essential to the group's experience and their solution is just as essential to its survival. If the values and norms of behaviour of the members are too divergent, the group will disintegrate, because the solution of conflict is too difficult. A collection of individuals which has not developed the characteristics of a group is not capable of handling conflict.¹

There was evidence of conflict in the charged and dynamic atmosphere which was characteristic of the evening program. The membership study has revealed certain cultural elements in the backgrounds of members, and in their family backgrounds, which were undoubtedly manifest on the level of agency program. The membership, taken as a whole, was essentially a large, heterogeneous group of boys, who lived in a community which was somewhat disorganized. Therefore, it would seem to the writer that careful thought and consideration might have been given to the establishment of club type of program for Intermediate and Senior Club members.

The large spectator group of boys evidently needed help in the use of agency facilities and program. It is the

¹Wilson and Ryland, Op. Cit., p. 55.

opinion of the writer that the program did, to a degree, tend to become fixed and institutionalized. For some it was possible to provide a satisfactory experience. For others it was not. Attendance was somewhat irregular in many cases. The "total program" did not really serve the entire boy membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. The extent to which some members were able to use the group for personal, and social, development was narrow.

While limitations of staff showed up particularly in the use that was made of the Senior games room, and the club room, both on the second floor; this limitation also showed up in the type of service rendered elsewhere in the building. In the opinion of the writer, the interpretation of the "open door" policy was partly at fault. Most definitely there was a settling process going on among the members. Some came to see what it was all about. Those who were not successful in finding a place for themselves undoubtedly departed, or came back to break windows and make trouble. Some felt very much a part of the larger whole, others felt they were outsiders. For example, one group of boys had a plan which could not be considered socially acceptable. This was a natural group. Very evidently they had a purpose and that was a destructive one. In a discussion among themselves they conceived a plan. Their plan was to cause as much trouble as possible. Quite by accident, it was revealed to a person close to agency administration, that these boys had devised a money raising

scheme. They thought that if they made themselves sufficiently undesirable, they might induce staff members to pay them to be "good". Disciplinary measures had to be employed more often than should have been necessary, and there was not the staff time to look at the needs of groups such as the many spectators. Boys who were destructive occupied a large amount of staff time. In spite of this the program did survive, and much good work was done under difficult circumstances. Club leadership did try, in keeping with agency purpose, to understand the problems and needs of the boys, and their time was devoted to solving these problems and meeting these needs, to the extent which this was possible, under the circumstances.

Section B. The Program for Girl Members of the
Rosemount Boys' Club between September,
1949, and May, 1950

The Rosemount Boys' Club had been in operation five months, when a program for girls was set up. This came about as a result of the insistence of the Council of Social Agencies, and the Welfare Federation, that some attention be given the girls of the area. A part-time worker was employed to take charge of this program.

Strictly speaking the program offered boys, and the program offered girls, by the Rosemount Boys' Club should be considered as a whole. The two programs were interrelated and basic concepts apply to both. However, they were organized as separate units. There were variables in the nature, con-

tent, and extent of the two programs arising from limitations and needs. It is significant that five months had passed, during which time the entire building was devoted to program for boys, before the girls' program was inaugurated. Thus in one case we are discussing a program of sixteen months duration, while for the girls, the program under study lasted nine months.

There were differences in agency policy with respect to the two programs. The broad general purpose of the agency was the same for each, namely, to serve the needs of the members. The initial problem of policy was at the point of intake. It was evident that the program for girls could not hope to serve all the girls in Rosemount by any means, due to severe limitations. The use of agency facilities, and the number of girls registered, had to be carefully worked out. The use of agency facilities available to girls had to be restricted to specific days and hours.

It is of interest that when the planning of girls' program first took place, the administration of the Rosemount Boys' Club was convinced that girls' program should be held on the second floor of the building in the afternoon only. This plan might have been followed but for two reasons. These were that the part-time worker could not come every afternoon. Secondly, it was apparent that certain girls came to stand around outside the building each evening. The agency was anxious that these girls should be served. It was apparent that they would continue to stand around outside

the Club in the evening if there were no program for them, because this was in line with their needs and interests.

When the question came up about what parts of the building would be used for girls' program, there was another problem in the area of policy. The Club Room and the Senior Games Room were suitable for certain types of program, while not suitable for other types of program. It was the feeling of the administration that any form of large or immovable equipment was out of the question. The budget did not provide for any expenditure over and above the cost of the worker's time. In addition, it was essential that any equipment would have to be movable and of a variety that could be stored in a small cupboard when not in use. For example, table games were considered a reasonable purchase, while any equipment for doll play was not thought to be within the limits of agency budget.

The girls were not to be permitted the use of the craft shop, and again the question of money for supplies was raised. It became apparent that it would not be wise to venture on any scheme of starting a craft program that would not be largely self supporting. Time was short, and girls were appearing on the scene to inquire about program possibilities. There were quite a number of 9, 10 and 11 year olds who were asking for an active after-school program. Thus it was decided that the girls be granted use of the gymnasium one afternoon a week, which was the only room suitable for an active program for a large group of 9-11 year olds.

The administration felt that it was essentially desirable that the paths of the boys and girls should not cross except at the front door and in the lobby. Girls were not permitted the use of the games room on the ground floor, and their presence in the building meant that they had to be supervised from the moment they came in, until the moment they left the building. For this reason the policy was to have only one group in the building at one time. When there was a volunteer leader to take a group, a second group could meet at the same time. For the most part, activities for girls did not overlap.

Thus it came about that the program groups had a definite enrollment. Each girl member was enrolled in a definite activity group. The "open door" policy did not apply to the girls. Girls had the status of associate members. They registered with the understanding that they could only come at certain times. The general policy of the agency with respect to the program for girls was that the agency had undertaken to give service to girls within limits that were clearly understood by the agency, the worker, and the girls themselves. Within these limits it was possible to establish a program which, while different from the program for boys in many respects, was in keeping with agency policy on the one hand, and the needs of those girls registered on the other hand.

Careful records of the program for girls were kept.¹ These included individual attendance records for all activity groups, and process reports. In this way the experience of each girl in the agency was known. Individual attendance was studied. No girl was lost in the program, and each was accorded individual attention. It was possible to meet with various members individually from time to time to discuss their participation, needs, and interests.

In Chapter III, Section A, it was established that in the first 16 months, the agency reached 21.7 per cent of all boys in Rosemount of corresponding age, based on a comparison between the total boy membership, and figures taken from the 1941 Census. By contrast, it was established that only 2.4 per cent of the total girl population of Rosemount, in 1941, within the corresponding age range, was served by the Rosemount Boys' Club, during the nine month period studied. This is important because it should not be thought that the program offered girls by the Rosemount Boys' Club, between September, 1949, and May, 1950, was in any way the answer to the needs of the Rosemount area for a recreational program for girls. A small number of girls, who lived in Rosemount, were enabled to participate in a variety of program activities, for a period of nine months out of the first sixteen months of agency operation, within the setting of the Rosemount Boys'

¹Rosemount Boys' Club, Records of the Program Offered for 136 Girls Between September, 1949, and May, 1950 (Unpublished).

Club. The content of this program will be discussed in some detail because much was learned during this period. The study rather underlines the need for facilities and leadership for an adequate recreational program which would meet the needs of girls living in Rosemount. It is hoped that the following presentation will show how appreciative the girls were of the opportunity given them, how they responded to the efforts of those who had their interest at heart, how they were able to accept their position of associate members with good grace, and how they tried to adjust their own needs to the need of other members and groups in a co-operative manner. The girls took pride in the fact that they were the first, and never gave up the hope that, one day, they would have a club of their own. A club in which more girls would be given an opportunity to have the same experience which had been provided for them. It is hoped that the material here presented will help to pave the way for further consideration of the needs of the girls of Rosemount for an adequate program of leisure-time activities.

If it were thought advisable to make a comparison between the two programs offered by the Rosemount Boys' Club during the period upon which the present research undertaking is based, the comparison would be difficult. Any attempt to do this falls down in certain important respects. Apart from the content of either program, it might be said that in terms of numbers served, the program offered boys came very much closer to serving the needs of Rosemount area for a leisure-

time program for boys, than the program offered girls came to serving the needs of Rosemount area for a similar program for girls. It is evident that this difference was inherent in the policy of the Rosemount Boys' Club with respect to the two programs. Strictly speaking, it is only possible to evaluate a program in the context of the aims and objectives set out, at the onset, in the form of agency policy. A fundamental principle of group work is that program planning and operation must be within the limits of agency policy. The group worker works within the limits of agency policy.

For example, it has been established that there were 8.8 times as many boy members as girl members, or girls made up 10.2 per cent of the total membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950. The average daily attendance figure for boy members for the first 21 months of Rosemount Boys' Club operation, or until December, 1950, was 209 boys a day. The average daily attendance figure for girl members for the nine month period, between September, 1949, and May, 1950, was 10 girls a day. From the latter it would appear that there were about 20 times as many boys as girls in the agency per day.

During the nine month period studied, exclusive of Friday night movies and other special activities in which girls were included, nine different activities were organized. The nine groups varied both in size and in kind. The range in the number of girls registered in any one of the various

groups was from 3 to 43 girls registered. The average group enrollment was 21.1 girls. The age range of members, all of whom were enrolled in groups, was from 7 to 16 years. Further, some of the groups met throughout a longer period than others. The range in the number of periods held by any one group was from 9 to 29 meetings, during the entire period studied. The average number of meetings held was 19.8 meetings. Even though there was a difference in the life span of the various groups, they met for the most part once a week. There was an average of about 5 group meetings a week in the agency, over a 34 week period, which includes all groups. During the period studied, there were 178 group meetings in all. The range of attendance at meetings was from 3 to 32 girls, which corresponded roughly to the number of registrants. Over-all attendance at meetings was 11.8 girls. Although there were 136 girl members, the individual attendance records of the various groups showed an enrollment, in all activities, of 190 girls. Since each member was enrolled in at least one activity group, it may be seen that 54 girls were enrolled in two different activities. Each member was given the opportunity to participate in one, but not in more than two groups, throughout the nine month period during which the program was offered.

There were no individual attendance records kept for the boys' program. Agency records for the boys' program did not permit study of the experiences of individual boys, or groups of boys, within the setting of the Rosemount Boys'

Club, between April, 1949, and July, 1950, except in the general way already presented in Section A of this chapter. The significant difference was that boy members were free to determine the extent of their own participation within a much broader frame. They came more often having been permitted more extensive use of agency facilities. There is no way of knowing how, and to what extent the needs of individual members were met. For this reason it is not possible to draw further comparison between the program offered boys and that offered girls. The focus of Section B of Chapter V is on the content of the program which was offered girls. Because records were kept for groups, it is not necessary to rely on over-all statistical figures to give the picture. Both the extent of participation, and the nature of the experiences afforded the various individuals and groups of members are known and are here presented.

In all there were 136 girls registered, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years. Junior girls, ages 7 to 11 years, comprised 52.2 per cent of the total girl membership, between September, 1949, and May, 1950. This figure may be further broken down to show that 18.4 per cent of the total girl membership were 7 and 8 years of age, while 33.8 per cent of the total girl membership were 9 to 11 years of age.

The Intermediate girl membership, ages 12 to 14 years, was 33.8 per cent of the total, and the proportion of Senior members among the girls, or those girls 15 years of age and older, was 14.0 per cent of the total. The growth of the

membership was shown in Table 1.¹

Program for girls was carried on in the agency on Tuesday afternoon and evening; Wednesday afternoon, and on through the supper period until 7 o'clock; Thursday evening; Friday afternoon and evening; and on Saturday morning.

Table XXV gives the nine activities that were organized as well as pertinent information about each such as: the age range of members in the various groups; the number enrolled in each; the number of meetings held by each group, between September, 1949, and May, 1950; and the total attendance of members at group meetings during the entire period of time.

Table XXV. Activity groups in the program for girls at the Rosemount Boys' Club, between September, 1949, and May, 1950

Name of Group	Age in Years	Number Enrolled	Number of meetings	Total Attendance
Total	7-16	190	178	2,103
<u>Clubs:</u>		59	72	818
Little Queen's Club	11-14	28	29	409
Sports Club	14-16	20	28	323
Senior Girls' Club	15-16	11	15	86
<u>Play Groups:</u>		86	59	881
"The Play Group"	7- 9	27	27	346
The Games Group	9-12	43	23	449
The Intermediate Games Period	11-13	16	9	86
<u>Interest Groups:</u>		45	47	404
Tap and Ballet	8-12	19	12	167
Leather Craft	13-16	3	19	54
Basketball	14-16	23	16	183

¹Supra, p. 76.

Seven volunteers helped out with this program. It was the policy of the agency to encourage volunteers. In fact the program was organized with a view to the future. It was for this reason that girls were registered from all age groups, instead of from one age group. The long range plan was to grow out of the experience gained from this "experimental" period in which numbers were kept small, but still were representative of the younger segment of the girl population of Rosemount. The girl membership was a cross-section of Rosemount within the age range with which Boys' Clubs usually do their most significant piece of work.

Four of the volunteers were students. Two volunteers, who were placed in charge of Basketball, were drawn from the McGill School of Physical Education. A student from the McGill School of Social Work worked with the Little Queen's Club during November and December, 1949. A senior high school student, who was herself a Club member, was given responsibility for the Intermediate games period. Three ladies who lived in Rosemount volunteered their services to the Rosemount Boys' Club. Two were mothers of Club members, and one was a skilled leather craft instructor. One mother was a dancer and was particularly anxious to teach tap and ballet dancing. Her husband was active as a volunteer in the boys' athletic program. It was she who was placed in complete charge of the Tap and Ballet group. The second mother was enthusiastic but had not had experience. She assisted the part-time worker with the "Play Group". Un-

fortunately her daughter was taken ill, and the mother had to drop out after a short time. She was not given complete responsibility for a group. Finally, the leather craft instructor was a "paid" worker who held a class in which three girls and three boys were enrolled. These were the volunteers who helped with the program for girls.

The various activities which were organized for girls at the Rosemount Boys' Club, between September, 1949, and May, 1950, will be discussed under the following headings; 1. "The Play Group"; 2. Tap and Ballet; 3. "The Games Group"; 4. The Little Queen's Club; 5. The Intermediate Games Period; 6. The Sports Club; 7. Basketball; 8. Leather Craft; 9. "The Senior Girls' Club"; 10. The Teen Club Conference, April, 1950.

1. The "Play Group"

The majority of children enrolled in this activity were drawn from the 3rd grade. There were 27 girls in all, and the group met 27 times. The average attendance was 13 girls. While 17 girls were in the 3rd grade, 8 were in 2nd grade, and 2 were in 4th grade in school. The majority, or 22 girls, were 8 years of age. There were 4 who were 7 years old, and one girl was 9 years of age.

Very few girls of this age came to the agency of their own accord. The group was formed for the benefit of eight who did. The program was announced to 3rd grade at Drummond School and the number enrolled increased gradually. By October, 1949, there were 19 members, and registration was not

closed until March, 1950, when the number enrolled stood at 27 girls.

For reasons previously stated, it was not possible to equip a Doll Town for these younger members. The group met in the Senior games room for the most part on Wednesday afternoon. Originally the meeting was an hour in length, however, this was extended to an hour and a half, from 3.30 to 5 o'clock, so that the children who got out of school at 3 o'clock could come directly from school, and those who got out at 4 o'clock could still participate in the program of the agency.

This group should have had some activity such as free play, but the room was completely bare and there was no equipment for doll play and such. At first the group was very excitable and it was difficult to avoid periods of disorganization. This was largely due to the need for free play, and games of low organization were used in which there was an opportunity for each to express herself and gain individual attention from the worker. The activities consisted of singing games, games with a dramatic element, stories, simple folk dances, table games and card games, games with an intellectual content, games requiring various types of bodily skill and social organization, in addition to those more highly competitive in nature. By the end of the nine month period the group was able to organize, for short periods, into sides and was able to achieve the type of social relations described as "continuous co-operative inter-

action in temporarily organized group units".¹ The "Play Group" met under the leadership of the part-time worker who was assisted by the volunteer for a month or two.

2. Tap and Ballet

Again the majority of children enrolled were drawn from the third grade. There were 19 in all, and the group met 12 times. The average attendance was 14. While 11 girls were in 3rd grade, 1 was in 2nd, 2 were in 4th grade, 2 were in 5th, and 3 were in 6th grade in school. The majority, or 13 girls, were 8 years of age. There was one who was 9 years old, one was 10 years of age, 3 were 11 years old, and one was 12 years of age.

Many of the participants were drawn from the "play group". The activity was very popular and there was a great demand to take part. Occasionally spectators were allowed. This group started in February, 1950. It met on Saturday morning at first, however, it was decided to have two meetings a week during March so the group met Tuesday afternoon as well. The group gave a little concert during Boys' Club Week in March, 1950. A volunteer had charge of the activity. Unfortunately, she was forced to drop out for health reasons, and the group was discontinued. The girls were very disappointed.

3. The "Games Group"

Many of the girls enrolled in this activity were in

¹See Appendix, p. 264.

grade 5 at school. There were 43 in all, and the group met 23 times. The average attendance was 20 girls. While 20 girls were in grade 5, one was in 3rd grade, 8 were in 4th grade, 11 were in 6th grade, and 3 were in 7th grade in school. The majority were 10 and 11 years of age, 19 were 10 years old and 16 were 11 years of age. In addition 6 were 9 years old, and 2 were 12 years of age.

Girls of this age were waiting on the door-step as soon as word got around that there would be a program for girls at the Rosemount Boys' Club. There were so many who came to inquire, that each was interviewed and they were all put on a waiting list. It was clear that the gymnasium was the best room in the building for the type of program that these girls wanted. Since staff time was limited, the aim was to accommodate as many as possible. The plan was to start with all of them in one group, until such time as their individual and group needs were revealed to the worker. There was no evidence of a natural group of any significant size. Thus a group was formed which met in the gymnasium, on Friday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

This group was, at first, extraordinarily quiet, polite, and well behaved. None of them ran around the gymnasium. They did not seem to know how to play together. They must have felt rather strange at first. It was most unfortunate that there were not another two afternoons a week for this group of girls. Members would have benefitted from a craft or small club program, had there been staff time for this.

Space in the building could have been used, but there were not enough volunteers to serve these girls. However, the one program a week did help to meet their needs, and their needs were very apparent, but there were not the resources to meet this need. The time of meeting was extended a half hour, so that the group was held from 3.30-5.00 o'clock.

In spite of the fact that some dropped out, the group remained large. Had there been other opportunities for them, it is certain that most would have stayed, and many more would have been registered. Girls of this age had to be turned away. There were still 40 names on a waiting list, whom the agency could not undertake to serve.

The program of activities consisted mainly of games. These were very carefully chosen, and every opportunity to serve the needs of individuals and groups was seized. For example, one game called Beat Your Neighbour was a very important tool in bringing about a release of tension. This is a game that calls for an aggressive attitude on the part of players. It was most interesting to watch the reaction to this game. It was played from time to time, and was a favourite, because there was real value in this game for the group. Many other games were played and it was satisfying to note that the girls really learned how to play. Certainly the group provided a meaningful experience for the majority. The worker inquired about persons who had dropped out and was told, "She's not coming back. She says she doesn't like the Club. I don't know how she can say that. I just love

coming to the Club!" Whenever opportunity arose for group discussion it was encouraged. At times members had a very good group discussion, so the program was not all on the unverbilized level. Many of the members were ready for an initial club type of group. It was felt that some of the shy girls would enjoy a craft program suited to their needs. The part-time worker had charge of this activity.

4. The Little Queen's Club

The majority of girls enrolled in this group were in 7th grade. There were 28 in all, and the group met 29 times. The average attendance was 14 girls. While 18 girls were in 7th grade, 3 were in 5th grade, 6 were in 6th grade, and one was in 8th grade in school. The majority, or 20 girls, were 12 years of age. There was one who was 11 years old, 6 were 13 years of age, and one was 14 years old.

The initial attempt was to find a natural group of girls this age to bring into the program of the agency. There were several reasons for this. One was the likelihood of the available room being small. Another of course was the belief that clubs provide a very important experience in democratic living for girls of this age. A third reason was that staff time was so limited that there had to be a choice between crafts and a club. It was decided that it would be better to start with the club, and incorporate the crafts in the program; rather than start with a special interest group. The latter approach might have worked

very well. Since it was not chosen, there is no way of knowing. It cannot be stated that a real "natural group" was found. There was not much opportunity to get to know the girls in the neighbourhood before initiating the program. The old saying, act in haste and repent at leisure, might be applied to the experience of the agency with this group. There is no doubt that this was a most difficult group. The story of the Little Queen's Club is very interesting because of the individual and group problems which emerged and were worked through within the framework of this club experience.

The experience of this group, with the workers, within the setting of the Rosemount Boys' Club, seems to illustrate a well known fact. Work with small groups, using the group work method, can have far reaching implications; it can be truly educational. Persons can be enabled to meet with situations and handle their emotional problems. In short, group experience can serve both to prevent destructive tendencies, and to enrich young lives of those who are constantly called upon to perform their developmental tasks in keeping with what is expected of them in our society.

The Little Queen's Club met on Thursday evening from September, 1949, to the end of February, 1950, in the rifle range. By the end of February, 1950, the night was changed to Tuesday and the group met, from then on, in the Club Room. The rifle range was highly unsuitable as a meeting place, however, there was no alternative. The girls insisted that they meet in the evening, and there was no other place to

put them. The chief limitation of the rifle range was the fact that there was very little air. It was in the basement near the furnace, and there were no windows. There was a small fan. Noise reverberated around the cement walls. The ceiling was low, and the range long and narrow. It was not a suitable meeting place for the group.

When the group was formed, there were a number of 11 year old girls who were not permitted to join. They were very disappointed as a number of their friends were in the Little Queen's Club. The policy of the agency was that 11 year olds had to be out of the building by 8 o'clock. It was felt wise to make the rules, which applied to the boys, applicable to the girls as well, in order to eliminate any bad feeling which might otherwise have arisen between the two.

The club started with 8 girls in September, 1949. Three dropped out, due to the fact that they were 11 years of age, and 8 more were added. The number enrolled in September, 1949, stood at 13. In October, 1949, eleven girls joined the Little Queen's Club. The worker then permitted one more girl to join the group as she was a friend of two members. Later in March, 1950, three girls were enrolled. Two of these were 11 year olds, turned 12 years by that time, and the third was brought into the club at the request of the executive director. This was roughly the manner in which the group was formed. By March, 1950, the number who had been enrolled stood at 28, and no other members were taken in.

At first the program consisted of active games, quiet games, and simple folk dances, in addition to a short meeting which was held each week to discuss membership, program ideas, experiences of various members, and so on. Gradually the discussion period became longer and everyone talked at once, all asking questions and making suggestions. Socio-drama, and story play were introduced, and the group decided, in November, 1949, that they would like to put on a play.

It was about this time that the group leader was changed. A student from the McGill School of Social Work became the worker in charge of the group, and the part-time worker withdrew. For about three weeks, things went along very smoothly. The group became accustomed to the change. They had postponed any idea of putting on a play. They had their meetings, and played games which they all enjoyed very much. They were very busy planning a Christmas party. Meanwhile, they had decided to have a treasury, had elected a treasurer, and had set the fees at 5 cents each a week.

However, although the group had seemed to be getting along very well, there was rather a crisis in group relationships which came to a climax in December, 1949, and had to be worked through very carefully. Sub-groups emerged around certain individuals as the group was going through this period of disorganization. Insults were hurled back and forth. Members ran out of the room on various occasions. Excitement rose to a high pitch. At least one of the mothers became involved in the controversy. The insults centred

around schools and churches with which members were affiliated. The mother of one of the girls came to the agency the night that the quarrel started, having been called upon by one of her daughter's friends. She had left her ironing to come when the daughter's representatives had summoned her. The mother explained to the members of the Little Queen's Club, who were outside the agency by this time, that she had had similar experiences in her childhood, and that they were not fit for her daughter to associate with. She referred to one member as a "huge brute". And so the story went along outside the Rosemount Boys' Club during the interval between meetings inside the agency.

One member of the Little Queen's club had been under observation for several weeks and it became clear that the child needed special help. A process report describes the girl as looking "very odd and withdrawn". The case was cleared through the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Index and there was a conference around the case in January, 1950. This was called as many agencies were concerned about the girl's family. There were representatives of seven different agencies at the meeting, which was held at the Family Welfare Association. It was then clear that the behaviour of the girl had to do with many things, and the fact of the conference made it possible to approach the problem with better understanding. The girl continued as a member of the Little Queen's Club.

The Christmas party was a great success. The group

rose to the occasion. After Christmas the student from the McGill School of Social Work was forced to withdraw, for health reasons, and the part-time worker again became the worker in charge of the group. A name was chosen for the club and from then on it was known as the Little Queen's Club, which was the name the girls had chosen. The group added singing to the list of activities. There was a long discussion about everything that had happened during the year, and with the help of the worker, the girls decided they would forget the past and turn over a new leaf. One girl volunteered to bring her portable gramophone to meetings and social dancing was enjoyed by all. Those who were more skilled at social dancing helped the rest along. The worker felt that the group had become a club in fact as well as in name. A skating party was held at a neighbourhood rink, in February, 1950.

In February, the night was changed from Thursday to Tuesday evening, in order that the group could meet in the Club Room, on the second floor. This was a disappointment to some who had Girl Guides that evening, but the Club Room was available to them that night, and it was far more satisfactory in many ways than the rifle range. The girls became quite good square dancers, and there was a ping pong table in the Club Room which they enjoyed. There were still problems as the boys could not refrain from making their presence in the hall, and on the roof, known.

The last project which was undertaken was a party to

which boys were invited. Planning for this took quite a long time and was a good experience for the group. Paper craft was initiated and the girls worked hard on party decorations. Fourteen girls and 12 boys met together for a party in May, 1950. All were well behaved and the party went very well indeed.

In conclusion it may be stated that the majority of these girls benefitted from their experience in the Little Queen's Club. The girl whose mother came to defend her against her fellow club members, did not return to the agency after December, 1949. Since many of the girls were her school-mates it was unfortunate that she did not return. She would have benefitted from learning how to handle herself in relation to her peers, with the help of the worker.

The group was not an easy group to work with. There was a major crisis which caused a good deal of excitement before Christmastime. While this might perhaps have been avoidable, it was learned that there were a number of very disturbed children in the group. Knowledge gained through this experience enabled the worker to understand the group better, and help them solve their problems. There were several times when the group regressed and none of these ended in the same way as the first, because the personality of the group was known, and steps were taken to help them through these bad times. Even though the group was able to function very well at times, it was essentially an unstable group. A club is really a long-term integrated group unit. The experience of

the Little Queen's Club was an experience in democratic living for the members. In discussing therapeutic group work with children, Gisela Kinopka states: "The group worker has three main tools in his work. These tools are the worker's own personality, the group relations and an informal recreational program."¹ These words apply in the case of the Little Queen's Club. In a sense, the work done with these girls was group therapy. Whether or not this definition applies technically is questionable, however, it may be stated that the experience had a therapeutic effect on quite a number of members whose needs were understood.

5. The Intermediate Games Period

With the exception of one, the girls enrolled in this activity were in 6th and 7th grade in school. There were 16 in all, and the group met 9 times. The average attendance was 7. There was one girl in 5th grade, 7 girls in 6th grade, and 8 girls were in 7th grade in school. The majority, or 11 girls, were 12 years of age. There were 4 who were 11 years old, and 1 girl was 13 years of age.

Because of the time schedule of the student, from the McGill School of Physical Education, who was in charge of the second basketball session, from January, 1950 on; the time of basketball was changed from 4-5 o'clock, to 4.30-5.30 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. Thus it was that

¹Gisela Konopka, Therapeutic Group Work With Children (Minneapolis, 1949).

there was a period on the gymnasium, free to girls, from 3.30-4.30 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. Meanwhile the girls in the Little Queen's Club had asked repeatedly for an opportunity to play games in the gymnasium. It had not been possible to allow them to join the "Games Group" because that group was already very large and the discrepancy in age would have been too great. The Intermediates loved active games and they asked each time they met the worker for this time to play in the gymnasium. Finally it was agreed that a Senior girl, who was a member of the Rosemount Boys' Club, should be placed in charge of an hour period on the gymnasium. Thus it was that the activity became known as the Intermediate Games Period, which was held 9 times, from March to May, 1950, on Wednesday afternoon, from 3.30-4.30, before the basketball session.

6. The Sports Club

The majority of girls in this group were drawn from 9th grade in school. There were 20 in all, and the group met 28 times. The average attendance at meetings was 12. While 11 girls were in 9th grade, one was in 7th grade, 3 were in 8th grade, one was in 10th grade, and 4 girls were not in school. The majority, or 13 girls, were 14 years of age. There were 5 who were 15 years old, and 2 girls were 16 years of age. In addition to those enrolled, there were about 10 girls who were not members of the Rosemount Boys' Club but who appeared from time to time to visit.

This was a natural group in the true sense of the word.

The worker knew of the existence of this group before she came to the agency. It had been explained, by the executive director, that there was a group of girls who hung around the Club almost every night of the week, and the agency wished to serve these girls in the program that was to be set up for girls.

While it is not known exactly how many of the girls were known to the Social Welfare Court, certain of the members has appeared before the Court. This natural group of girls had established a relationship with a group of boys about whom the agency was much concerned. Each gang of boys had a name and it is thought that the name of the boys' gang, in which these girls were most interested, was the Dukes. The girls liked to refer to their own group as the eleventh avenue gang. These names are a little confusing as there was also an "eleventh avenue gang" of boys, as well as a "twelfth avenue gang" of boys. At any rate, these girls were in some way associated with other natural groups, of whose existence the agency was aware.

The first time the worker met with the group was in September, 1949, one afternoon after school. The meeting was not prearranged, except that the executive director had told them all to come and see the girls' worker. Sixteen of the girls had banded together and chosen this time to introduce themselves. On this occasion the girls were on their best behaviour. They made their way upstairs to the Club Room, and seated themselves in an orderly fashion, around the long table. They said little except to express their interest in basketball. As the meeting broke up, the worker reflected aloud that it was unusual to find a group so interested in basket-

ball to the exclusion of everything else, stating that very often girls were also interested in boys, parties and other activities. They all laughed and departed in a relaxed and happy frame of mind.

Since the group had elected a representative with respect to basketball, arrangements were made for them to participate in this activity, and this girl was included in the planning. The experience of the basketball will be discussed at a later time. The need for the group to discuss the basketball was the activity around which the second meeting was planned. This second meeting took the form of a cocoa party at which the girls were the guests of the agency.

After the question of basketball had been settled, the group ventured to explore the possibilities in terms of teenage dances. There was no teen canteen at the time in the "total program" of the agency. Some initial work had been done with boys and girls of this age, in that a couple of Saturday night dances had been held under the auspices of the Rosemount Boys' Club and were known as the Leader's Corps Dances. The girls knew about these, and were inquiring whether they would be permitted to attend these dances when held. It was explained to the girls that the Leader's Corps would be having dances and that their Club membership would entitle them to come. As the boys were permitted to bring friends, it was explained that the girls would, in all probability, be allowed to do the same, although the policy on this had not yet been decided as they were about the only

group of girls eligible and interested in attending.

The third topic of conversation was about girls using the games room on the ground floor. As this was against agency policy, the question was discussed from the point of view of the way the boys would feel if their request were granted. The girls gave the worker an amazing description of how the boys were reacting to the idea of having girls in "their Club". Every girl participated in this heated discussion. The rule was definitely no girls in the games room on the ground floor.

By this time the question of having a regular meeting in the agency once a week was presented to them. They were enthusiastic, and the final problem was that of finding a place for them to meet. They wanted to meet in the evening, and there was no place for them to do so. One of the group suggested that they meet after the basketball on Wednesday. Since this decision involved the use of the building during the supper hour, when the agency was usually closed, decision in the matter was deferred. Permission was granted, and the first Supper Club meeting was held about the middle of October, 1949.

The girls brought their supper which they ate in the games room on the ground floor. The use of this room was possible since no one else was in the building. The girls were very happy about this, and enjoyed playing ping pong after supper. When everything was cleared away, the group went upstairs to the Club Room. In this way the latter half

of the meeting was more private than it would otherwise have been. Had the group remained in the games room on the ground floor, it would have been something like having a meeting in a gold fish bowl. There were windows all around and boys congregated outside as early as 6 o'clock in the evening. Upstairs the girls had the use of the P.A. system which was a very special privilege as it was an expensive piece of equipment and the Leader's Corp had raised money toward the cost of the P.A. system, gramophone, records, and so on.

An attempt should be made to describe their typical behaviour. One worker said they were rather obstreperous, The same worker, who was the first physical education student to take them in basketball, said that while they were a nice group to work with, they were not used to discipline and most of the time were very hard to control. Certainly they were easy-going and impulsive. While they didn't seem to mean to be destructive, many of the members were impulsive and there was always the feeling that something would surely happen before the meeting was over. There was a great deal of discussion around the agency when a pool stick was broken. A couple of boys were standing outside making remarks and one girl grabbed the pool stick. Balancing it on the sill, she shoved it back and forth. It was almost immediately broken. There was a curtain in the Club Room, which was attached to plaster. Part of this was torn down at one point. Usually the gramophone was so loud, that it had to be turned down.

Those living in the apartment on the second floor were not able to hear themselves talk. Such was the typical behaviour of the group when they first came to the Rosemount Boys' Club.

One day the group arrived with a plan. This was their plan to give a dance in November, 1949. Since the plan was not feasible, due to the feeling of the executive director that it would interfere with the boys' leadership training program, the worker suggested that the girls have a party. In spite of their youthful exuberance, and apparent inability to engage in discussion without all talking at once, tentative plans for a party were drawn up by the girls with the help of the worker. On the question of who would attend, the girls wanted "just their own gang". Six girls had been invited to attend a Leader's Corps Dance the week before. They did not feel at ease and objected to having to pay 50 cents admission. This was how it came about that the group decided it would be nice to have a dance of their own. It was evident that there was hostility between various natural groups of boys and girls. The giving of a dance was an activity which gave a good deal of status to those who participated, and it was the opinion of the worker that the question of status was paramount in their minds. After the initial enthusiasm wore off and a kind of fear took its place, the girls had to be reassured that they had planned very well and it wouldn't be their fault if the party didn't go well. The worker was sure that it would be a very fine party. It was.

After this party, the worker noticed a decided change in the group. The group began to meet in the Club Room from the first. The incident about the pool stick brought about this change of meeting place. Table games were played, and except for the occasional snowball, which boys hurled through the windows, the meetings went well.

Gradually the members became more controlled in their behaviour. There was something pathetic about their attitude. When anyone got into trouble they would always say: "Can you believe it, we've done it again!" Barn dancing, table games, singing, social dancing were activities they enjoyed. While a treasurer had been elected in preparation for their first party, it was not until Christmas, 1949, that they elected a president. The choosing of a club name was a matter of great importance to them. The names "Rosemount Tom Boys" and "Tiny Teens" were suggested and they could not agree that these were appropriate. Finally they chose the name of the "Sports Club". All agreed that this was a good name.

When they attended the Leader's Corps Dance at Christmas-time, 1949, all agreed that it was a wonderful dance and that they had had a very good time. The time of meeting was changed after Christmas. The Supper Club idea was discarded in favour of meeting upstairs on Friday evenings, when the movies were being held in the gymnasium. The plan was to meet together with the boys every other week in the agency. Only a beginning was made in this direction. The girls went as far in

this direction as they were able to go. It was in this area that the worker felt that there was opportunity for further action on a broader basis than had been achieved. The girls met together each week and every other week the boys met together with them. This went on until the end of February, 1950. Tentative plans for a sleigh ride were drawn up. The girls began to follow through. There was evidence of change in their former unstable and haphazard way of doing things. It became possible for individuals to subordinate their impulses in order to accomplish things of importance to the group as a whole. Program planning for a mixed group took a good deal of time at meetings which the girls had on alternate weeks, when no boys were present. This supplemented discussions which both groups had when together. Individual boys were discussed. The girls discussed the ways in which the boys' group liked doing things. Individual problems came to light and were talked through in the group. Agency policy was discussed as well as what could be described as socially acceptable standards of behaviour. The group set up certain rules by which they judged their own behaviour and the behaviour of other members of the Sports Club.

Co-recreational meetings stopped in March, 1950. The boys' group had become involved in certain incidents around the Club and had to forfeit their membership privileges for a time. They did not react favourable to this external discipline and the girls identified themselves emotionally with the boys. They were upset, and plans for a sleigh ride were

set aside.

The situation was remedied. Gradually the boys broke away from the Rosemount Boys' Club and took up association with the Y.M.C.A. While continuing to meet as the Sports Club, the girls attended Y dances with the boys. The girls still had the feeling that they wanted to have a party in the Rosemount Boys' Club. The question was: Would the boys come? Half expecting that the plan would fall through, the girls planned a party with the utmost care. A few boys came and at first it looked like a lost cause. However, these boys seemed to realize the amount of work that had gone into the arrangements. They rounded up their companions and literally by force, they sent them home to clean up. They saw to it that the party "went over". After this initial push, the group as a whole rose to the occasion, it was interesting to observe this process and the result was gratifying.

The following day the girls came to clean up. They announced that they had had a wonderful time. The experience of the part-time worker with the Sports Club ended on this note.

7. Basketball

In all, 23 girls were registered for basketball. The group met 16 times in the gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon. The majority of the girls enrolled in this activity were drawn from the 9th grade in school. The average attendance at meetings was 11. While 12 girls were in 9th grade, one

was in 7th grade, 4 girls were in 8th grade, 2 girls were in 10th grade and 4 were not in school. The majority, or 14 girls, were 14 years of age. There was one girl 13 years of age, 6 were 15 years old, and 2 were 16 years of age.

The girls complained about the small amount of basketball they got in school. The worker investigated the situation at the school and found that the gymnasium teacher was very much in favour of the group having basketball in the Rosemount Boys' Club. She explained that there was little time for them to practice at school due to the large number and that none of the girls happened to be good enough to play on the school team. She felt that additional practice would increase their skill without giving them more basketball than would be good for them. The medical certificates from the school were obtained for each girl who wanted to participate. A slight change in the school gymnasium schedule was made in order that girls be free to play at the Club on Wednesday afternoon.

A very good relationship was established with the McGill School of Physical Education. It was agreed that the Rosemount Boys' Club should pay the students for the meal they would miss at the residence, as well as carfare. One student came 7 weeks before Christmas, 1949, and another came 9 times after Christmas, 1949. The venture was something of an experiment and it worked out very well. The first student prepared a report on her experience with the group. There was a meeting which was attended by both students from the

McGill School of Physical Education, the part-time worker and the executive director of the Rosemount Boys' Club.

It was concluded that because some were more skilled than others, the girls who had more skill were more interested in the game. While the student was convinced that the venture was a success, she felt that the group should consist of 20 girls who came regularly, as she felt it was a waste of time and of gym space to conduct a class for only nine or ten girls. The question of a more varied program was discussed and the student thought it might be worth a try. Another point made by the student was that incentive would be increased, if games were arranged with other teams. It was not possible to have a house league.

During the second session, the attendance remained about the same. A game was arranged with the Iverley Community Centre. The Rosemount Boy's Club team lost the game, but were happy when they were told by the Iverley team that they were all very good sports. Some of the girls played in league games arranged by the Y.M.C.A. after Christmas, 1949. It seemed as though the Rosemount Boys' Club was able to meet the need with respect to basketball through the kind co-operation of the McGill School of Physical Education.

8. Leather Craft

There were three girls enrolled in this activity. It is estimated that the group met 19 times, although this is the only activity for girls for which actual attendance

records are not available for study. One girl was 13 years of age and the other 2 girls were 16 years of age. In addition to the three girls, three boys were enrolled in the activity. The girls who were enrolled were particularly interested in the activity which started in January, 1950. The instructress was a "paid" volunteer and the participants did some wonderful leather work of which they were very proud. Actually it is of interest that a mother called the Rosemount Boys' Club about her daughter who was handicapped by rheumatism and therefore unable to take part in regular activity. The mother was invited to enroll her daughter in the leather craft class and was very grateful that there was this opportunity for her daughter to participate.

9. The "Senior Girls' Club"

The majority of girls enrolled in this group were in 10th grade in school. There were 11 girls in all, and the group met 15 times. The average attendance at meetings was 6 girls. While 6 girls were in 10th grade, 3 were in 9th grade, and 2 girls were in 11th grade in school. Nine of the girls were 15 years of age and 2 girls were 16 years old.

The fact that this group wished to belong to the Rosemount Boys' Club was brought to the attention of the Part-time worker indirectly. Another worker in the agency explained that they wanted to join and time was reserved for them long before the girls arrived to make application for membership. Otherwise it would not have been possible to allow them to join because others would have been taken in their place as staff time and

facilities were limited.

One evening in October, 1949, these girls appeared on their way to a meeting of a church group to which they belonged. It came about that they wanted to belong to a mixed group in the agency, to play basketball, or to form a girls' Leader's Corps. None of these alternatives was possible. There was no need to form a girls' Leader Corps. Policy was that if the girls were to give dances, which was what they had in mind, it would interfere with the leadership training program of the boys. There was no other gymnasium time or leadership for basketball, as the time and leadership for this had already been assigned another group. The administration did not approve the formation of a co-recreational group at that time.

Beyond this the girls had no ideas about what they wanted, but were still anxious to join. They had heard that there would be cooking, sewing and typing lessons but were not much interested in these activities. The worker suggested that they might enjoy barn dancing. This was agreeable to them, and the time of meeting was set for the following week.

At the first meeting, one girl played the piano and they all sang. They learned a couple of barn dances and made plans to have a party. The second meeting followed the pattern of the first. The difference was that boys were in the hall, on the roof over the main entrance and several climbed into the room through the window to see what was

going on. They were allowed to stay and watch the barn dancing. They did not want to take part. Finally, a boys' worker came and took them all out of the room.

At the third meeting, all the original ideas came up for discussion. The girls wanted to give a dance and this was not feasible at the time. Relationships between various natural groups of boys and girls were discussed and they were very voluble on the subject of the girls in the Sports Club. They did not like them, and did not want to have anything to do with them. They felt they were silly and were sure the feelings were mutual. On the subject of giving a dance the girls concluded that the boys' Leader Corps might be insulted if they gave a dance. The worker took the opportunity to discuss inter-club relationships, and councils, and co-operative projects such as dances, sleigh rides and so on. However, there was no definite action that could be taken at the time and it was a question of having to accept the inevitable limitations imposed on them regardless of how painful this might be at the time, in the hope that things would work out eventually. From there they continued planning for a party. The regular barn dancing was the activity they enjoyed in the meantime.

During the interval, the whole question of the group was discussed with the executive director. It seemed clear that there was a duplication here in that the group was already having the experience which the agency had to offer them. They were all members of a co-recreational group which was

under the auspices of a church in Rosemount. On the other hand the girls were very keen on retaining their membership, and they were the only group of their age and stage of development who had come to apply for membership. It was finally decided to let the matter work itself through and to continue working with the group as long as their interest was maintained. They were an integrated group and did not lack in ability for self direction. Their interests were varied. Individuals in the group led busy and interesting lives. They know how to use their leisure time to good advantage. They particularly enjoyed music, discussion, dramatics and square dancing. Individuals usually had knitting or sewing of some kind on hand. They played cards and table games as well. They were a happy group. They talked about school, sports, clothes, boys, jobs, experiences they had or were having, and so on.

Finally one girl announced, "The boys are telling us about a party we're having, and we don't know anything about it!" Again there was a chorus about how the boys changed everyday. One day they wanted girls, and the next day they didn't. They agreed that lots of people were just hateful and had such big ideas. Then they decided that having a party at the Club would be just like having one at home, only the house was too small. And so they revived their former plans and added to them. Eight boys attended a musical evening planned by the girls and held in December, 1949.

Before too long they had again decided that parties were

really very dull. They elected a treasurer so that they could have refreshments at meetings. The girls were permitted to enroll in basketball. Eventually they all became involved in rehearsals for a musical which the group at the church was giving. The boys worked on scenery at the Rosemount Boys' Club, and everyone was very excited about the coming event. This cut across meetings at the Rosemount Boys' Club on several occasions.

Meanwhile, one of the girls had been appointed by the worker in charge of the boys' Leader's Corps to represent the Rosemount Boys' Club at a city-wide teen club conference meeting held at the Y.W.C.A. This girl was to represent the girls' section of a co-recreational group. There was no such group, but the aim was to provide a learning experience and bring ideas back to the Rosemount Boy's Club.

Pressure for the use of the room was so great that it was decided to turn the Club Room over to the Little Queen's Club on Tuesday evenings. The Senior Girls' Club, which was small, could continue to meet in the Ward Room in the basement if they wished to continue as many of them did. As there was not the opportunity to explain this to the group, because they were all at rehearsals for the musical at the church, a letter was sent out explaining the change. For the remainder of the time, the activities of this group merged into general activity in the agency around the Teen Club Conference.

10. The Teen Club Conference, April 1950

A city-wide teen club conference was sponsored by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and held at the Windsor Hotel on April 16th, 1950. As has been mentioned, a member of the boys' Leader's Corps, and a member of the Senior Girls' Club were appointed to attend an initial planning meeting. Agency workers also attended planning meetings, and the part-time worker was delegated to this.

A letter was sent out to all boy and girl members of the Rosemount Boys' Club who had met together in the agency. This was done because there was officially no Rosemount Boys' Club teen club. Members of the Sports Club, the Senior Girls' Club, the boys' Leader's Corps and others, met together to elect six representatives.

Workers met together at various times, delegates met together, and the result was a truly fine teen club conference. This experience was a wonderful thing for the teen age boys and girls who belonged to the Rosemount Boys' Club. A teen club or canteen had been out of the question in September, 1949, but by April, 1950, there had been opportunity to work with groups of girl and boy members separately and they had actually met together on various occasions such as dances, parties, a musical evening, and so on. Unfortunately, it is not known how the work was carried on, as the Teen Club Conference came at the end of the period covered by the present research undertaking. It was fortunate that such an opportunity was available to the Rosemount Boys' Club, as the Teen

Club Conference proved a very much needed and valuable experience for the members and groups who participated.

Summary and Evaluation of Girls' Program

Thus the "total program" for the girls who were members of the Rosemount Boys' Club between September, 1949, and May, 1950, has been outlined on the basis of available data, taken from agency records.

The following passage was taken from the report of the Second Annual Meeting of the Rosemount Boys' Club:

Our girls' program continues to form an active part in our Club activities and is being expanded to the limit of our capacity. Our part-time girls' worker resigned last June to take up another position, but this loss did not in any way interrupt or curtail our planned schedule. This vacancy on our staff has not yet been filled, but it is hoped that a suitable worker will be found in the near future to carry on this important phase of our operation.¹

The writer was distressed to read that there was a lapse of nine months while the Rosemount Boys' Club was still searching for a girls' worker. However, it is beyond the scope of this thesis to cover events which took place after July, 1950. A major conclusion of the present study is that the Rosemount Boys' Club needs at least one full-time girls' worker on their staff. The leisure-time needs of school-age girls in Rosemount must be met. Less than 3 per cent of the girl population of Rosemount, in 1941, was served by the program offered for girls by the Rosemount

¹Rosemount Boys' Club, Report of the Second Annual Meeting, February, 1951 (unpublished).

Boys' Club between September, 1949, and May 1950. Clearly, the program offered girls did little except to scratch the surface of the community's need. In addition to the need for leadership, the facilities of the Rosemount Boys' Club should be extended to serve a larger segment of the girl population of Rosemount.

The following statement taken from the Manual of Boys' Club Operation is quoted here because the writer feels that it indicates an important trend in Boys' Club thinking.

We believe that a Boys' Club should be for boys. No boy should be barred from his Club because others are using it.....Long experience has proven that a club cannot attract and hold boys in a common membership in which boys and girls participate together in activities, or by limiting the use of facilities by either group to specific days and hours. We believe that work for girls should be carried on with their own facilities and by those who understand the problems of girls.¹

Here is a statement, taken directly from an important publication of Boys' Clubs of America which was published as late as 1947. According to this, the program offered for girls should have been a complete failure. The facilities for girls were not used except on specific days, and at specific times. However, careful steps were taken to overcome the obvious limitations. This required skill and eternal vigilance on the part of the girls' worker. It was no accident that the program was a success in the face of such odds. Whenever boys and girls did participate together

¹Boys' Clubs of America, Manual of Boys' Club Operation (New York, 1947), p. 2.

in activities, there was little difficulty, because careful groundwork had been laid. It might well be that the result would not have been so satisfactory, had the program not been geared to the available facilities in terms of space in the building and leadership. It was also carried on with an eye to the needs of the boy members, and every effort was made to see that the needs of the girls did not conflict with the needs of the boys.

For one thing, the worker insisted that the girls make the initial adjustment because they came into contact with a program for boys which had been in operation for five months. They were helped in doing this, as their feelings in the matter were discussed whenever there was need. If the worker felt that some outrageous things were going on, she did not allow her feelings to influence her judgment. She was convinced that, after a period of time, the boys and girls would adjust to one another in this situation which was new, and perhaps a strange experience for some of them. Meanwhile, whenever the opportunity arose for the girls' worker to chat with individual boys, or groups of boys, she did so, keeping the discussion on a level of informal chatter but, nevertheless, trying to drive home certain main points. Gradually, the boys became quite friendly and the groups of girls began to have a feeling of belonging. From then on the pattern, having been established, was not difficult to maintain, and the regular work with girls went on, veritabily uninterrupted, except for the occasional surge of feeling

about minor incidents. Co-recreational activity, which was in keeping with members' needs, was encouraged, and there were a number of opportunities for this type of thing in the program. It was the feeling of the writer that both boys and girls benefitted from, and enjoyed, these activities.

This concept of working with boys and girls, in the same setting, is an accepted part of current best practice in the field of recreation. It is the opinion of the writer, that the feeling and thinking of Boys' Clubs, with regard to this matter, is today undergoing a change. Many boys' clubs are working with girls, and Boys' Club buildings are now being planned to accommodate members of both sexes. It is unfortunate that the Rosemount Boys' Club was not planned with this in mind, because this lack will have to be overcome. The writer feels certain that, while it is a major problem, the problem of adequate facilities for girls in the Rosemount Boys' Club can, and eventually will be overcome.

Since various suggestions have already been made about the needs of girl members, as revealed by this study, and since the thread will be picked up in the final chapter, which follows next, the writer will not pursue the matter further at this point.

CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

If it were permissible to draw an analogy, one might say that a project, such as the present research undertaking, is like climbing a mountain. At times the attention is focused on the peak, at times on the stones beneath the feet, and at times on the aching back of the mountain climber. The writer, like the mountain climber, may on occasion have wished to have had wings in order to soar over the whole mountain range, with comparative ease, to get a "bird's eye view" of the broader and expanding horizons.

There is, in social research, the never ending process of venturing from the particular to the general, and from the general to the particular, in blazing a tortuous trail towards the objective. At the outset of this thesis, the objective was to study the membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club during the first sixteen months of operation, ending in July, 1950, in relation to the community in which the Club was located. The aim was to show what the work of the agency should be in relation to the needs of its members, as revealed by this study.

The study has been exploratory in nature and many tempting by-paths have been skirted. For example, the question of delinquency and its prevalence among Club members might have been a study in itself. More situational information would have been needed than that of whether a boy or girl

was known to the Social Welfare Court or other social agency. Here, local information gathered on the spot, for a small group of boys or girls, might have revealed more than official records for a large number of boys and girls. Due to the confidential nature of Court records, it was, in fact, not possible to obtain information which would have identified any of the boy or girl members who were known to the Court. Further, records of the Rosemount Boys' Club were not such as to enable study of the extent of participation in agency program, or the experience of any individual delinquent boy member of the Club.

A social agency is a neighbour and as a neighbour, its affairs reach out into the community, of which it is a part, both directly and indirectly. It would seem, therefore, that two studies might be made to supplement the present study, namely, a general sociological study and a community organization study of Rosemount. Both of these were beyond the scope of this thesis. For example, it would be of interest to learn what part groups and persons living in Rosemount play in City organization. More about the people of Rosemount might be learned through a sociological study. The nature and extent of segregation of groups within Rosemount along race, class, and religious lines, and their relationships in terms of conflict and accommodation are important and significant aspects of the total situation within the community of Rosemount.

When one considers the nature and extent of primary and

secondary contacts among people of Rosemount, and looks into the question of how the people spend their time, another avenue of study opens up. From there it is only a step before one becomes involved in questions about community organization of which the aim is to bring out and maintain a progressively more effective adjustment between social welfare resources and social welfare needs. Community organization is concerned with the discovery and definition of needs the elimination and prevention of social needs and disabilities so far as possible, the articulation of resources and needs, and the constant readjustment of resources in order better to meet changing needs. Community organization is also concerned with interrelationships and is almost a sub-division of sociology.

The present study went a little further along the by-paths of a sociological and a community organization study of Rosemount than was perhaps desirable from the point of view of clarity of presentation. Since these studies had not been made, and were, therefore, not available for reference, the need to establish some frame of reference was ever present and pressing. Such is the nature, and the fate, of an exploratory study.

The writer likes to think of the Rosemount Boys' Club as but one unit in a wider community scheme. While it is recognized that the thinking of community planners along these lines goes back many years, it seems appropriate to underline, re-state, or at least give support to this con-

cept on the basis of a need which has been revealed by this study. Undoubtedly the need for facilities and leadership for a recreational program for school-age girls who live in Rosemount has been established, and in the opinion of the writer there is an adequate factual basis for sound planning and action in this matter.

In our society, the needs of girls are as important as the needs of boys. Provision in Rosemount must be made to meet the leisure-time needs of girls as well as those of boys. It is the feeling of the writer that the section dealing with the program offered girls by the Rosemount Boys' Club, between September, 1949, and May, 1950, describes the operating experience of the agency, at that time, and may be critically reviewed and evaluated in the formation of a sound agency policy with respect to girls' program.

Granted that additional facilities are needed, and granted that the use of the Drummond School might alleviate the situation to a degree, there remains the prime need for at least one full-time girls' worker on the staff of the Rosemount Boys' Club. Even the restricted program that was offered between September, 1949, and May, 1950, was handicapped by the fact that there was just the one part-time worker. For example, facilities that might have been used for girls' program were not used. Rooms on the second floor were available, 'though not always used, nearly every afternoon of the week.

If the girl membership of the Rosemount Boys' Club were

increased to some 300 or 400 girls, the work might be undertaken by a full-time girls' worker, with the help of volunteers and using the Drummond School facilities to supplement Club facilities. Of course certain equipment and supplies would have to be made available and provision for this made in the agency budget. Perhaps it would be possible to turn over a whole room to the girls' program, such as the Senior games room on the second floor. In this way, the problem of a constant moving of equipment, without adequate storage space for it in the meantime, would be partially eliminated.

Whatever the detailed arrangements, the fact remains that the needs of girls in Rosemount at the time of this study were not met through the Rosemount Boys' Club or any other agency, although a start in this direction was made by the Rosemount Boys' Club, and other organizations did work with girls in Rosemount. Much remains to be done in this important aspect of Rosemount Boys' Club work.

Secondly, if an agency is to perform the function for which it is designed, whether working with boys, girls or adults, then there must be a large enough staff, trained to render the needed services. Training includes ability to understand the needs of all age groups, as well as knowledge of how groups function, and the place of groups in the promotion of recreational services and in the development of character. This fact cannot be over-emphasized.

The area of work with teen-age boys and girls in Rosemount is one that requires a good deal of thought. There

are certain problems in this area which need consideration. Among these is the whole question of delinquency in Rosemount. It is the opinion of the writer that co-ordination between organizations, groups and individuals concerned with services to and programs for teen-age residents of Rosemount is needed.

Delinquency is a total community problem and the experience of many in working with these young people does not indicate that any one agency has the answer. The problem has to do, very often, with typical ways of behaving and codes which young people in a neighbourhood work out for themselves. There is a kind of contagion of social climate and the behaviour is often symptomatic, its implications far reaching. Trained workers in the field are needed who have the knowledge and skill to do the thing that is required.

Great strides can be made toward meeting the needs of boys and girls who have become known as delinquents. Illustrations of this have been given in preceding pages of this study. It has been said that delinquents do not belong to social clubs. Some are not yet ready to join large clubs, however, they do function in groups. Perhaps it is true that while they may register with an agency, they do not participate and benefit from the program of activities offered. It may not be possible for many of them to relate socially to individuals and groups who are not themselves delinquent. Often the hostility they display is directed towards their peers, thus, not only towards the agency. Social relationships depend very often on a process of social education

which the individual needs to have gone through. It is not always easy to enable delinquents to acquire the social skills involved in adequate social relationships. Again, they tend to interfere with other activities which are being carried on in the agency, and provision has to be made for work in this specialized field of endeavour. In addition to groups of delinquents, there are groups whose behaviour verges on the socially unacceptable. The same approach is used with these groups as with the more severely maladjusted.

Thus, side by side with a program for teen-age boys and girls in Rosemount, would have to go a method of procedure of dealing with individual and group maladjustment. Were this not the case, it is likely that conflict might develop which would remain and make for disintegration. It is the feeling of the writer that for some, an experience in a small club group might prove helpful. In any event, small club groups provide an important experience in democratic living for boys and girls from the age of ten years and up.

In addition to small clubs, councils provide a channel through which large numbers of boys and girls are able to find expression. The council structure, which may follow the development of small self-determining clubs, allows for the expression of the ideas of all groups in the agency through their representatives. Each thus participates in the decision making processes. At the base of the council, groups with varying degrees of maturity and social development find their own levels in the smaller club groups.

Individuals and groups do not have to lose face through being given responsibility not in keeping with their various limitations. Each can be encouraged to participate to the extent of his or her ability, and in doing so grows. As the clubs mature, the council gains in strength and forcefulness. There are changes in that new club and council members come along through the appropriate channels from the larger agency membership. There is also an opportunity for marginal members to participate in council and club activities in cases where they are not able, willing, or interested in taking full part. Councils of Intermediates are as important as councils composed of Senior members. It should be an objective of the agency to have both Intermediate and Senior clubs and councils for boys and girls. The experience in the small group can be supplementary to the experience in the larger group. Groups need help to handle the conflicts which arise out of individual and group differences.

A neighbourhood council of agency people is an important body which renders valuable assistance in the co-ordination, planning, and expansion of community services. Such a group would keep up to date on changes in the community. Through a neighbourhood council, member agencies would be able to define their function, outline their area of service, and interpret their needs. Continuous effort in the direction of the formation of a neighbourhood council in Rosemount would pay large dividends. The good-will and co-operative-ness often engendered through this medium helps in the attainment of a better adjustment between resources and needs.

there are situations in a community which only co-operative and concerted efforts of all agencies and citizens as well will eliminate or modify.

In communities are to be found varying degrees of dis-organization, passivity on the part of individuals and groups in taking part in community affairs, general indifference and apathy, as well as a complete lack of community spirit. On the other hand, one finds in many communities a stable, closely knit, functioning unit. No one community is either perfect or beyond all hope of improvement. However, it is important that the weather signs be watched and correctly interpreted, because the process of community organization can be used to improve and facilitate interrelationships, and to promote co-ordination between organizations, groups, and individuals. The health and vigour of a neighbourhood council often depends upon, and reflects, the health and vigour of the community in which it operates.

Rosemount is a community marked by rapid growth and change. At the same time there is a large population which is made up of two distinct cultural elements. There is a language difference involved, and there is the added feature that Rosemount functions as a "dormitory" suburb for a great metropolis, Montreal. Nevertheless, Rosemount possesses many of the basic institutions by which a common life is made possible, and much can be done to bring the old and the new together. In Montreal, two cultures, different in history and origin, live amiably side by side joined by bonds of

mutual respect. There is a sense of interdependence, and throughout the City there is a real determination that the two cultures should be united in spirit. In the ability to foster good relations between the two, lies the essential genius of Montreal. The fact of difference in this respect has not proved an insurmountable obstacle in the path of community organization.

It is a limitation of this study that the scope did not permit the writer to venture into the collection and interpretation of data pertaining to the French community in Rosemount, except as this was revealed through the records of the Rosemount Boys' Club, and through a superficial glance at the total population and resources for group life, and institutions located in Rosemount.

The Rosemount Boys' Club would wish to take part in the community organization process in Rosemount in the belief that when the diverse are co-ordinated progress is likely to follow. There needs to be a channel, however, through which individuals and groups, in Rosemount, can give expression to impulses.

Another area of social need which has been implied by data uncovered in this study, is the need for recreational facilities for the adult population of Rosemount. Here again, the whole question is a total community affair. The reason that it is mentioned here is because the writer believes that people need an opportunity to come together around activities or issues which interest them. Whether this is a home-and-school group, a church group, a political group, an industrial association,

or any other, does not alter the fact that common experiences tend to draw people together. Often when residents are active in community affairs, opportunities arise, and growth in this direction brings about a good community spirit. This in turn is reflected in the home life of the child.

An apt quotation from the writings of a famous person seems to express this thought very well.

We are always in relation, not to society, but some definite group. Practically speaking, 'society' is to each a number of groups. The vital relation of an individual to the world is through his groups. Social psychology cannot be the application of the old individual psychology to a number of people. The new psychology must take people with their inheritance, their 'tendencies', their environment, and then focus its attention on their interrelationships.¹

Even if the Rosemount Boys' Club serves only boys and girls, a close contact must be maintained with the parents of Club members. Work of the Club, with parents, might include home visits as a means of getting to know them. Parents, as a general rule, like to know about activities in which their children are engaged. The agency, in turn, needs to understand the members and their family backgrounds.

The writer would like to make one final suggestion. The writer feels very strongly that the needs of younger Junior members in the Rosemount Boys' Club need special consideration. This concept has been stressed on preceding pages of this thesis. For this reason it will only be mentioned here again. Undoubtedly some of the 7 and 8 year old Club members will retain Club membership for some ten years. Much can be done

¹M. P. Follett, The New State (1918).

in working with boys and girls in that length of time. Again and again there is the fact to be considered that this or that individual has not had the opportunity to develop this to that social skill. Since the process of social education is long, and since experience in groups is essential, there is no time to be lost in considering the very special needs of the younger Junior members. It is not long before they are Intermediate and Senior members. Work in this area pays vast dividends in future satisfaction. It is an investment in the future.

The writer has undertaken to gather data in an attempt to explore various phases of total community structure in Rosemount, a ward of Montreal. The writer has also undertaken to study, more intensively, the membership, the membership and their family backgrounds, and the program offered for boys and girls by the Rosemount Boys' Club between April, 1949, and July, 1950, the first sixteen months of agency operation. In addition, the writer has attempted to show what the work of the agency should be in relation to the needs of its members, as revealed by this study. In doing these things, many avenues of further study have opened up. This study has been exploratory in nature. It is hoped that it will have paved the way for further study; that it will have provided an adequate factual basis for sound planning and action in certain areas of need; or at least that it will have recorded certain data of historical significance. Perhaps this thesis will provide a tool which the Rosemount Boys' Club may use in defining its function, outlining its area of service, and in interpreting its needs.

APPENDIX A. TABLES

Table A1. Churches attended by 178 boys and 27 girls^(a)

Denomination	Name of Church	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		178	100.0	27	100.0
Roman Catholic					
	St. Aloysius	<u>87</u>	48.9	<u>9</u>	33.4
	" Ambroise	2		-	
	" Barthelemy	1		-	
	" Bernadette	1		-	
	" Brendan	1		-	
	" Dominic	28		8	
	" Francois	2		-	
	" Solano	15		1	
	" Jean Berch-				
	mans	1		-	
	" Marc	7		-	
	" Michael	2		-	
	" Patrick	2		-	
	" Philippe	2		-	
	" Philomene	22		-	
	" Rocks	1		-	
Anglican					
	St. Chad's	<u>39</u>	21.9	<u>8</u>	29.6
	" Cyprian's	1		-	
	" Hilda's	3		-	
	" Luke's	30		8	
	" Mary's	3		-	
	Unspecified	1		-	
United Church					
	Central United	<u>33</u>	18.5	<u>7</u>	25.9
	First United	<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>	
	Hungarian	25		4	
	United	1		-	
	Trinity United	1		-	
	Unspecified	1		-	

^{a)} Those churches which have been underlined in this table are located in Rosemount, see Figure 1, p. 43.

Table A1 (continued):

Denomination	Name of Church	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Presbyterian		3	1.7	-	-
	<u>Kydd Memorial</u>	<u>3</u>			
Greek Orthodox		2	1.1	-	-
	Holy Trinity	<u>1</u>			
	Unspecified	1			
Baptist		1	0.6	-	-
	Temple Baptist	<u>1</u>			
Other		2	1.1	<u>2</u>	7.4
	<u>Ebenezer Gospel</u>				
	<u>Hall</u>	-		1	
	St. Sophie				
	Ukranian	-		1	
	Protestant	1		-	
	Rumanian	1		-	
Unknown		11	6.2	1	3.7

Table A2. Schools attended by 178 boys and 27 girls^a

Denomination	Name of School	Boys		Girls	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		178	100.0	27	100.0
Roman Catholic		76	42.7	8	29.6
	<u>Duvernay</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>-</u>	
	<u>Charles Edouard</u>				
	<u>Fabre</u>	1		-	
	<u>Louis Hebert</u>	5		-	
	<u>Madeleine</u>				
	<u>D'Ailleboust</u>	-		1	
	<u>Sacre Coeur</u>	1		-	
	<u>St. Aloysius</u>	3		-	
	" <u>Barthelemy</u>	1		-	
	" <u>Brendans</u>	28		7	
	" <u>Dominic</u>	3		-	
	" <u>Francois</u>				
	" <u>Solano</u>	11		-	
	" <u>Jean de</u>				
	" <u>Brebeuf</u>	16		-	
	" <u>Patricks</u>	1		-	
Protestant		91	51.1	18	66.7
	<u>Baron Byng</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>-</u>	
	<u>Commercial High</u>	1		-	
	<u>D'Arcy McGee</u>	5		-	
	<u>Drummond</u>	24		10	
	<u>Luke Callaghan</u>	3		-	
	<u>Maisonneuve</u>	1		-	
	<u>Montreal High</u>	9		1	
	<u>Rosemount School</u>	27		3	
	<u>Shawbridge</u>	1		-	
	<u>Sir George</u>				
	<u>Williams</u>	1		-	
	<u>William Dawson</u>	18		4	
Unreported		11	6.2	1	3.7

^a) Those schools which have been underlined in this table are located in Rosemount, see Figure 1, p. 41.

Table A3. Industrial distribution of places of employment or occupations of the fathers and mothers of 178 boys and 27 girls

Places of Employment and Types of Industrial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	178	100.0	27	100.0	178	100.0	27	100.0
Manufacturing	57	32.0	5	18.6	3	1.7	-	-
Animal foods.--								
Eastern Abattoirs	1		-		-		-	
Guaranteed Milk	1		-		-		-	
Kraft Foods	-		-		1		-	
Perfection Dairy	1		-		-		-	
Royal Products	1		-		-		-	
Wilsil	1		-		-		-	
Bakeries.--								
Strachan	1		-		-		-	
Wonder	1		-		-		-	
Confectionery.--								
Turkish Delight	1		-		-		-	
Liquors and beverages.--								
Coca-Cola	1		-		-		-	
Frontenac Brewery	1		-		-		-	
National Breweries Ltd.	1		-		-		-	
Tobacco products.--								
MacDonald's Tobacco Co.	-		-		1		-	
Leather products.--								
Dependable Slipper	1		-		-		-	
Wood products.--								
Armstrong Cork	-		1		-		-	
Canadian Cork Co.	-		1		-		-	
United Last Co.	1		-		-		-	
Fur products.--								
Pichet Furs	1		-		-		-	
Rubber products.--								
Dominion Rubber	1		-		-		-	
Primary textiles.--								
Maple Leaf Linen	1		-		-		-	
Mount Royal Textiles	1		-		-		-	
Mill in Huntingdon, Que.	-		-		1		-	

Table A3 (continued):

Places of Employment and Types of Indus- trial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
<u>Clothing.--</u>								
H. Podbere and Co.	1		-		-		-	
<u>Pulp and paper products.--</u>								
Canadian International Paper Company	1		-		-		-	
J. C. Wilson	1		-		-		-	
<u>Printing.--</u>								
Gazette	1		-		-		-	
Herald Press	1		-		-		-	
Montreal Star	1		-		-		-	
Ronald's Printing Co.	1		-		-		-	
<u>Engraving.--</u>								
T. W. Mathews	1		-		-		-	
<u>Iron and steel.--</u>								
A. C. Leslie and Co.	1		-		-		-	
Canadian Structural Steel	1		-		-		-	
Canadian Tube and Steel	1		-		-		-	
Roller maker (only)	1		-		-		-	
<u>Locomotives.--</u>								
Montreal Locomotive	2		1		-		-	
<u>Aircraft.--</u>								
Canadair	2		-		-		-	
Canadian Pratt Whitney	1		1		-		-	
<u>Machinery.--</u>								
Canadian Fairbanks Morse	1		-		-		-	
Darling Brothers	1		-		-		-	
Railway & Power Engin- eering Corporation	1		-		-		-	
United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada	1		1		-		-	
<u>Electrical apparatus.--</u>								
Canadian Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1		-		-		-	
Dominion Electric Pro- tection	1		-		-		-	
Edison Co.	1		-		-		-	
Northern Electric	1		-		-		-	
Thomson Electric Works	1		-		-		-	

Table A3 (continued):

Places of Employment and Types of Industrial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
<u>Asbestos.--</u>								
Canadian Asbestos Co.	1		-		-		-	
Turner Newall	1		-		-		-	
<u>Glass.--</u>								
J. B. O'Shea	1		-		-		-	
Phillips	1		-		-		-	
<u>Chemical products.--</u>								
Barette Co.	1		-		-		-	
Christin (D'Eau Gas)	1		-		-		-	
Imperial Oil	1		-		-		-	
International Paint	1		-		-		-	
Irwin Dyestuff	1		-		-		-	
McColl Frontenac	1		-		-		-	
Shell Oil	1		-		-		-	
<u>Miscellaneous.--</u>								
American Can	2		-		-		-	
Metal Craft	1		-		-		-	
Construction	<u>20</u>	11.2	<u>2</u>	7.4	-	-	-	-
<u>Building and structures.--</u>								
Dominion Building	1		-		-		-	
Foundation Co.	1		-		-		-	
G. M. Gest	1		-		-		-	
J. S. Hewson	1		-		-		-	
Loranger Contractor	1		-		-		-	
Price Co.	1		-		-		-	
Simon & Weber Construction	1		-		-		-	
Sutherland Construction	1		1		-		-	
Cement finisher (only)	1		-		-		-	
Contractor (only)	3		-		-		-	
Plasterer (only)	1		1		-		-	
<u>Shipbuilding.--</u>								
Vickers	7		-		-		-	

Table A3 (continued):

Places of Employment and Types of Industrial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Transport and Communication	26	14.6	12	44.4	-	-	-	-
<u>Railways.--</u>								
C. N. R. (Alberta)	1		-		-		-	
C. N. R. (Central)	1		-		-		-	
C. N. R. (only)	3		-		-		-	
C. P. R. (Angus Shops)	5		10		-		-	
C. P. R. (Windsor Street)	-		1		-		-	
C. P. R. (only)	11		-		-		-	
<u>Municipal.--</u>								
Department of Transport	-		1		-		-	
<u>Airways.--</u>								
I. C. A. O.	1		-		-		-	
<u>Telephones, telegraphs.--</u>								
Bell Telephone	2		-		-		-	
Canadian National Telegraph	1		-		-		-	
<u>Storage.--</u>								
St. Lawrence Dry Dock	1		-		-		-	
Trade and Finance	21	11.8	2	7.4	7	3.9	2	7.4
<u>Retail trade.--</u>								
Aviation Electric	-		1		-		-	
Avon Products	-		-		1		-	
Charland Pharmacie	1		-		-		-	
Grover's Chain Stores	1		-		-		-	
J. A. Ogilvy Ltd.	1		-		1		1	
Mercury Hardware	-		-		1		-	
Packard Shoes	-		-		1		-	
Safety Shoes	1		-		-		-	
Steinberg's	1		-		1		-	
T. Eaton Co. Ltd.	4		-		2		-	
<u>Distributors.--</u>								
Duval Motors	1		-		-		-	
General Motors	-		-		-		1	
Mid-Town Motor Sales	1		-		-		-	

Table A3 (continued):

Places of Employment and Types of Indus- trial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
National Motors	1		-		-		-	
Robitaille Motors	1		-		-		-	
Wholesale trade.--								
Fluorescent Corporation								
of Los Angeles	1		-		-		-	
Hudson's Bay Company	-		1		-		-	
Love Lee Toys	1		-		-		-	
S. Segal Dry Goods	1		-		-		-	
Insurance.--								
Auto Works Assurance	1		-		-		-	
Central Mortgage and								
Housing Co.	1		-		-		-	
Sun Life	2		-		-		-	
Banking.--								
Royal Bank	1		-		-		-	
Services	<u>31</u>	17.4	<u>3</u>	11.1	<u>1</u>	0.6	<u>1</u>	3.7
Hospitals.--								
Montreal General	1		-		-		-	
Royal Victoria	1		-		-		-	
St. Mary's	1		-		-		-	
Schools.--								
Commercial High School	1		-		-		-	
Drummond School	1		-		-		-	
Montreal Protestant								
Central School Board	-		1		-		-	
Trade school teacher	1		-		-		-	
Municipal Government.--								
Botanical Gardens	1		-		-		-	
Harbour	1		-		-		-	
Police	2		-		-		-	
City of Montreal (only)	2		-		-		-	
Government (only)	1		-		-		-	
Federal and provincial.--								
Civil Service	1		-		-		-	
Department of National								
Defence	1		-		-		-	

Table A3 (continued):

Places of Employment and Types of Industrial Groups	Fathers				Mothers			
	Boys'		Girls'		Boys'		Girls'	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
D. V. A.	1		-		-		-	
Ordnance	2		-		-		-	
Quebec Command	1		-		-		-	
Entertainment and food.--								
Honey Bee Ltd.	-		-		-		1	
Mansfield Cafe	1		-		-		-	
St. George's Club	-		-		1		-	
St. Leonard Curb Service	1		-		-		-	
Youville Tavern	1		-		-		-	
Restaurant (only)	1		-		-		-	
Waiter in a tavern (only)	1		-		-		-	
Domestic.--								
Janitor	-		1		-		-	
Custom and repair.--								
Tailor	-		1		-		-	
Business service.--								
Belhumeur Transport	1		-		-		-	
Laval Car Wash	1		-		-		-	
Rockhill Taxis	1		-		-		-	
Troy Laundry	1		-		-		-	
Shoemaker (only)	1		-		-		-	
Taxi (only)	1		-		-		-	
Window Cleaner (only)	1		-		-		-	
Unspecified and Other	23	13.0	3	11.1	167	93.8	24	88.9

Table A4. Approximate distance to work and the location of the places of employment in Wards of Montreal or in surrounding municipalities for the fathers of 178 boys and 27 girls

Distance In Miles	Location of Places of Employment	Boys' Fathers		Girls' Fathers	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total		178	100.0	27	100.0
Seven		8	4.4	1	3.7
	Cartierville	2		-	
	Cote St. Paul	1		-	
	Notre Dame de Grace	4		1	
	Verdun	1		-	
Five		16	9.0	-	-
	Abuntsic	1			
	Montreal East	5			
	Mount Royal Ward	2			
	St. Ann	6			
	Town of Mount Royal	1			
	Westmount	1			
Four		32	18.0	4	14.8
	St. Andrew	9		1	
	St. George	20		3	
	St. Joseph	3		-	
Three		26	14.6	4	14.8
	Cremazie	3		-	
	Papineau	1		-	
	St. Jean	4		-	
	St. Lawrence	9		1	
	St. Michel	2		-	
	Ville Marie	6		3	
	Villeray	1		-	
Two		22	12.4	2	7.4
	Bourget	1		-	
	Delormier	1		-	
	Maisonneuve	12		1	
	Mercier	3		1	
	Prefontaine	1		-	
	St. Denis	2		-	
	St. Eusebe	1		-	
	St. Mary	1		-	

Table A4 (continued):

Distance In Miles	Location of Places of Employment	Boys' Fathers		Girls' Fathers	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Less Than Two	Rosemount	19	10.7	10	37.1
Unknown and Other		55	30.9	6	22.2

Key to Abbreviations Used in Table A5

<u>A.I.</u>	L'Aide aux Infirmes (Association Catholiques)
<u>A.M.</u>	Assistance Maternal
<u>B.A.F.</u>	Bureau Assistance Aux Familles
<u>B.F.T.S.</u>	Boys' Farm and Training School
<u>B.O.S.S.C.</u>	Bureau des Oeuvres Sociales Scholaires Catholiques
<u>C.B.S.</u>	Catholic Boys' Service
<u>C.F.</u>	Canteen Fund
<u>C.H.A.</u>	Child Health Association
<u>C.N.I.B.</u>	Canadian National Institute for the Blind
<u>C.R.C.</u>	Canadian Red Cross
<u>C.R.S.</u>	Catholic Rehabilitation Society
<u>C.S.C.</u>	Children's Service Centre
<u>C.W.B.</u>	Catholic Welfare Bureau
<u>D.D.</u>	Diet Dispensary
<u>D.V.A.</u>	Department of Veterans Affairs
<u>F.W.A.</u>	Family Welfare Association
<u>G.C.Cen.</u>	Girls' Counselling Centre
<u>G.C.Sch.</u>	Girls' Cottage School
<u>H.S.F.A.</u>	Health Service of Federated Agencies
<u>I.Br.</u>	Institut Bruchesi
<u>I.C.C.</u>	Iverley Community Centre
<u>J.F.W.</u>	Jewish Family Welfare
<u>J.H.S.Q.</u>	John Howard Society (Quebec)
<u>M.B.A.</u>	Montreal Boys' Association

M.D.N.
Montreal Day Nursey

M.H.I.
Mental Hygiene Institute

O.T. & R.C.
Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre

P.D.F.
Poppy Day Fund

P.S.A.D.
Protestant School Attendance Department

R.E.L.H.
Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital

S.A.
Salvation Army

S.H.T.C.M.
Service d'hygiene department de la Tuberculose Cite de Montreal

S.I.V.
Societe des Infirmieres Visiteuse

S.P.W.C.
Society for the Protection of Women and Children

S.S.C.H.M.
Social Service Children's Memorial Hospital

S.S.E.S.J.
Service Social Economique Ste. Justine

S.S.J.
Services Sociaux Jocistes

S.S.M.G.H.
Social Service Montreal General Hospital

S.S.M.N.I.
Social Service Montreal Neurological Institute

S.S.R.V.H.
Social Service Royal Victoria Hospital

S.S.St.M.H.
Social Service St. Mary's Hospital

S.S.V.P. (---)
Societe St. Vincent de Paul (----)

S.S.W.H.
Social Service Western Hospital

S.W.C.P.O.
Social Welfare Court Probation Officer

V.O.N.
Victorian Order of Nurses

Wer. H.
Weredale House

Table A5. Contacts with the various agencies^(a)
to whom the families of 113 boys and
19 girls were known

Agencies Classified ^(b) According to Function	Contacts							
	Boys' Families				Girls' Families			
	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent
Total	363	92	455	100.0	61	17	78	100.0
Children's Services			<u>36</u>	7.9			<u>7</u>	9.0
B.O.S.S.C.	2	-	2		-	-	-	
C.S.C.	11	4	15		3	1	4	
M.D.N.	1	-	1		1	-	1	
P.S.A.D.	10	1	11		2	-	2	
S.S.J.	1	1	2		-	-	-	
Wer. H.	5	-	5		-	-	-	
Protection and Cor- rectional Agencies			<u>41</u>	9.0			<u>5</u>	6.4
B.F.T.S.	4	-	4		1	-	1	
C.B.S.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
C.R.S.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
G.C.Sch.	2	-	2		-	-	-	
J.H.S.Q.	2	-	2		-	-	-	
S.P.W.C.	10	4	14		2	1	3	
S.W.C.P.O.	14	3	17		1	-	1	

a) Sample groups of 178 boys and 27 girls were cleared through the Index in January, 1953.

b) Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Directory, 1953 (pamphlet). Note: In instances where the agency might have been otherwise classified, an arbitrary choice was made, for example, B.A.F., C.B.S., C.W.B., F.W.A., and S.A. function, as well, in areas other than those listed. In the case of C.R.C., the agency clears with the Index only in the area of its work under which it is classified in table A5.

Table A5 (continued):

Agencies Classified According to Function	Contacts							
	Boys' Families				Girls' Families			
	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent
Family and General								
Assistance			<u>106</u>	23.3			<u>20</u>	25.6
B.A.F.	9	4	13		-	-	-	
C.W.B.	20	17	37		2	2	4	
F.W.A.	32	18	50		9	7	16	
G.C.Cen.	3	1	4		-	-	-	
J.F.W.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
S.A.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
S.S.V.P.								
			<u>13</u>	2.9				
St. Barthelemy	1	1	2		-	-	-	
St. Bernadin	1	-	1		-	-	-	
St. Clothilde	1	-	1		-	-	-	
St. Gertrude	1	-	1		-	-	-	
St. Jean Berchmans	1	-	1		-	-	-	
St. Marc	2	-	2		-	-	-	
St. Philomene	4	-	4		-	-	-	
St. Vital	1	-	1		-	-	-	
Recreational								
Services			<u>5</u>	1.1			-	-
I.C.C.	1	1	2		-	-	-	
M.B.A.	3	-	3		-	-	-	
Health and Nursing								
Services			<u>176</u>	38.7			<u>35</u>	44.9
A.I.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
A.M.	15	4	19		-	-	-	
C.H.A.	58	16	74		15	6	21	

Table A5 (continued):

Agencies Classified According to Function	Contacts							
	Boys' Families				Girls' Families			
	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent	Only Contact	Second Contact	Total Contacts	Per Cent
D.D.	13	2	15		3	-	3	
H.S.F.A.	30	2	32		8	-	8	
M.H.I.	18	4	22		1	-	1	
S.H.T.C.M.	6	-	6		1	-	1	
S.I.V.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
V.O.N.	4	2	6		1	-	1	
Hospitals			<u>35</u>	7.7			<u>9</u>	11.5
I.Br.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
R.E.L.H.	6	-	6		5	-	5	
S.S.C.M.H.	4	2	6		-	-	-	
S.S.E.S.J.	2	-	2		-	-	-	
S.S.M.G.H.	1	-	1		1	-	1	
S.S.M.N.I.	3	-	3		-	-	-	
S.S.R.V.H.	13	-	13		3	-	3	
S.S.St.M.H.	2	-	2		-	-	-	
S.S.W.H.	1	-	1		-	-	-	
Services for Veterans, Armed Forces and their Dependents			<u>30</u>	6.5			<u>1</u>	1.3
C.F.	3	-	3		-	-	-	
C.R.C.	13	1	14		1	-	1	
D.V.A.	5	1	6		-	-	-	
P.D.F.	6	1	7		-	-	-	
Rehabilitation and Ser- vice to the Handicapped			<u>13</u>	2.9			<u>1</u>	1.3
C.N.I.B.	11	2	13		-	-	-	
O.T. & R.C.	-	-	-		1	-	1	

APPENDIX B. REFERENCE MATERIALS

ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB

MONTREAL

PROGRAMME SPACE ANALYSIS¹

	<u>Boy Capacity per Hour</u>	
<u>FIRST FLOOR</u>		
Games Room	50	
Gymnasium	48	
Locker Room	<u>48</u>	146
<u>SECOND FLOOR</u>		
Senior Games Room	35	
Craft Shop	24	
Club Rooms	30	
Library	<u>20</u>	109
<u>BASEMENT</u>		
Shooting Gallery (Games)	20	
Ward or Club Rooms	<u>10</u>	
		<u>30</u>
Total		285

CLASSIFICATION

PHYSICAL

Gymnasium	48	
Locker Rooms	<u>48</u>	96

RECREATIONAL

Games Rooms	85	
Shooting Gallery	<u>20</u>	105

EDUCATIONAL

Craft Shop	24	
Library	20	
Club Rooms	<u>40</u>	84
Total		285

¹Boys' Clubs of Canada, A Boys' Club Plan: Material Descriptive of the Rosemount Boys' Club and Released for the Ottawa Boys' Club (unpublished), 1949.

SUGGESTED BASIS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF ORGANIZED
PROGRAM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE TYPE OF
SOCIAL RELATIONS ESSENTIAL TO CARRY ON THE
PARTICULAR TYPE OF ACTIVITY¹

I	II	III	IV
Individuated passive auditor - spectator group relations	Individuated activity in casual group relations situations	Individuated group co-operation	Individuated group interaction
Illustrations: Entertainment (Motion pic- tures, drama, sport 'fans', stories)	Illustrations: Crafts, Cook- ing, Swimming, Skating.	Illustrations: Group Singing Orchestra.	Illustrations: Table Games, Intellectual Games
V	VI	VII	VIII
Continuous co-operative Interaction in Temporarily organized group units.	Intensive co- operative in- teraction of stable group units.	Long-term in- tegrated group units.	Federated action of long-term integrated units
Illustrations: Active group games, group folk and country dancing.	Illustration: Dramatic casts.	Illustration: Social clubs.	Illustration: Federation of social clubs.

¹"The Contribution of Group Work to Creative Living", North-
western Group Work Associates, Symposium 1940 and 1941, Session V,
Section I, p. 25.

APPENDIX C. PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP RECORD CARD

ROSEMOUNT BOYSCLUB INC.

Permanent Membership Record

Name

Date of Birth..... Birthplace..... Church.....

School..... Grade left school..... Date.....

Father's name..... Birthplace..... Occupation.....

Mother's name..... Birthplace..... Occupation.....

Membership Dues

Year

....	.05.10.15.20.25.30.35.40.45.50.55.60.65.70.75.80.85.90.95 1.00
....	.05.10.15.20.25.30.35.40.45.50.55.60.65.70.75.80.85.90.95.1.00
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ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB
PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP RECORD CARD
(Side 1)

ROSEMOUNT BOYS' CLUB

PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP RECORD CARD

(Side 2)

Year	Date Joined	Class	No.	Age	P.E.	Other Boy Organi- zation	School & Grade or Employment	No.of bros.	No. of sisters	No.older bros. & sisters

Year	Address	Phone	Reside with	Parents living	Both at home	Father em- ployed at	Mother em- ployed at

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