

Quebec

HOME *and* SCHOOL

Published Monthly by

THE QUEBEC FEDERATION OF HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS



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Montreal, Quebec

January, 1950

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The President's Message

The Home, the School and the Church.

Stock-taking in Home and School

The New Year provides an opportunity for appraising our past efforts in Home and School. Have we pursued energetically activities which have furthered the objectives laid down in our Constitution? Are we completely satisfied with our achievements? Where could we have improved upon them? These are questions which we should answer *now* and make our plans accordingly for the future. It is in this spirit of appraisal that I would like to look back upon some of the work which your Federation has done since the Second Provincial Conference.

Notwithstanding the two months of summer vacation with all its many obstacles in the way of convening committees, there has been much valuable work already accomplished by your Committee Chairmen. This has been especially true in the carrying out of projects for which your Board of Directors has felt a pressing need.

Programme Planning Guide.

During the summer months the co-chairmen of your program planning committee compiled a Program Planning Guide for the use of local Associations. This has been mimeographed and placed in a loose-leaf folder with the view that all future program material from your Federation will be added to it. Much time, thought and effort have gone into its creation. Program Planning Chairmen should take the utmost care in seeing that this guide is not lost and that it is handed on to those who succeed them in office. It contains information of vital importance to the welfare of all Associations.

Public Relations.

With the broadcast on New Year's Day, "Home and School on the Air" reached its hundred and eleventh consecutive presentation. Considering that your Federation is a voluntary organization this is indeed a remarkable achievement of which the Director and his very able committee must be justly proud. As these broadcasts have a high rating in listening audience, they are undoubtedly making a significant contribution to Home and School throughout the province.



As a service of your Federation, approximately half the members of each affiliated Association receive free of charge copies of the Quebec Home and School Magazine. This magazine is designed to make the work easier for those who provide the leadership in local Associations. It is also intended to play an important role in welding together all Home and School members into one smooth-functioning organization. It is too early to say how well the magazine is used as this is only the twelfth issue. However, in my visits to different Associations throughout the province, I have found it to be very much appreciated. Indeed, a few of these Associations have asked me about purchasing extra copies. All agree that the Editor and the other members of her Board are doing a splendid job.

In order that the experiences of the Second Spring Conference could be analyzed while fresh in the minds of everyone, Conference comments were requested from the members of your Board of Directors at its

first meeting in May. Furthermore, the past Conference Chairman was authorized to carry out a survey on the Conference procedures of other organizations, and to draw up on the basis of the survey findings and the comments from the Board a general plan for carrying out the Third Spring Conference. The results of these efforts appeared in a Brief which is now in the hands of your present Conference Chairman for his use in organizing the coming Spring Conference.

Study Groups.

Your Parent Education Committee in co-operation with the Mental Hygiene Institute has been conducting for the past two months a course for Leaders-in-Training. On the completion of this course, the Committee hopes to have sufficient leaders to meet all requests for Child Study Groups that are sponsored by Associations on the island of Montreal.

Home and School Associations have furthered the education of parents within their school communities through their Child Study Groups and monthly general meetings. However, the program of monthly meetings are varied widely to meet the educational interests of the general membership, and the Child Study Groups are designed only for the study of the growth and needs of the child at all stages of his development. Nowhere do our Associations appear to make provision for parents to study what is being done in the schools for their children. Parents need to understand the school program and the school curriculum in order to be sympathetic with what the teachers and administrators are trying to do for their children.

Associations in a few of the other provinces of Canada are now experimenting with Education Study Groups. These Associations feel that parents' responsibility does not go far enough with understanding the needs of their children. Parents should also know whether the school is meeting these needs. Perhaps the time is now opportune to consider seriously the question of setting up a School Education Committee which would complement the Parent Education Committee.

The strength of your Federation depends largely upon the work of its committees. Your more than one dozen Standing and Special Committees appear to be working

very hard this year. You have the opportunity for appraising their efforts at meetings of the Council of Representatives either as a member to the Council or as a delegate at the Spring Conference.

EDWARD C. POWELL,
President.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

Throughout Canada, the Sixth Annual National Health Week will be observed from January 29 to February 4, 1950. National Health Week was originated by the Health League of Canada to serve as a reminder that HEALTH, personal, communal and national, should be in everyone's thoughts daily during this period of time. Special programs are arranged through radio, the motion picture industry, magazines, newspapers, etc., to see that publicity is given to this effort. In most parts of Canada, National Health Week, although sponsored originally by a voluntary health association, has the whole-hearted support of official health agencies. In my opinion, it seems desirable that the Quebec Federation of Home and School Associations should lend its support to this worthy cause. Home and School Associations can co-operate and assist in this effort:—

- (1) by contacting your school principal to encourage the special teaching of health topics to school children during National Health Week.
- (2) by providing your school with copies of Canada's National Health Magazine, "Health". The material in this magazine is excellent and very suitable for use of school personnel in keeping abreast of what's new in health.
- (3) by appointing someone in your organization who will be responsible for keeping in touch with the Health League of Canada in the future. This is a continuous program and it seems desirable that the material that this organization makes available should be brought to the attention of each Home and School Association, not only during National Health Week, but throughout the year.

DR. D. C. BEWS.

Quebec HOME and SCHOOL

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SEX DELINQUENCY

Report By Mrs. C. E. WOOLGAR, *Chairman of Committee.*

This committee was set up in February 1948, by the N. D. G. Community Council and asked to study the reported sex delinquency in the district. In February this committee was requested by the Quebec Federation of Home and Schools to act in a similar capacity for them.

It will be realized that the topic of sex delinquency is a very difficult and delicate one; difficult because the scope proves so much wider than merely the immediate prevention or punishment of offences; and delicate because of the generally prevalent attitude of shame and disgust toward any aspect of sex, especially toward perversion.

Objects.

This committee realizing that any thorough investigation of sex offences would lead into study of prostitution, venereal

disease, etc. decided at the outset to confine their activities to the study of sex offences as they affect children.

- a. To determine if possible the extent and possible causes of sex offences.
- b. To find out the present procedure followed in the apprehension and treatment of offenders.
- c. To suggest, after consulting experts, possible improvements on a local level.

This is a most audacious project for a group of laymen, and therefore we turned to many different authorities for information and advice. The grateful thanks of this committee go out to all who so willingly gave their assistance by mail or interview.

Introduction.

First it must be remembered that in any review of conditions affecting children, the welfare of the whole family is of basic im-

portance, and no specific recommendations, nor isolated action are of much value unless seen against a background of the social and economic needs of the family. In other words, a small, patchy, though well-meant effort to improve any condition may be similar to frantically mopping up a floor while the tap in the corner is turned on full. Any attempt to stop sex offences without considering the whole economic picture will be like the person's mopping. Lack of recreational facilities, bad housing, poor upbringing etc. may well be the open tap.

Perversion, then seems only to be one part of a larger picture of the maladjusted living, that is the hazard of our society, in times of great change. We are all caught in the hiatus between old patterns of thought which no longer seem adequate, and the as yet unformulated and new responsibilities.

With this general introduction then, this committee humbly presents its findings, gleaned from experts, under five headings: 1. Police; 2. Legal; 3. Psychiatrists; 4. Educational; 5. Conclusion and Recommendation.

1. Police.

Rumour has it that sexual offences are alarmingly numerous, but this is by no means borne out by figures from police records. Any apparent increase during the last twenty years may be due to the fact that such matters are now discussed more openly, or to the augmented police force which is naturally able to apprehend more offenders. Homosexuality is definitely on the decrease, and the most commonly reported offence is indecent exposure, which is seldom dangerous. Nor are all cases reported, based on fact. 95% of complaints of sex offences received by the Juvenile Morality Squad of Montreal, are invalid, i.e., results of the imagination or of unnecessary panic. Police inform us that ALL known perverts are watched regularly.

The failure to arrest and convict every offender is partly due to; 1. the inability of courts under existing laws to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of a child unless under oath. 2. The reluctance of parents to report cases to the police, though this reluctance is decreasing with time. 3. The lack of co-operation of parents, who, after making a complaint, refuse to go ahead with the case, objecting in outraged dignity to expos-

ing the child to court procedure, though there is absolutely no publicity attached to Juvenile Court procedure.

On the recommendation of the judge a psychiatric examination may be made at the Allan Memorial Hospital. The consent of the offender is required if treatment is indicated, and he may be paroled during this treatment, which must be paid for in part by him according to his ability to pay. Or the offender may be sent to the psychiatrist at Bordeaux Jail, who may, after examination, pronounce him of unsound mind and he will be committed either to Verdun Mental Hospital or to St. Jean de Dieu. The Jewish Welfare Council have a psychiatrist on their staff and treatment of these men is given free. Once the offender is in Bordeaux there is no treatment at all.

During the period of 1930-1945, excluding 1941, of the convictions for all Canada, for major indictable sex offences, 77.7% were shown as first convictions. The remaining 22.3% were for second convictions.

It is obvious that the local and municipal police are doing the best possible job under existing conditions. Police women are being

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working
with Canadians
in every walk
of life since
1817 . . .



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Parents' Page.

The Easter Holiday Question.

Dear Editor:

Our Association was most interested in the suggestion as put forward in the October Issue. Attached is a clipping from the Ottawa Citizen concerning our recent meeting.

MRS. CARSON CROSS,
Sec., Chelsea Home and School
Association.

"Following the reading of excerpts from the publication 'Quebec Home and School,' those present (the Chelsea H. & S.) voted in favour of the granting of a week of school holidays late in February or early in March, to make a break in the long and difficult period between Christmas and Easter. This winter holiday would take the place of most of the Easter recess." (*The Ottawa Citizen*).

Dear Editor:

This note concerns the article on Parents' Page in the recent "Home and School" about Easter holidays.

Like the mother referred to, I heartily agree that a winter holiday and a long Easter week-end would benefit children, parents and teachers! Hoping this very sensible idea materializes.

Sincerely,
MRS. H. C. HARKNESS.

Did you attend your Home and School Meeting last month? Do you try to contribute something to your association, or do you lie back like the paste on a toothbrush and let some one else do the brushing?

He Got the Idea

At lunch, the fifth grade daughter of the house asked her mother to explain to her about prefixes and suffixes. Laurie, a third grader, listened intently. After the children had gone back to school, the door bell rang. When the door was opened, there stood Laurie with the dog in his arms. "Here, mother, take him," he said, "I'm late, but I had to get dedogged."

The children in a Montreal kindergarten, on being asked what they had learned in their first month at school, listed the following:

1. To keep the room tidy.
2. To put things away.
3. To fold blankets.
4. To wash our hands.
5. To do what Miss W. says.
6. Not to push.
7. Not to fight.
8. What to do in case of fire.
9. Not to spit.
10. To help each other.
11. Not to cry.
12. Not to be cheeky.
13. To put chairs in neat rows.
14. Not to sneeze in people's faces.
15. To listen.
16. To go to the bathroom at the right time.

Woman's Intuition

Little Girl: See that boy, mummy? He's my boyfriend.

Mother: Does he know that he is, or is it just that you like him?

Little Girl: I think he *must* know. Every time he passes my desk, he hits me over the head with a book.

The children were rather disconsolate about the departure from the house of a maid of whom they were very fond. "Well, anyway," said Elizabeth, "There's one thing about it. Daddy can kiss Mummy even in the kitchen, now."

I can spell "look", said the new first-grader. "First there's an up and down letter, and at the end, there's another with one leg sticking up and another sticking down, and in the middle, there are two "o's". What's the name of the first letter? Now what's the name of the one with the legs? Then its "l-o-o-k", I can spell "look", l-o-o-k". "When her father came home, she ran gaily to meet him. "Daddy, daddy, I can spell "see", she cried "l-o-o-k."

Barclay

The turnout to the November first meeting of *Barclay Home & School Association* exceeded all expectations. Many parents went home before the Social Committee took over in the emergency and announced that they would serve refreshments to about one hundred persons who were unable to get into the Assembly Hall and that there would be a second showing of the film *Human Growth* immediately after the meeting for their convenience.

The program consisted of a short business session, followed by the film, *Your Children and You*, an English film dealing with daily problems up to the six-year-old stage. Our guest speaker of the evening, Mrs. T. B. Hughes, was most enthusiastically applauded for the charming manner in which she told of the purpose of Child Study Groups.

Then the film *Human Growth* was shown; this deals with the growth of the human body, development of the glands and the reproductive process. Parents and teachers alike were vitally interested in seeing this film and many favourable comments were made on the impersonal manner in which the film covers the subject.

Among the guests who attended this meeting were Mrs. R. W. Coutts, Program Chairman of the Quebec Federation, Mrs. Robt. Ayer of the Parent Education Group of Quebec Federation, Miss Trays of the Protestant Foster Home, as well as several teachers from schools outside this district.

On November 2nd, the film *Human Growth* was shown for parents who wished to have their children see it. In order to please all, it was decided to show the film at 7.30 to boys accompanied by parents, at 8.00 to girls accompanied by parents, and 8.30 p.m. to a mixed group with parents. It is interesting to note that at no time did the groups appear entirely male or female, as in some cases mothers accompanied their sons and in others fathers accompanied their daughters. There were three times as many girls as boys to see the film, and the majority appeared to be over ten years of age. The film was received in a very serious manner by all.

The December 6th meeting of Barclay Home and School Association took the form of *Open House* and *Social Get Together*.

Association

There was a maximum turnout for class visiting when parents met teachers and viewed children's work, from 7.30 to 9.00 p.m.

The *Social Get Together* was our first attempt at an evening along these lines. The P.A. system installed in the Gymnasium carried both classical and popular music through the building from 8.00 to 9.00. Then dance music was in order and our M.C. invited all to come in and enjoy themselves, to which there was a great response. Those who did not care to dance stayed as spectators, and all enjoyed the pause for group singing of folk songs lead by one of our ladies.

The informality and friendliness of the whole evening has left many hoping we'll have another social gathering such as this in the near future. The many comments and phone calls leaves no doubt in the mind of our Program Convener that this should be at least an annual affair.

Mount Royal

At the December general meeting of the Mount Royal Home and School Association Miss R. Gottlieb, a staff member of the school was the guest speaker. Miss Gottlieb showed movies and gave a commentary which illustrated a recent trip to Israel.

At the meeting Mrs. M. Stlow, recording secretary, announced that the dancing classes now had a membership of 37. A speech correction class has been organized under the leadership of Miss R. Gottlieb. Mrs. D. Radow, the membership chairman, announced that there were at present 320 members in the Association.

Holiday presentations were made. Mr. R. F. Anderson congratulated the Home and School Association on their large membership and thanked them for their co-operation. He also paid tribute to the teaching staff of the Mount Royal School.

Miss Gottlieb was introduced by Mrs. A. Gordon and thanked by Mrs. N. Shapsay. Mrs. S. Drymer, the president, was in the chair. Refreshments were provided by parents of Grade IV children.

Asbestos-Danville-Shipton Association

For the past several years there has been an active branch of the Home and School Association in each of the neighboring towns

Highlights

of Asbestos and Danville. Several factors, some of which are enumerated hereunder, combined to make it obvious that an amalgamation was in order:

Heavy demand for asbestos fibre and asbestos products during the war period led to increased employment at Asbestos with consequent growth in the population of these two communities. The general teacher shortage during the same period made it necessary to combine the two schools under one principal and transport the pupils of the higher grades from Danville to Asbestos. Continued growth in the post-war years taxed the available accommodations still further so that beginning the 1946-47 term it was decided to take the pupils of grades, 4, 5 and 6 to Danville from Asbestos, the pupils from grade 7 and up from both communities continuing to attend Asbestos School, while grades 1, 2 and 3 were taught in both places.

This situation not being considered ideal people began agitating for a new school. The three communities involved are within a comparatively small area so it did not appear logical or economical to maintain more than one school in the locality. The all-important question of where the one school should be located was the centre of much discussion. It was finally settled that the most suitable location was just on the outskirts of Danville towards Asbestos. This obviates the necessity of transporting all pupils as would be the case were the school located midway between Asbestos and Danville as originally intended. Land for the new school has been purchased, plans drawn, tenders submitted and the contract will be awarded shortly. Present expectations are that the building will be ready for occupancy following the 1950-51 Christmas vacation.

Since, after the present school year, there will be one school serving the entire territory it was agreed during the past summer to combine the school boards for Asbestos, Danville and Shipton into one, with representation from each municipality.

The Home & School Associations in Asbestos and Danville held alternate joint meetings during the 1948-49 term.

The developments outlined above led to a motion at the joint September 1949 meet-

ing to dissolve the two Associations and reorganize as one branch. This motion received the approval of the group and was put in effect at the October meeting. It is planned, for the present year, to continue alternating monthly meetings between Asbestos and Danville. Since there are still two schools it was deemed advisable to have a social convener in each town to handle refreshments at meetings, parties for school children or whatever may arise.

When the school is completed all meetings and other functions concerning the school will no doubt be held there.

We sincerely hope and expect that with the common interest of one school and increased strength through amalgamation we will be able in years to come to be of increasing assistance to school authorities and teaching staff in improving educational facilities and school life in general throughout the community.

Baron Byng

The following letter from a young graduate of Baron Byng High School should be of interest to all Home and School Associations, as it expresses so clearly the need for parents to support their respective Home and School Associations, so that more scholarships and much better work may be achieved in the future.

"I wish to thank the executives and membership of the Baron Byng Home and School Association for the scholarship of one hundred dollars which they awarded me, and which I am using to help finance an Arts Course at McGill University.

All too often, the time of High School graduation, so important in our lives, is jeopardized because of financial difficulties. Many who should have a college education in order to bring out their potential value as citizens, are denied this privilege. I was lucky enough to have been saved that plight because of the foresight of the Home and School Association. For four years the association has tried to improve my welfare as a pupil; I am glad that they have not abandoned me at the most critical time, the time of entering college. I hope that in years to come the Baron Byng Home and School Association will succeed in all of its undertakings, and that consequently many others will have the same opportunity which was given to me this year."

SAUL MARTIN.

SEX DELINQUENCY

(Continued from Page 6)

more widely used, and will, in future in Montreal, act to some degree as counsellors as well. But without the full co-operation of the public a good job cannot be done even under present regulations.

2. Legal.

This very technical field can be no more than touched on by a committee of laymen, and this summary is taken from the Interim Report issued in 1948 by a Committee of experts called together by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Toronto, to study the problem of the sex offender. It operates under the auspices of the Canadian Penal Association and is financed by the Kiwanis.

In that report it is stated that there is no immediate nor easy solution to the problem, that the present punishment is largely ineffective but that till such time as psychiatrists and medical men come to more final conclusions whether or not the sexual psychopath is curable, and as to the nature of the cure, no permanent legal provision can be made.

Presumably, the current jail sentences applied in Canada are for three purposes; 1. To protect society; 2. To discourage others; 3. To cure the culprit.

As to protecting society, it is apparent that the sentence, especially in Provincial prisons is far too short, and the offender is released unreformed.

As to discouraging others, this is problematical and unproven. And as to curing the culprit, Dr. Legrand states that the reverse is true and the condition is aggravated during sentence.

It seems, then, that the present laws are inadequate, and it is encouraging to note that their study and reform is included in the objectives of the above mentioned Committee of the Sex Offender. Viewing sexual offenders not primarily as criminals, but as mentally affected persons, various states in the United States have passed statutes providing for the commitment of those persons convicted of sexual offences, to mental hospitals, practically treating them as insane,

e.g. Michigan, Minnesota and Mass. Any such legislation was vetoed in New York State by Gov. Dewey on the plea that it would be a threat to "the safeguards that surround personal liberty". In June, 1948 the Criminal Code of Canada was amended to allow for indeterminate incarceration and treatment of a person judged to be a sexual psychopath by two psychiatrists.

3. Psychiatric.

There is a vast discrepancy between the disgust and anger with which the public look upon the sex offender and the view taken of him by most psychiatrists, who look upon him as a sick person, to be treated as a sufferer from cancer or tuberculosis. Recent surveys have tended to confirm individual deductions from their case studies, that commonly accepted standards need to be re-evaluated and re-interpreted. To say the least, the ostrich-like behaviour of the public, in regard to sex needs to be dispelled. "All too frequently children are more disturbed by the horror which adults exhibit, due to their own conflicts concerning sex, than they are by the actual traumatic experience itself."

The responsibility of the adult, then, hard as it will seem, will be *NOT* to show panic in front of a child who has had an unfortunate experience, because panic is as catching as measles, and rather more dangerous. They should co-operate calmly with the police, and reassure the child. They have, of course, the prior responsibility of explaining always to children that some people are sick in their

SPRING CONFERENCE!

Time to start planning . . . your Committee has been busy for some time. Here are the arrangements so far :

Date : Friday, April 28 and Saturday, April 29.

Place : Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

Meetings : Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon.

Social Get-Together : Friday evening.

Annual Dinner : Saturday evening.

ALL members of All Associations welcome to All events!

Further details will follow.

minds and are undesirable companions, and of advising them never to go with strange persons.

The psychiatrists tell us that a well adjusted, well informed child will suffer far less emotionally from any undesirable incident than a timid, fearful, ignorant child, and will be less likely to participate in any such undesirable behaviour.

It may be surprising to find that offenders are almost a true cross section of the public, with no respect to race, age, colour, intelligence, economic standing or family character. There may be a slight predominance among the underprivileged groups who live under inadequate circumstances, and Dr. Legrand feels there is a greater incidence of sex offences in rural factory towns, though 64.3% of convictions for major indictable offences in Canada between 1936 and 1945 (excluding 1941) were classified as from urban areas. The most common factor in the background of offenders seems to be lack of love in early childhood, and a prevalent feeling of "not belonging and not being wanted".

4. Educational.

Any idea of prevention of sex offences must be focused toward sound moral living; not narrow sectarian morals, but broad fundamental social morals. Since the early background, deficient in love and understanding out of which self-discipline grows, seems to be so important in influencing the later development of the sex offender, it is that background that must be modified. Naturally, with the family being the unit of our society, the home is the place where the major emphasis falls. And on the parents who create the atmosphere of that home. It has been said facetiously, that parent-hood is the last refuge of the unskilled, and unfortunately, this is more than half true. Very little help is offered to modern parents who are trying to fit children to take their place in a greatly changed world, using techniques that are fitted to an older age. Wise child training can develop mature and responsible citizens and can do a great deal in preventing a boy or girl from becoming a sexual, or any other kind of deviate.

Education of Parents.

Society has not faced its responsibilities for providing good Parent Education, aimed at the maximum of parents or potential par-



MRS. C. E. WOOLGAR

ents. Organizations such as the Y.M.H.A., Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., some of the Catholic Churches, and the Welfare Agencies to a limited extent are beginning to open up this field, more though in the direction of training for marriage than in child guidance proper. In Montreal the only body making a deliberate attempt to offer Child Guidance courses to parents is the Quebec Federation of Home and Schools. Here leaders, trained under the auspices of the Mental Hygiene Institute, lead groups drawn from the members of local Home and School Associations, reaching 400 enthusiastic mothers in 1948-49. These groups cover, or rather select their material from the whole field of child growth and development, sex development and sex education in the home playing merely one small part. Hundreds of mothers testify to the more relaxed atmosphere in their home, to greater understanding of their children, and to a closer relationship between all members of the family, after a group course.

It seems logical that similar opportunities should be made available to *ALL* parents. For if the children of this generation are no better prepared than was our generation, for parenthood and the rearing of children, the whole vicious cycle may be perpetuated. Now, any change of ideas is a slow and pain-

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SEX DELINQUENCY

(Continued from Page 11)

ful business, but this slowness is a challenge rather than an obstacle — a challenge for an early start in a greatly increased Parent Education for the raising of children healthy in mind, body and spirit.

In one interview it was stated that sex education, specifically, played a big part in a sound adult adjustment to life. Lack of explanation, far from preserving "Innocence", constitutes a direct intimation that sex is something to be hidden, talked of in corners, and to be snickered at. Parents' choice is not between keeping a child ignorant or giving him information, but only between giving him information personally and wholesomely, or allowing him to gather it himself anywhere he can. Because gather it he will. Nor is factual information enough. Personal attitudes and example speak more clearly to young minds than verbal statements. The very atmosphere of the home is an education in sex, even if the subject is never mentioned. It is from the home "climate" that a child will absorb not only ideals of behaviour but ideas of kindness, courtesy, consideration for the opposite sex. The home pattern set by the father and mother, lays the foundation for his ideas and for his feelings about men and women in general.

Yet parents themselves may be ignorant, surprising as it may seem, or their ignorance may be complicated by their embarrassment. This is amply proved by the experience of Parent Education Group Leaders, though happily, this embarrassment is decreasing in recent years. So that parents are often unable to meet their responsibilities in direct sex education, even when they know they should. Therefore it becomes necessary to call in the second available source for teaching, the school. Now in the emotional colouring, of course the home has the advantage of the school, but the present failure of the home to accomplish its task makes it imperative that some outside source be called in.

The School.

In Montreal Protestant public schools, the subject is only touched on at the personal initiative and at the discretion of the teacher, though many United States schools have conducted courses and many more are introducing them. Educationally the problem is so to incorporate sex instruction into the curriculum that proper balance and perspective are

attained, with no highlighting and no understatement. Courses in Mental Hygiene, or Preparation for Marriage or Family Living, seem to be the best vehicle at the high school level, from experiments conducted elsewhere. British Columbia, after a trial in 1948, is introducing a course in the fall of 1948 in its schools. Toronto schools are planning one, and one school in London, Ont., has run one for years.

To quote from "Youth Challenges the Educators", published by the Canadian Youth Commission in 1946, "Throughout Canada, it would appear, the large majority (young people, 15-24) feel that instruction for marriage and family life is a true function of the schools. If that be conceded, then the existing service in that field is the weakest part of the Canadian school program, and the most in need of development."

Clinics.

Another function of the school, as seen by many experts, is the reference of children who show undesirable tendencies of behaviour of any sort, to Guidance Clinics for advice and treatment. There are few such clinics, but the trend to link them to school systems is becoming marked. A psychiatrist, psychologist, a social worker and nurse, often staff such a clinic, and co-operate closely with both school and parent. In Montreal the Mental Hygiene Institute has pioneered in this field, working now with the Protestant Central School Board. It handles children sent by the schools and Agencies and children of parents whose income is under \$60.00 a week. The Laurier Clinic under Dr. Marcotte, operates under the City Dept. of Health. Dr. Pilon is attached now to Juvenile Court.

The need for many more similar clinics is very great, in order to handle pre-chronic cases of behaviour deviation, as a preventative rather than curative measure. And this applies to all delinquency.

Under the preventative capacity of the schools comes also the use of Guidance Counsellors in High Schools, where guidance is at present almost entirely vocational. Churches and similar institutions could consider their responsibility in this connection, perhaps profitably, as well.

5. Conclusions and recommendations.

This Committee then suggests that, from the foregoing expert opinion, certain conclusions can be drawn. It is with great dif-

vidence that we do so, realising the vast extent of the subject, our own inadequacy, and the great amount of professional research still to be done. This summary may at least help to clarify one's thinking on the matter.

Sex Delinquency: May we now tentatively define this as such sexual behaviour as deviates so far from what is considered normal that it interferes with another's liberty and privileges?

Causes: These seem to be most commonly, a childhood deficient in loving care, moral and character training, and sex education. Seldom is the cause, as is yet known, glandular, hereditary or physical. Environment seems to be at least an important contributing factor.

Steps to be taken.

1. In regard to the present offenders;
 1. Improvement of treatment by longer term of confinement in either prisons where psychiatric treatment is given or in hospital-like institutions where treatment is given and help in readjusting to the outside world.
 2. The amending of the Penitentiary Act to this end.

This Committee feels that the above suggestions will be capably and persistently pushed to fruition by the much more qualified Committee on the Sex Offender in Toronto, and suggests that all support be offered them.

2. In regard to preventative measures, to help prevent the development of new offenders from the ranks of today's children; while realising that a certain incidence of sex offences is almost inevitable;

1. Education (a) of parents in broad principles of child guidance through lectures, group discussions, books, in order to contribute

to better environment for child development.

- (b) of children. Supplementary sex education in schools.

- (c) of community, in sound sex attitudes, through radio (eg. "In search of ourselves" CBM) newspapers, libraries, movies.

2. Guidance clinics and guidance counsellors attached to schools and possibly churches.

From these conclusions we make the following recommendations:

Recommendations.

1. That the Protestant Central School Board and the Protestant Committee of Quebec, be approached and asked seriously to consider that a well integrated program of sex education, under specially trained persons, be blended into the curriculum of the schools at appropriate age levels, this instruction to form an integral part of courses in Family Living.

2. That the Mental Hygiene Institute be asked to seek the co-operation of churches and other community organizations, in addition to the Parent Education Committee, in providing suitable persons for training to lead groups in Child Guidance.

3. That all efforts be made by School Boards to endeavour to enlarge the scope and number of guidance counsellors in schools; and to make Child Guidance Clinics available to all schools under their jurisdiction.

4. This Committee finding itself in full accord with the Interim Report, and adopting in principle the objectives of the Committee on the Sex Offender, (under the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the Canadian Penal Association) recommends that the Quebec Federation of Home and Schools follow the proceedings of this Committee and obtain a copy of its final report for consideration.

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ADDITION TO
CRAWFORD PARK SCHOOL
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The present building at Crawford Park is a two classroom school. The addition will provide seven classrooms one kindergarten a teachers' room and a small kitchen, medical room, and principal's office. The two original classrooms will become a multi-purpose room (lunch, gymnasium, and music) which can be used for community purposes.

The school has been fitted throughout with specially designed equipment to meet modern educational trends. Natural and artificial lighting have been devised to obtain the proper distribution of light which has made necessary a special decoration of all classrooms.

All the classrooms, except the kindergarten, are of a uniform size — 23' x 41'. The entrance of the rooms is at the rear and opens on to an arrangement of sectional furniture with a storage wall partition dividing the cloak room space from the rest of the room and providing a work space consisting of a sink with hot and cold water, a drinking bubbler, and a work counter with storage space underneath and on the sides.

The main window area in each room starts six feet from the floor and extends to the ceiling. It is composed of directional glass blocks with a full length clear glass window at either end and a three-foot-wide clear glass vision strip immediately above the six foot level. This type of window provides excellently controlled natural lighting as the glass block directs the light well into the room. Venetian blinds are provided to control the light from the clear glass areas. Natural ventilation is provided by double-double hung windows on either side and by the exterior tilting of the vision strip.

The artificial lighting comes from direct-indirect fluorescent fixtures.

There is acoustical treatment of all rooms with asphalt tile flooring. Each room has light green chalk boards and an abundance of pin-up and storage space.

The colour scheme for each room is a bright toned pastel. The children work at movable chairs and tables. There is also in each room a large drop-leaf work table on one wall and a large octagonal reading-activity table.

The kindergarten, 49' x 23', in addition to the general features, has two toilets, a wash room of its own, and storage space for equipment.

The architects for the addition are de Belle and White with A. Leslie Perry associate architect. The contractors are Tetrault Frères Ltd.

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