

1940

First Annual Report

Council of Social Agencies  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada

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*A. S. Bishop*

MEMBER AGENCIES

1940

All Peoples Mission, United Church of Canada	Hope Mission
Better Health Camp Council	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
Beulah Home	Journal Sunshine Society
Boy Scouts Association	Junior Hospital League
Boys' Work Board	Kinsmen Club
Bulletin Not-Forgotten Fund	Kiwanis Club
Bureau of Public Welfare	Local Council of Women
Canadian Legion	Ministerial Association
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	Misericordia Creche
Catholic Welfare Bureau	Misericordia Hospital
Catholic Women's Hostel	Mothers' Council
Catholic Women's League	O'Connell Institute
Chamber of Commerce (Junior)	Optimists Club
Chamber of Commerce (Senior)	Out-Patients' Dept., U. of A. Hospital
Child Welfare Branch (Provincial)	Protestant Home for Children
Church of England Diocesan Council for Social Service	Red Cross Society
Civic Board of Health	Refugee Committee
Civic Relief and Children's Aid Depts.	Registered Nurses Association
Community Service Mission	Rotary Club
Council of Jewish Women	Salvation Army
Creche Society of Edmonton	School Board
Division of Social Hygiene	Separate School Board
Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Centre	Seventh Day Adventists Conference
Elks Lodge	Special Relief Department
Emergency Welfare Association	St. John Ambulance Association
Federation of Community Leagues	St. John's House
Girl Guide Association	St. Mary's Home
Girls' Work Board	Victorian Order of Nurses
Good Shepherd Home	Women's Auxiliary, U. of A. Hospital
Guidance Clinic	Young Men's Christian Association
Gyro Club	Young Women's Christian Association

The above organizations are grouped, according to their own main interests, into four Divisions: the Health, Family Welfare, Child Welfare and Group Work Divisions. On the following pages, the Divisional Chairmen tell about the activities and plans of these four groups of organizations.

1940 A.D.

Events of staggering import in Canada and throughout the world provided the backdrop for the first year's work of the Edmonton Council of Social Agencies. After winter months of ominous quiet, the word "Blitzkrieg" overnight took on a grim clarity of meaning. Denmark -- Norway -- Holland -- Belgium -- France -- and with the autumn the most ferocious aerial assault in the history of warfare was launched against Britain. Total war had come. This Dominion too had elected to fight. By the end of the year Canadians had grimly adopted two resolutions: They would protect the machinery of democracy with their lives in Dover or Iceland or any other theatre of war. They would at last accept the seriousness of their task as guardians of that machinery at home and make themselves competent in its modern use instead of regarding it as a precious but cumbersome heirloom. By the first resolution, the rank and file of Canadians simply mean that the war will be won. By the second, they mean that they will make democracy work. They will make democracy work in the daily lives of common citizens, in their free, confident association with each other, and in their acceptance of personal responsibility for the common good. It was against this national backdrop, built of physical challenge and moral determination, that Edmonton's welfare organizations had their first year's experience in co-operative association.

A PAGE FROM LOCAL HISTORY

We are calling this our First Annual Report, but actually the effort to co-ordinate our social services began long before 1940. In 1928, a Citizens' Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the late Bishop Gray. It was set up in response to a widespread feeling that there were inadequacies and overlapping, not in any one agency so much as in our social service field taken as a whole. The purpose was to see whether some measure of co-ordination might be introduced into the existing welfare work. At the invitation of the Committee, a survey was made by the Canadian Welfare Council. The Survey report recommended the co-ordination of local services so that all organizations could plan together and the work of each separate agency related effectively to the work of other agencies and to the social needs of the whole city. The Report emphasized that without the machinery for central planning the separate agencies themselves were powerless to prevent overlapping of service and overlooking of need. The recommendations were approved by the Citizens' Committee and also by a number of individual agencies. But 1929 had come, bringing the depression with it. Like so many plans for social reform, Edmonton's program for co-ordination was laid aside during the nineteen-thirties. On the surface, this was a period when nothing seemed to be accomplished. Yet the line was being held. In spite of the difficulty of the times, there were men and women who kept alive the spirit of co-operation in the daily round of their welfare activities and who, in spite of repeated disappointments, never lost sight of the idea of organized co-ordination. If we were dedicating this First Annual Report to anyone, it would be to that particular group of men and women.

In 1939, the Junior Chamber of Commerce started out exploring in the field of social work. Their objective was a Community Chest. But they were modern young men, and wary, and they paused to see whether the traffic lights were red or green.

The lights were red. The experience of many cities, diligently sought out by the Junior Chamber, pointed a solemn warning: A Community Chest, for central financing of services, represents only one-half of an ideal program for federating welfare work. The other half of the same program is represented by a Council of Social Agencies, for the central planning of services. The Junior Chamber must have felt, at this point, that their objective was going to be difficult to reach. They might have tried a short-cut, of course. They did not do so, and hence we are tonight attending the First Annual Meeting of the Council of Social Agencies.

The Junior Chamber would want us to acknowledge the great responsibility that was then assumed by the men who are now officers and members of our Executive Committee. In securing the leadership of these particular men the Junior Chamber showed itself both wise and lucky. During the summer of 1939 the social service agencies had many opportunities to discuss the proposed development. The advice of the Canadian Welfare Council was available constantly, and on the basis of information from other cities in relation to the local situation, our agencies decided unanimously to constitute an organization for the central planning of Edmonton's social services. A Provisional Committee, headed by Mr. J. M. Imrie, was given authority to proceed with the organization of a Council of Social Agencies, a Social Service Exchange, and a Family Welfare Bureau, these three services to be under one administration. To initiate this organization, the Committee secured the services of Miss Laura Holland to make a two months' survey of local social work. Miss Holland's final report to the Provisional Committee was presented toward the end of 1939. It indicated that the major voluntary agencies in Edmonton had expended over \$160,000 in the year 1938. Of this amount, approximately \$105,000 was contributed voluntarily by interested citizens. In view of the effort and money expended, the report suggested that citizens had a right to expect an adequate accounting, not only on the financial side, but also in terms of the services rendered. Before Miss Holland left, the Provisional Committee had drawn up the Constitution for the new organization and had selected the necessary officers, executive committee and executive secretary.

The opening of the Council office on February 1st, 1940, meant that local welfare organizations at last had the facilities for continuous and increasing co-ordination of their work. In large numbers, they took advantage of the opportunity by formally affiliating with the Council. On December 31st, 1940, there were sixty-two member agencies. By thus affiliating, each organization indicated its intention to share with others the study and discussion of mutual problems, and to plan with other agencies for a constructive social service program for the whole city. In accordance with the Constitution, each member agency appointed two representatives to the Council, one of these being a staff member wherever possible. For immediate purposes, it was deemed advisable to create four Divisions of the Council, corresponding to the four main fields of social service. Each representative was therefore allocated to one of the four divisions, according to the special interests of his own agency. The four Chairmen of the Divisions will now present their reports on the year's activities.

THE HEALTH DIVISION

In times of emergency and crisis such as we live in today, there is always a danger that essential health and social services may be curtailed in favour of what appear to be more pressing needs. The Health Division has registered the opinion that, since Health is Wealth, all possible steps should be taken to maintain and improve it even in war time. To give direction to public opinion along these lines is one of the main objectives of this group. It is felt that much medical work is wasted effort because of poor social conditions in the homes and that a constructive social program is urgently needed.

**NUTRITION** At an early meeting of the Division it was agreed that the need for advice on nutrition among families in the low income brackets was one which could be dealt with immediately and a Nutrition Committee was appointed headed by Mrs. Ross Vant. Classes in nutrition, under the direction of Miss F. Stacey, were organized by this Committee for the Women's Auxiliary Service Clubs. Lectures on nutrition and good health are being given at the Youth Training Centre and at the Classes for Mothers which have been organized by this Division.

**PREVENTING OVERLAPPING** From the reports of different agencies it was found that there has been a great deal of overlapping in the provision of layettes for needy mothers, and last summer a Layette Exchange was set up in the Council office as a branch of the Social Service Exchange.

**HOUSING** At the October meeting of the Division a discussion on housing was held with Mr. Cecil Burgess as guest speaker. A serious lack of low priced houses was revealed, also much overcrowding. Many houses which should be condemned as unsanitary, continue to be occupied because no other residence is available. Such conditions make the control of communicable disease very difficult. It was felt that a survey of the whole question of housing in the city was indicated and a Housing Committee was formed to deal with this matter. Dr. Harold Orr is the chairman.

**PARENT EDUCATION** At early meetings of the Division, public health nurses told of the need for classes for expectant mothers, where maternal and child care could be taught as well as sewing and knitting for babies. In November, the classes were begun. They are held at the Y. W. C. A. weekly, with members of the Chatelaine Club providing hospitality. Instruction has been given through lectures, picture and discussion, in subjects of interest to the young women who are attending. The group, though small at first, is increasing in numbers and the regular attendance has been most gratifying. The Health Division appreciates the co-operation of the Y. W. C. A., including the Chatelaine Club in this program. We also feel that great credit is due to Miss Viola Leadlay and Miss May Griffith of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Civic Board of Health respectively, who have taken joint responsibility for the organization and conduct of the classes. Not only is the project of great interest to the mothers, but it is making a contribution to the national effort to reduce maternal and infant mortality. It is also an excellent example of what can be done through the co-operation of a number of local agencies.

**HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE** The Division recently welcomed into membership two more hospitals, so that three local hospitals are now represented. At an early 1941 meeting we plan to continue a former discussion of hospital social services.

At the close of the year, thirteen agencies were included in the Division. There had been five meetings of the Division and nine meetings of Sub-committees.

On behalf of the Division

Chairman, The Health Division

FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

The Family Welfare Division held its first meeting on May 27th. There have been five general meetings, and five meetings of sub-committees. Eighteen organizations are represented. They are mainly interested in the welfare of families in their own homes and they carry the great responsibility for local relief both public and voluntary. This accounts for the special anxiety of the group regarding overlapping of relief. All of the agencies entered the Division with a desire to reduce duplication of relief and service, a task for which they had had no machinery before the Council was formed. From the first it was recognized that no organization can entirely avoid duplicating the work of other unless it understands the functions and policies of other agencies in the same field. Hence at the early meetings each member agency presented an account of its own work. Some areas of overlapping were immediately noted. One such area, namely in material relief in maternity cases, was referred for action to the Health Division. Another danger zone was revealed in Christmas activities, with many indications of duplication of effort and assistance. The Division devoted two autumn meetings to intensive planning for better Christmas organization. The successful outcome of this planning will be reported by the Chairman of the Christmas Committee, Mrs. H. E. Smith.

**REDUCING OVERLAPPING**

The work of the Division has been significant in that the member agencies have got acquainted with each other from the standpoint of both personnel and policy, and with increasing confidence in each other have attacked certain emergent problems of co-ordination. Many other such problems have been isolated for future study and action. Some subjects which could only be touched upon thus far, but which will bear closer inspection, centre around the welfare of soldiers' dependents, around certain numet needs in health and social services to families, and around public relief policies in relation to the private agencies. The Division is a large one, with an average attendance of sixteen at the 1940 meetings. It is probable that next year, sub-committees will develop for intensive study of special subjects.

**FUTURE WORK**

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman, Family Welfare Division.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

This Division, composed of twelve member agencies, held its first meeting on May 30th, 1940. Since that time it has met in full session on four occasions. The general meetings have been devoted to the consideration of matters affecting the welfare of children, and of problems facing child-care organizations.

After such problems have been isolated and clarified to some extent in the general meeting, it has been found expedient to refer them for more detailed discussion and for action to special committees. Thus far three such committees have been formed.

**LIBRARIES** One committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. P. R. Gaboury, has arranged with Mr. H. C. Gourlay, director of the Edmonton Public Library, for exchange library service in a number of the city's children's homes. Books are selected either by the children themselves, or by someone especially appointed, and are then placed on loan for a convenient period. The arrangements are working satisfactorily, and the scheme itself has already proven of great value.

**DELINQUENCY** A second committee, known as the Advisory Committee on Delinquency, is composed of some nine citizens who individually have consented to act as advisers to the same number of boys and girls placed by Captain Canon C. F. S. Clough of the Juvenile Court on probation to the chairman of this Division. The committee has had two luncheon meetings, and plans to meet similarly in the future about once per month to discuss general problems relating to juvenile delinquency, and specific problems relating to the particular children under its probation. Of the nine children (age range, twelve to seventeen), six are now doing well in their grades in school, and two have secured relatively permanent employment. Captain Canon C. F. A. Clough, Judge of the Juvenile Court, as consultant, is an essential member of this committee. Mr. C. L. Young has been appointed representative of this committee on the Child Welfare Division.

**HOME - SCHOOL** The third committee, tentatively designated the Committee on Home and School Relationships, has met once for an evening's discussion and plans monthly meetings in the future. Its personnel consists partly of members of the Divisional Committee and partly of co-opted persons, approximately eight in all. Its first undertaking is that of encouraging and aiding in the formation and development of Home and School Associations in the city. Already one such organization is well launched at the Garneau school, and another is in the process of formation at the Westmount school. The committee is undertaking to prepare material for study groups of parents and teachers, and to provide leadership in the field. The Alberta Teachers' Association has created a department in its magazine to be devoted to the interests of Home and School associations, the editor being the chairman of this Division. Mr. A. Doucette has been appointed representative of this committee on the Child Welfare Division.

Respectfully submitted,

*H. E. Smith*

Chairman, Child Welfare Division.

GROUP WORK DIVISION

The Group Work Division is an example of the voluntary as against the authoritarian basis of association. In it freely, frankly, without reserve, yet with a fine degree of sensitiveness its members seek to view objectively their work of their own organizations in the light of expanding knowledge of the community in which we live. To this end, there have been five meetings of the Division and nine sub-committee meetings.

**POLICIES** Policies in any organization may be said to be their own concern, but all organizations, if alert, recognize quickly the conditioning pressures which come from the society in which they operate. During the year, with us an exploratory year, we have been content to examine our own organizations, their present functions and, to an extent, some of the factors which have effect on our programs and policies.

**CAMPS** An early discovery was the need to clarify the work of agencies promoting camps. As a result of preliminary discussions a Camp Institute was planned and organized. More than forty persons who had major responsibility in camps declaimed, debated and discussed various phases of camping procedure for two full evenings. Later, to prevent overlapping in the selection of financially less privileged children to be cared for at camp, a camp clearance was instituted. Evaluation showed that both Institute and Clearance more than justified the efforts in promotion.

**SURVEYING** One clear idea emerges and is now being developed. No agency or group of agencies is in possession of sufficiently comprehensive information about the agencies, and the possible fields of service. It is accepted that we must unite to secure the necessary data which will enable us to plan ahead adequately for the coverage of the field. Plans for a survey of certain factors are already being formulated.

**LEADERSHIP** Parallel to this is the revealed need for the training of additional leadership to meet the demands which the survey will make not only upon the present co-operating group work agencies but upon others as well. Discussion has centred therefore upon the possibility of an institute similar to that in camping though of longer duration, for the purpose of informing persons and inspiring them to accept group leadership.

The national organizations have splendidly adequate leadership training programs but the proposals are to touch untapped sources for additional leadership.

**STANDARDS OF WORK** The members of the Group Work Division are keen about their work. They are concerned that the standards of philosophy and practice shall be maintained on a high level; that the methods of work within the groups shall be of such value that in it the individual has a wide range of opportunities to learn habits of good citizenship; that there shall be ample scope for the making of decisions which will increase the possibilities for the growth within himself of those appreciations which we perceive in good character.

IN APPRECIATION The Division in its early days was aided by the chairmanship of Mr. Rex Martin, who, to our regret, was unable to continue. The continued counsel of the chairmen of other Divisions, of the members of the Executive Committee is appreciated. The fellowship which exists amongst the member agencies and their representatives has already been indicated.

We hope that all these persons find their rewards in the fact that the Group Work Division finds its activities pleasant, interesting and of sufficient stimulation to secure the effective results we are more and more realizing must be achieved.

On behalf of the Division.

*Reg. J. Rose*  
Co-chairman

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

The Divisional Chairmen have described the efforts made by the agencies to understand each others policies and to plan unitedly rather than separately. In the meantime, another effort in co-ordination has aimed at reducing duplication in the day-by-day work of the relief and social agencies. The Social Service Exchange is a card index file in which each agency registers the names of the families it is assisting. If two or more agencies register the same name, the Exchange staff informs them of their mutual interest. The Exchange is therefore starting point for co-operation. Welfare organizations using the Exchange can assure their contributors that money is not being wasted on overlapping services. Staff members can save their time as well as money by avoiding investigations that have already been made from other offices. Applicants too are protected from the demoralization that thrives on unnecessary assistance.

During the year, twenty-five organizations co-operated with each other through the Exchange. They registered the names of 5,461 families and 555 of these names were found to have been registered previously. In 1447 instances, participating agencies were informed that other groups were also interested in the families they had registered.

On the request of organizations serving country districts, a Rural Exchange was set up in October. At the end of the year, 387 names had been registered, twenty-eight of which were known to more than one organization.

The Christmas Exchange is mentioned in the report of the Christmas Committee, and the Layette Exchange in the Health Division report.

THE FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU

Councils of Social Agencies have sometimes sponsored new and badly needed services in their communities. The Edmonton Council has been in the unusual position of sponsoring a new organization from the moment it was constituted. The Survey Report of 1929 and Miss Holland's report ten years later both stressed the need for a strong, central family society. Therefore the original constitution stated that one purpose of the Council was to "take whatever steps may be necessary to establish a Family Welfare Bureau." Accordingly our office immediately undertook certain family welfare work in addition to Council and Exchange activities. This work claimed approximately one fifth of the time of our staff members during the year. It was directed by a Board of ten members, the chairman being Mr. J. B. Nickerson who had acted as President of the Regina Welfare Bureau in its pioneer years and who had also served on the Board of Directors of the Vancouver Family Welfare Bureau.

During the year, eighty-three families were referred to the Bureau. Of these, twenty-four were redirected to other organizations more suited to meet their problems, while the remaining fifty-nine were accepted as our responsibility. There were 272 interviews with families in their own homes or in the office. These families came to us through the following channels:- 30% were referred by other social and relief organizations, 21% by the Dependents' Allowance Board and other war service groups, 12% by health agencies, 18% by individual citizens including ministers, employers and teachers, while the remaining 19% of the families came on their own initiative. Each family came under our care because its stability and unity were threatened by some problem too serious for the family to meet without help from outside. The work of a family agency is to study the home in order to understand the problems therein and to offer treatment on the basis of the understanding thus achieved. The general aim of treatment is to place the family in a position to cope with its own difficulty. Some of the specific problems in 1940 have been: financial need and all its ramifications in the home atmosphere, threatened or actual dissolution of family ties, unmarried parenthood, mental ill-health, death, imprisonment, mental deficiency.

TEST FLIGHT The Family Welfare Bureau claims only to have made a test-flight this year and to have taken a few observations on the way. The Board and staff members would here emphasize what they have been unable to do rather than what they have done. They are convinced that, with a full time staff and proper facilities, the Bureau could meet an urgent need in this city. They now know that relief officials would welcome a strong organization that, working co-operatively with relief departments, would concentrate on restoring families to independence. They know that doctors, nurses and hospital officials are asking for adequate treatment of the family problems encountered daily in health work. They know that schools and organizations for informal education would make use of an agency equipped to meet problems in the homes of bewildered children and young people. Most of all, they are keenly aware that the war has created many new and serious strains in family life, and that insofar as these strains are unrelieved, our war effort will be weakened and the aftermath of the war will be the more destructive. There is not the slightest doubt in their minds that if the Bureau had had the resources in 1940, it could have multiplied its services many times over. Such a situation raises an urgent question in community organization, and it is one that will require an answer during 1941.

THREE INTER-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES

1. CHRISTMAS COMMITTEE

In spite of the stress of war, Christmas 1940 again called forth the sympathy of Edmonton's citizens on behalf of the distressed homes. The Family Welfare Division had a particular interest in this subject, but several organizations in other Divisions also participated in the plans that were made. The Christmas Committee which was chosen in November consisted of members drawn mainly from the Family Welfare Division and to a lesser extent, from other Divisions. It was under the leadership of Mrs. H. E. Smith.

The Committee's first task was to find some solution for a problem raised in Divisional meetings. All of the organizations agreed that in the past there had been wide variation from agency to agency in the quality of Christmas hampers, resulting in some injustice and dissatisfaction. On the request of the agencies, the Committee prepared an outline of suggestions for a Christmas hamper of average value. This outline was distributed to some sixty groups for their use in Christmas planning. The Committee was gratified by the response. The outline was used by many organizations, thus bringing a measure of uniformity into the distribution of Christmas Cheer for the first time. Many small clubs which formerly gave lavish hampers were persuaded to help a larger number of families moderately, while other groups provided more adequately for smaller numbers.

The second task of the Committee was to further the work of the Christmas Exchange in the Council office. A total of 54 organizations used this central Exchange to avoid overlapping one on the other. They made enquiries about 1405 families in which they were interested, and in reply to 327 of these enquiries (or 23%) they were notified that other agencies were already planning to give the needed assistance. Had it not been for this central clearing house, there would have been much overlapping and waste in Christmas work, with as many as seven hampers going to certain families, while others in equal need would have been overlooked.

The Christmas Committee acknowledges with gratitude the co-operation of Mrs. Kate Lyons and the students of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Centre who assisted with the clerical side of the Christmas work.

2. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

At an autumn meeting of the combined Group-Work and Health Divisions, representatives of some twenty organizations discussed how to bring about a better understanding of their work on the part of the general public. The discussion indicated that the organizations were using a good many forms of publicity without appraising their value or significance, and there appeared to be need for clear cut policies regarding the public relations of all agencies. From this meeting, the Executive Committee of the Council was asked to appoint a Publicity Committee which would work out, with the agencies, some forms of publicity programs and ways of putting these programs into action. The new Committee, with Mrs. W. J. Dick as Chairman, has recently invited each interested organization to appoint a representative to link the Committee and the organization, so that, with the help of the Committee, every organization may have a chance to develop a publicity program suitable to its own service.

Intelligent public opinion is the soundest foundation for all forms of social work. The Publicity Committee is of major importance in relation to the planning of our services, and their financial support.

3. COMMUNITY CHEST COMMITTEE

When the Council was first organized, it was not expected that a Community Chest would be launched for two or three years. Events in 1940 hastened the development. First, the agencies gained rapidly in their ability to work together, thus building a safe foundation for financial federation. Secondly, contributors were growing increasingly restive with the multiplicity of appeals. One justification for their irritation was indicated in a study of local Tag Days, made early in the year by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Dick. It was found that there had been thirty-six tag-days during 1939. Finally and most important of all, the war created many additional appeals for funds and the necessity for unification increased correspondingly. In November, the Council for the Co-ordination of Auxiliary War Services pronounced itself in favour of a united appeal for war work. Because several organizations were performing both war and home services, the Council for the Co-ordination of Auxiliary War Services requested the Council of Social Agencies to investigate the possibilities of immediately organizing a Community Chest. In December, the Executive Committee of the Council set up a Committee on Community Chests, led by Mr. J. G. Nickerson. As its first task, the Committee approached all member agencies for their individual opinions on the principle of a Chest for Edmonton. Among these, thirty-nine organizations supported by voluntary subscription were also asked if they would consider participating in a Chest. Of the thirty-nine, twenty-three officially replied that they would favourably consider participation. There were no negative replies. On the basis of this encouraging response, a general meeting of the Council took place on January 27th, 1941. The meeting was well attended and interest was great. A resolution was passed unanimously approving the formation of a Community Chest, and authorizing the Executive Committee of the Council to draft a Constitution and to bring to a further general meeting nominations for a Board of Directors for the Edmonton Community Chest.

*(Meeting called April 18/41 at which Constitution of the Chest was adopted & Board of Directors named.)*

IN RETROSPECT

With sincerity it can be said that Edmonton organizations have worked harmoniously together in 1940. It is true -- and it is fortunate -- that Divisional and Committee meetings have seen some interesting crossfire. But concurrently a common philosophy of service began to take form. Most happily of all, perhaps the representatives to the Divisions will remember how a feeling of mutual understanding gradually replaced our early uncertainties. Thus our First Annual Report which opened with thoughts of War, now closes with recollections of comradeship.

*Gene G. Basselman*

Honorary Secretary  
Council of Social Agencies.

COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN1940

Health Division: Dr. Mildred Folinsbee Newell,  
Dr. E. M. Hunter, Co-Chairman

Family Welfare Division; J. B. Nickerson

Child Welfare Division: Dr. H. E. Smith

Group Work Division: Rex Martin  
Reg. T. Rose, Co-Chairman.

Board of Family Welfare Bureau: J. G. Nickerson

Camp Institute: H. E. Betts

Christmas Committee: Mrs. H. E. Smith

Committee for Study of Tag Days: W. J. Dick

Committee on Mothers' Classes: Miss Viola Leadlay  
Miss Mary Griffith, Co-Chairman

Committee on Nutrition: Mrs. Ross Vant

Committee on Summer Camps: Rex Martin

Community Chest Committee: J. G. Nickerson

Housing Committee: Dr. Harold Orr

Library Committee, Child Welfare  
Division: Mrs. P. R. Gaboury

Program Committee, Family Welfare  
Division: Mrs. Mary MacDonell

Publicity Committee: Mrs. W. J. Dick

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE1940

Chairman: Mr. W. T. Henry  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. M. Imrie  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. A. Craig  
Secretary: Mrs. F. C. Casselman  
Treasurer: Lieut. Joel K. Smith (resigned)  
Mr. Robert W. Chapman

Mrs. W. J. Dick  
Mrs. R. J. Dinning  
Mrs. F. E. Dynes  
Mrs. H. A. Friedman  
Mrs. E. W. S. Kane  
Miss Agnes MacLeod (resigned)  
Mrs. William Milroy  
Mrs. J. H. Morris  
Dr. Mildred F. Newell  
Mrs. E. C. Pardee  
Canon C. F. A. Clough  
Mr. H. H. Cooper

Mr. A. Farmilo  
Mr. Harvey Harrison  
Mr. Rex Martin (resigned)  
Mr. J. G. Nickerson  
Mr. W. W. Prevey  
Mr. Elmer E. Roper  
Mr. Reg. T. Rose  
Rev. Father T. Ryan  
Mr. S. Bruce Smith, K.C.  
Dr. H. E. Smith  
Rev. J. T. Stephens  
Major E. T. Waterston

Executive Secretary: Miss Lillian Thomson

Office Secretary: Miss Violet MacLeod