RECREATIONAL PROJECTS
SPONSORED BY SERVICE CLUBS

A survey of a representative group
of recreational projects sponsored
by Service Clubs in Greater Vancouver

by

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ABSTRACT

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A survey of a representative group of recreational projects sponsored by service clubs in Greater Vancouver

The ever-increasing interest in recreation and its part in preventing juvenile delinquency has attracted the attention of many service clubs and has offered them an opportunity to turn their efforts towards this new development. This study was undertaken with a view to ascertaining the extent and type of recreational projects aided or sponsored by such clubs, the role they are playing, and their potential contribution to community recreation. Service clubs have in the past few years grown tremendously in numbers and membership. They raise large sums of money to be expended on community welfare work and with the increasing complexity of living, it appears important to consider their position and how they can make their best contribution in this area. Particular emphasis has been placed on the years since the end of the war, which is a natural dividing line since, during this time, most service clubs spent their energies and funds on some type of war work.

Material used in this study has been gathered by several methods and from several sources. First, simple questionnaires and a covering letter were sent to all service clubs. In some cases these were returned, but in no case was the information sufficient, so a follow-up was made by telephone. In all but two cases personal interviews with officers resulted, varying in number from one to twenty, depending on the size and number of projects carried out by each particular club. Newspaper accounts, club magazines and reports provided further information. In some instances, where the project developed into an organization in itself, was closely allied to an existing agency or had dealings with the Community Chest and Council, the groups concerned were co-operative in making available correspondence, minutes, reports and records.

This survey clearly shows the lack of any overall planning body for public and private recreational agencies in Vancouver. The Group Work Division of the Community Chest and Council offers some opportunity for joint planning and co-ordination, but these are not yet sufficiently used. To facilitate this further, it is most important to revise the constitution of the Community Chest and Council to allow for more purposeful representation. There is considerable lack of knowledge on the part of many service club members of the need for this measure of community planning. The philosophy of social group work and community organization is generally unfamiliar to them. There is a broad field for interpretation open to professional social workers and agencies to enlighten those who are interested in providing recreational services. Service clubs have made a contribution in this area, and are able to do so to a greater extent. Citizens participation is basic, if recreation is to be part and parcel of a progressive, democratic society. If service clubs' interest in and conviction about their recreational contributions can be allied to efficient community planning and organizations, the projects sponsored by them will immeasurably enrich the community.
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Junior League
Kiwassa Club
Kiwanis Club
Lions Club
Optimist Club
Rotary Club

Other clubs obliged by filling in the questionnaire but are not included here since their work does not lie in the field of recreation.

Also, appreciation goes to staff and board members of recreational agencies for their co-operation in providing information and printed material. In this regard the writer wishes to make special mention of the staff of Community Chest and Council who gave freely of their time, and placed all minutes, records and correspondence at her disposal.

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RECREATIONAL PROJECTS SPONSORED BY SERVICE CLUBS
CHAPTER I

THE BACKGROUND OF SERVICE CLUBS

Professional people in the leisure time field in Canada are acutely conscious of Service Clubs and their efforts in "recreational projects", which reach thousands of individuals. Sometimes, it is with appreciation and satisfaction that one of their projects is mentioned; at other times, it is with despair and disgust because of the overlapping, waste or unsatisfactory operation of activities it entails. Much of the literature produced by Service Clubs emphasizes, "the coming generation", "the big brother idea" and "character development". "Statements of purpose vary between those which stress the satisfaction of physical needs on a mass scale and those which give priority to the personal problems of a few individuals. Whatever its final expression, the underlying motive is definitely one of service." Most projects are organized and promoted locally, and in the majority of cases service clubs work independently of one another, but occasionally they combine to undertake a large enterprise. In Canada today, both lay and professional people interested in the welfare aspect of recreation are giving considerable thought to the part played by service clubs, and how this can be bettered to contribute to the purpose of providing recreation for all people all year round. At the Annual Meeting of the Recreation Division of the Canadian Welfare Council, held in June 1948, it was proposed that the Recreation Division should sponsor "a National

1. Tuttle, George, Youth Organizations in Canada, Ryerson Press, May 1946, p. 96.
Conference to study the role of service clubs in community recreation."

Such a conference would help to identify specific types of projects which service clubs might best undertake. A real need in Canada could be met in a workshop type of conference in which service club executives and community recreation leaders discussed ways and means by which these clubs could render maximum help to community recreation. As a result of the thinking and planning of the Executive Committee of the Division and its Central Ontario Regional Committee, such a conference is scheduled to take place in October of this year, as a part of the Canadian Recreation Congress.

The material used in this study has been gathered by several methods and from several sources. First, a simple questionnaire and covering letter were sent to each service club, asking for information concerning its recreational projects. A few clubs did not return the questionnaires at all; some of these sent printed or mimeographed reports instead. In many instances the answers were too indefinite. Thus, this method did not prove too effective, although the replies did provide considerable general information. An enlightening incident was the occurrence of discrepancies that appeared when two members of the same club each answered a questionnaire and returned them separately. Obviously there are not two different answers from one source (the club's activities), but each member had interpreted both the question and the work of his club in the light of his own understanding.

For the above reasons it was necessary to contact officers of clubs by telephone. In all but two cases, personal interviews resulted,
varying in number from one to twenty depending on the size and number of projects carried out by a particular club. Newspaper accounts, periodicals, club magazines, reports and the documentary material by Frank Hill in his book, "Man Made Culture" provided further information. In some instances, where the project developed into an organization itself or was closely allied to an existing agency or had dealings with the Community Chest and Council, the groups concerned were especially co-operative in making available to the writer correspondence, minutes, reports and records.

Development of Service Clubs

The Service Club, as we know it today, is an American development. However, the basic idea of men's clubs is as old as civilized man himself. The Athenians, Spartans, Greeks and Romans all assembled to discuss various matters. In England during the seventeenth century several prominent literary and political clubs flourished, e.g. the Rota, Scribblers and Civic. The latter was composed of "but one person of the same trade or profession" and stated that members should give "preference to one another in their respective callings." The diversity of interest and purpose multiplied as the eighteenth century advanced and cultural and sports clubs sprang up. This idea of gathering together around a common interest carried over from the old world to the new, with the settlers of the North American colonies. On first thought one might expect only to find clubs flourishing in a society that has
attained a significant cultural and social standing and some wealth. However, North America was potentially rich for the growth of clubs. From the very beginning, settlements of men lived less as individuals and more as groups. There were innumerable town meetings and social gatherings. The very lack of tradition in songs, dances and customs, expressive of the relationship between men and their environment; the lack of established organization, including the Church which represented power and prestige, were influences that drew men together for sustenance from each other's company. However, American clubs of the eighteenth century represented only the first faltering steps of an activity that broadened and deepened rapidly. New cities, national independence, growing wealth and a thousand new ideas led to numerous political, literary, debating and discussion clubs. In this period the first germ of a business men's club can be detected in the New York Chamber of Commerce organized in 1768. During the nineteenth century the philosophy of the ever increasing number of clubs was blended with and tempered by the earnest efforts of enthusiasts, who advocated broader adult education by such efforts as mechanics institutes and lyceums. Most of the modern men's clubs were born in the latter half of the nineteenth century and are either survivals of strong forces or old activities in new forms. This is not to say that the present men's clubs have not their own distinctive characteristics, which would have been unfamiliar to their earlier ancestors. The "internationals" with their enormous membership, operating in modern offices, filled with filing
cases and purpose charts and staffed by executive directors, organizers and stenographers are definite indications that clubs have become psychologized and streamlined. This is true of the clubs known as men's Service Clubs, which number about fifteen and have 1,000,000 members throughout the world.

The first of these clubs was founded by a Chicago lawyer, Paul P. Harris, who was disturbed by the loneliness of the city which seemed permeated by the motto, "self-preservation". One evening after Mr. Harris had experienced a friendly atmosphere at a suburban dinner, he wondered why business men could not establish friendship clubs to overcome the anonymity and impersonal nature of the city. Thus, one afternoon in 1905, Mr. Harris expounded the idea to three acquaintances in one of their business offices, and this was destined to be the first meeting of what was soon to be known as the Rotary Club. A few other men from different vocations were selected and meetings were held in the afternoons or evenings in one another's offices, whence came the name Rotary - rotating from one office to another. However, within six months the members were meeting weekly, eating together and passing a few enjoyable hours, calling one another by their first names and discussing their problems. In this informal, friendly atmosphere, the idea spread and by 1910, when the national organization was formed, there were sixteen clubs with a membership of eighteen hundred.

The chief aim was fellowship and mutual advantage. Gustavus Loehr, one of the original four members of Rotary, recalled the proposal

for the club as a plan "by which a man could have a couple of hundred good friends who could be working and boosting for him and for each other." Paradoxically, this self-interest included promoting the interests of fellow members. The founder of the club was an apostle of liberality, and influential in many respects. Most important among his ideas, which affected the future of the club, was his insistence that there should be no racial or religious barriers, and his belief in the importance of doing some community service work. The latter idea found few supporters for a time, but was eventually accepted and "Rotary championed as its first cause public comfort stations for the Loop District." Shortly after, a teacher of salesmanship became a member and advocated the policy, "He profits most who serves best." This idea spread to all branches of the Club and was incorporated in its national platform in 1911. Coinciding with these enlarged interests was a conscious educational program for its members. Rotary clubs developed rapidly and are now established in eighty countries. The Club's objectives include high ethical standards in business and profession, an application of the ideal of service to personal, business and community life and the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace.

Almost simultaneously, other clubs of similar character were developing. The Kiwanis appears to have a more earthy origin. In 1915 Allen S. Browne apparently decided that it would be "naturally good" to organize some sort of fraternal group. The name Kiwanis is an American

2. Ibid., p. 87.
Indian word meaning, "To make one's self known". The club's first motto, "We Trade" was, in 1919, altered to "We Build"; thus it likewise progressed from a relatively selfish to a broader point of view. The Kiwanis allow for a more generous classification in that two persons in each class may be members. "They (the members) promote the adoption and application of higher social, business and professional standards; they look toward friendship, altruistic service and better communities." Each year, Kiwanis International sets forth certain objectives as guides for individual clubs to follow, these being largely in the realm of boys' and youth work. This club champions the cause of free enterprise, and unlike the Rotary Club which is international, believes it can best achieve this purpose by limiting its sphere to the United States and Canada where this philosophy is prevalent.

The Lions Club, which now has the largest membership, estimated to be 350,000 in twenty countries, was founded by Melvin Jones in 1911. It seemed feasible to the founder to organize all of the then unaffiliated business men's clubs of America into a national organization. Three years later Lion's International evolved. There seems to be no explanation as to why the name "Lions" was chosen; however, after it had been accepted, the letters were used to form their motto: "Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nations Safety". Its aims are similar to Rotary and Kiwanis. They encourage good citizenship, seek the welfare of local communities and sponsor forums for "full and free discussion" of public problems.

1. Ibid., p. 93.
though the latter is somewhat limited in practice since it is understood that those of a "political or sectarian religious nature" are excluded. This club emphasizes the actual doing of community work more than the other clubs, and each month a specific report is required at the International Office.

In 1912 the Gyro Club was formed in Cleveland as a result of three college friends who were desirous of perpetuating their friendship. They gathered around them a few more like-minded men. This post-college fraternity for friendship considered the gyroscope an appropriate symbol since it depicted balance, and gave steadiness, stability and direction to a moving body. The club maintains, as its primary tenet, the promotion of friendship. It appears that Gyro International is less directive than the previously mentioned Internationals; thus each club is autonomous and acts individually in selecting the frequency and nature of its activities within the Gyro Fellowship. In promoting this friendship Gyro members are encouraged to think beyond their own fellowship to include other clubs, communities, nations and the world. Thus, they stress the importance of good citizenship and the facing of national and world issues with understanding.

One of Vancouver's prominent service clubs, the Kinsmen, is part of the national organization which is exclusively Canadian. This club was established in 1924, four years after the original club was founded in Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Harold Allen Rogers, the founder, moved to Hamilton, where he joined a church organization, but found in
it certain restrictions and conventions which prevented the inclusion of all creeds. Mr. Rogers discussed with others the idea of a more inclusive organization, which resulted in three men laying plans to launch a young men's luncheon club. Friends were added and as the club, known as the Young Business Men's Club, grew, it was invited to join the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Men's Canadian Club. However, the club preferred to work out its own destiny. Later it altered its name, choosing "Kinsmen" after a famous old luncheon club that once existed in New York. Also the members liked the connotation of "kin", indicative of relationship. The Kinsmen crest is composed of a St. Andrew's cross, symbolic of service and personal sacrifice, and a mascle or square, an old symbol for uprightness of life. These two symbols are intertwined so as to be inseparable. Kinsmen recognize the interdependence of one life on another, and their crest stands as a protest against isolation and separation.

This club has a more generous classification than most service clubs and allows three persons in each category. In its twenty-eight years it has grown from one to two hundred and twenty-five clubs, with a membership of eight thousand.

Women's Service Clubs

The women's clubs generally referred to as Service Clubs seem to be less easily defined than are the men's, and there appears to be a difference of opinion as to which clubs are so classified. One list
includes the following: Altrusa, Pilot, Soroptimist, Zonta and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. The latter, however, states that it is not a service club. Also recently there has been a development of women's clubs corresponding to each of the men's service clubs. They are composed of "wives" and they may further the efforts of their husbands' clubs or undertake projects of their own. However, the majority of these clubs are not active in the recreational field in Vancouver, and are therefore not included in this present study. The women's clubs that actually have served in this field of community work in the city are the two Kiwassa Clubs and the Junior League. Since the former clubs are a local development and their history is closely bound to their projects, they will be discussed later in relation to these activities. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that scattered over the country are a few other "Lady Kiwanis" groups, but to date they have no national or international organization.

The Junior League presents a different story. In 1901 the League was formed by a group of New York debutantes who found time hanging heavy on their hands. They agreed to use some of their plentiful leisure for such worthwhile projects as taking flowers to the sick and sewing layettes for the poor. The idea was good and it spread rapidly. It was not long before a central headquarters was set up in New York, which was known as the Association of Junior Leagues of America. The leisured class of those days has now largely disappeared. However, the
50,000 members in Canada, United States, Mexico and Hawaii are still largely of the "upper crust". During the years, the Junior League has attempted to keep abreast of the times, and it now represents a serious endeavour on the part of a group of young women 18 - 40 years of age to become a constructive force in the community. It obligates each member to fit herself through training and active work to become an intelligent citizen and to use her education and experience in an effort to raise community standards and promote human welfare. As one professional social worker declared, "Without question, the Junior Leaguers are the best trained, most organized volunteer workers we have."

This examination of Service Clubs portrays their historical development and something of the philosophy which is the background for their interest and activity in community services. In Vancouver the first clubs were organized within a few years after their establishment in the United States. They were required to meet certain standards prescribed by their "Internationals" in order to be granted a charter and were thereby influenced in their programme and activities. Traditionally certain clubs have assumed specific areas of service work, for example the Lions take an active interest in the welfare of the blind and the Kiwanis in "little brothers" and youth work.
Financing Recreational Projects

Involved in this community service work is the interesting and vital question of money raising to finance it. Service Clubs expend large sums, and often the securing of these funds, is achieved in such a manner that the money should be considered as a public trust. Many clubs did not answer the inquiry on the questionnaire as to whether the majority of their funds was raised by an established method. But, in addition to such answers as were given, information gathered through interviews and news items has made it possible to piece the story together fairly well. Admittedly the question is somewhat ambiguous for "the majority of your funds" could mean those raised for the club's activities as a whole or those raised to support their recreational projects only. However, in some cases, there would be no distinct division in these and also clubs may change their methods from time to time.

A variety of methods is used. Carnivals are fairly common and often include as a highlight a "draw" for lucky tickets from those sold previous to the big event. There seems little doubt that raffles are the easiest means to raise the most money, if tickets can be sold in the downtown business section. Clubs have been reported making as much as $32,000 to $58,000 at one time by this means. Others state that they are not able to do as much service work now because of the restrictions on raffles. There are a few clubs whose members disapprove of raffles, but that is an individual club matter. For example, one Lion's Club will conduct raffles, while another will not. Nearly
all clubs make appropriations from general funds for their recreational projects. The Junior League, however, is an exception. Membership dues are used solely for administrative purposes, including expenses of meetings, educational programmes and conferences. All monies received from their two money raising projects the Thrifty Shop and the Annual Cabaret are called "community funds" and are spent on community projects. Not uncommon are special drives or canvasses but these are nearly always for one specific project of considerable magnitude, such as the Kiwanis drive for funds to build Kiview.

One interesting trend is that of raising money by sponsoring entertainments. Some of these are the Gymkanas, Boat Shows, Dog Shows, International Police Show, Stampede, Dramatic productions, Garden Parties, Teas and Ice Carnivals. Several clubs sponsor these events annually; others, just on occasion. Some special events are educational as well as entertaining. These include drama festivals, performances by glee clubs and operatic societies, often composed of their own members and the sponsoring of prominent speakers such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mr. B. Bairnsfather.

Some Characteristics of Service Clubs

There are certain characteristics common to most Service Clubs which vary only in degree. It is worthy of note that members of these clubs are predominantly business men and women with some professional people who might be considered the economic "royalists" and among whom the standard of formal education is relatively high.
Food seems essential as well as plenty of fun, fellowship and nonsense. Informal education has its place in the programme and all club mottos give the general connotation of "I Serve". Service clubs, also, have been described as providing an opportunity for character building, that is, they have sought to enhance the attitude of their members, "to make them out-looking as well as in-looking persons, to give them a sense of the importance of cooperation and of the individual's responsibility to his community and to his nation."

The present study has been made with the object of presenting a general picture of the recreational services rendered in the city of Vancouver by Service Clubs. The emphasis is primarily on the years following the conclusion of World War II, but frequently it has been necessary to probe further back for a complete understanding of the project under discussion. This cannot claim to be a complete account of all their contributions made in the recreational field in Vancouver though few that came to the writer's attention have been omitted. A number of omissions is due to the general failure of clubs to keep full records of their activities, or to the fact that where records were kept some of these were not available to the writer. Neither is this an account of the work of all service clubs since many of them engage partly or completely in work in other fields, such as health and culture. Some service clubs are mentioned more

often than others, but again this is due to the fact that their major interest lies in youth and recreation. No mention has been made of fraternities and lodges and of the many local organizations and clubs that include recreational services in their programme. These are too numerous to bring within the present survey though in the aggregate they make a considerable contribution in this field. Most often these groups supply services for their own members and immediate families, though some enlarge their scope beyond this. For example, the Elks Lodge sponsor a boys club with open membership and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows own and operate a camp which serves not only children of the members, but others in need of a camping experience. Due to the large and varied amount of recreational work done it appeared best to classify the projects under certain headings. This has certain disadvantages in that the line of demarcation is not always clearly defined and the clubs almost always have projects which fall into more than one category and sometimes are inter-related. However, this study is concerned with service clubs' contribution to recreation more than a general account of money raised and services rendered; and the classification used therefore provides some means of evaluating projects according to types.
A type of project not common to service clubs but nevertheless important is that of administering youth groups and special youth organizations. This kind of activity brings the sponsoring clubs into close contact with the actual techniques of administration, the philosophy of group work and recreation, and the field of programme planning. These projects entail a great range of responsibility in the procuring and maintenance of physical facilities, varying from that of West Point Kiwanis Club, which rents a room, to that of Burrard Lions Club, which owns and operates a large plant. The Kiwassa Club which leases an unused firehall, and the Optimist Club whose camp site is loaned to it and upon which it has erected buildings, fall within this wide range. These differences have been influenced by many factors: the length of the service club's existence, its purpose, and the needs of the area from which the club draws its membership. In a similar manner the program offered has depended on varying special circumstances, which can best be understood by the development of each project.

**Burrard Lions Youth Centre**

The Burrard Lions Youth Centre is the result of a continued interest in youth work, over a period of years by the Burrard Lions Club. The latter started in 1939 as the Kitsilano Lions Club and held its meetings in Alexandra Neighbourhood House for the first two years. This arrangement was accompanied by a verbal understanding that the
Club's welfare projects would be conducted to a large extent through the Neighbourhood House since this latter agency had contact with the under-privileged group of that area.

The Neighbourhood House found that there was interest in wood work and a desire to set up a workshop but with its limited funds could not provide facilities for it. The agency accordingly asked this Lions Club if it would like to undertake this important activity. This the Club agreed to do and the building on the Neighbourhood House grounds was made available for this purpose. This building, 30' x 40' in size, with one large room and a smaller one for office space and storage, provided adequate facilities. The woodwork project was supervised by a workshop committee of the Lions Club. The committee purchased the necessary equipment which was valued at $500.00. It also secured and paid instructors, supplied materials and arranged for at least one club member to be present at each class to assist the instructors. Classes were held five nights a week with twenty boys in each class. All boys were required to be members of the Neighbourhood House though there was, at that time, no membership fee. Problems arising in discipline and the filling of vacancies were handled by the agency. The workshop was recognized as an Alexandra Neighbourhood House activity, but at the same time it was advertised as a project of the Lions Club.

As well as this, the Lions Club sponsored two model aeroplane groups with an enrollment of thirty. Other events carried out were a large picnic and sports day and a Christmas party.
The Executive Director of the Alexandra Neighbourhood House, also a Lions Club member, when reporting to the Lions International on the club's activities, mentioned that it was often difficult for a small, young group to successfully administer a service project of any size. In summary he said that, "by working in conjunction with a recognized social agency with a history of successful accomplishments, it gave stability to their work and more or less assured success."

In the fall of 1941 the Kitsilano Lions Club, on the recommendation of the Lions International, expanded their area and became known as the Burrard Lions Club. Fearing that its identity might be lost, the members secured a new meeting place and thus were no longer obliged to do their service work through the Alexandra Neighbourhood House. They were doubtful if their present project answered the requirements of Lions International, which was to carry out, unaided and alone, a definite activity with an objective that would be of permanent benefit to the community in which the club is located. The club decided to suspend operation of the workshop during the war. The piano and the tables which the club had secured for its own use were donated to the House but the club expressed its desire to retain the workshop equipment. However, Alexandra Neighbourhood House requested the use of the tools as it had secured an instructor for the woodwork shop but could not afford to purchase equipment. This request was granted for a year and the following summer of 1942 the tools and other equipment were presented to the House by the club.
Further interest in youth work was evidenced by a $3,000 contribution made to the Alexandra Neighbourhood House Playground and one of $100 to its Teen Canteen in 1945. At this time also the club visualized a youth centre that it would sponsor and had proceeded as far as having an architect draw the plans. However, in the spring of 1946, before ideas on the new scheme had developed very far, the Club took advantage of an opportunity to buy a church building at 12th and Fir. The fact that Alexandra Neighbourhood House is located within six blocks does not appear to have influenced the decision to establish this centre. The three-storey structure of brick, with a gymnasium, a large woodwork shop and many smaller rooms provides excellent facilities for youth work. In the fall of that year the centre was opened to the youth of the area and was named the Burrard Lions Youth Centre. The Club considers this type of project of more value than the traditional short term ones generally sponsored by service clubs. Nevertheless, each year the new executive decides whether or not it wishes to continue the project, for there is no binding obligation for the incoming officers to assume this responsibility.

A Youth Centre Administrative Committee of the Club supervises the Centre. It engages a paid supervisor, an assistant and a caretaker and in addition volunteer leaders are found from among the club members and other interested citizens. The centre is operated on an annual budget of approximately $9,500. This amount is comparatively small when
viewed in relation to other agencies providing leisure time activities, which are members of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council. The fixed expenditure totalling $5,800, which includes salaries and utilities obviously does not allow sufficient to employ professionally trained workers or a large enough staff.

Each member joining the Youth Centre fills in an application form which is signed by a parent or guardian. On it is included a statement that the Club cannot be held responsible for any injuries suffered. Annual membership fees are charged according to the following schedule:

Juniors (8 - 12 years)........... 50¢
Intermediates (13 - 15 years)... 75¢
Seniors (16-20 years)........... $1.00

The centre provides organized activities for youth in the area extending from Oak Street west, and from False Creek to Fraser River, which is the district of Burrard Lions Club. There are at present 350 members. Activities are of various types including many sports, handicrafts and other interest groups. However, recently two senior clubs, one for boys and one for girls have developed. The centre also houses several community groups such as the Brownies, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and the Kitsilano Teen Town. The emphasis on sports and mass activities and not on small friendship and interest groups is inevitable with its limited staff. The recorded average weekly attendance of 1500 obviously means that little attention can be given to the individual needs of members.
Thus in three years the Burrard Lions Club, with a membership of only about seventy, has purchased a building and operated a youth centre — no small feat for so small a group.

Kiwassa Girls’ Club

The Kiwassa Club officially opened the Kiwassa Girls’ Club at 600 Vernon Drive on May 18, 1949. The story of the development of this club is unique and worthy of note.

The Kiwassa Club (wives of Kiwanis members) was organized in 1934. The Kiwanians, aware of an atmosphere of unfamiliarity among their wives at their social events believed that these socials could be much more pleasant if the ladies were acquainted with each other. Thus the president chatted with a few of his fellow members’ wives about the idea of a club for wives of Kiwanians. As a result such a club was formed, which was influenced considerably by its founders. The members chose to complement the Kiwanis work with boys by taking an interest in girls. Kiwassa, the name chosen, is an Indian word meaning "little sister", obviously a suitable companion name to Kiwanis.

From its inception, until the beginning of the war, the members attempted "little sister" work patterned after the Kiwanis "little brother" service. For them the problems seemed greater, for a mother substitute is necessary to a home and motherless girls are cared for by housekeepers, foster mothers, step-mothers or relatives. For this reason the project did not prove to be a very valid one. Some members had
visualized that these "little sisters", who would number about one hundred, might be formed into a club. Another idea of some of the early executive members was that the club might build an attractive structure to provide living quarters and club room facilities for young girls coming to the city to work. In 1938, with these thoughts in mind, a Girls' Trust Fund was established. From year to year amounts of a few hundred dollars were added. The money was invested in war bonds.

During the war the club turned its energies and funds to war service work. The Blue Triangle Club, a Y.W.C.A. leave centre for service girls was given $650. towards furnishings. For two or three years following the war the club made donations to numerous organizations.

The Kiwassa Club's idea of building a club centre was tempered by the change in the times. The number of appeals for public support had increased greatly, among them drives for arthritis, polio, cancer, and crippled children. These numerous appeals, increased building costs, and the continued operation of the Blue Triangle Club, which provides living quarters for girls with low incomes, altered the original plans of the Club. At the annual meeting in 1947 some members questioned the use being made of certain funds to which the club had contributed. Some of the executive recalled their dreams of a Kiwassa Girls' Club and reminded the members that their purpose was to "help girls". This return to its former purpose was favoured by the membership. The General
Service Committee was instructed to investigate the possibilities of establishing a girls' club. The $3200 held in trust was turned over to this committee for the project.

In January of 1948 the president of Kiwassa contacted Community Chest and Council, stating that the club had substantial funds and some members were anxious to see them used. The members wished the future activities of the club to be devoted to some major project rather than to odds and ends. They had in mind a club for teen age girls under the direction of a trained worker in some specific area where a store or house could be rented. Thus within a few weeks three Kiwassa members met with Community Chest and Council staff to discuss the project. An area cited as needing recreational services was the East Hastings district. Community Chest and Council sent letters to a few agencies working in this area asking their opinion about a girls' club being established there. The School Board replied that the Boys' Clubs had been valuable and that some activity was needed for the girls. It stressed the importance of strong, adequate leadership. The Board further stated that it was not in favor of activities which took elementary school children from their homes after dinner on school evenings. The worker from the Family Welfare Bureau noted in her reply the lack of recreational facilities in social areas 3, 4, 5 and also emphasized the need for good leadership.

About this time the Kiwassa Club met with a few Kiwanians seeking their advice, based on their experience with boys' clubs. The men informed them that Junior G would be moving to new quarters and that the
The General Service Committee set to work with enthusiasm. Committee members contacted the Department of Social Work at the University, and met once with a professional staff member of a recreational agency to discuss the whole project. Volunteers from the general membership were added to the committee and several small sub-committees were established. These were, social and entertainment, finance, library, registration and decorating. The committee visited the building to enable them to start formulating plans. The social and entertainment committee wrote for information on how to run girls' clubs. It decided that the greatest need was to provide girls in this district with opportunities to learn the art of homemaking, and with facilities and leadership for wholesome recreation. The finance committee found little to do until the building was actually in the club's possession. Much work was done by the decorating committee; it planned for the use of the rooms, colour schemes and procured donations of suitable furniture. The library committee investigated the possibility of establishing a children's branch of the public library. As this appeared too expensive it decided to collect good books and catalogue them. For this the advice and assistance of a retired librarian was secured. The library now stocks about 500 books. The registration committee studied the boys' club method of registration which involves application forms requiring
the parents' signature, membership cards which are numbered, and each child checking off his number on a sheet provided for this purpose upon entering the building. This system was recommended, but when the club opened it was not adopted.

The Kiwassa Club, upon hearing that the firehall would be vacated, wrote to the City Council asking permission to use it on the same basis and for a similar purpose to that of the Junior G Club. This was granted, subject to the approval of the building inspector and the fire marshal. Not until the middle of December did the club have the keys and a lease for five years on a rental basis of one dollar per year.

The delay in occupancy of the building meant that the girls' club could not be put into operation while the 1948 executive was in office. This change in officers did not allow for continuity of personnel in continuing the project. The chairman of the General Service Committee has considerable power to act as she sees fit. However, much of the ground work which had been done was capitalized upon, while some of it was supplanted by new ideas.

The Kiwassa Club secured a provincial charter for the Kiwassa Girls' Club and established a Board of Directors. The latter was appointed by the chairman of the General Service Committee who had asked the club to grant her this power. At present the Board consists of seven members; the Chairman of the General Service Committee is its president, the President of the Kiwassa Club and the liaison officer are members, as well as one person from each of the following categories in the club: the officers, which number five; the executive, which
numbers thirteen; the membership-at-large, and the volunteers of subcommittees. The only relationship of this Board to the General Service Committee, which initiated the project is by virtue of the fact that the same person holds the office of chairman in each group. The Board of Directors reports directly to the Kiwassa Club, while the subcommittees are not responsible to this Board but only to its chairman as chairman of the General Service Committee. This pattern will not necessarily continue; it was merely a method of getting established to operate the girls' club. This method as it developed, is shown by the following Chart.

Figure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kiwassa Club-Membership 126</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 elected annually</td>
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<tr>
<td>and past president</td>
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<tr>
<th>Standing Committees</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charity and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Members Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Officers &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Standing Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function - to council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with committees and approve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all bills</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board of Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiwassa Girls' Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Library House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This group is now in the throes of working out a constitution. Involved are many vital points, such as a statement of purpose for the girls'
club, the administrative set-up, including necessary committees, a method of securing some continuity in the board membership, the relationship of this board to the executive of the club and its general membership, budget, personnel practices, and the function of the agency in the community.

The Board of Directors being aware of their numerous problems, has turned to the Group Work Division of the Community Chest and Council for advice. The secretary of the Group Work Division, upon examination of the total organization, discovered several discrepancies and made various suggestions that would facilitate sounder operation of the Girls' Club. The following is a summary of this report which was given to the Kiwassa Club.

It was discovered that the Kiwassa Club had secured a charter enabling them to operate a girls' club rather than a charter for a Kiwassa Girls' Club. This makes the Kiwassa Club legally responsible for the operation of the girls' club and not a Board of Directors. This, as well as the importance of the project, the phenomenal efforts in money raising and the long weeks of volunteer service which the club gave to this venture, indicates that the group operating the girls' club should have a closer connection to the Executive Committee and the Kiwassa Club. This group would be a standing committee, the Kiwassa Girls' Club Committee, responsible to the Club through the Executive Committee. This committee would then be unlike other standing committees which are on the same constitutional level as the Executive Committee. Such a committee would be both operational and advisory; operational in that it
maintains a Girls' Club but advisory in that it cannot change its
general policy, nor employ staff, make major contracts or spend money
in excess of the budget, without endorsement from the Club.

The functions of the Kiwassa Girls' Club Committee would be
to keep the Kiwassa Club informed of the developments in this project,
as well as attending to such specific matters as its day by day opera-
tion, the establishment of a general operational policy, the administra-
tion of a budget on a yearly basis, recommendations regarding the
employment of staff and the setting up of sub-committees and receiving
reports from them. At present, sub-committees responsible for the
house, library, volunteers, budget and programme would adequately cover
the project. The chairman of the Girls' Club Committee would be appointed
as are the chairman of other standing committees but the committee will
differ in that its membership will be established. It will be composed
of the officers of the Club, the chairmen of the sub-committees and the
employed director of the Girls' Club. However, the Club's policy of
allowing members to volunteer for the committees on which they wish to
serve would hold as far as the sub-committees are concerned. It would
seem practical to have the treasurer of the Club act as chairman of
the sub-committee on budget.

The following Chart shows these proposed changes.

Figure II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational</th>
<th>General Services*</th>
<th>Kiwassa Girls' Membership</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This committee would be responsible for all service work outside of the
Kiwassa Girls' Club.
While these matters are being considered, the club started operating in May under the direction of a supervisor. The building has been made attractive and is well equipped for crafts, cooking and club meetings. Already about two hundred girls from five to sixteen years are using the building, with members of the Kiwassa Club volunteering as leaders and instructors. The supervisor has made several contacts with the schools, public health nurses and other agencies and workers interested in the girls of this area.

Much of the future success of this project depends upon the ability of the Kiwassa Club to comprehend and act upon the professional advice available to them. That the Club is anxious to take advantage of this, is indicated by its request to become a non-financial participating member of the Community Chest and Council, and this has been granted. Some members at least hope the project will be sufficiently successful that this Girls' Club will eventually become the first of several such clubs in Vancouver. Should this development be considered, it is hoped that the Kiwassa Club will take cognizance of the fact that these clubs, as is true with others of limited intake, provide recreation for only a small proportion of the citizens of any community.

The Optimist Junior Club and Camp

The third service club operating recreational facilities is the Vancouver Optimist Club. This branch, a member of the International Optimist, was formed only three years ago. The Vancouver Optimist Club, whose main purpose is to be a friend to boys, handles its service work
through a Boys' Work Committee.

At the present time the club sponsors a group of boys known as the East Hastings Junior Optimist Club and operates a summer camp. The Boys' Club had its beginnings when an Optimist Club member, formerly engaged in youth work, became aware of the number of boys around his home with little to do but play on the streets. His interest in them spread to the Club as a whole and it adopted them as a Junior Optimist Club, with the originator of the idea as volunteer director. This East Hastings Club is comprised of about fifty boys between the ages of 9 and 16 years. Since clubroom space was not readily available and the boys were interested in sports, they organized teams in various sports. As well as the director there are three other men who volunteer as coaches. Equipment is purchased by the Optimist Club. It also arranges special events for the boys such as sports days, banquets and camp. The Club hopes eventually to follow the American plan of establishing Junior Optimist Clubs which entails a suitable building for meetings and program, equipment for a variety of activities and adequate leadership.

A major project of the Optimist Club is the operation of a camp at Robson Cove. Members, in their search for a suitable camp site, found an attractive spot and upon making inquiries discovered that the proprietor was most interested in their work. Thus he put this property at the disposal of the Club for a boys' camp. It has the advantage of being easily accessible to Vancouver, being a distance of twenty miles and takes only fifteen minutes by boat from Deep Cove.
In the summer of 1948, the first year of operation, a dining hall and cook house were built. Tents provide sleeping accommodation for 35 to 40 boys. The volunteer director of the camp is an honorary member of the Optimist Club and director of the Ja-Go-Ben Boys' Club. Last year the camp was operated in two ten day periods. This year it is expected that three periods will be necessary to accommodate all the boys. Members from the East Hastings Junior Optimist Club, the Ja-Go-Ben Club and their friends attend. The camp is absolutely free to the boys, all costs being assumed by the Optimist Club. It employs a cook, but if possible leaders are procured on a volunteer basis. The camp site is also made available for one period each to the 14th All Saints Scouts and to the North Vancouver Scout Troop.

A Hobby Shop

The West Point Kiwanis Club, organized in February 1947, made its first contribution to recreation in the form of a donation, which will be discussed later. In the autumn the club decided to experiment with a project called "Hobby Shop". This is actually woodwork classes that the club sponsors for boys. The Kiwanis rent, on a pro rata basis, a room in the Annex of St. Mary's School which has been leased to West Point Grey Community Centre. It equipped the room with ten benches and provided excellent tools. The boys' work committee, aware that there were more activities for older boys in the neighbourhood, decided to open the shop for boys from 9 to 12 years of age. A few boys were told about the hobby shop who in turn passed the word along to their friends and in this way forty boys, the maximum that can be accommodated
were registered. Each boy was given a membership card which his parents must sign indicating their approval of his attendance. There was no charge for membership and all materials were provided free. A Kiwanian, particularly skilled in this work volunteered to instruct, and other members were on hand each evening to assist. Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6:30 to 8:30 twenty boys enjoyed their new hobby.

The committee tried two methods of work. In the fall the boys were allowed to make anything they wished but it was found that only a few boys had ideas and the rest copied them. After Christmas it was decided to suggest the construction of bird houses as a specific project. Several plans were prepared and each boy chose the one that appealed to him most. It was considered that this method was more successful than the former one.

The Kiwanis Club was satisfied with this experiment, several parents wrote letters of appreciation, and it is planned to continue the Hobby Shop next fall.
CHAPTER III
THE VANCOUVER BOYS' CLUB ASSOCIATION

The Vancouver Boys' Club Association is an interesting and important development of service clubs' participation in establishing boys' clubs. There were many factors that influenced the Kiwanis Club in establishing the Kiwanis Boys' Club in 1937, which later became the first unit of the Vancouver Boys' Club.

During the years of 1935 and 1936 much was being written about the causes and effects of juvenile delinquency, but nothing very constructive was being done. Among citizens in many walks of life, there was concern over what was happening to youth and an expression of the need for recreation to help alleviate the unhealthy condition created by the depression and unemployment.

In 1935 Kiwanis International sent out a memorandum, asking that wherever possible individual clubs should foster Underprivileged Children's Committees as well as carry on their regular work with Little Brothers. In Vancouver, a committee of this kind was established. Children's work and its implications were in no way new to this Kiwanis Club. Since its formation in 1919, the Club had been actively concerned with the welfare of children, particularly boys, for whom many club members were Big Brothers. During these years of actual work with children, struggling with the many problems it presented and evaluating their contribution towards the welfare of these children, the members had gained an awareness of the difficulties of doing sound work in this field. Before proceeding further, therefore, the Chairman of this Kiwanis Committee
sought the advice and help of Dr. George Davidson, at that time Executive Director of Vancouver Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies. Subsequently negotiations led to the formation of a special committee drawn from the Kiwanis Underprivileged Children's Committee, the Children's Committee and the Spare Time Activities Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, to ascertain the unmet needs in child welfare which might conceivably be considered possible objects of the Club's charitable activities. This survey was conducted in 1936 and was divided into various sections including education and vocational guidance, institutions, character building, pre-delinquency, child care, health, camping and recreation. The survey showed that only 8,000 out of 38,000 Vancouver school children participated in "character building programmes" such as those provided by Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., church groups (omitting Sunday Schools), Scouts, Girl Guides, etc. Accordingly the recreation section made a single recommendation, urging "the real need for the establishment of boys' clubs or community centres in those areas of the city where delinquency rate is highest as shown by the Juvenile Court". This report pointed out that equipment and building would be needed, but most important was a paid director with good qualifications for this type of work - on such a person would depend the success of the project. The committee felt that this type of program was pre-eminently one for private and not public funds, governments so far having been slow to step into the preventive field in any form of social work, at least until successful pioneering had been carried out by private agencies.
The history of the Kiwanis Club's activities reveals another project which influenced their thinking. This was the need for some organization for many of the "Little Brothers" when they became 16 years old and were no longer eligible to be "Little Brothers". In 1927 a Senior Brothers organization developed, which in 1930 became "Circle K". This was a club providing recreation and some individual help to any graduate "Little Brother" who wished to join. In addition to these factors, Big Brother work is highly personal and not all Kiwanis members had the time or interest to be a Big Brother. Some members felt that to enlarge their program of boys' work would increase the club's participation and provide an interest for a greater percentage of the membership.

The club, accordingly put a great deal of effort into studying boys' work, clubs and their values. They made several contacts with various organizations and interested people in the course of this study. Advice was sought from J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, who suggested that the club make a study of what caused delinquency by endeavouring to find out why some people became useful citizens and others did not. In conducting this study, the Kiwanis Club selected ten people, well known for their contribution to society. It was discovered that with one exception they all came from small communities and all had good family backgrounds. Then the records of ten gangsters were studied in a similar manner, and it was revealed that they had grown up in congested areas of large cities.
and nearly all were from broken homes. These findings indicated among other things the importance of providing recreational facilities to supplement home life in congested areas.

A glance at the views of the Vancouver Welfare Council at this time is enlightening. The annual report of this body, issued in January 1936, stated that the Spare Time Activities Committee now dignified by the name of "Group Work Division", recommended that Boys' Clubs be established and that the Parks and School Board allow the use of their facilities and building for these projects. In reply to an inquiry regarding a position with the proposed new boys' club, a council representative stated in a letter of March, 1936, that "the question of the establishment of Boys' Clubs in this city is still very much in the realm of theory. The need undoubtedly exists but it is a question, as always, of obtaining backing for a new endeavour and while several clubs are attracted to the idea, it will be necessary for one of them to commit itself definitely to the undertaking before anything further can be done."

Finally, however, as a result of the Survey of Unmet Needs, the general conditions of the times, the previous interest and experience of Kiwanis Club in children's work, and the fact that a suitable director was available, the Kiwanis Club committed itself to the development of boys' clubs.

The survey had recommended that boys' clubs be developed in areas of high delinquency. Juvenile court records for this purpose were not available, but high delinquent areas could be detected from a spot map
which had been kept for the past five years. A probation officer, interested in the boys' club project, invited Mr. George Whiten, who subsequently became director of the club, to look at an unused fire hall at St. Catherines and 12th Street. It was decided that with alteration the building would make a satisfactory clubhouse. The city council leased the fire hall to the Kiwanis Club for a ten-year period at a nominal rent of one dollar per year.

The cost of carrying the project for two years was estimated at $4,500, and this amount was actually spent. Eight hundred and twenty dollars was spent to renovate the fire hall so that it could be put into operation. The majority of the labour was voluntary and even before the club opened, a group of boys from the neighbourhood became interested. They helped to transform the fire hall into the first Boys' Club of its kind in Western Canada.

It was recognized that this area did not necessarily have the highest delinquency rate in the city but there was need for recreational services and a usable building was available. The Kiwanis Boys' Club was opened in February 1937, a year after the recommendation of the survey. The operation of the club got under way quietly and slowly, since both the director and the Kiwanis Committee, (a sub-committee of the Kiwanis Boys' Work Committee), which was to direct the policies of the club, believed that the boys should be reached individually and not on a mass basis. Lads in the immediate area were informed that if they wished to join they might make application and then they would be notified when they could be accepted. At first only boys 12 to 17 years
old living within a radius of two blocks were allowed to come. When some fifty boys had become accustomed to the building and found interests that appealed to them, so that they were well orientated and adjusted, a few more were allowed to join. This continued until approximately 300 within a radius of five blocks had become members. The age range had meantime been lowered to include 8 to 11 year old boys. The club was opened from 3 to 10 o'clock each day except Sundays, and these hours of operation are still in force.

The firehall as adapted provided a gym with space and equipment for boxing, wrestling, tumbling and volleyball; an efficient kitchen, dark room for photography, a woodwork shop, a large games room, two small rooms for interest or craft groups, and a bathroom with showers and dressing rooms. The many activities for which these facilities provided space were directed by volunteers under the supervision of the director. Part of the philosophy of those directing the policies was a belief that the boys would value their membership more if they had a part in it, so a yearly fee was established. Junior members paid one dollar, Intermediates two dollars and Seniors three. In most cases the boys could not afford the fee but they were allowed to work around the club at 30¢ an hour to earn their membership, so no boy needed to stay away because he lacked membership dues. In this manner, the club was kept in good repair, the yard clean and the janitor work done. The boys were not pampered, and an attempt was made to teach them to face life realistically by giving them opportunities for healthy development of
their minds and bodies. The objective was to provide the boys with a satisfactory outlet for their energies during leisure hours, and above all an opportunity to create things. The Vancouver Sun of March 10, 1937, stated, "The vitally interesting thing about the Kiwanis Boys' Club is the way it has captured the imagination of the boys it is to serve and the men who are helping them create it."

This project of the Kiwanis Club was most successful, but the club did not consider it their role in the community to sponsor such a project indefinitely. They had developed the idea of a boys' club, piloted the project through its beginnings and evolved a successful and valuable community service over a period of three years. During 1938, therefore, the Kiwanis Club took steps to relinquish their responsibilities for the club and yet, at the same time provide for its continuance and growth. A charter for a Vancouver Boys' Association was obtained, and a Board of Directors, largely composed of Kiwanis members, formed a new organization. A constitution was drawn up which stated among other things that the Vancouver Boys' Club Association would take over and operate the Kiwanis Boys' Club, organize and operate other Boys' Clubs and juvenile activities. At the same time, negotiations on this subject with the Vancouver Council of Social Agencies resulted in this new organization being accepted as a member and money was granted for operational expenses.

Thus the Kiwanis Boys' Club ceased to exist at the end of 1938, and the Vancouver Boys' Club Association came into being in January 1939. A new name for this club became necessary. Obviously it could no longer
be the Kiwanis Boys' Club, and the Vancouver Boys' Club Association anticipated developing other clubs. The boys had had a very real part in developing the activities of the club, and they assumed the job of finding a new name. The Kiwanians were well known to these lads, and they had become their friends. The name they chose was "Kivan", Ki for Kiwanis, Van for Vancouver. It was their tribute to this group of men whose foresight had made it possible for them to have this club which provided them with so many satisfactions.

Another Venture — Junior G-Men Clubs

During 1937, the year the Kiwanis Club opened their boys centre, there was another development in boys' work, which was eventually to become a part of the Vancouver Boys' Club Association. This development was not as smooth and as successful as that experienced by the Kiwanis Club. It was a one man movement without the financial or moral backing of an enthusiastic group of men. A constable who lived in the vicinity of the Kiwanis Boys' Club was interested in youth and had studied and observed some of the main causes of delinquency. The conception of this movement is vividly portrayed in a magazine article, "The spark of inspiration came to him one day when a prowler car full of brother officers dispersed a neighbourhood gang which had broken a window while playing ball. These lads, repentant but thoroughly disgusted with the lack of playground facilities sullenly slunk away murmuring among themselves, 'Where in the heck are we going now?' The constable, feeling as badly as the boys themselves invited them to his home nearby and suggested that he might be able to do something for them if they would co-operate."¹ The possibility of a club and a ball field of their own

¹ Woollocott, Arthur, "Youth Salvage", Maclean's Magazine, January 1, 1939
was investigated by seventeen boys of this gang and the constable. A juvenile probation staff member, interested in this venture also gave considerable time and thought to it. An unused warehouse at East 6th and 400 block very close to the constable's home was finally secured for club headquarters. The building already had excellent equipment for a wood-working shop. The club opened in April 1937.

The boys selected their own name, "Junior G-Men". This decision was undoubtedly influenced by the G-Men movie serial which was extremely popular with the boys, and by the current comic strip "Dick Tracey's G-Men". One interpretation of the name given was that the boys were indicating that they were tough men but on the side of the law. Actually there was little evidence that they considered themselves guardians of the law among other youth. Nevertheless the members took an oath before a constable declaring their intention to be truthful, honest and clean in speech and habits, a good sportsman, a good example to the community; to honour their parents and to be loyal to their country. They wore sweat shirts marked with symbols pertaining to the law and with their name "Junior G". The activities pursued were those of an ordinary club, including such things as sports, crafts and interest groups.

This movement mushroomed all over the city and within a year there were six clubs with a membership of 2,300. A Dominion Charter for "Junior G-Men of Canada" was obtained and this cites five objectives: "to arouse the interest of the people of Canada in the training of the youth of Canada for the responsibilities of citizenship; to interest youth in building better bodies and more efficient brains; to interest service
clubs and other appropriate bodies in all the provinces in the problem of Canadian Youth and in their training for better citizenship; to institute recreational and educational boys and girls clubs; to interest boys and girls in the maintenance of law and order." Branches also sprang up in other parts of British Columbia and Alberta. There appears to have been little co-ordination between the units and the whole movement was loosely organized. The founder of the movement spoke to many clubs and organizations emphasizing the anti-delinquent aspect of the program, and financial support was obtained from many sources, including the majority of the Service Clubs. But enthusiasm had carried the movement beyond the financial and administrative capacity of those interested, so that re-organization was necessary before the end of the first year of operation.

The constable had secured the names of several prominent business and professional men who had expressed interest, and these with a representative from each of seven service clubs were considered to be a board of directors. However, this appears to have existed more in theory than in practice. In the spring of 1938 a man not formerly associated with Junior G work, but interested in it, called some of his business friends together. They agreed that if the movement could be re-organized to function adequately they would assume responsibility for outstanding debts. The chairman of the non-functioning board was approached, and it was agreed to dissolve this board. Following this a new and active board of directors was formed. The re-organization resulted in the clubs at Kitsilano, Marpole and Grandview being closed, the Mount Pleasant
Club being sponsored by the Gyro Club, the Knight Road Club being taken over by another Service Club and the West End Club by a few businessmen. The latter arrangement lasted only a few months and the club disbanded. Fire destroyed the Mount Pleasant Club building in the fall of 1940, at which time Gyro withdrew their sponsorship. While these negotiations were taking place, more adequate accommodation was found for the one club this board proposed to direct. An unused firehall at Vernon Drive and Keefer was leased from the City at the same nominal rent as that paid for Kivan.

Fifteen hundred dollars and a great deal of volunteer labour put the building into shape for use. The original sponsor of the movement and the Board operated the club until the spring of 1939. At this time the founder of the movement withdrew his participation. At no time had he received a salary for his work. The board was able to obtain the services of another volunteer director who continued in this capacity until 1945. During this time the club was financed mostly by donations from the members of the board. There were donations from others, however, including $1,000 from the Rotary Club, given over a two year period.

In 1941 the Junior G Board approached the Vancouver Boys’ Club Association to ascertain whether or not it could be accepted into the Association. However, at that time the latter was involved in the establishment of another unit, to be known as Ki-Mount, to replace the former Mount Pleasant Boys’ Club. For this reason the Association
decided they could not undertake any more at this time. Two years later the matter was again considered. The Vancouver Council of Social Agencies recommended that the Vancouver Boys' Club Association take over "Junior G" and offered a grant of money for its operation, on condition that a full time director be employed. It proved impossible to secure a director until 1945 when the man who had volunteered his services as director in the evenings, during these years, agreed to take on the job as a paid full time director. Accordingly "Junior G" became the third unit of the Vancouver Boys' Club Association and its operating costs were financed by the Community Chest. The Charter for "Junior G-Men of Canada" was turned over to the Vancouver Boys' Club Association who returned it to Ottawa. This club operated under these conditions until December 1948, when the Rufus Gibbs unit was completed and Junior G Members and staff moved to new headquarters. This club was the contribution of one man, Rufus Gibbs, who purchased a building at 700 East Pender, renovated, redecorated and equipped it at a cost of $40,000. The name "Junior G" has become entwined in the history of Boys' Clubs of Vancouver.

Kimount club

The Vancouver Boys' Club Association from its inception was aware of the inadequacies of the Mount Pleasant Boys' Club which was housed in a most unsuitable building. The need for better quarters which could serve a larger number of boys was obvious. An editorial in one of the local newspapers urged the establishment of more Boys' Clubs. It spoke of the advantages of keeping boys "moving in the right direction" and suggested that any contribution service clubs could make to accomplish

1. "A Club for Boys", Vancouver Daily Province, August 26, 1939, p.4
this would be a public service. High praise was given to the Kiwanis Club's plan to build and furnish a Boys' Club.

When fire destroyed the Mount Pleasant Boys' Club, active plans for replacing it were quickly developed by the Vancouver Boys' Club Association and the Kiwanis Club, which had several members on the Association's Board of Directors. In May 1940, the Kiwanis approved a plan for a new Boys' club and made a $5,000 donation. The Vancouver Boys' Club Association raised the remaining $60,000, which was necessary. Among the many donors were two other service clubs, the Rotary Club and the Mount Pleasant Lion's Club, contributing a total of approximately $750. Thus early in 1942 the second unit of the Vancouver Boys' Club Association, Kimount opened at 395 East 6th Avenue.

The same year that Kimount was opened, the Vancouver Boys' Club Association approached the Welfare Federation for an opinion on plans for future expansion and stressed the need for assistants for each supervisor. It was suggested that to determine the need for expansion a survey be conducted. This survey was made in the spring of 1944. As a result the Welfare Council again suggested that "Junior G-Men" be investigated, as a possible addition to the Boys' Club Association which, as previously stated, was accomplished in 1945. They also pointed out the lack of recreational facilities in the False Creek or Lower Fairview district and recommended a community centre for this area. In December 1944, the Boys' Club asked Community Chest, previously known as the Welfare Federation, if it would grant them financial support to
allow for two additional clubs which the Kiwanis Club proposed to build and turn over to them the following year. The Community Chest replied that they were sympathetic towards the valuable work being done by the Boys' Clubs, but that they could not make a definite commitment for the 1945 Board of Directors. It also suggested that should such a project be carried out, the site and type of building as well as the new trends in operation of program be discussed jointly by the Association, Kiwanis Club and themselves.

Kiview

The Kiwanis Club in January 1945 opened a campaign to raise $50,000 for youth work. They had several projects in mind which included building one or two boys' clubs, renovating Kivan or Junior G, providing University scholarships for two of the present supervisors and the establishment of courses to train youth for leadership. The campaign was endorsed by the Mayor of the city, the president of the Boys' Club Association and other prominent men. The Kiwanis Club made an initial donation of $5,000 from their funds. The club succeeded in raising $48,000. It appears that Community Chest and Council had questioned whether an agency serving one group of people in an area was the best expenditure of money to provide a neighbourhood with recreational facilities and suggested that consideration be given to a centre for the whole family. In February 1945 it recommended that a survey and evaluation of the recreational facilities that existed in Vancouver be made, to ascertain what trends future developments should take. It was
proposed that experts from outside the city be used. The Rotary Club contributed $1,500 and the Kiwanis Club $1,000 for this purpose which was slightly more than half of the cost, the remaining being secured by grants from public funds. During the summer this study, eventually to become well known as the Norrie Report was made.

Various sections of the Norrie Report contain recommendations regarding the Boys' Club Association. In the section entitled Vancouver Boys' Club, pages 42 and 43 the following statement is made:

"The Board of the Boys' Club Association should examine the possibilities of opening one more club in the neighbourhood between the downtown business district and Hastings East near the needy area at 25th and Main.

The Board should not seek large expansion of services until it secures more appropriate and more adequate facilities at Kivan."

The December 1945 meeting of the Group Work Division of the Welfare Council was devoted to the consideration of the Kiwanis' proposal to build an additional club. Because the present executive's term of office expired in January they were anxious to have definite plans to present to their Club regarding the use of the money recently raised. The Kiwanis Club believed that the Norrie Report supported their wish to build. The staff of the Welfare Council and Community Chest were of the opinion that priority should be given to the improvement of present facilities. However, the Kiwanis Club had raised the money to build a centre; there were areas of need as cited in the Norrie Report and the Boys' Club Association wished to operate an additional
clu. Thus the Group Work Division at this time approved the building of a boys club, which would be administered by the Boys' Club Association.

The site was agreed upon by the Boys' Club Association and the Community Chest and Council, since the Kiwanis did not wish to participate in this decision. A site at 663 West 8th Avenue was chosen. It was necessary for the Kiwanis to purchase two lots since there was no suitable property owned by the city to be obtained in this area. The Boys' Club Association supplied the Kiwanis with the requirements for the building. The Kiwanis Club received many concessions from both the architect and the management of the construction company who were Kiwanis members. The name of this club "Kiview" is derived from Ki-Kiwanis, view - from Fairview, the area where it is located. The majority of the $48,000 raised was used for this building and it was necessary to add further amounts from club funds. In October 1947 Kiview was officially opened.

The material as presented in this chapter is an important part, but not the whole story of the Boys' Club Association. The Board of Directors of the Association has, from its inception in 1939, been responsible for the administration and functioning of the clubs as they became a part of the Association. It also raised the majority of the funds needed to build Kimount and purchased a fine camp site at Potlatch Creek which has provided a camping experience for many boys. However, it was the contribution made by the Service Clubs, particularly the Kiwanis Club which made possible the development of the Boys' Club
Association. The Kiwanis Club, apart from the Y.M.C.A. made the first effort to provide recreational centres for boys in Vancouver. Their thorough study and careful planning during the years 1936 – 1938 produced a successful adventure in a boys' club and undoubtedly stimulated public opinion to consider the needs and values of recreation for Vancouver citizens.
CHAPTER IV

PROVISION OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The provision of buildings and equipment is another type of contribution commonly made by service clubs in the leisure time field. The extent of these contributions varies from a few large amounts expended for a new building by the Vancouver East Lions Club or for playground equipment by the Gyro Club and Junior League to the more frequent practice of spending smaller sums to provide clubroom space, gym and sports equipment or trophies. This assistance rendered by service clubs is of real value as it enhances the program by providing space and equipment in addition to that made possible by the budgets of organizations or agencies.

Vancouver East Lions Club

One of the recent, outstanding examples of a service club providing a building for recreational purposes is that of the Vancouver East Lions. It has erected a building to be operated jointly by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. As is nearly always the case, such projects have tucked away in their background meetings, events and activities that influence their development. This project of the Vancouver East Lions Club is no exception.

As far back as 1930 the Grandview Chamber of Commerce worked out plans to provide their district with a small building and playground space that could be used as a centre for recreation. However, it came to naught because the City Council found itself unable to support the scheme.
During the depression the Co-operative Unemployed Girls' Club had been operated by the Y.W.C.A. in downtown Vancouver. As the employment situation eased, the need for such a club diminished. However, there were still some girls attending who were unemployed and others, who, though working, desired the continued assistance and friendliness that the club provided. This was determined by a questionnaire, which also showed that many of these girls lived in the Grandview district. At this time the government was operating a vocational training programme for girls in this area. The Y.W.C.A. participated in the selection of the girls to be given advantage of this training. Thus, because of these two factors, the Y.W.C.A. established a branch in Grandview, in 1938. The Board of Directors secured quarters in an old store which it was able to rent. This accommodation was limited and in many respects not very satisfactory. Late in the fall of 1939 the first professional staff was appointed. The need for programme for boys was obvious by the number of boys that hung around the building and as a result the Grandview Y.W.C.A. committee approached the Y.M.C.A. asking them to provide leadership for the boys. Thus, in 1940 a Y.M.C.A. staff member started a programme for boys one evening a week.

About this time a neighbourhood council, composed of all the groups in the area, was organized almost entirely through the efforts of the Y.W.C.A. The council surveyed the recreational needs of the area. It asked the Y.M.C.A. to appoint a full time worker to provide better services for the boys. The Y.M.C.A. agreed to do this if the
Council found enough interest in the community and could show this concretely by raising $500. This was accomplished and space in the same building used by the Y.W.C.A. was acquired. Thus, in 1943, the Y.M.C.A. opened its branch in Grandview with a full time staff member employed. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. worked out a policy to allow for joint operation of the building and for overall programme planning.

It was in 1942 that the Vancouver East Lions Club was organized. Several of the members had been on the joint Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. Board and on the Neighbourhood Council, and were concerned about the recreational needs of the community. They recognized that the facilities used by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were most inadequate and unattractive. Thus, the club was influenced by these members and it became interested in helping to provide better facilities for the well established youth work in the community.

With this interest at heart, the conclusion of the war was the signal for the Vancouver East Lions Club to put its ideas into action. People in the area were asked to support the Club's drive for funds, to build a recreational centre as a living War Memorial. When a substantial amount was raised, the Club approached the joint Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. Board asking if it would operate a building that the Club proposed to build. The Board agreed with the plan in principle; and many meetings followed to work out numerous details.

The Vancouver East Lions Club secured estimates for the building and judged that $30,000. would be sufficient. The architect prepared plans which were submitted to the joint Board. These were worked over
and many changes were suggested to provide the best facilities for various types of programme. The selection of the site was made after consultation with several authorities. The Lions Club was aware of the Norrie Report which stated that its area, which was defined as reaching from the water front to Grandview Highway and from Main Street to Boundary Road, needed more recreational facilities. The site at Commercial and Adanac was considered the most suitable for a community centre as it was centrally located geographically and was a focal point of the transportation system. The Town Planning Commission was also asked for advice and it approved of the above mentioned site. This land was then leased from the city for twenty years at a nominal rent of one dollar per year.

In the spring of 1947, the Club began investigating the possibility of securing materials and the letting of the contract. Materials were scarce and building costs had risen. This necessitated trimming the plans and figuring on the building costs being $10,000 more than the original $30,000. Finally, on July 24th, the ceremony for the turning of the sod was held. A year later the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. moved into the new building, which by then had cost close to $60,000. Even then much was yet to be done in finishing and furnishing the centre. The joint Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. Board of Management composed of four Y.M.C.A. and four Y.W.C.A. members and one Lions Club member manages and maintains the building, considers the over-all programme in the light of community needs and has the responsibility of fostering good public relations. This Board holds a lease on the building from the Vancouver East Lions Club for fifteen years at one dollar per year.
Assistant to Boy Scout and Cub Troops

The Burrard Lions Club is another service club which owns property and places it at the disposal of a community group. Since March 1946, when the Club purchased a hall, which was alien property, in the Marpole district, the Boy Scouts of that area have had the use of it. The upkeep of the building is handled by the Scout Association with the exception of a re-roofing job done by the Burrard Lions Club.

Other clubs provide facilities and equipment for groups - principally the Scouts. The West Point Kiwanis Club has two members on the Boy Scout Council for that area. They provide equipment and trophies and help run off their leagues. An almost identical situation exists for Point Grey Kiwanis Club and the Scout troops in their area. The Optimist Club has taken an interest in the Cubs and the 14th All Saints Scout Troop. For these boys the Club has secured the use of a near-by school gymnasium for which it pays the rent. In addition they are provided with sports equipment and minor items such as athletic awards.

Optimist Club

The Optimist Club's interest in boys groups, is shown by its keen concern for the Ja-Go-Ban Club which deserves mention here. This club was formed in June, 1946 by Mr. V. Bennett, present director, with sixteen boys in the South Vancouver area assisting. The director stated that he was aware that the boys around his home had few recreational opportunities and therefore he suggested to a few of them that they might like to form a club. The boys were enthusiastic and membership was opened to boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years, living within a radius of
five blocks of the director's home, the basement of which serves as club house. The numbers grew so rapidly that the director decided it would be necessary to limit the enrollment to 110 boys. Names of others interested were placed on a waiting list and called in turn as vacancies occurred. The club was named in memory of the director's son who gave his life in the war. The club rooms are equipped with tools, a piano and an excellent library. The programme offered includes sports, crafts and discussions, with several men in the neighbourhood acting as volunteers in various capacities — instructors, club doctor, first aid man and padre.

A year following the formation of the Ja-Go-Ben Club, an Optimist member was asked to speak to the boys. He was greatly impressed by them and interested his club in these boys and their activities. As a result, for fifteen months Ja-Go-Ben became a Junior Optimist Club and the senior Club gave small money donations toward its operation and supplied certain equipment. However, the Club was not able to give the services, as well as the donations, which the director expected of it and thus he withdrew it from its position as a Junior Optimist Club. This decision was partly influenced by the fact that the mothers of the neighbourhood had formed a Mothers' Auxiliary which was giving some financial aid and assistance to the club. Nevertheless, the Optimists continue to follow the Ja-Go-Ben Club with interest and make provision at their camp for any of its members wishing to attend to do so free of charge. Approximately forty boys take advantage of ten days at camp.
It is understandable that the Optimist Club receives many requests to help with boys' clubs and groups. Each request is investigated and if the group appears worthy of help some assistance is given. Generally this is in the form of specific things such as sports equipment, rather than a cash donation.

**Gyro Playground Equipment**

The service club which has made available the most recreational equipment for the children of Vancouver is undoubtedly the Gyro Club. Since 1922 the club has maintained an interest in equipping playgrounds and during the years has spent approximately $35,000 for such equipment. A playground committee of the club handles this project. The most recent playgrounds to receive this benefit are ones in South Vancouver and at Alexandra Neighbourhood House where $7,000 and $2,500 have been granted respectively. The policy of the Gyro is to grant the money, in most cases to the Park Board, or to the Agency involved, such as Alexandra Neighbourhood House, to purchase swings, slides, teeters, etc. The Club takes no responsibility for supervising or maintaining the playgrounds. This is done by the Park Board, who develop play areas where needed as quickly as the budget allows for it. The co-operation of the Gyro in aiding this development is very much appreciated by the Park Board.
Junior League Assists

In the past year Junior League donated $500 to Gordon House for chairs, thus making it possible for them to hold Sunday evening music appreciation concerts.

Besides Junior League's interest in hobbies for the School for the Deaf and Blind, it has made two large donations for its playgrounds. A grant of $3,000 made possible an outdoor roller skating rink. An additional $2,500 was authorized for swings, teeters, slides, etc. The chairman of the Junior League Committee for the Deaf and Blind School confers with the principal of the school to ascertain the requirements and cost of the projects. The principal purchases equipment etc., and hands the bills over to the Junior League Chairman who checks them and sends them to the treasurer to be paid. The school for the Deaf and Blind provides a most suitable project for the Junior League: to be of real service, and at the same time allows for volunteer work as well as the expenditure of money.

Other Projects

The major contribution of Marpole Rotary Club in the first year of its existence was to help a community athletic club. As a result, the Marpole Athletic Club benefitted to the extent of $1,000, which it received for the purchase of equipment. The Rotary Club of Kingsway, since becoming established in 1947, has made two contributions for equipment to groups in its area. For each of two years one hundred dollars has been donated to the Boys' Town Club for equipment, mostly woodworking tools. The Carleton Play School, a co-operative venture
has also received two hundred dollars from this Club for materials which the fathers have used to build play equipment. Salvation Army and Sea Scouts established in the Mount Pleasant area received a number of tumbling mats from the Lions Club of this district. The Kinsmen Club secured the help of several high school students to sell apples on its Apple Day. A percentage of the sales, amounting to approximately $500, then went to the student organization of these schools for the purchase of sports equipment.

Requests from Organizations to Service Clubs

The questionnaire showed that service clubs did not appear to be besieged with requests to aid recreational projects since only about one-third of them reported that they had received such requests for financial or other assistance. Most clubs did not attempt to answer the question concerning the number of requests to which they had responded with donations. Of the few who did indicate that they gave aid in this manner, only one stated the actual number of its responses. This small club, formed in recent years, reported that it had responded to thirty-seven requests during the three year period, 1946-48. There was literally no response at all to the second part of this question which asked to how many requests they gave assistance other than financial.

This failure to give adequate information here can be explained, in part, by the fact that many clubs function through various committees devoted to specific areas of work. Thus the Committees on Youth Services,
Community Services, or Boys' Work may all carry out or aid recreational projects and it is seldom that all their activities are compiled into one report. In fact, only in some instances are complete committee reports for the year prepared. It is usual for the personnel of the various committees, including the chairman to change from year to year. One or two members, particularly interested in a certain field of work, may give continuity to a committee but unless one happens to contact these individuals it is impossible to get a true picture of their work over a three year period, on more than one or two of the larger projects. The survey proves that the top executive members are seldom the ones who can give detailed information in this particular area.

On the whole, recreational agencies and organizations have not been too vocal concerning ways and means by which service clubs might contribute to their work. The Edmonton Council of Social Agencies has attempted to assist both the organizations and the service clubs by providing a list outlining some of the recreational needs of both public and private bodies in that city. This list submitted by the Group Work Division of the Council serves as suggestions for possible projects for the information of service clubs and other interested community organizations. Before undertaking this project the Division consulted service club representatives who assured the Division of the value of such guidance since many clubs found themselves at certain periods of the year with funds to disburse and little idea of what the community needed. Also certain clubs were seeking specific projects which they might make a major part of their service programme and suggestions would be welcome. All members of the Group Work Division were asked to submit
suggestions and these were reviewed by the Executive Committee of the Division. Suggestions were divided into four categories according to cost, namely: (1) $1,000 or more, (2) $500 - $1,000, (3) $100 - $500, (4) $100 or less. The Division saw merit in giving some indication of the degree of need and suitability and the relative priority attached to the various projects by the recreational agencies themselves. Thus an attempt was made to assign priority to needs in the first two classifications; accordingly, they are rated A, B, C and D. The list includes wading pools, buildings for office use, camps, etc., all sorts of furnishings and equipment and projects for which a cash donation would be most acceptable. With this list is a covering letter explaining that the number of inquiries from service clubs had prompted the Council of Social Agencies to ascertain the needs of recreational agencies. It stated that the list would be subject to modifications from time to time and that in no case were any of the organizations shown on the list making an appeal through this medium. The opinion of service clubs as to the value of this list, intended as a convenience, was also sought. This appears to be a recognition on the part of a co-ordinating and planning body of the vague need felt by many service club members to make their contributions count. It is a positive answer to this desire, accomplished in a tactful manner which avoids embarrassment on the part of service clubs or agencies. However, this list is too recent to evaluate its usefulness as service clubs have not had time to give the suggestions consideration and act upon them.
Chapter V

MONETARY DONATIONS

Many service clubs make their greatest contributions to recreational activities in the city by strengthening the programs of established recreational organizations. The scope of these contributions vary widely, they may be small or large, occasional or annual. Some of the donations carry no rider as to how they are to be used; others do; and some are given with the understanding that the club will have representation on the committee which plans the project for which their money is being expended. This method has many advantages for the project has usually been carefully investigated by the agency wishing to sponsor it, to ascertain its value, and the service club members become acquainted with the methods used by the sponsoring group. On the other hand, many clubs give a great deal of money in small donations to numerous organizations. This is not necessarily ineffective, but since there is seldom much investigation or evaluation of such donations, the numerous appeals are more in the nature of isolated emergency cases, whereas one or two larger donations to a recognized dynamic programme immeasureably enriches the community as well as having educational and participating value for service clubs. However, some clubs contend that since they are composed of members without regard to race, creed, politics or religion, they have an obligation to aid all worth while projects in their area.

Junior League Projects

No one project of a service club in the form of a donation for a specific purpose has had greater influence on recreational trends in the city than the Junior League contribution to the University of British
Columbia. A sum of $3,000.00 for each of three years, commencing in 1945, was granted for the purpose of establishing a course in Social Group Work, thus enabling the University to grant the first Master of Social Work Degree with Group Work specialization in Canada. In order to understand why this venture was undertaken, it is necessary to discuss briefly Junior League philosophy and another of its projects.

Junior League, in order to attain its purpose of preparing young women to become useful, intelligent citizens, provides provisional members with an opportunity to become familiar with its community work and take a training course. This course is designed to equip new members with enough information to allow them to participate in community activities and includes a series of lectures given by professional people in cultural, civic, recreational and health topics that require community attention. Each member must serve as a volunteer in some community agency. It was one of these provisional membership groups which, when touring various agencies became vitally interested in Alexandra Neighbourhood House. On becoming members of the Junior League, they influenced their organization to give volunteer support and financial assistance to this agency. Thus, since 1941, they have provided numerous volunteers in many capacities, including hostesses, play school assistants, instructors in arts and crafts, as well as board and committee members. One Junior League representative is a member of Alexandra Neighbourhood House Board. Junior League realizes that in order to give valuable volunteer service in agencies, the latter must have adequate standards of personnel and equipment, thus
they must be prepared to give financial assistance to establish these. Hence, at various times over the past eight years, this organization has provided salaries for an executive director, a girls' worker, a kindergarten teacher, arts and crafts and dancing instructors; they have redecorated the interior of the building and have made a donation of $2,500.00 for the playground. Last year their grant to Alexandra Neighbourhood House amounted to $1,100.00, apart from the playground donation.

When the community takes over a project, thus releasing time and money for the Junior League to pursue a new one, it sets up a project-finding Committee, representative of various interests in the club, to make extensive investigations. This was the procedure followed in 1945 when the offer of $25,000.00 was made to the Department of Social Work of the University. The League's extensive knowledge of recreational agencies made it aware of the difficulty of securing trained staff, and of the need for providing training in social group work. The project also stood the test of a series of principles used in determining suitable fields of service. These are particularly important: Has the League sufficient money to do the job adequately? Has it sufficient volunteers? Is there a good possibility that the project will be taken over by some organization when it has been proved to be a needed and valuable service? Also, the League attempts to preserve a balance in the types of projects chosen so that cultural, health and recreational interests are all given attention. This grant to the University differed from most major projects in
in that it did not allow for volunteer service. The experiment proved of such value that by the end of the third year the cost of the group work course was assumed by the University. This specialization in the Department of Social Work has greatly increased the emphasis on, and the study of leisure time activities. It has benefitted both public and private agencies by providing assistance from students through fieldwork placements and making available some professionally trained personnel.

The Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver is an example of a project initiated by the Junior League and then, when developed, handed over to a community body to administer. A number of women had felt the need for such a Bureau, a central place, where those wishing to volunteer for community work could learn of the many opportunities for worthwhile service. In 1940, the government plan to bring British children to Canada created a specific need for a central bureau and the Junior League established one, known as the "Information Bureau". The public response was immediate and four hundred citizens offered their services to meet trains, provide transportation and billets. This project was handled successfully. However, when the government discontinued the plan of bringing children from England, new activities were sought. In May 1943, following a suggestion from the Department of National Defence of the Federal Government which encouraged the co-ordination of women's services under the title, "Women's Volunteer Service", the Information Bureau altered its name and enlarged its scope. This organization formed a small governing Board composed of Junior League members and other citizens. For the remaining war years the Women's Volunteer Services provided workers
for war jobs, which included canteen work, selling war stamps, rivet sorting and hospitality to service personnel. The conclusion of the war brought a considerable lull in activities, at which time a special committee of the Board was appointed to ascertain its future. This committee reported that there was a demand on the part of volunteers for work, and that while many agencies did not use volunteers to any great extent, they would benefit by this assistance. Other suggestions were made for the operation of such an agency. The Junior League, besides being the strongest advocate of this service, financially supported the Women's Volunteer Services until January 1947. At this time, after negotiations with the Community Chest and Council it became a financially participating agency of the Chest and soon afterwards changed its name to the Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver. Hence the need for a new service was demonstrated, and the Bureau now acts as an auxiliary agency which provides volunteers, both men and women, for recreational agencies as well as for other community work.

As part of a larger project at the British Columbia School for the Deaf and Blind, the Junior League has, for each of the past two years, made available approximately $500 to develop hobbies for the students. Not only is the money donated for materials and equipment but members serve as instructors. In consultation with the school staff, the instructors decide on suitable crafts and learn something of the methods of teaching these special students. Classes in leathercraft, weaving, drawing, soap and wood carving, felt craft and knitting are held two evenings a week.
Camp Referral Project

The Camp Referral Project deserves comment here for it has had important and far-reaching effects in camping and in creating greater understanding and co-operation between the agencies and their staffs interested in the children. Each year from 1937-1946 Alexandra Fresh Air Camp provided camping facilities for over 100 boys between ten and fourteen years, for a two week period. These boys were referred from Juvenile Court, Social Agencies and the Metropolitan Health Services. The unsuitability of its site for boys camping and the increased demands for family camping made it necessary for the Alexandra Fresh Air Camp Committee to withdraw its facilities for boys in 1947. These facts were presented to the Group Work Division of Community Chest and Council. The matter was studied by a sub-committee of this division which became known as the Camp Referral Committee. A camp experience for these boys was deemed valuable and the committee recommended that, "when considering the provision of camping services for boys ..., we explore first the possibility of assimilating them in the regular standardized camps, maintained by reputable agencies and churches in the community, rather than promote the establishment of new camps with the specific purpose of serving so-called under-privileged boys". Several camp authorities were approached to ascertain whether or not they would accept referrals and most of them agreed to do so. When the committee discussed possible ways of financing this plan, one of its members, also an Optimist, suggested that his club might be interested in providing the necessary
funds. As a result, a letter requesting assistance in placing boys in camp at a cost of $500.00 was sent to the Optimist Club. This request was granted and 83 boys were thus able to attend camp.

The committee decided the success of the project justified its continuance, particularly since some improvements in referral technique were possible. However, the next year the Optimist Club had decided to sponsor its own camp and therefore could not fully support the camp referral project. Nevertheless they showed continued interest by covering the $100.00 deficit in 1948 and contributed $400.00 for 1949. The committee then had to turn elsewhere for funds and wrote the Rotary Club, asking if it would be interested in sponsoring this worthwhile activity, stating that the amount needed was $500 - $1,000. The Rotary Club responded with $1,000, to be used to send needy boys and girls to camp. In 1948, 111 children had an opportunity for a camp experience through the Clubs' generosity. A full report of the project, including an evaluation, was presented to the Rotary Club by Community Chest and Council. The Club has agreed to sponsor this project again in 1949 and have made another $1,000 donation, but stated that if this is to be an annual need it should be included in the regular Community Chest budget.

Camping

Apart from the Camp Referral Project, camping is an activity to which many service clubs give varying sums of money annually or occasionally. Upon request or as they hear of circumstances justifying the expenditure, they provide needy children with a camping experience. This assistance may take the form of a donation to a camp to be used for persons unable to pay their own way or for equipment or special treats. More often,
however, clubs know of certain needy children and pay their camp fees and on occasion provide them with clothing and personal items.

The Point Grey Kiwanis Club customarily sends twelve children to camp each year. The West Point Kiwanis, the Mount Pleasant Lions Club and the Kiwassa Club have, in the past three years, made provision for a number of children to attend camp. The Kiwassa Club of Point Grey makes an annual donation of $50 to the Alexandra Fresh Air Camp. In the past three years both the Kinsmen and the Rotary Clubs have made grants to camps. In 1946 the Boys' Brigade camp received approximately $400 from the former, and in 1948 Camp Byng, the Boy Scouts Camp, received $750 from the Rotary for renovations. The Rotary Club also granted the Salvation Army $350 for the purchase of tents for their camp.

The contribution made by the Vancouver Kiwanis Club for boys to experience the joys of a holiday at camp, is an outstanding one. Since 1925 this club has invited each "little brother" to take advantage of a period at camp. "Little brothers" have been the club's major interest and each year between 50 and 110 boys have had a Kiwanian member for a "big brother". The "big brothers" act as counsellors to these fatherless boys, who are between the ages of 10 and 16 years, according to a four point programme of mental, moral, physical and spiritual welfare. Thus all aspects of living are considered and these matters are not taken lightly. The boys' health is cared for and many a Kiwanian dentist and doctor has given his professional services gratis. Educational grants and loans are made available, clothing is supplied where necessary and when the occasion demands assistance is given in finding employment.
School and Sunday School reports are required in order that the "big brothers" may have adequate information about the boys' progress. Each "little brother" is dealt with on an individual basis; thus, apart from a few basic principles, plans are made according to each child's need. They are given a Y.M.C.A. membership and many special events such as Christmas parties, Easter luncheons and sports days are provided for them. Since its inception 495 boys have had "big brother" service. All of these lads have had at least one camping experience and most of them several. At the present time approximately $1,400.00 is spent annually on camping for these boys.

A chartered Kiwanis member made this statement in a summary of the Club's "big brother" work: "Some boys have benefitted in a most remarkable way; however all boys have been helped through the experience of the "Y" camp and "Y" membership, the interest which older men took in them, and the various sports, health services, clothing, friendly advice, understanding and sympathy provided."

The Kiwanis Club is still actively interested in the Vancouver Boys' Club Association and from time to time has made sizeable donations for special items not covered in the budget granted by Community Chest and Council. One such item, this year, is the Boys' Club camp at Potlach Creek which received a $500.00 donation from the Kiwanis.
 Donation for Personnel

A donation that has affected recreation in a community is that of the West Point Kiwanis Club. Shortly after the club was organized in February 1947, representatives were asked to attend a meeting called by some citizens to discuss the 'Teen Town which was having problems regarding leadership and facilities. The meeting appointed the president of the Kiwanis Club as pro-tem chairman and planned future meetings to discuss the matter. The result was the organization of West Point Grey Youth Council which was to promote recreation for youth, sponsor already organized groups, and where possible provide facilities, equipment and leadership for the above. The Council's name is misleading for it is composed, not of youth but of twenty-five adults serving in a capacity similar to a board of directors. An interested University student offered to be the volunteer director. After a short time he found it necessary to spend more time on the job than anticipated. Thus the Kiwanis Club provided the money to employ him on a part time basis for a period of four months. During this time the youth activities increased greatly. The youth council decided that a full time director was needed and developed plans to canvas the community for funds. This canvas was carried out largely by 'teen-agers. Arrangements were made to take advantage of the grant of $50 per month for salary allowed by Pro-Rec to Community Centres. In spite of the fact that the total objective was not reached, the Council employed the director on a full-time basis, starting July 1st, 1948, anticipating that during the year the deficit could be
covered. This they have managed to accomplish to date. The West Point Kiwanis Club continues to participate in the Youth Council through its representatives who report back to the club. However, it has made no further grants to the Youth Council.

Donations to Community Centres

Two Rotary Clubs, both organized in 1947, have been interested in the community centre developments in their areas. The Warpole Rotary found community centre plans well developed and thus the club joined forces with other community groups and individuals and contributed $1,800 towards the $20,000 fund necessary to take advantage of the Park Board grant. This year its major donation will be given for furnishing and equipping the centre now under construction. On the other hand, the community centre association in the same area as the Rotary Club of Kingsway has not proceeded as far with its plans. In 1948 the club made a small donation toward a centre and this year expects to increase it to $200.

The Mount Pleasant Lions' Club has made two nominal donations to further the work of a committee's preliminary planning to bring people together to discuss a community centre association in their area.

The Kerrisdale Arena is the recipient of the major recreational grant of the Rotary Club since 1946. At the time the $25,000 donation was given, it was understood that the plan was to erect a community centre. In 1947 the Point Grey Kiwanis also made a substantial donation of $1,000 to the Arena. It has continued to take an interest in its development by
being represented on all deliberations concerning plans for construction. As well as assisting with the raising of funds, the club assumed the responsibility of campaigning for the endorsement of the Civic Plebiscite to insure public funds for the project through the Local Improvement By-Law. This provides for a sum from the City computed on the population in that area in such a way that it is paid back by property owners on the basis of $1.00 a year over a period of twenty years.

**Youth Counselling Service**

One service which calls for mention in this chapter is the Rotary Club Youth Counselling Service. While it is not recreation, it is a valuable service available to recreational agencies. It is the one exception to the Rotary Club's recent trend to disperse its funds through donations rather than using them to carry out its own project. In the spring of 1947 the Club, on recommendation of two of its committees — Community Service and Youth Service, initiated this new venture. It so happens that some members of the Youth Service Committee are also active in the Y.M.C.A., which undoubtedly influenced the establishment of the services in the Y.M.C.A. building. This meant free office space for the project and an opportunity to interpret the service to a large number of boys. On the other hand, it was advantageous to the Y.M.C.A. in that it provided an additional service readily available to its younger membership and thus enhanced the "Y's" work with the boys.

The project was set up after consultation with several members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia, directors of various community organizations and other counselling services in Canada and the
United States. It is directed by the Club's Youth Service Committee which has employed well qualified staff to administer it. The counselling service makes its initial appeal to youth on the basis of vocational problems, but it is also designed to render assistance by counselling in all areas of life. An occupational library has been established to assist in this service. Each boy fills out an application form, is interviewed and completes a battery of psychological tests. Many Rotarians, who are available for interviews, are valuable as resource persons to the boys interested in their specific field of work. Thus, through this total service boys are helped to choose a career in which they are likely to succeed. A number of community agencies have co-operated both by making referrals to the Youth Counselling Service and by accepting referrals from it.

After two years, a survey by questionnaire was conducted to assess the value of the service. Among other things, 95% of the boys who answered the questions replied, "Yes" to "Do you feel that the counsellors were of help to you generally?" Twenty-four letters of evaluation and appreciation were received from agencies who referred young people and several of these urged that the service be continued. To date $14,500 has been allotted by the Rotary Club to finance this project. As is true of most service clubs when their projects have been proven to meet a need and to be of value, the Rotary Club is now investigating ways and means of relinquishing this service to some private or public body.
Other Recipients

Smaller donations given by service clubs to various "worthy causes" are very numerous, but the extent and value of this type of service is difficult to determine for many clubs keep only very meagre records of such. These donations are often given by the secretary on request from a group, or when a need becomes apparent to a club member who thinks it is deserving of immediate attention. Thus, on many occasions, the amount is small enough that the secretary need not ask the club for its permission, but is free to use his own discretion. Some donations given in the last three years which have come to the writer's attention will serve to illustrate this relatively common type of service. Recently the Youth Symphony received $500 from the Rotary and $250 from the Gyro Club towards its development. The Rotary Club, always with the welfare of the Boy Scout movement at heart, has made donations to it from time to time. One of these was $100 given in 1948 for leadership training. Several sports associations receive annual donations from clubs. The Junior Football Association is granted a small amount by the Mount Pleasant Lions Club while the B. C. Soccer Association is aided by the Kinsmen Club. These grants range from $15 to $100. The Mount Pleasant Lions Club has also made several donations to the Sisters of Good Shepherd for recreational purposes.

Many clubs grant donations to agencies and organizations for such activities as Christmas parties and sports days. Examples of these are the Point Grey Kiwassa's annual grant of $25 to Alexandra Neighbourhood
House for Christmas activities, the Kingsway Rotary Club's donation of $100 for the O.K. Hallowe'en party at Kilarney Park and the Mount Pleasant Lions Club's contribution to a Cub party. A somewhat different, though most valuable type is that of bursaries for students of social work. The Rotary Club provides one for $300, while the Kiwassa Club grants two for $150 each.
Projects in this chapter are of such a nature that their planning entails considerable participation on the part of service clubs. They are divided into two groups, those that are co-operative ventures and those of short duration sponsored by service clubs themselves. The co-operative projects call for joint participation between the clubs and civic bodies, neighbourhood councils or sports organizations. Activities planned with civic bodies are the Youth Leadership Courses, the Soap Box Derby and the Hallowe'en Shell-Out. Service clubs work with other voluntary organizations in sponsoring the O. K. Hallowe'en Parties and the Silver Gloves Boxing Tournament. The projects that come within the scope of this chapter are in most cases of particular value since they offer an opportunity for individuals and members of various organizations to participate in activities of broader scope than would otherwise be possible.

The O. K. Hallowe'en parties are the result of co-operation between two service clubs, the Optimists and Kinsmen, and the Greater Vancouver Community Association. These parties are infants, for the first one was launched in 1947. However, they are large infants, for the one party in 1947 had 30,000 participants and grew to fifteen parties with 50,000 participants in a period of one year. The name "O.K." is double-barrelled in that it represents the first letters of the names of the sponsoring clubs and also coins a slang expression describing the nature of the parties.
The Kinsmen club, disturbed by the vandalism connected with
Hallowe'en, decided they should plan celebrations that would provide
the fun and prevent the damage that occurs on this occasion. At the
same time the Optimist club had similar opinions. The Kinsmen heard
of them and suggested that the clubs co-operate in this constructive
undertaking. This was arranged and O.K. parties came into being.

A joint committee of Optimists and Kinsmen studied material on
the organization and carrying out of such parties in Los Angeles,
California. Using this as a basis they carefully laid plans for one
large party which was held on Little Mountain. Favourable comments
on this venture were many. Vancouver's mayor expressed the thanks of
the citizens for the public service rendered in providing a sane and
safe Hallowe'en. The police department stated that the party was
successful in combatting vandalism and as a result the city experienced
the quietest Hallowe'en in its history. According to the Chief Fire
Warden, damages which had been $3,200 in 1946 dropped to $1,25. A notice-
able drop from $1,660 to $25 damage was also reported by the City Electric-
rician's Office. Other comments on the value of the party were made by
B. C. Electric and radio stations.

Spurred on by these gratifying results the clubs in 1948 again
planned for a safe and sane Hallowe'en. After evaluating the experience
of the first year it was deemed wise to hold smaller parties in various
areas of the city which would accommodate more people, provide better
entertainment and ease the problem of transportation. The Community
Centre Association called a meeting of its members and agreed to work with
the O. K. Party Committee in sponsoring Hallowe'en celebrations. Nine
community centres sponsored these parties, aided in three cases by the
local Chambers of Commerce. In addition one party was sponsored solely
by a Chamber of Commerce, another by the Mount Pleasant Lions Club and
two Chambers of Commerce, a third by the Parks Board and the last by the
Vancouver Air Cadet Wing. To cater to the 'teen-agers who wished to
dance, the Central Committee arranged and financed dances at Exhibition
Park and Bessborough Armories. The Musicians' Union provided an
orchestra for each party from 5:30 to 8:30 and two others were hired
to continue the dance from 8:30 to 12 o'clock.

The work entailed in arranging all these parties was considerable.
A Central Committee composed of chairman and treasurer, chairmen of sub­
committees and representatives to community centre associations and other
sponsoring groups, had the complete responsibility. Each of the above
positions was held jointly by a member of the Optimists and a member of
the Kinsmen. The following were the sub-committees: donations and
public relations, publicity, entertainment and program, prizes, concessions,
fireworks, policing and transportation. The committee set-up was duplic­
ated in community centre associations and other sponsoring groups. The
service club representatives were members of the local central committee
acting as laison between it and the O.K. Party Committee. As one could
well imagine such detailed organization involved many people. The central
committee of Optimists and Kinsmen numbered fifty-two, while in each
community approximately twenty people were engaged in committee work.
Besides the club men serving on committees, seventy more helped with
specific jobs on the day of the parties.
Each sponsoring group arranged to plan its own program and prepare its budget to be submitted to the central committee. This committee reviewed the budgets and expressed an opinion concerning their adequacy for providing a good party. A statement summarizing all budgets was prepared and sent to each organization as a guide. Sponsoring organizations provided the funds to meet their own budgets.

The Optimist and Kinsmen Clubs decided they could contribute to the success of these parties in several specific ways. For each party they provided commercial entertainment for half an hour and fireworks amounting to $100-$150, depending on the population of the area. Besides these items they arranged for blanket insurance coverage, advertising, publicity, banners for parties, car stickers, arm bands, and the securing of concessions and prizes at wholesale prices. Other than the above items, each group sponsoring a party took care of its own expenses.

All data and memoranda from the central committee were issued on colourful stationery appropriate for the occasion. This committee set the opening and closing hours of the parties at 7-7:30 until 10-10:30 p.m. Also several central sub-committees provided information for the use of local committees. The program committee prepared an excellent and concise statement including basic principles, suitable games and a list of major equipment needed. The committee on fireworks gave explicit and detailed accounts of the arrangements for the delivery of fireworks and instructions for setting them off. They arranged for their members to inspect all sites and make the provisions necessary to ensure their readiness for the display. These sites were then to be guarded by local persons.
until used. City by-laws regarding fireworks were quoted and arrangements were made for a fire warden to be present. The O. K. Committee provided one experienced man to handle the display and asked each local committee to do the same. Thus all possible precautions were taken to prevent injury or damage. The central policing committee issued a statement outlining the general objectives. These were set down as: (a) maintaining effective control without regimentation, and (b) eliminating all possible hazards. It suggested that each local committee appoint an adult to be known as Party Provost Marshall, who would arrange for policing its party. Arm bands were provided for all Provosts and a meeting of Provosts with a city police officer was held.

In addition to receiving the above information, the local committees were asked to fill in a form naming their chairman, identifying their boundaries and listing their programme items. They were also asked to state whether arrangements had been made for a stage, public address system, piano, lighting, first aid and policing. Help in providing these was offered where necessary.

The careful and systematic organization of this enterprise by the Optimist and Kinsmen Clubs provided a good foundation upon which local committees could function. It is interesting to note that on Hallowe'en Night the central office received not one telephone call of inquiry or request for emergency help, although it was known that this service was available. The City Council, recognizing the value of such a project, granted $1,250 to the Central Committee towards their total cost of $5,000. Each club shared equally the remainder of the expenses.
Hallowe'en Shell-Out

The Kinsmen Shell-Out is not in the strictest sense a recreational project. However, since it is an activity that involves nearly 5,000 children and their leisure time for a short period, and the co-operation of this club with two Civic groups, it is worthy of note here.

Two weeks before Hallowe'en, children made a door-to-door sale of Kinsmen Shell-Out tickets at one cent per ticket. This money went to Kinsmen charities. On Hallowe'en night, as children called for their goodies, they also collected these tickets. Prizes were given to all children participating in selling and collecting these tickets.

The Kinsmen Club secured the active co-operation of the City's Fire Department in conducting the Shell-Out scheme. The distribution and collection of tickets was facilitated by firemen on duty. The club agreed that "no member of the Vancouver Fire Department will be held responsible in any manner for either money collected or shell-out tickets".

The initial box of material was delivered from the Kinsmen office the Saturday preceding the opening of the campaign on Monday. One club member was appointed to each fire hall as liaison. He kept in touch with the fire hall each day, servicing it and collecting monies.

Careful rules and regulations regarding the sales and collection of tickets were drawn up. Children between the ages of nine and sixteen could sell tickets and the maximum value of tickets to be out at one time by any child was $5.00. Children were required to give identifying information and sign a slip which stated the value of tickets they were taking.
A sheet of instructions and the prize list was given each child. Those collecting tickets on Hallowe'en night were instructed to place them in a special envelope and turn these in to the fire halls not later than 6 P.M. November 1st. They received a theatre ticket valid for any Saturday afternoon show at an Odeon theatre during November. The Kinsmen recognized the possibility of a child turning in more than one envelope to secure additional theatre tickets. This they pointed out in a letter to the firemen and authorized them to use their own discretion in handling the situation.

The slip that the children sign was made in triplicate, the white copy stayed in the book, the blue copy was given to the child who was requested to bring it back with him when making returns, and the buff copy was sent immediately to the Kinsmen Office. Upon receipt of the latter, the Kinsmen sent a letter to each child's parents informing them that their child had undertaken to sell shell-out tickets. It further stated that the money collected would go to the Kinsmen charities and that each child would receive a token prize. The letter concluded by suggesting that the parents would be proud of their child's participation in such a worthy effort and therefore would, no doubt, lend their approval to the project.

The School Board also agreed to co-operate with the Kinsmen Club to the extent that Schools would distribute information. The Kinsmen sent a letter to each principal stating this and the purpose for which the money would be used. Blotters announcing the scheme were distributed to the children, and prize lists were posted on bulletin boards. A few
days before Hallowe'en, letters were again sent to the schools seeking
their co-operation and requesting that they hand out special envelopes
to the students in which they were to place the tickets collected.

During the campaign a tabulating system in the Kinsmen Office
daily recorded the value of tickets each child took and the returns made.
Thus after Hallowe'en there was an accurate account for each individual
salesman. The office mailed a prize order sheet to each child who gave
first and second choices according to one of the twelve categories into
which his sales fell. When this was returned, the office mailed the
prize which varied from balloons to bicycles. Almost 5,000 prizes were
used in 1948, an increase of approximately 1,500 over 1947. Six special
prizes were given to boys and girls according to three age groupings, for
the highest collection in each of the twenty-two firehalls participating
in the scheme. The winners were notified and were requested to pick up
their prizes at the firehall.

The net proceeds last year were $6,000 which is the lowest returns
the Vancouver Kinsmen Club have received. This was due to the increased
cost of prizes which last year amounted to $3,000. The first thought was
that this scheme, used nationally by Kinsmen, would provide an opportunity
for children to help other children by raising funds for food for Britain
and polio cases. In addition to achieving this purpose, the Kinsmen dis-
covered that indirectly this project can be used to teach children good
business practices.
Youth Leadership Training Courses

The Kiwanis Club of Vancouver sponsors two projects in co-operation with two departments of the City government. One is the Youth Leadership Training Course and the other the Soap Box Derby.

The Youth Leadership Training Course is indirectly the result of a Kiwanis International meeting held about 1944. At this time Kiwanis Clubs were encouraged to expand the scope of their boys' work to include older youth. The Vancouver Club, already acquainted with many aspects of boys' work, surveyed youth activities in the city and discovered that the greatest challenge was to find opportunities for youth to engage in more wholesome leisure time activities. They believed there were enough organizations sponsoring youth work, and that to help develop leadership for these organizations would provide a useful service. Thus, Vancouver Kiwanis developed a different method of assisting in youth work from that of other Kiwanis clubs who organized youth groups.

The Kiwanis Club approached the Vancouver School Board to seek their co-operation in sponsoring youth leadership courses. Since the School Board could not spend money on adult education, it was necessary for the Kiwanis Club to finance the project. The School Board agreed to be a joint sponsor of this plan and turned the matter over to their Night School Division to co-operate with the Kiwanis Club in putting it into effect.

Meetings of administrative officers of youth organizations were called to obtain their opinions about the courses offered. The first
series of courses were held from January 12 to March 29, 1945. The following are the courses offered and the number of persons registered:

- Understanding Youth: 59
- Social and Recreational Skills: 16
- Handicrafts: 16
- Music: 6
- Physical Education: 6

The cost of this undertaking was approximately $800.00, most of which was devoted to instructors' fees.

Following this initial course questionnaires were sent to the youth organizations asking, among other things, whether or not their accommodation and leadership were adequate. The results from this enquiry substantiated their belief in the need for more and better leadership.

When the project was launched again in the fall of 1945, a statement of aims was prepared and sent with the announcements of courses and regulations. At this time the sponsors wished the course to be of immediate value to those leading youth activities; thus they permitted registration only of those recommended by youth organizations. All the applicants were to be over 18 years of age unless an organization made a special request for a younger applicant to be included. Later, in a letter sent to youth organizations they repeated their desire to assist by sponsoring these courses, emphasizing, however, that the success of the scheme depended largely upon their co-operation. Specific ways mentioned were to encourage their leaders to attend and to send suggestions to make the courses more purposeful and helpful. The courses held from October 1945 to March 1946 included: Psychology for Understanding the Behaviour of Youth, Group Work, Social and Recreational Skills, and Drama.
In the fall of 1947 the following statement was sent to the secretary of the Group Work Division of Community Chest and Council:

"It is our desire to co-operate with all youth groups by helping them to organize classes of instruction whenever and wherever most convenient for their leaders. We are not anxious or desirous of isolating leaders or prospective leaders from their various groups or organizations. Classes may function directly under the organization concerned providing they have sufficient enrollment. We shall, where necessary, provide the instructor but in any case we will finance the operation of the classes under certain conditions".

With this statement was a request that this information and the list of courses offered be forwarded to all member organizations and invite them to offer suggestions. Added to the syllabus of the previous year were courses on Bible Study, Square Dancing, and Camping, while Drama was withdrawn. In accordance with the above policy some organizations, including Girl Guides, Scouts and Cadets held courses for their own groups. The total registration was 507.

The fifth session of the Youth Leadership Courses was just completed at the time of writing. The courses have changed slightly to meet the demands of youth groups in the city. Registration in the courses increased to 550.

As previously mentioned, these courses have been sponsored by the Kiwanis Club and the Vancouver School Board with the exception of Bible Study courses, for which the Ministerial Association gave its sponsorship. The School Board, through the Night School Division, provides facilities for these courses including rooms, stenographic help, etc. at a minimum cost, lower than could be arranged elsewhere. Regular Night School Certificates are issued to those attending 80% of the lectures. Kiwanis
now spends approximately $1,200 on this project each year. Qualified instructors are hired by the Night School, which pays them according to a schedule of wages. Instructors may be recommended by the group requesting or interested in specific courses. Upon receipt of a statement of costs the Kiwanis Club then reimburses the School Board. Classes must have a registration of at least fifteen and the course is given free to those recommended by youth organizations as competent leaders or immediate potential leaders. Other persons may participate but they are charged a fee of $7.50.

The verdict of the Norrie Report was that much benefit might be had from the Leadership Training Course if it were given the backing and promotion of the group work agencies. To date, whole-hearted support from these agencies has not been forthcoming, though for the past three years the information has been sent to them through the Group Work Division of the Community Chest and Council. However, church groups, Guides, Scouts and camping organizations have found the scheme most helpful.

Soap Box Derby

The Soap Box Derby which was originally started by the Parks Board is now under the joint sponsorship of this Civic body and the Kiwanis Club. It had its beginnings in 1936 when some staff members of the Board became aware of boys running their "bugs" on city streets. From 1936 to 1940 the Soap Box Derby was the responsibility of the Recreation Department of the Parks Board, with some assistance from David Spencer's and the Vancouver Sun. Then, because of the war and
the shortage of materials, the event was cancelled. However in 1944
the Derby was revived with Mr. W. G. Calder, a Parks Board Commissioner
taking an active part in promoting it. In the following year when he was
no longer a Parks Commissioner, he, as a member of the Kiwanis, inter­
ested the club in acting as co-sponsor of the Soap Box Derby.

A committee, composed of a Parks Board employee and two Kiwanis
members, was in charge of all arrangements. The rules were fashioned
after those of the American Soap Box Derby but modified to suit the local
situation. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years may enter.
There were three age groupings and three divisions based on the type of
"bugs". As well as special awards for the winners there were smaller
prizes for each participant. The "jalopies" were all inspected by a
specifications committee the night before the Derby, to see that they
complied with the rules. The event took place in Stanley Park on a
stretch of winding road which is shut off to traffic for the day. This
type of runway was not entirely satisfactory for the spectators as they
could not follow the race from the beginning to the end. However a
winding route with hills and flat stretches was the choice of the boys
and the event was held more for their pleasure than for that of the
spectators.

The Kiwanis Club, besides doing committee work, took responsibility
for publicity, secured donations for prizes and purchased others, while
several members gave assistance the day of the event. The Parks Board
saw that the "jalopies" were picked up from various areas in the city,
provided a public address system, kept records, provided lunch for the
participants on the day of the Derby, and secured crests for each child.
In addition, they made other arrangements such as having city police and St. John's Ambulance men on duty. The annual cost of the Derby, which was approximately $600 was borne equally by the sponsoring groups.

The Soap Box Derby seems to be an excellent project for co-sponsorship, as it allows both groups to use their particular facilities to best advantage. It has grown in popularity with 54 entries last year involving 108 boys as compared with the 4 entries and 8 participants in 1936. Spectators now number about 2,000.

Silver Gloves

Since 1947 the Vancouver Kinsmen Club has sponsored this boxing event. This was a project, not initiated by the club but taken over from a sports organization. In 1945 the B. C. Amateur Boxing Association's Junior Committee inaugurated a boxing tournament for junior members under sixteen years who were not yet eligible for the "Golden Gloves". This was termed the "Futurity Boxing Tournament". The response from youngsters was enthusiastic and over sixty entries were received. The following year this tournament was, again, a great success and it was a foregone conclusion that it should become an annual event. Thus the Amateur Boxing Association through the Junior Committee set about to secure a sponsor. It so happened that a member of the Committee was also a Kinsmen and as a result his club became interested in sponsoring this activity. The name was changed to "Silver Gloves" and the tournament has become one of the outstanding amateur sport events of the year. A committee of the Kinsmen Club looked after publicity, facilities, tickets, prizes and sold programs. The applicants, 121 of them in 1949 were received and
the judging was done by the Amateur Boxing Association. The Kinsmen Club, thus, had the satisfaction of sponsoring a healthy, worthwhile event for sports-minded boys, which, though it brought no monetary returns, was no expense to the club since proceeds defrayed the cost of operating the tournament.

Short Term Projects

A few service clubs sponsor short term projects that entail complete responsibility for planning, financing and conducting these activities. The largest of these ventures is the Hobby Show, while others are a Model Aeroplane and Glider Contest, picnics and sports days.

Kiwanis Hobby Show

In 1943 a committee of Kiwanis initiated plans to hold the first city-wide Hobby Show which took place the following year. At this time the committee believed such a show would encourage boys to develop a hobby and thus would help to keep them off the streets. Big Brothers took advantage of this activity to interest their "little brothers" in developing hobbies and participating in the event.

The first year the show was held in the Georgia Rooms at the Hudson Bay Store with 79 exhibits and an estimated attendance of 1,000 people, at a cost of $175 to the club. The show quickly grew too big for this space and new quarters were found at Seafort Armouries. The Committee responsible for the Soap Box Derby now handles this project too. Over the years certain changes have taken place — rules, classes and prizes have been revised. Also two years ago the show was opened to girls.
Publicity which was composed of application forms containing the rules, regulations, and the classifications of work and posters were sent to all seventy-two schools in Greater Vancouver, to forty-nine youth groups and organizations in the city and to the Indian Schools in the Province.

Until this year the hobby show prizes were gifts received from merchants. This plan was discontinued because of the varied value of the articles contributed for prizes and for the first time merchandise certificates valued at three, two and one dollar were purchased for first, second and third prizes respectively. Importance, however, was given to the award of ribbons presented by the judges for first, second, third prizes and honorable mention, rather than to the prizes themselves. The judges were not Kiwanians but outside experts in the numerous classifications which include models, technical and mechanical devices, crafts and handiwork, art, photographs, homecrafts' collections, special projects and Indian arts and crafts. Entries in each class were received for three age groups - fourteen and under, fifteen to eighteen and nineteen to twenty-one years. When the number of entries warrants, the committee and the judges were authorized to create one or more new classes and to make awards accordingly.

In six years this Hobby Show has grown to take an important place in the recreational life of many youths. The 1949 Show had 1,500 entries, among them several from Indian schools.
Model Aeroplane and Glider Contest

Point Grey Kiwanis annually sponsor an aeroplane and glider contest. This event has grown to a point that it is assuming major proportions as a feature for the youth in that community. The contest was held on May 24th in a neighbourhood park. Forty-five entries extended the event throughout the day and attracted three hundred spectators. Fifteen prize winners received four merchandise prizes and fifteen airplane flights over Vancouver. The latter was contributed by Queen Charlotte Airlines and the B. C. Aero Club.

School Children Benefit

The Mount Pleasant Lions Club takes a special interest in the school children of Simon Fraser Annex. This interest has developed over a period of years and started one day when a member of the Club was driving past the school on the way to watch his own children participate in their School sports day. It happened that the children of Simon Fraser were also having their sports events on the school grounds, which is covered with cinders, and several youngsters had already had their knees bandaged. It seemed unfair that some youngsters should have earth and grass while others had only cinders on which to run their sports events. This member discussed the matter with the principal, and as a result each following year the children have been transported to a suitable park, with police escort provided, and returned at the close of the event. The club gives assistance in running their sports events and supplies refreshments as fruit, cokes, hot dogs, pop, candy and ice cream.
On the closing day of school representatives of the Club visited the school, presented two prizes for citizenship to each of the four grades and the prizes won on sports day. Another event was the Christmas party, when the students were taken to the Club's headquarters where entertainment, novelties and refreshments were provided. Enrolment in the school was about 110.

Another short term project the Mount Pleasant Lion Club undertook one year was that of taking sixty school children on their annual picnic. This involved getting a bus to take the children from the school to the boat, and then to Belcarra Park. Two meals and entertainment were provided for the children.

This club for the past three years has sponsored a baseball team, twenty-one years and under, in the Junior Board of Trade League. This year the team has outgrown the league and at present the club has not taken on another one. The club members welcomed this opportunity to mix with young chaps and to demonstrate the principles ascribed to by their club.
Chapter VII

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The survey work incidental to the present study brought to light a number of characteristics of service clubs. A most notable impression was their seemingly undemocratic nature. A member, if he is not on the Board of Directors or in an executive position, is often unaware of the service work done by the club. Club members merely give their formal approval. The executive is given wide powers to choose projects and expend money. Then, individually, or as a group they may be asked to provide a sum of money or some article such as a movie projector, and, as one member stated, "it is practically all your life is worth not to come through with it". Nevertheless, on closer examination this is not quite the case. The seemingly undemocratic nature of the clubs is not really so, since the members, for obvious reasons, give their consent readily to this procedure. They are largely business and professional men and women, with considerable responsibility in their jobs, many belong to other groups, especially the Chamber of Commerce and a large percentage are active in church work. They reason that with officers in most club executives being elected annually, each member will have a place on the executive at some time, and therefore will have an opportunity to effect his own particular interests and plans. It is generally agreed that a president must devote a great many hours to this office — in fact one member stated that it requires half one's time; thus a person assuming this position must be able to take considerable time from his business. However, in some clubs certain executive positions seldom have a change
of personnel. Thus one can readily see that in larger clubs of 200 to 400 members, some will be well on in years if they get into office at all. In smaller clubs a member might expect to serve in some executive capacity about every five years. The large clubs are in fact big businesses in themselves. They have offices and employ as many as three people.

Why do men join service clubs? The most apparent reasons for men joining service clubs are a desire for prestige, an opportunity to develop friendship, the likelihood of increasing business, and an opportunity to render service to the community. For most, these desires are blended, for others one or another will predominate. There is no doubt that in some instances increased business is the major issue. One person expressed it this way — "I can hardly afford to belong to a service club, but again, I can scarcely afford not to join".

Limitations of Service Clubs that Affect Their Work

The record of achievement of service clubs during the past years is, on the whole, a creditable one, but it is, in large part, it must be admitted, a haphazard one of projects springing up spontaneously from time to time with little long term or co-ordinated planning. There are many factors in the service club situation which have contributed to these circumstances. Each club has local autonomy which may or may not be advantageous. Prestige of any service club is an important element in its policy-building and selection of community service work — the club must be successful. Not only is the prestige of the club at stake but also that of the executive, and even more directly that of the
president. He often wishes his year of office to be remembered as the year "such and such" an undertaking was accomplished.

This, plus the fact that executives and committees generally change each year, gives little continuity to their service work. This can be a handicap in two respects. First, if a club does undertake a project of more than one year's duration the continuity may be lost and the same enthusiastic support is not always forthcoming. Also, energetic clubs often want to undertake an ambitious project which cannot properly be developed in as short a period as one year, and it may result in one which on the surface is successful, but which has no roots to continue to "feed it". Sometimes clubs fail to obtain favorable public opinion to back their efforts. As is to be expected, without professional assistance, they lack the knowledge of what is actually involved in setting up recreational services, such as administrative policies, personnel practices and budget requirements, as well as the knowledge necessary to evaluate their efforts in terms of individual development. Often, because service clubs are active in projects which would normally be considered the functions of a public body, local and provincial governments are discouraged from accepting their responsibility. One notes a tendency on their part to resist co-operative planning and a failure to recognize it as a means of preventing overlapping and overlooking. This may often be due to their desire to do unaided and alone something that brings them publicity and fame. There is a relative lack of involvement of service club representatives in health and welfare organizations in an official capacity. This results in little understanding on their part, of the fields of public and private recreation, and of the particular trends and needs in the community, which is undoubtedly one reason why they remain, as they do, outside existing planning bodies.
Endeavours toward Co-ordination

The growing recognition in Canada of the importance of recreation for all people all year round and the increase in trained group workers and community organizers has stimulated interest in these problems to the extent that conscious efforts are being made to direct and guide the tremendous energies and wealth of service clubs toward the total recreational needs of the community. One of these endeavours, already mentioned, is the conference being called by the Canadian Welfare Council to discuss the role of Service Clubs in community recreation. Recreational surveys of all kinds are both popular and numerous at the present time. Unfortunately they are not always valid or useful because scientific methods of research have not been employed or they may have been sponsored or conducted by persons or organizations in which the public has little or no faith. Thus, many lie collecting dust because of their inaccuracy or because the antagonism they arouse among a sufficient number of citizens render them of little benefit. The recognition of the need for some sort of overall planning and the part a properly conducted survey necessarily plays in this, has led to many requests being directed to the Canadian Welfare Council for technical assistance. The Canadian Welfare Council has not been in a position to supply the communities with this type of specialized information but has, itself, been giving it thoughtful discussion.

One of these requests was from the Ottawa Recreation Commission asking that a comprehensive survey be made of the capital city. The advice of Professor C. E. Hendry was sought and he recommended that the
project be based on the following conditions. First, the survey should be conducted as a pilot project, involving citizens and consultants as partners in planning. Secondly, he asked that a field seminar be arranged in conjunction with this survey, under the auspices of a national organization that would bring together at intervals, possibly for three week-ends; representatives from among the following: recreational specialists, planning technicians from government and national organizations, from all Universities in Ontario and Quebec, and other persons whose advice is sought in such matters and those who provide consultant services from the office or through field visits. It is interesting to note that with agreement on these conditions, finances for this project were sought from the Ottawa Lions Club. The Club believed that it was an appropriate and timely piece of work to support and provided the necessary funds. This got under way with the theme "Partners in Planning" and an orientation towards "action research" which stresses that results are more important than findings. It is expected that it will provide an important part of a "plan for planning" which can be applied to any Canadian community to examine its own recreational needs, facilities and services; and thence to map out a planned program of action. This type of city or community survey should contain an explicit statement of what is available and what is needed to provide adequate recreational facilities. It should develop a total plan showing the need for specific parks, buildings, equipment and leadership and give some indication of the size, extent and cost of providing these. This would be a means by which service clubs, as well as other groups, could choose a project of interest to them and within their budget which would also be acceptable and useful to the community.
Other endeavours have been made to develop plans and co-ordinate the efforts of organizations, including service clubs, so that their contribution will be of greatest value to the leisure time activities of the community. Already discussed is the material prepared by the Edmonton Council of Social Agencies, which lists projects that could be carried out to advantage. An American example is instructive at this point. The Community Council of Memphis-Shelby County approached the problem in an original manner. It recognized that service clubs' community projects, though well meant, were not always beneficial to the community. Thus it prepared an attractive pamphlet called, "Finding a Club Welfare Project to Fit Community Needs". The whole tone of the booklet is positive. It states that club projects, large or small, are vital to the community's welfare and asserts that many outstanding programmes could never have materialized without the volunteer time and money given by local clubs. It assumes that a Project Chairman will welcome the knowledge that there is a place where he can get suggestions for socially useful programmes, that fill a need without duplicating the work done by some other club or organization. One page of the pamphlet is devoted to the topic, "Organizing a Project" which contains pertinent points for deliberation. These include taking cognizance of the following factors: the community's needs, the members' interests, the possibility of duplication and the advisability of making it a co-operative effort. The last page informs readers of the characteristics of reputable welfare organizations and offers wise counsel to public spirited citizens to investigate projects carefully before giving their prestige, time and money to unknown philanthropic drives. Information to check on these
is available through the Community Council, supplied to them by the National Information Bureau's confidential reporting service. This pamphlet presents, in brief and concise form, general principles to assist clubs in a wise choice of projects; and, while it does not list specific recreational needs, it encourages members to seek further advice from the community council when ready to launch out on a new programme of service.

Service Clubs Relationship to Community Groups

Enquiries as to the possible relationships with the Park Board, Community Chest and Council, Community Arts Council and Local Community Councils showed that these were few or negligible. Only the two clubs whose projects involve the Parks Board have any relation to this civic body. One club stated that it had connections with Community Chest and Council. In this regard it is interesting to note that at least six clubs considered in this study are non-financial participating members in the Community Chest and Council, yet even the officers of the clubs were unaware of this connection. This can be explained, in part, by the nature of the constitution of the Community Chest and Council, which will be discussed later. Not one club reports a relationship with the Community Arts Council. The situation regarding an alliance to local Community Councils is an interesting one. The long established clubs claim no connection with such a body, which is understandable when one recognizes that they are largely comprised of men having businesses or being in professions, located in the downtown section of the city. However,
newer clubs whose district is a more residential area, appear to be vitally interested in their particular community centre councils. The clubs that have representation on these councils are Point Grey Kiwanis, West Point Kiwanis, Burrard Lions, Kingsway Rotary and Marpole Rotary. As already mentioned, several of these have made contributions in various ways to the community councils. In all cases these councils have been developed comparatively recently and whether or not the clubs will continue to be as closely related in the future is uncertain. As would be expected, generally speaking, these newer clubs with smaller membership have less financial aid to offer, but give valuable support, through committee work, to plans for the welfare of their community.

What of the position of service clubs that are not connected to communities and who have large sums of money to spend? This is an important question for consideration, since it is only in the large cities that more than one branch of any club develops. Often a city becomes so large that all men interested in service clubs cannot be assimilated in the existing ones. Generally new clubs do not spring up until after one club of each "International" has been established. Thus, it is easily understood that the clubs first established, being composed of business and professional men of a whole city, cannot ally themselves with any one community association. The growth of service clubs in the past five years has been spectacular. It is now estimated that throughout the world one million men are service club members, approximately one half of whom are in Canada and the United States.
The Situation in Vancouver

In Vancouver, to date, there is neither a master plan surveying recreational needs, nor a listing of specific needs, nor printed material to bring service clubs into contact with overall community planning. This city, the third largest in Canada has experienced rapid growth bringing with it complicating factors such as housing shortage, inadequate zoning, transportation, increased school population and lack of sufficient recreational facilities. At the same time, new service clubs and other organizations have sprung up quickly, each doing its bit with little thought of a total plan. The importance of an overall city plan for recreation is evident, but the complexity of the situation makes this no easy matter.

In 1928 a study of Welfare Agencies led to the formulation of the Community Chest and Welfare Council, and this endeavoured to be the central planning body for private agencies. It suffered from the same handicaps - the depression, the difficult war years and the results of rapid growth in population - as did all other welfare agencies.

The constitution of the Community Chest and Council allows for individual and organizational memberships, and the latter makes provision for those participating financially and those not so participating. The non-financial participating clause makes eligible any non-political association or organization which, though not actually engaged in any one specific branch of social work, has a general interest in social problems. In October of 1940 service clubs were invited to the group work division. The minutes of that meeting explain that the reason for
this action was that

"they (the service club members) representing a large section of the general public, particularly that section which was directly or indirectly interested in the provision of social welfare service, should take a full share with specific group work agencies in developing and carrying out a city wide plan for those services. The committee (Group Work Division) felt that service clubs should be part and parcel of it and that their contribution to the deliberations would be invaluable in developing and insuring the carrying out of any comprehensive city wide plan for recreation".

The records are somewhat vague but it seems that there was little follow-up of this idea of bringing service clubs into actual participation. The earliest record of any club becoming a non-financial participating member is that of Junior League in 1943. Three years later letters were sent to service clubs inviting them to apply for membership in the Council. A number of clubs responded, including the six mentioned in this study. They, then, had representation in the Group Work Division. The minutes of that Division for May 13, 1946 stated the object was "not to dictate but to provide a clearing house for the ideas of those interested in group work and to keep people up to date in the progress of recreational and educational trends in the group work field".

The constitution does not provide for the annual appointment of these representatives, and thus, once appointed they continue to serve on the Council, though they may have withdrawn from membership in their clubs or organizations. Such persons then speak as individual members, leaving the clubs involved without representation. This general method also tends to make for poor representation in that members appointed may rarely attend meetings or may attend them as a matter of course, but have little opportunity to report and thus keep the club up to date on community thinking and planning in recreation. This situation has been recognized
and a study of the constitution is being made with a view to stipulating that representatives must be appointed each year, and will be delegated by the Board of Directors of the Chest and Council to an appropriate division in the Welfare section, where they will have voting power. If this change is effected, it is hoped that the necessity of the president bringing the matter before his club each year will result in more vital and continued interest. Though membership is voluntary, it will be important for the Community Chest and Council to continue to seek the participation of those clubs not now represented. The importance of such participation can be stressed by an interpretation of the resulting value to both the Council and the Clubs. The strength of the Community Chest and Council is in proportion to the degree that it is representative of the total community. From the point of view of the clubs, they benefit by professional advice, an opportunity to share in planning on a community wide basis, and to secure information about developments in various parts of the city and unmet needs yet to be tackled. Such a change will be a step forward in bringing those service clubs, who so desire, within the orbit of private agency planning.

There is, nevertheless, still a gap due to the absence of any group which brings together public and private agencies. In Vancouver an active Parks Board and the School Board are both concerned with recreation. The Norrie Report stated that in the future, joint planning by these two groups is imperative and adds that they are financed by the same people and that the fullest use of the facilities of both for public purposes should be aided by harmonious inter-agency understanding and cooperation. However, it appears that there are the three groups —

Community Council, the Parks Board and the School Board, each going its own way with some regard for the others but without a means of accomplishing joint planning. Until there is such a co-ordinating body, the distinct functions of private and public agencies will not be clearly defined, the total needs of the community cannot be viewed, and overlapping and overlooking cannot be prevented. The Norrie Report suggests that it is the responsibility of the Community Chest and Council to establish a strong committee with representation from affiliated agencies, public agencies and citizens at large to consciously plan for co-ordination of services. The Community Chest and Council is so constituted that this is possible and a beginning has been made in this direction with the recent participation of the Metropolitan Health Committee. To function in this way as a co-ordinating agency would involve a study of the organizational set-up to determine necessary changes in structure and staff.

The presence of a Provincial Recreation program of physical fitness including games, sports, gymnastics and dancing, needs also to be taken into account when considering the co-ordination of services. At one time it appeared that this programme was competing with already established agencies and extra-curricular activities of the schools. However, due consideration was given the matter, and Provincial Recreation now supplements the work of agencies by providing leadership for activities upon request, and holds classes in areas where they would otherwise not be available.
This discussion points up the great lack of total community recreational planning. If this could be established it would provide a most suitable means for helping service clubs work for the community to best advantage. This of course implies that service clubs are anxious for such an opportunity. Unfortunately this is not always the case, most often because of a lack of any knowledge of the importance of such total planning rather than an active antagonism against it. This indicates the need for a broad, conscious educational process. The writer discovered on several occasions considerable ignorance concerning public and private welfare agencies, the functions of Community Chest and Council and the fact that they, the members, are working in the realm of a profession, namely, social work. This is not to suggest, by any means, that service clubs' members are more ignorant than the general public in this respect; indeed there is every evidence that the opposite is true, but greater knowledge is essential for those participating in providing community social services.

The crux of the problem seems to be that those engaged in social group work and community organization must endeavour to interpret the needs and practices to lay people and secure their participation. This participation brings together, and carries back and forth the experience of the community and the technicians who serve it. The more the public, in this instance service club members, understand that social work and recreation as part of it, is an on-going part of democracy, the more they will realize that growth and change is essential. There is need for a guiding, co-ordinating body to lead the way; on the other hand citizens
must have a part in creating a better community climate. Groups of people must be free to act, to pioneer in and demonstrate new services. It cannot be forgotten that man is essentially a social being, he has an inner need to help other people, to feel useful and find ways of expressing warmth and sympathy. This deep interest and conviction will be necessary if social services, including recreation, are to progress.

Service clubs are in a position to augment the recreation opportunities of any community and they have taken advantage of it. They must make an earnest attempt to increase their understanding of social welfare matters, to examine and evaluate their ability in this area. At the same time professional social workers and agencies must be willing to share their thinking with them, make suitable suggestions for projects and welcome their aid. If service clubs' interest in and convictions about their recreational contributions can be allied to efficient community planning and organizations, the project sponsored by them will immeasurably enrich the community.
February, 1949.

Dear

For my Master's Degree in Social Work, I am writing a thesis on the subject of "Service Clubs and their contribution to recreational activities in Vancouver". The Canadian Welfare Council, you may be interested to know, is already co-operating actively with service clubs in Central Ontario and Quebec in planning a conference on the subject for this spring. I am anxious to make my Vancouver study as representative as possible, and I am seeking your help in obtaining information about recreational services or projects in which your club is interested.

I am of course aware that service clubs have undertaken various projects of which recreation is only one. However, in my particular study I am attempting to focus on what has been done in recreation and leisure time activities in Greater Vancouver in the past three years, both for youth and adult citizens, by the Service Clubs.

I realize that this request will entail some of your time, but I am sure you will appreciate the need of including each Service Club to give adequate coverage of the topic. Three questionnaires are enclosed, in case it would prove easier to ask the officers of the Club concerned to answer only the questions pertaining to their year of office. Please put the information on either one or three questionnaires, whichever is most convenient.

If it would help to expedite completion of the questionnaire if I were to call on you, please let me know. I can be reached Monday and Wednesday at (office hours); other times at

With many thanks for your help,

Sincerely,

Jean Moore.
APPENDIX B

SAMPLE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

RECREATIONAL PROJECTS OF VANCOUVER SERVICE CLUBS

Service Club . . . . . . . . . . . . Branch (if necessary) . . . . . . .

Do you contribute to, or sponsor any of the following. (If you share any of the projects with other clubs, agencies, or government bodies, please ring the item and explain on the back.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Project</th>
<th>1946</th>
<th>1947</th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>x</th>
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<tr>
<td>Boys Club (s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girls Club (s)</td>
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<td>Summer Camp (s)</td>
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<td>Grants for general recreational activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilities (buildings, rooms)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary (or part salary) for staff</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

x If any special projects are anticipated for 1949, please tick here, and annotate on the back.

Did you receive requests to aid deserving recreational projects

How many did you respond to:
(a) with donations
(b) other assistance

Do you raise the majority of your funds by an established method, e.g. bazaars or carnivals ..... appropriation from general funds ..... "drives" or canvasses for particular objects ..... others (specify) .....  

Does your Club have any special relationship with the Parks Board ..... Community Chest and Council ..... Community Arts Council ..... Local Community Council(s) (specify)  

Officer filling form (or best person to contact)

Telephone
APPENDIX C

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Periodicals, Magazines and Newspapers

Arnold, Aren, "Clubs are Trumps", *Collier Magazine*, January 10, 1948.


Pamphlets


Reports


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