

21-17

Summary of Proceedings



**Homemakers
Convention**

Southern Ontario Region

Golden Lake Reserve

August 20-21-22

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Dear Homemakers:

Here is the report of the 1957 Homemakers' Convention. Please read it carefully. It will help you in your work. The contents of the report are important and concern everybody on your reserve. Therefore, the people, young and old, should know what was discussed at your Convention. I suggest you invite others to your club meetings; read the parts of the report that interest you and discuss the subjects. Pass on the advice of the speakers and what you talked about.

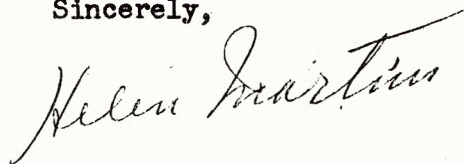
The Homemakers' Reports are important. Discuss them also at your meetings.

We are indebted to the Hostess Club for food and lodging, and for a most enjoyable time.

We wish to convey our appreciation to the speakers for their informative talks.

Thank you for coming and taking part.

Sincerely,



Helen Martins,
Social Worker.

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Indian Delegates and Guests

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Name</u>
Christian Island	Mrs. Nancy Copegog
Caradoc	Mrs. Mary Elm Mrs. Melinda Day Mr. & Mrs. Cornelius Day Mrs. A. Williams Mrs. Carl Riley Mrs. William Dolson
Cape Croker	Mrs. Lillian Nadjiwon
Golden Lake (Hostess Club)	Chief Dan Sarazin Mrs. Sarah Lavalley Mrs. Anna Whiteduck Mrs. Evelyn Sarazin Mrs. Vera Lavallee Mrs. Baptiste and many others
Moravian	Mrs. Phoebe Peters Mrs. Ida Timothy Mrs. Eunice Snake Mrs. Rebecca Snake
Simcoe	Mrs. Sam York (Georgina)
Rice & Mud Lakes	Mrs. Eldred Coppaway (Curve Lake) Mrs. Alfred Simpson (Alnwick)
Sarnia	Mrs. Eleanor Plain Miss Joyce Plain Mrs. Mildred Rodd Mrs. Reta Maness Mrs. Edna Rogers Mr. Fred Rogers Mr. Nicholas Plain Mr. & Mrs. A. Gray
Saugeen	Mrs. Tom Ritchie
St. Regis	Mrs. Mary White
Tyendinaga	Mrs. Benson Brant Mrs. Margaret Maracle Mrs. Ethel McQuaid

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The 12th Homemakers Convention
Southern Ontario Region
held at
GOLDEN LAKE RESERVE, GOLDEN LAKE, ONTARIO
August 20, 21, and 22, 1957.

Chairlady - Mrs. Sarah Lavalley

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Mass - Father J. F. Deloughery.

The convention opened with the singing of "O Canada".

Mrs. Sarah Lavalley, President, Golden Lake Homemakers Club, welcomed the delegates:

"Delegates, visitors, officials, members of the Golden Lake Homemakers Club, and all our friends. It gives me great pleasure to have the honour of being the first to address and welcome you to this 12th Annual Homemakers Convention.

We sincerely hope that your stay with us will be an enjoyable one and that the knowledge gained during this convention will be of lasting interest and value.

During my participation in the Golden Lake Homemakers Club I have been fortunate in being a delegate to five previous conventions. Each time I have been impressed with the extent to which the various Hostess Clubs have gone in making arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of delegates and guests. It is my humble wish that we may make you as welcome and as comfortable as these other clubs have done. I hope that many friendships will result from your visit with us, that we may have some ideas which we can pass on to you and that we here at Golden Lake can learn much from you which will be of value to us long after you have all returned to your homes.

I realize that you will be listening to many other speakers during the course of this convention and therefore I will not say more except to repeat my sincere wishes for your enjoyment."

Mrs. Sarah Lavalley introduces Mr. H. P. Ruddy, Superintendent, Golden Lake Agency:

"At this time I would like to present to you our Indian Superintendent, Mr. Harvey Ruddy. Mr. Ruddy has been Superintendent here for 16 years and during this time has come to know all the problems connected with our reserve. Through difficult times as well as good times he has been ever willing to give a helping hand when needed and has endeared himself to us all. I now present Mr. Ruddy"

Mr. H. P. Ruddy, Superintendent, Golden Lake Agency.

"Madame Chairman, it is my pleasure to welcome the delegates and officials to the Homemakers Conception here at Golden Lake. I am happy

you chose to hold your convention here this year and hope that your visit will be a most enjoyable one. It gives us all an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and exchange new views. Some of you people sitting here we never see except when there is a convention.

I trust our talks and discussions will be informative and hope you will think back on your visit here with pleasant memories. Again I say, enjoy yourselves. Thank you."

.....

Mrs. Sarah Lavalley introduces Mr. Dan Sarazin, Chief, Golden Lake.

Chief Dan Sarazin, Golden Lake.

"Madame Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and delegates from different clubs.

We feel highly honoured that our reserve was chosen for this convention. I hope you have a very successful convention and that you enjoy your visit with us. We want you all to make yourselves at home while you are here.

When you go back to your respective homes, you will carry with you our good wishes to carry on your work at your different reserves.

On behalf of the Homemakers' Club of Golden Lake, we welcome you all and may you have a good convention. I thank you."

.....

Miss Linda Tenesco and Master Bruce Baptiste, Golden Lake Reserve (dialogue)

Bruce: "What are you doing here?"

Linda: (to Bruce) "I'm here to welcome the Homemaker delegates to the best reserve in Canada".

(to people) "Welcome to Golden Lake Reserve".

.....

Miss Helen Martins, Social Worker, Department of Indian Affairs, Toronto.

"It makes me very happy to see so many of you here, and to have this opportunity to talk to you and be with you. There are not many young delegates here, and like you, I am wondering why we don't have more young people join our clubs. Can you as more experienced members of the organization find ways to make it more interesting for the younger women in order that they will join and take part in the work. Women, as you know, can be a great force for good in this world. In many places they have banded together to change the life of a whole community.

Of the many problems on our reserves all of us are greatly concerned with those affecting families and children. Every boy and girl should have an opportunity to grow up and become useful citizens; most boys and girls have good homes where they have that opportunity. You all, no doubt, know families on your reserves who will not provide those opportunities for their children. In many cases, children of such families are sent to the residential school. We have only one residential school in Southern Ontario, namely, the Mohawk Residential School in Brantford.

This is a good school and is of benefit to the children. They get good food, are sufficiently clothed and attend school regularly. There are rules and regulations and the children get discipline. But there is something missing. If you, at some time or another in your life, have had the feeling "I am not wanted; nobody really cares for me", you know what is missing in any institution. The staff at the school do what they can for 162 children, but they need your help. How can you help the children from your reserves at the residential school? You can send to each child from your reserve a Christmas or a birthday card. Children are pleased with little and are happy to get some attention. You can make each child feel that the people 'back home' have not forgotten him.

Another thing, and perhaps this is a big assignment, the Homemakers of each reserve could send the children from their communities Christmas presents - a suggestion is dolls for the young girls and teddy bears for the little boys. You can buy doll's heads, make the dolls and dress them. It can be fun doing this. A child can love a doll or a teddy bear, talk to it and confide in it. Also, many children there need spending money. Some parents send spending money to their children while others cannot or do not. The children who have no money to spend on little things feel left out when they see other boys and girls going to the store. Please do something about this when you get home.

This year, during the month of July, a summer camp was arranged through Mr. Morris for 48 children from the Mohawk on the Christian Island Reserve. I had occasion to visit the children, go swimming with them and sit with them near the water. Some of the children did not know how to play when they arrived at the camp. Children learn a great deal through play. I believe the reason why so many men and women do drink and get into trouble is because they never learned how to play when they were young. They never learned how to enjoy themselves and have a good time. Liquor is a very poor substitute. It causes parents to neglect themselves and their children. If nothing can be done about such conditions, the children are either sent to residential school or grow up like their parents - ignorant of the ways of making a living and of properly raising their families.

It comes to this. Youngsters need to be occupied and taught how to play. A good time to do this is during the summer months. During the summer holidays most youngsters on reserves have nothing to do and are left to their own devices. You could organize recreation for them. Near each reserve is a city or town where they have kindergarten, and during the summer, supervised playgrounds. I am sure you will be welcome to visit a kindergarten or a nursery school where you can see how the children are kept busy. There is plenty of outdoor space on each reserve where a play school could be held. One person would have to be in charge of a certain number of children. Older teen-agers can help supervise the smaller children by teaching them little games and simple handicrafts. Each year the Community Programmes Branch provides a school to teach persons interested how to run a summer playground. I would like you, when you get back to your reserves, to discuss this with the members of your Homemakers Clubs and organize a playground for your children for next summer. A playground like this will keep the children off the roads during the summer months and keep them happy and occupied. They will, at the same time, learn something.

I am giving you this information so that if you really wish to help, these are some of the things you can do. Thank you."

.....

Mr. J. E. Morris, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies, Southern Ontario.

"I am pleased indeed to be with you again at this your twelfth Home-makers Convention. Our Director, Lt. Col. Jones, wishes to extend to you his hearty good wishes for a successful meeting. He knows that the Home-makers have accomplished a great deal to improve home and living conditions on the reserves. It is his hope that you will attentively attend the meetings and enter into the discussions; then when you return to the reserves, report back what you have learned and do everything you can to encourage your people to continue to make improvements and take an active interest in your individual communities.

During my talk, I undoubtedly will repeat some of the things I have told you last year. I hope you will bear with me but I feel that it is necessary to again mention them. I also intend to be quite frank in some of my criticisms. I am sure that you know me well enough by now to realize that I am not trying to offend any group or delegate but I feel certain things should be mentioned so that you people who have such a great influence in your municipalities can and will do something about it.

During your discussions you are going to hear a great deal about education and trade training. It is felt that stepped-up education and training will make your girls and boys better fitted to accept higher salaried positions which are available. Many people from Europe are coming to this country and settling right in your own neighbourhoods. In a very short time they are gainfully employed and contributing considerably to the community as happy Canadians. Our girls and boys, if properly trained, can get their share of good jobs and they too will enjoy this better way of life which we as Canadians are so proud of. Speakers, during this convention, will discuss education very completely. It is my hope that you will listen attentively, ask questions and then when you return to your reserves continuously advocate more and more education and trade training. There are always jobs for qualified plumbers, plasterers, carpenters, brick-layers, electricians, etc. There are also excellent positions for stenographers, clerks, hairdressers, nurses assistants, nurses, teachers, etc. People who are trained and qualified can easily obtain employment, can take their rightful place in any community and will contribute a great deal to better living conditions while becoming more prosperous and worthwhile people.

Three days after school was closed at the Mud Lake Reserve, 180 panes of glass and sash were deliberately broken. There is no reason for this wanton destruction of property. This was a costly repair job which was unnecessary. The Superintendent was instructed to call in the Provincial Police and make a thorough and complete investigation and prosecute the parents of the children involved. At the Caradoc Agency, the two Government owned buses used to transport the children to and from school were damaged extensively - seat frames were broken, cushions were cut and destroyed. This too was wanton destruction and resulted in costly repairs. Children must be taught to understand that they cannot destroy property, private or public. If they are not disciplined as youngsters they will become involved in more serious

offences as teen-agers and adults. Such persons cannot become good citizens or contribute very much to the improvement of any community. As Homemakers and mothers it is your duty to discipline your children and emphasize that they must not destroy property.

Home improvement is a very important part of your work. I am proud to state that a great deal has been accomplished during the last few years to improve homes and living conditions on reserves in Southern Ontario but there are still many places that are very bad. In some cases the parents are lazy and careless and lack pride in keeping their places neat and tidy. You should be constantly striving to improve your own home environment, and at every opportunity encourage other people to do more and more. Your communities are not isolated. You know that your non-Indian neighbour is watching your progress. We have received many letters of praise; the press too have been helpful in this respect by pointing out and showing photographs of improved home conditions. It should be your ambition to make your reserve a show place so that people visiting you as well as those who are living in your neighbourhood can take pride in you as the first Canadians. Better home conditions means that your children can proudly meet on an equal basis with the children of your non-Indian neighbours. They may associate with them on equal terms and be readily accepted when they attend non-Indian schools. Your children will be invited to non-Indian homes and they will take pride in inviting their non-Indian friends to their own homes. You as parents must set a good example and children must be disciplined. This, of course, can be done in a kind way.

Each year the Indian Affairs Branch build additional classroom space. Every effort is made to obtain fully qualified teachers. It is the feeling that stepped-up education will improve living conditions so that in a few years many of the problems will disappear. You, as Homemakers and mothers, must take a very active part in encouraging education and trade training. Children must attend school regularly and on time. They must come properly clothed and well fed because they have a job to do. A girl or boy who will not work at school cannot expect to receive the training he or she should receive. I cannot emphasize too much the importance of you, as Homemakers, taking an active part in all school activities. You should also take an active part in the organization of school recreation and athletics. I know at times you are very busy, however, there is real satisfaction in helping and assisting such organizations because they help a child to grow up to be a better person and a more understanding person who will be ready to make a worthwhile contribution to this better way of Canadian life. Boys and girls should be encouraged to organize Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. Indian boys should make good Scouts as it is exactly what their forefathers did. If you are living in an area where such groups are organized in the non-Indian communities, then I would suggest that your boys and girls apply to become members of these groups and mix with the children of your non-Indian friends.

At the Mohawk Institute each year there are a number of children who have no homes to return to during the summer months. They have to remain at the school. They see their school friends going home and they feel they are missing a great deal. This year a summer camp was organized at Christian Island for those children who were remaining at the Mohawk. These youngsters were not too happy with the camp idea at first. However, they were only there a short time when they began to realize what life at

a summer camp meant as compared with remaining in the school during the holidays. They were smiling, happy youngsters taking an active part in all camp life. I took moving pictures of these youngsters and their happy smiles showed that they were completely appreciating the camp. It is my hope that this summer camp will continue each year for these under-privileged children.

Each year I mention the excessive use of liquor by Indian men and women. There are a number of our people who abuse the privilege of drinking in beverage rooms. They spend too much valuable time there, which is serious, but they also spend too much money on alcoholic beverages. Family conditions deteriorate because the money they should have used for food, clothing and improvements is not available when it has been used to purchase liquor. The privilege of drinking in beverage rooms does not compel a person to frequent such places. It is a right and a privilege and should not be abused. Drinking is a disease with some of our people and you as Homemakers should try to understand them and assist them in every possible manner. They need encouragement and help and I am sure you as good Homemakers will do all that you can to help such persons.

I note that there are not very many young women delegates to this convention. I wish you Homemakers would give serious consideration to encouraging younger women to take a more active part in the Homemakers organization which is so worthwhile. It is suggested that each club next year arrange to have a young Indian woman delegate attend the convention. I am sure that there are many clubs who could pay the costs of travelling, food, etc., for such a representative. It would be really worthwhile for these young women to attend the convention, take part in it and become active members of your organizations. I would suggest that you discuss this suggestion and encourage young women to come as representatives next year.

In closing, may I sincerely thank you for all the things you have accomplished to improve conditions on your reserves during the past year. I hope you will continue your good work and take a justifiable pride in your community."

.....

Miss Heather McDonald, Nurse, Indian and Northern Health Services.

"Madam Chairman - I am very pleased to represent the Indian Health Services. A First Aid Demonstration is very difficult to give because of lack of equipment, therefore, I will give you a talk instead.

First Aid is determined to be just that: it is the first intelligent help to a person who has had an accident or sudden illness. First Aid, then, is only to be given at once when an accident or illness occurs, and the follow-up of the condition then should be referred to a doctor if it is a serious and major accident. The person in a situation where an accident or sudden illness occurs, must be trained:

- (1) what to look for
- (2) what to do
- (3) how to do it

Why should you be alert and aware of how to take care of accidents?

- (1) because you are a small community and live a distance from an emergency centre or services such as doctors, hospital, ambulance, etc.;
- (2) in your group here at Golden Lake, and with the number of children you have here, there are always accidents in the home and around the reserve;
- (3) you must be ready then to do the right thing at the right time;
- (4) you may save a life. This, of course, may be a dramatic experience and fortunately does not happen often. However, you may save a child or an adult from extensive and serious complications by common-sense treatment;
- (5) you should always be alert to probable dangerous situations and take action to prevent accidents and illnesses.
- (6) in serious accidents you should be able to provide proper and safe transportation. You should know how to move patients correctly without further injury to the patient. You should also know how to contact the doctor and the hospital.

You can't be expected to treat a case as would a doctor or a nurse. You should, however, have an interest in knowing what is normal in function for the human body, that is, you should have some idea of the anatomy and physiology of your own body. This cannot be a formal training in first aid, but you should be aware:

- (1) how to alleviate pain, that is, help the individual who has been painfully hurt to overcome the pain;
- (2) to prevent further injury or illness;
- (3) perhaps to save a life.

The welfare of the patient is your first and only consideration in an accident or sudden illness.

- (1) Where life is endangered, we must attempt to save a life.
- (2) Where life is not endangered, we must take measures to make the patient more comfortable, prevent further injury and prevent the onset of shock.

General directions.

- (1) Take command of the situation.
- (2) Remain calm yourself, reassure the patient.
- (3) Keep the crowd at a distance so that it will be easier for you to work and the patient is able to get the fresh air with a larger content of oxygen, and perhaps assist him in breathing.
- (4) Protect the patient, move him to a protected place and guard against further injury or, if necessary, erect a shelter around the patient.
- (5) Observe the surroundings in case there are further hazards, and observe what the cause of the accident was.

Examine the injured person.

- (1) You must decide: is the bleeding serious? Is the patient breathing? Has the patient been poisoned? Is the patient in shock?
- (2) You must question the patient if he is conscious and able to talk about the cause of the accident, or question the witnesses about what has happened. Look around to see what has happened. Look around to see what the patient may have taken, in case of poisoning. If the patient has been taken from the water and apparently

drowned, you must establish if the patient is breathing, and whether he is or not, immediately start artificial respiration until a doctor or a qualified person can determine whether the patient may live.

- (3) Is the patient unconscious? He may be in a deep coma or a stupor. If the patient is vomiting, turn the head so that the patient will not inhale the contents coming from the stomach.
- (4) Re-assure the patient and keep the patient resting in the same position. Do not let the patient get up until the extent of injury is decided. This is particularly important in head injuries and back injuries.

Review:

- (1) Keep the patient lying down and warm.
- (2) Attempt to stop the bleeding, give artificial respiration - this is given in cases of drowning, electric shock, or gas poisoning. If it's a matter of poisoning, the antidote should be given immediately.
- (3) Examine the patient for the extent of injuries. Locate the pain. If the patient is conscious, the patient can tell you where the pain is and you can examine closely.
- (4) Get a clear view of the injury. If it is too painful to remove the clothing, then cut the clothing along the seams so that the injury may be in clear view. Do not remove excess clothing in order to expose the patient, as the patient may have a chill and go into shock.

In minor injuries: you must be prepared at home to treat these.

In major or serious injuries: you must be prepared to send for the doctor, arrange for transportation to the nearest doctor or hospital. In this case, be ready to tell the doctor what has happened and what you have done by way of treatment before the doctor arrived.

You, as the First Aider:

- (1) You must be tactful. It may be that the patient will refuse your assistance. In some cases they may be belligerent, in the example of a patient under the influence of alcohol.
- (2) You must use common-sense, have good judgment, be calm, observant.
- (3) You must be resourceful, that is, to make use of the material at hand for the treatment.
- (4) You must be very explicit when you are giving orders or asking people to assist.

BE AWARE OF YOUR LIMITATIONS AS A FIRST AIDER. DO NOT TRY TO TAKE ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NURSE OR THE DOCTOR. If there is any doubt as to the seriousness of the injury, have the patient transported to a doctor or to a hospital.

Home accidents and illnesses. You probably think of your home as one of the safest places in the world. You're wrong! More adults and children have accidents at home than anywhere else. In fact, for children from 1 to 14 years of age, four out of every ten fatal accidents happen right in their own homes. Stop and think how your home is set up.

Wounds. A wound is a break in the skin's surface. That doesn't mean just on the skin or the arms and hands or face. It means also inside the mouth and nose, or any body cavity. Very often wounds are caused by violence, that is, a blow or pressure. All wounds tend to heal promptly provided:

- (1) the edges and the side of the wound are brought together quickly and kept together;
- (2) the injured part is kept still;
- (3) a blood clot does not form in order to separate the edges;
- (4) there is no foreign material left in the wound;
- (5) there is no infection present;
- (6) the patient is not undernourished.

What can you do in the case of a wound?

- (1) If the patient is undernourished, you are not going to be able to do anything immediately, but you should think right now of the way to overcome undernourished individuals in your communities.
- (2) For infection, you must first prevent this by thoroughly washing the wound and skin around it, and apply a sterile dressing and bandage. Right away you're going to say, "we don't have sterile supplies or first aid". True, but you do have soap and water. Germs will seldom grow where soap has been applied and clean water. You may have some of the disinfectant powders, ointments or salves and a clean bandage. In the case of foreign material left in a wound, such as splinters, pieces of metal, you should remove these pieces, but do so gently, so as not to cause further damage to the tissue. When applying a bandage, it should be applied so that the edges of the wound will be kept together and not pulled apart, and, of course, by bandaging an area, it usually causes that part of the body to be immobilized and kept quiet.

Infection. Infection is due to germs getting into a break in the skin's surface. Infection is also due to germs getting into the bloodstream by ingestion, that is, by eating food that has contained germs, or by inhaling germs in the air into the lungs and eventually into the bloodstream. Germs are found everywhere, but fortunately, they do not all produce infection or illness. We cannot see germs unless we use a microscope. Germs are killed by heat, that is, boiling or baking, or may eventually die out after long exposure to sunlight. Germs may lie dormant if they are exposed to cold and freezing weather, but will come active again when thawed out. Our body and the circulation of blood in the living tissues in our bodies will resist invasion of germs. If there are damaged tissues, and a wound of course is damaged tissue, then there is a place for germs to invade and the warmth of the body at the site of the wound and the fact that there is blood supply is an ideal place for germs to live and grow. Therefore, a cleanly cut wound would not become infected easily, but lacerated wounds with much damaged tissue and punctured wounds that collect blood which cannot escape are liable to develop severe infection.

Wounds may become infected, as we said before, at the time of the injury with a dirty stick, or nail, or an individual falls to the ground where dirt from there is pushed into the wound. The wound may also become infected if the type of bandage used is not sterile, or if the skin around

the wound is not cleaned with soap and water, and a disinfectant applied. Infection will take several hours before the germs can multiply sufficiently to cause swelling, redness and pain in the area. After this time, the patient then will begin to have a fever and feel sick. The victim then may become progressively worse, and it is for this reason that the person offering first aid must use common-sense and good judgment when first treating a wound. While a wound may be very minor, if it is not looked after properly it may be a major illness to the individual who has been wounded if infection is allowed to form. The victim then may be sick for days or weeks, and if it is the breadwinner or the man who is providing the money to look after the home, it may be that they will be without this type of support. We cannot stress the importance of preventing such occurrences.

What accidents could happen in your kitchen? First of all, a littered floor, broken bottles, nails, pieces of wood, sharp edged paper, rusted toys, etc. Children love to walk around in their bare feet. They can easily pick up splinters from the floor itself, or wound their feet and legs with litter on the floor.

How do you prevent this? Of course, keep the floor clean. Just as important as keeping the litter off the floor is keeping the floor clean by washing well with soap and water and perhaps some disinfectant. Particularly here in the summer, where you have difficulty keeping sand off your floor as the children play outside, and if sand and gravel is close by, it is very important to keep the floor clean. Dogs and cats, too, bring in dirt with them and may leave germs on the floor, so that when your child cuts or wounds himself, germs may enter the wound.

Where do you keep your matches? Children are curious; they want to examine, taste and smell every new thing they come to. They see how you handle these things, and like to imitate the adult. If you are careless with matches, knives, nails, etc., the children will be too.

Where do you keep your sharp knives? Are the children able to reach them? Is the knife left on the table so that it might be knocked off and land on the child who is playing on the floor?

Where do you keep your cleaning fluids or disinfectants? These are poisoning materials, and if the child is able to get them they may very well swallow them or spill them on the skin.

Where are your medicines kept? What about pills -- even aspirins? Can the children get to them? Do you have lye or javex in your kitchen? You know how to protect yourself from serious burns from these things but your children do not. Keep them at a safe distance from the children, and when the time comes that they must learn to use these things, take the time to explain, according to the directions, how these caustic things must be diluted and how the hands must be protected when using them.

When using the stove for cooking, sometimes the pots and pans on the stove may be in such a way that the handle overhangs the edge. This can be tipped and knocked off, and perhaps cause a very severe or serious burn to children in the kitchen. Don't give your children the chance to scald themselves.

Electric outlets are another danger. Children love to play with electric cords and sockets. They can get a severe shock if they touch an open circuit. Again, this is a case of educating your children as to what they can play with and what they must leave alone. The example must come from the adults in the home. (See also comments below).

What do you men do about discarded razor blades? These must be discarded in such a way that a child cannot get at them. It is wise to put them in a tin box and then burn the whole thing.

If you have an excess of medications that are no longer needed, destroy them - do not keep them around.

When giving children their baths, never leave a child alone in a bathtub. They can drown within a few minutes, just as they could drown within a few minutes here at the river bank.

Never, never leave young children alone in the house, even for a few minutes, and never let them play at the water's edge or in a bathtub alone. We must talk here about handling electric outlets and cords, etc., in reference to the safety of water. BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO HAVE WET HANDS OR TO BE STANDING IN WATER WHEN YOU HANDLE AN ELECTRIC OUTLET. You will be the best conductor of the electric current if you do such a thing, but you will not be alive to tell about it.

The condition of your home. To enter your home, you usually have a few steps to go into your front door. Are these steps safe? Could anyone walk on them at anytime, day or night, whether there is light or not, without injury? Would it be a wise thing to have a light on such steps after dark? What about the stairs in your house? Is there a railing to give support to children and to adults as they are going up or down stairs? Are the stairs littered with clothing, children's toys, etc.? Are the floors littered with loose scatter rugs? Are the halls, bedrooms and bathrooms sufficiently lighted so that people in the home will not be injured due to darkness?

The ground surrounding your home. When children play outdoors, they usually do so in a more active and noisy manner. They are running, jumping, climbing, etc., and paying little heed to injuries. Therefore, if your yard is cluttered with garbage, tin cans, stumps or trees, old boxes, perhaps nails and saws or hammers, it is very likely that your children will receive injuries, and you too may receive injuries because of this litter.

Garbage and refuse. Where you have garbage and refuse, there will be flies and germs. Flies, of course, will carry the germs into your home, to your children and yourselves. I hardly have to say more about how these germs can be prevented. It is up to you, then, to keep the surroundings of your home clean and neat. The privies or backhouses should be well constructed and disinfectant put on the excreta, and the floor, seats, etc., should be washed and scrubbed and disinfectant applied. This all may sound like a big job to achieve, but if everyone of the family, and particularly the adults, would take an interest and do their part in keeping the house and surroundings in a clean, neat fashion, you would find there would be less illness among your group. Your

children would have fewer colds, fewer injuries, and therefore would benefit and grow to healthy, happy adults.

Water supply. I have brought with me one filmstrip showing what we mean when we say that the supply for drinking water should be safe, and why you should boil water. I'll show this and in the course of the showing we will discuss the situation and compare your situation here with what is shown in the filmstrip".

.....

Mrs. Sarah Lavalley thanked Miss McDonald for her fine talk on First Aid.

Booklets on how to make your home safer from accidents were given out.

A Crepe Paper Dressmaking Contest was held. There was enough material for three dresses. Three seamstresses each had a model. Mrs. Nadjewan of Cape Croker was judged to have the prettiest dress. It was made by Mrs. Edna Rogers of Sarnia.

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Meeting Adjourned

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The sandbaked bean supper was most delicious, out of this world. (Please send recipe).

Evening Activities

Miss H. McDonald showed the film: "Safe Water"

Mr. J.E. Morris showed films on: Sarnia Convention;
Christian Island Camp (children from Mohawk Institute);
Kettle Point Reserve, Brownies, Girl Guides, Cubs, and Scouts (Precision Drill).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21

Mrs. Lavalley introduced the chairlady for the day, Mrs. Anna Whiteduck.

The meeting opened with the singing of "O Canada".

Roll call.

HOMEMAKERS REPORTS

Curve Lake Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Eldred Coppeway

Madam Chairman, Mr. Morris, Miss Martins, delegates from other reserves.

Our club during 1956-57 has not been very active. Elections were held in January, results are as follows:

President:	Mrs. Eldred Coppeway
Vice-President:	Mrs. Amos Irons
Secretary:	Mrs. Austin McCue
Treasurer:	Mrs. Murray Whiting

Our meetings are held in the homes of the members of the club, every second Wednesday of the month. We have a membership of fourteen.

Last year at our Fall Fair we fried fish and cooked corn and sold them on the grounds. The club made around \$60.00.

Some of our members attended night school last winter taking up the subjects of Sewing, English, Typing and Book-keeping.

A Moccasin Dance was held on February 14th, which was enjoyed by all.

We also bought toothbrushes for our boys and girls in school. Candies and small gifts are given to our old people and children at Christmas time.

A committee was organized to look after the yards of our homes on the reserve, and see that they are kept clean. A garbage collection was arranged for Friday of every week. This is one improvement that the Homemakers have done for our village.

I hope when I go home from this convention that I will have more things and suggestions to take to the members of our Homemakers Club.

We have very little money in our treasury, because as soon as we have some something turns up and our money is gone again.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Golden Lake Homemakers Club for their hospitality. Thank you.

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Georgina Island Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Sam York

I am very pleased to be here at this convention this year to meet

old friends and to meet some new ones. This is the second convention I have attended.

The officers for 1956-57 are as follows:

President:	Mrs. Sam York
1st Vice Pres:	Mrs. Leslie McCue
Secretary:	Mrs. James York

We are a group of seven, but wish we could interest more of the younger women in our group. During the winter, we have a business meeting once a month, in the homes of our members. Other meetings we get together and sew. We made three quilts and sold them privately last year. We plan to continue making them. Flannelette blankets are given to newlyweds, clothing is given to new arrivals (babies), and food is given to the bereaved.

One member is appointed to visit the sick in the community and give any help that is needed.

We also donated our usual amount of \$25.00 from our funds towards the annual Christmas gathering when gifts for all the children are distributed.

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Cape Croker Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Lillian Nadjiwon

The Cape Croker Homemakers Club was reorganized on August 13, 1956, and since then have had a very successful year.

Seven regular meetings were held to decide and discuss the business of the club. Twelve work meetings were also held where members learned craftwork and flower-making.

Wreaths were made and sold at \$1.00 to those wishing to lay them at the November 11th Memorial Service. A fish supper served on November 9th and several Penny Sales, Euchre parties and Bingos provided money for our Christmas Cheer Fund.

Our Christmas Cheer consisted of 192 bags of candy, nuts and oranges for the school and pre-school children; 12 baskets of Christmas goodies for the old and for the sick in the community and 5 large plastic bags of nuts, candies and oranges were given out to other elderly persons. All this was distributed at the Public Christmas Tree Concert for which the Homemakers were responsible.

The club catered to the "Father and Son" Scout Banquet on Easter Monday and the same evening sponsored a Variety Concert.

On May 6th, the club joined the Branch of the Canadian Legion to sponsor a Sports Field Day and tendered the Junior Hockey Champions at a Banquet in the evening.

The Homemakers purchased curtains for the stage of the Council Hall. This showed up the shabby walls of the auditorium so much so that the Councillors decided to have the hall re-decorated. The club then petitioned the Council for dishes for the use of banquets and cupboard

space for same. The Council kindly offered to re-decorate and modernize the kitchen unit of the hall. Now we have a beautiful hall of which we are very proud.

The Homemakers Club worked along with the Council and Band members to set up an Indian Village at the Owen Sound Centennial Celebration in July. Much publicity was given to the Village as the Cape Croker Indians once lived on the same site over 100 years ago. Indian craftwork and souvenirs were sold by members of the club.

Treasurer's Report - Financial Statement

On January 3, 1957 - Total receipts	\$88.38
Total expenditures	<u>70.36</u>
Balance on hand to begin 1957	<u>\$18.02</u>

On August 14, 1957 - Total receipts	\$68.62
Total expenditures	<u>40.38</u>
Balance on hand	<u>\$28.24</u>

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Moravian Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Eunice Snake

Number of regular meetings - 7
Number of work meetings - 40
Average attendance - 6

At our regular meetings, we use the Women's Institute .
Ode and the Lord's Prayer, followed by the reading of the minutes and reports.

At one meeting, our Nurse, Miss McRae, spoke to us on the subject "How to prevent illness". After this meeting we presented her with a pair of hand embroidered pillow slips, in gratitude for all her kindness and interest in the welfare of our children, as well as the adults.

Our agent, Mr. Stuart Spence, spoke to us at another meeting. He read a letter urging the Homemakers to make use of the extension services of the Department of Agriculture.

After packing Christmas Cheer packages, our senior teacher Miss L. Hawkins, with the help of Miss R. Curry, entertained us with a surprise Christmas dinner with all the trimmings.

All business is dealt with by discussion, then motions with seconder are voted on.

Our work meetings consisted of several afternoons at the cemetery where we cut the grass, weeds and shrubs. In general we keep the cemetery clean and attractive.

During the summer holidays we also cut the grass and weed the flower beds around the school teacher's residence.

At other meetings we sew quilt blocks and make up quilts. We quilted 10 quilts; made 2 afghans from discarded Mountie coats. We assembled and

sewed 211 pairs of children's pyjamas; 50 pairs of women's trousers; 24 school girl uniforms for the Unitarian Services and made a number of diapers for our 5 new arrivals. We also made 4 braided mats from discarded clothes; 2 foot stools using large fruit juice tins as bases and for three of our sick men, we made pyjamas.

Other community work included flowers for bereavements, cards to the sick, nighties to sick ladies, Christmas Cheer treats.

In June we sent \$80.00 to the Mohawk Indian School at Brantford so that four children could attend Summer Camp at Christian Island.

At our annual Field Day, we assisted the Home and School Association in their refreshment booth.

Last June, we catered to a buffet supper to the Orange Order for about 60 men.

Treasurer's Report:

Total receipts	\$529.31
Total expenditures	<u>514.31</u>
Balance for 1957	<u>\$ 15.00</u>

This concludes our report, and I thank you for your very kind attention.

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Christian Island Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Nancy Copegog

I am very pleased to be present at the Golden Lake Convention and to bring this report to you.

Officers for the coming year were appointed on April 25, 1957, at a meeting held in the Council Hall. Results are as follows:

President:	Mrs. Lavina King
Vice-President:	Mrs. Sophie Sunday
Secretary:	Mrs. Faith Marsden
Treasurer:	Mrs. Wilfred Copegog
Social Committee:	Mrs. Ella Mixemong Mrs. Edna Copegog
Program Committee:	Mrs. Eleanor King Mrs. Dora Sylvester
Sewing Committee:	Mrs. Enoch Sunday Mrs. Dora Sylvester
Pianist:	Mrs. Roy Marks

On April 27th, we held a party in the hall honouring newly appointed officers. Games were played and lunch was served. A dance followed.

On May 1st, flowers were bought for the bereaved and a flannelette blanket and gown were bought for a new baby.

Our regular meeting was held on May 9th; a discussion regarding the distribution of library books was held. The members decided that they

would take turns each Monday and Friday.

The members cleaned the homes of people who were sick, flowers were bought for the bereaved, gifts for newlyweds, locks, hasps and oilcloth was purchased for the cupboards in the Council Hall.

Mountie's coats were given to us last winter and we decided to make them over into car coats for children, shorts or skirts.

A quilt was started for the convention but we were unable to complete it.

We held a sports evening for the children who were vacationing at our island from Mohawk Institute; we donated the prizes. Many different kinds of races were held; ball games and a short programme followed in the community hall. We were lucky to have Mr. Morris and Miss Martins present as they showed films. Everyone enjoyed themselves. Lunch was served.

Ten cases of pop was bought to sell, proceeds to help ladies defray their expenses for the convention.

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Back Settlement Homemakers Club, Caradoc Agency - Report by Mrs. Carl Riley.

Madam Chairman, Official Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am very happy to be here at this convention at Golden Lake to represent our Homemakers Club from the Caradoc Agency. I extend you greetings on behalf of our club.

Our report is very short as we haven't been very active this past year. We have only seven members, however, we have managed to keep our club together.

We have tried to do our best in helping those less fortunate in whichever way we possibly could. We've raised our money through bingos and various socials. We have also made some quilts.

We hope to continue this fall with a little more effort towards doing better and hope that next year our report will be bigger.

In closing I wish every other club continued success in the future.

President:	Mrs. Carl Riley
Secretary:	Mrs. Marybelle Riley
Treasurer:	Mrs. Lillian Riley

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Oneida East Homemakers Club, Caradoc Agency - Report by Mrs. Dolson

The Oneida East Homemakers Club wish to extend our greetings to all members of this Homemakers Convention.

We hold our meeting once a month and each month one member invites us to visit her home; here we have a meeting and also a neighbourly visit. The meeting closes with a delicious lunch and a good cup of tea. We

have been very busy for the year of 1957.

We had a bingo game every month for the purpose of raising money for the club. We had strawberry socials while the berries were in season.

We gave wedding presents to the newlyweds recently - three couples, each amounting to not less than \$5.00 each.

Get Well cards were sent to those who were sick with a small amount of \$1.00 enclosed. Flowers were also sent to those in the hospital.

We gave baby showers for the new babies in the neighbourhood and many delightful gifts were received.

We also gave a wedding shower for one of our own active members; luncheon was served and enjoyed by all. We were sorry to see her go. She now resides in the United States. A flannelette nightgown was sent to a sick lady in the sanatorium.

We made a cloth quilt and gave \$5.00 in cash to Mr. Harry Christjohn who had lost everything when his home burned down. We cleaned house for Mrs. Elma Summers whose house almost caught on fire and had everything badly smoked up.

We gave the sum of \$8.00 towards sending a child to summer camp at Christian Island, one of our own band members residing at the Brantford Mohawk Institute, who had to stay at the school during the summer holidays.

We are making a fancy quilt which we hope we will be able to finish by the next convention so that we can show it there.

The efforts we have made to raise money and spend it wisely and for a worthy cause are well worth working for. We trust as another year goes by we will be willing to carry on the good work of our own Homemakers Club which we are very proud of here on our own little reserve.

In closing, we of the Oneida East Homemakers Club wish you all the best of success in the coming year. Keep up the good work ladies!

We hope to see you all again next year.

President:	Miss Jean Bunn
Secretary:	Mrs. Abram Williams
Treasurer:	Mrs. Adeline Doxtator

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Oneida West Homemakers Club, Caradoc Agency - Report by Mrs. Melinda Day

This is a short report on what our club has done. Our activities have been much the same this year as in the past. Our expenses have been covered by holding bingos, rummage sales, pie and ice cream socials.

At Christmas time we make up treats of food and candy for the older folk and for the small children.

Each year on November 11th we put up a soldier's banquet for veterans and their wives and family.

We give flowers to the bereaved; we give money to persons who need help. We have baby showers and we also have showers for the newlyweds.

President: Mrs. Florence Ireland
Secretary: Mrs. Frances Abram
Treasurer: Mrs. Rachel Doxtator

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Lower Muncey Homemakers Club - Caradoc Agency - Report by Mrs. Dolson

There are eleven members in our club which we call Lower Muncey Caradoc Agency. We haven't much of a report from our club, although we have been making quilts for our reserve. We gave one quilt to each young bride member of Lower Muncey. Our tribe is called the Delawares. We had been sending flowers to those that are in the hospital, not only the Muncseys, but around the neighbourhood. We have been sending Get Well cards, Wedding cards, Anniversary cards and Sympathy cards, and have been working at a nursing home in Middlemiss, painting and making drapes for the home.

We have been donating clothing to the needy, especially to those that had their houses partly burned on the reserve.

Meetings have been held every month, during the winter especially. During the summer there are no meetings held as most of the members are working on tobacco.

We have been donating money to our girls and boys band to help them buy instruments.

Well, I haven't much to say about our financial part because I really haven't got the financial report from our treasurer, but one thing I know is that we never have much in the Treasury as we always spend it as soon as we earn it.

At Christmas time we bought gifts for the children, such as candy, fruits and little toys. We also donated a Processional Cross for our St. Andrew's Anglican Church.

We also painted the basement of the church and put a rock garden in front of the church. We planted evergreens and flowers.

There is something I want to say but I can hardly express myself on how to give my thanks to the good people of Golden Lake for the fine accommodation and for the good meals.

May God's richest blessing be on you all. Thank you.

President: Mrs. Mildred Dolson
Treasurer: Mrs. Emily Dolson
Secretary: Mrs. Pearl Miskokomon

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Saugeen Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Tom Ritchie

Our last meeting was held on August 1st. When we heard of the convention at Golden Lake we appointed Mrs. Ritchie as our delegate.

We have been doing a lot of sewing to sell. Most of our money goes to help needy people. The ladies have been doing a lot of knitting to sell.

Mr. Dodson, Minister, retired and we gave him a going away gift.

Officers for 1957 are as follows:

President: Mrs. Isabel Root
Secretary: Mrs. Nancy Ritchie

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Cornwall Island East Homemakers Club, St. Regis Agency - Report by Mrs. F. Benedict.

Our fiscal year starts in September, usually after the opening of the East School where most of our meetings are held. We had our annual election in December and we elected:

President: Mrs. E.J. Whitebean
Vice-President: Mrs. Agnes Benedict
Secretary: Mrs. Florence Benedict
Treasurer: Mrs. D. Gant

We have 33 paid up members to date. We had ten meetings with an average of seven members present at each meeting.

On February 21st we had Mrs. Sauve, a Home Economist from the Department of Agriculture as a guest speaker at our meeting. At the end of her interesting talk about how a 4-H Homemaking Club can be started among us, luncheon was served by the members.

We had two bridal showers for two of our members that got married, and baby blankets were given to the new babies in our neighbourhood. At Christmas we distributed 200 bags of candy and fruit for all children on Cornwall Island. During the winter months we supplied soup for the children of the East School.

To raise money for our club we have had four raffles and bingos and one dance. The members made one quilt. The following are also some of our expenses for 1956-57.

House-warming gift	\$25.00
Soup supplied to East School	25.95
Christmas candy and fruit	52.05
Six baby presents	12.00
Expenses for a dance	26.00
Money spent on raffles	43.44
Flowers for bereavement	5.00
Pet show for East School	3.25
Ice-cream and cookies for West School	8.00
Miscellaneous expense	8.10
Total expenses	\$208.79
Bank Balance	\$79.64

Sarnia Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Mildred Rodd

The following were elected for office for the coming year:

President:	Mrs. Eleanor Plain
Vice-President:	Mrs. Mildred Rodd
Secretary:	Miss Joyce Plain
Treasurer:	Mrs. Hilda Williams
Sewing Convenor:	Mrs. Tillie Williams
Sick Committee:	Mrs. Jenny Adams, Mrs. Evelyn Jacobs Mrs. Evelyn Gray

There were ten regular meetings and three special meetings held during the year; we have 24 members in the club with 15 active ones.

We catered to 4 banquets throughout the year, to which we paid all costs, they were 2 A.O.T.S. banquets, a father and son banquet for the cubs and scouts on the reserve, and a Field Day banquet for all the Indian children who participated in the Southwestern Indian Field Day last fall.

We also held a Christmas party for the club members. We invited the Indian Superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy, we gave them a gift, and the members exchanged gifts.

The club donated \$75.00 to the Christmas Tree Committee with which they buy candy, fruit, socks and mitts for the children. Five dollars and a card was also sent to the six boys from the reserve who are in the Armed Services. The old people and the sick were also remembered with gifts such as cake, fruit, flowers and clothing.

Four 20-pound turkeys were donated for the annual New Years Feast.

A cup and saucer is given to each member as a Birthday gift.

Every baby born on the reserve is given a baby blanket. Flowers and fruit are given to the sick in the hospitals regularly. Needy families are also helped.

The oil bill for the church was paid by the club, amounting to \$88.00. \$10.00 was also given to help defray the cost of the Sunday School bus for one month. \$75.00 was given to 15 young people of the church who attended a convention held in Sault Ste. Marie.

Money is given the young girls each year for sewing, this year they were given \$5.00 a piece. Skirts and blouses were made by the girls for their own use. As each article was completed, they were modelled by the girls at one of our meetings.

\$20.00 was given to Doug Simon in appreciation for training our children who took part in the Field Day last fall.

\$25.00 was also given to Jack Henderson as a wedding gift in appreciation for all the time he spent in organizing the cubs and scouts, the Young People and the A.O.T.S. We also gave a shower for his fiancée.

We gave two welcoming parties for two women who married into our reserve.

Bingos are held monthly by the club to raise money for the work we do on the reserve.

During the past year we made \$933.87. Expenses were \$812.05 for the year, leaving a balance of \$121.82.

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Eastern Homemakers Club, Tyendinaga Reserve - Report by Mrs. McQuade

This is a brief report from the Eastern Branch of the Homemakers Club on the Tyendinaga Reserve at Deseronto. We had our annual meeting on November 13th and have 14 members of whom five are honorary members.

We have a business meeting once a month and a sewing meeting once a month.

We have made 5 flannelette quilts, we have had two dinners and one card party to raise money for the clean-up cemetery project.

At Christmas time, we buy treats for the Eastern School children and the aged that are in the hospital, we also give a donation of money to a person that five members of her family in a motor accident.

The meetings are usually held at the homes of members. The quiltings are held at the home of the President, Mrs. Frank Brant.

The meetings are opened and closed with the Homemakers Prayer, each member is presented with a card and cup and saucer on her birthday.

A donation was given to the Christ Church roofing fund.

Mrs. Gordon Zachariah
Secretary.

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Golden Lake Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Sarah Lavalley

Madam Chairman, Government Officials and Delegates.

School prizes were awarded to children for good attendance, value \$20.00.

Used clothing was given out and we made it over for children attending school. At Christmas treats were given to the children. Twenty-five Prayer Books were donated to children in the junior room.

Health movies were shown to the children in the schools, and health cards were given out to the families.

Members of the club sold 300 Christmas^{cards} for the Precious Blood Sisters. There were 15 sick visits to the hospitals. \$2.00 was donated to the Sacred Heart programme, C.B.C.

First Communion breakfast was served to 13 children and Confirmation Class meals were served to the Bishop and assisting Priests.

A donation was given to the Home for the Aged. The members of the Club, served 540 meals at our annual Picnic. The money went towards

digging a well at the church grounds. Also a cemetery committee was formed where each family donated \$2.00 a month to clean and keep the cemetery in good order. Euchre parties are held twice a month and bingos to raise money for expenses.

A banquet was held for the teacher of our Junior Room who took another position in British Columbia. The meal was served to all the parents of her pupils and parents of the Senior Room.

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Alnwick Homemakers Club - Report by Mrs. Alfred Simpson

Madame Chairman, greetings from Alderville Homemakers Club to our sister societies from Southern Ontario.

I would like to thank the members of the Golden Lake Homemakers Club for their kind invitation to meet with them here and to thank them for their hospitality.

Due to illness in the home of the President, Mrs. Bigwin, we did not hold many meetings in the winter. We did give out presents to every child on the reserve at Christmas.

We have bought an organ for our church, reed type, used, but in good condition; also an electric stove for our community hall. It is also used but heavy-duty with an oven.

Our biggest expenditure has been the purchase of new windows for our church. This has been found necessary as nearly every window in the church has been broken, and as the windows were old and draughty we decided to have sashes made. These will be installed in the near future.

We held a benefit dance and euchre in the community hall in January for Jimmie Bigwin who was ill in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. \$77.00 was the amount raised.

Some of us attended night classes in Cobourg. This was sponsored by the Indian Department for which we are thankful.

We are also affiliated with the Women's Institute. I am a Branch Director and we visit different branches of the Women's Institute.

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Mr. Morris then asked Mrs. Eleanor Plain, Regional President to speak.

Mrs. Eleanor Plain

"Madame Chairman, visiting delegates and officials. I am not a spokesman. Mr. Plain is the speechmaker in the family.

After last year's convention, I didn't know what my duties were as Regional President, so I asked for Mr. Leroy's advice. We then attempted to correspond with other clubs in this area - we received a reply from Alderville. Then we proceeded to put out a Bulletin, again we received no replies to our requests which were issued in the Bulletin.

We, in Sarnia feel that we have a good club. Last year the members of the Sarnia Club organized the convention with only three weeks' notice. If club members will stick behind their President, then they will have a good club. I am enjoying my visit at Golden Lake."

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Mr. Morris requested that Mr. Nicholas Plain from Sarnia say a few words.

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Mr. Nicholas Plain

"Madame Chairman. I've been a Chief and for a good many years I was a Councillor until they elected me as Chief. Also, I attended many Grand Councils.

My advice to the ladies is do not oppose government as the government is doing the very best it can to help the Indian. In Sarnia, the Indian children are going to the city schools, and in a few years this will be taking place all over Canada.

I am very proud of my wife, Mrs. Plain. Thank you."

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Mrs. Anna Whiteduck then asked Mr. H.G. Mingay to introduce Mr. Leslie Waller.

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Mr. H. G. Mingay

"We are very fortunate to have Mr. Waller's knowledge of education in the Department, and that the Department chose him as Chief Inspector. Indian children have special needs and we feel that we now have someone to go to in regard to curricular and school activities. We suggested to Mr. Morris to have Mr. Waller here because we feel that the people should know him."

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Mr. L.G.P. Waller, Chief Inspector of Indian Schools

"I would like to congratulate the Homemakers Club for the wonderful job they are doing and for this get-together. While I was attending my last meeting on the Blood Reserve, out west, I realized that less than 100 years had passed since the Indians were hunting and killing Buffalo. They have now been transformed to quite successful farmers.

I am very pleased about these meetings because the women have good ideas. I have been influenced by the remarks at this meeting. Parents have more influence than we have. You, the mothers, carry the burden because you do the bringing up and children naturally look to you for guidance.

We have no doubt that today in Canada there are golden opportunities for young people. During the depression years there were no such opportunities. Today, any child that has ability and training can get employment. However, due to lack of training many of our people cannot get the jobs they want.

Twenty years from now things will be much better and our young people will be in a better position to find employment through better training. Education is for success in life. What does success in life mean for you and me? It means the ability to make a living, have a good home, friends, be well thought of by our neighbours, etc. How can we educate our Indian youth so they can succeed in life and what are some of the ways in which you can aid or help them? Here are some of the things that young people must have and need:

- (1) A good knowledge of English.
(for jobs in non-Indian communities)
- (2) A good education.
(this is a must! up to grade 9 preferred)
- (3) They must have the will to succeed, and they must know what they want to do.

Many young people do not succeed because they don't quite know what they want. Train your young people to make up their minds.

They must be able to make social adjustments. Your young people will be getting jobs outside the reserves. Therefore, they must learn how to get along with people and adjust to another way of life. An Indian must feel that he is doing the right thing to get along in life.

How are the young people going to acquire all this?

- (a) They should start school at the age of 6. This enables them to keep up with the Provincial Schools by going from grade to grade.
- (b) There must be regularity of attendance. Children kept at home periodically or taken out of school too soon do not get the necessary education.
- (c) They must be given opportunities to develop at home. Encourage English by speaking it in the home. A great deal of knowledge and education can be acquired through reading; it also improves their English. Give the children an opportunity at home to read magazines, newspapers and good books.
- (d) Help them to develop good working habits, such as working regularly and getting accustomed to keeping pace with the teacher. They must learn to concentrate.
- (e) Attending mixed schools is one way of helping Indian children to adjust to the non-Indian way of life. There are certain advantages to integrated schools. The children have to speak English all day and often after school. The schools are usually larger and children get better instruction. They also offer more subjects such as woodworking, home economics, commercial and technical courses, industrial arts, etc. The adjustments they make in these schools give them a great deal of confidence in getting jobs later on.

How can parents help?

- (a) By attending Parent-Teacher's Meetings so they can keep up with the modern thoughts and trends.

(b) They can help through School Committees. These are selected by the Band Council. The School Committee looks after minor school repairs, school attendance, school property, special events and sports. They can offer prizes for good attendance. If a school committee is not already organized on your reserve I hope you will go back and talk about it to your Band Council. We do want the help of you parents in the education of your children.

What are the schools doing in educating your children for success in life? We are studying carefully the education in schools and are trying to meet the needs of your children. We discuss that at School-teachers' conventions as well as summer schools for teachers of Indian children. As a result we have come up with a lot of good suggestions and our schools are better.

Now children are not leaving school at the grade 5 level, but some of them stay until grade 10; the majority to grade 8 or 9. We are tackling the problem of English. The English in schools is definitely better. We hope to do that for all the children. Even the integration program has come into Indian schools. There are sports programs and sports meets. The other children get to know what Indian boys and girls are like and vice versa. Education is always a two-way business.

One very important part of the school program is guidance toward the different vocations available. Through this we can help the children choose what type of work they like to do, what they are best suited for, and where they can take the training. Frequently they have to take it off the reserve. Through the school program we can steer them into what they can best do to make a success in life.

There are not enough taking special training. There are 36,000 Indian children in schools in Canada. Only one in every 100 is taking some special training, that means that there are only 360 taking this special training. This number is far too small, it should be at least 3600. I want you to think about it and try to encourage children on your reserves to take such training. This includes vocational training, commercial training, teacher's courses and even university.

It is a fact that Indian girls do better than boys. This is well for the girls but not for the boys. The boys as well as the girls have to go out to get a job in order to make a living and make it a lifetime work. We would like to see more boys take this training. It is more difficult to keep them at school. As Homemakers it is one of your jobs to see that this is done. Men are the wage-earners in a home and therefore have to have training. Where are the opportunities on a small reserve? There is not much employment to be had, therefore, work must be obtained away from the reserve.

I again repeat, training of boys and girls for particular jobs is very important. This is just as important as it is to be able to make the social adjustments in order to be able to get along in a community where they will later obtain their jobs; in other words, where they will be living and working."

Discussion on Integration

Mrs. Rogers from Sarnia told the delegates that school integration on her reserve was working very well and had done a lot of good. She said she hoped that parents on other reserves would agree to it.

Mr. Mingay said that the Branch felt that integration was very important, even though it cost a great deal of money. On Walpole Island grades 5, 6, 7 and 8 were attending school in Wallaceburg. The Department had bought four rooms in Wallaceburg. From Parry Island grades 5, 6, 7 and 8 had started to school in Parry Sound last fall. The people are happy about that. At Rama all the children except kindergarten and grade 1 attended school in Orillia. At Moravian grades 6, 7 and 8 are attending school in Ridgetown. It is working out very well. Boys and girls who associate with non-Indian children when they are young have a much better opportunity of holding their jobs and of getting along in non-Indian communities when they begin working later on.

Mr. H. G. Mingay, Regional Inspector of Indian Schools, Southern Ontario.

"While I appreciate the fine introduction of Mr. Morris, may I say that I came on this program very hesitantly because I really had no place in the program and until Miss Martins and Mr. Morris were short of speakers they had apparently passed me by.

However, I am very pleased to be here and while you have been rather over-burdened by the educational theme in your meetings I hope I may ask your indulgence in the consideration of a problem which is giving the administration at Ottawa and most of the regions, particularly Southern Ontario, a good deal of concern.

As you will see from the graph which I have shown on the board, about one-half of our youngsters obtain grade 8 and you will notice from the graph also that progressively our pupils drop out of the school picture until at grade 13 and at the university level the number is pitifully small. I am not sure that this situation obtains wholly in Indian schools; to a marked extent this is true in the provincial schools. The number of students who do not complete their courses gives all educational authorities a great many anxious moments. In the present day and age it seems to be essential that a boy or girl have at least two years of high school training and the advantages of employment go to the pupil who has completed the entire high school course.

That, however, is not the problem with which we are concerned today. I should like to draw your attention to the group indicated on the graph which are mature, 15 and 16 and who do not complete grade 8. This group is in the grade 5, 6 or 7 level and before they can complete their schooling they have reached the age of 16, and school having been such an irksome thing, they withdraw from the school at the earliest opportunity that their age will permit. In many cases, a little prodding from the parents and more regular attendance would get most of these children up to the grade 8 level without too much trouble but when a child is kept out to labour at home or in the fields harvesting seasonal and cash crops for a fair amount of remuneration, he loses time at school which cannot be made up and consequently the pupil finds the work difficult and is glad

when he reaches the age when he is no longer compelled to go through the worrisome day of school routine.

For these children and those less gifted who find it difficult to complete grade 8 in the school time, employment opportunities have little to offer. Usually boys and girls in this category stay on the reserves and become a nuisance to the community. At 16 they are too young to be employed by industry and have not the educational minimum required to engage as an apprentice in a trade. They drift along on the reserve until they are 17 or 18 and suddenly wake up to the realization that they are more or less unemployable, or if employable, are only hired as the most casual labourer who is paid at the lowest rate and who finds employment only when there are full time jobs in the community.

We feel that this group of boys and girls if given proper industrial training could and would make good semi-skilled labour in the various trades such as masonry, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing and a host of other occupations. Our region forwarded to Ottawa some rather concrete proposals in the spring of this year and these are being studied and considered at the present time. We hope that something will develop from these plans which will enable us to give to this group of boys and girls some training which will make them semi-skilled workers.

While I was in Ottawa this week, I learned of a scheme which was undertaken in Manitoba this year with the help of the Provincial Department of Education, the Brandon schools and the useful accommodation at the Brandon Residential School. A group of boys and girls from 16 to 25 were housed in the residential school and taught by provincial instructors in the shops at the technical school at Brandon. A very extensive course in various trades was given to these young people and there was a great deal of enthusiasm among them for these courses. At the conclusion of the course, I understand, there were some 15 young people placed in employment in the new nickel area in Manitoba, and the region was quite hopeful that most of the other students could be placed in profitable positions. Most of the personnel trained were Indians from the north.

We feel that in Southern Ontario we have the possibilities to undertake such a scheme and the region is going to ask the assistance of the Indian Affairs Branch in undertaking a project of this nature next year, possibly at Brantford.

What I should like to bring to the attention of the Homemakers group is the fact that this group is really a problem group. It could be less of a problem if children were kept in school regularly and some attention was given to discussing the problems of the boy or girl with the teacher of the school or principal, but no matter what remedial measures are taken we shall still have a large group who at the end of their 16 years have not completed their elementary schooling and have not any particular training for life. If, in your Homemakers Clubs you have some suggestions or some ideas on how this group of boys and girls may be given more opportunity and training to undertake the battle of life, we in the Branch will appreciate any help or suggestions that your Homemakers Committees may send to us. You are well aware that most of the reserves do not offer a living to the young Indian boy or girl. Some way must be found

to give them the means to earn a livelihood. For the group which I mentioned and which I showed in our graph, it is particularly urgent that we find some of the answers that will enable them to become young Indian men and women capable of sustaining themselves and establishing good homes."

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Introduction of Captain J. R. Anderson:

"Captain Anderson was associated with the T. Eaton Company in Toronto until 1939. In 1939 he was called up from the Naval Reserves to Arctic Service and in 1944 was transferred to the Regular Force, where he has served with 'Material Command' since that special appointment. Captain Anderson has just returned from a special mission in Vancouver, B.C. where he was chairman of the Regular Officer's Training Plan Selection Board. He is certainly well qualified to address you on the 'Importance of Secondary Education for Job Placement'".

Captain J.R. Anderson, Personnel Officer, Royal Canadian Navy Material Command.

"I have been in the Navy for twenty years and through my experience I have found that secondary school education cannot be overstressed. This country of ours is growing rapidly and the opportunities are fantastic. Men and women with higher education are very much in demand. In the Army they are short of technical personnel. They also need nurses, librarians, stenographers and communication people. This requires secondary school education at least. Therefore, it is very important that young people should be encouraged to obtain junior matriculation. With grade 12 or 13 they make good officer material. Boys are also taken in at 17½ with grade 9 or with grade 8 at 16 years of age and given trade training in the armed forces with a two year apprenticeship program. The apprenticeship is carried on from where the boy left school.

A great duty falls upon the parents to guide their boys and girls in their education, character building and health. I am a great believer in Cubs and Scouts, Brownies and Guides. These activities help character building and develop skills. Children should also take part in sports. Young people get physically soft in these days of radio, television and cars. This is especially noticeable in the armed forces where much medical unfitness and many physical defects are detected. A lot of these could have been prevented through proper activities, exercise and health education. This should be started when boys and girls are young.

Guiding boys and girls into proper education and trade training depends a great deal on the parents and teachers. Boys and girls guided into the proper trades, such as suit them best, and encouraged by their parents to be persistent, should have no trouble in making a success of life.

I would like to recommend to you a career in the armed forces. The training is excellent. Our personnel are well fed, well clothed and well housed. They get excellent cultural and religious training. They get an opportunity to see other parts of the world. I recommend that you investigate the opportunities in the armed forces."

Mr. H. H. Dymond, Director, The Children's Aid Society of the County of Renfrew.

"Madam Chairman, Ladies -

First let me say thank you for having me here today. When Mr. Ruddy approached me some weeks ago and invited me to speak to this conference, I accepted eagerly. As the time drew near I found an uneasiness developing within me which caused me to ask the question "Why do they want me?" I felt very much like the town drunk who was weaving his way home along the river front. Suddenly he noticed a crowd of people and two or three policemen rushing about. Going up to one of the policemen he said "Watcha doin?" The policeman looked at him and said "We're looking for a drowned man". "What in the world do you want him for", the drunk asked.

Now, I can say the same thing to this group here today. "What do you want me for?" There is something that I have never been able to understand, and that is why it is necessary to have some people get up and speak in order that those in attendance may enjoy themselves. You people certainly seem to be enjoying yourselves. Mrs. Dymond and I have had a simply wonderful time and I sincerely hope that what I am going to do now will not be the means of spoiling all this happiness.

I am quite intrigued by the name of your organization - Homemakers Club - this is a Homemakers Convention. From the point of view of my daily work, this to me is significantly important. You see, I find myself far more often in the centre of home breakers rather than among Homemakers and so I have decided to tell you today something of the work we are doing here in this area and what is being done by Children's Aid Societies throughout the entire Province of Ontario. You will find the same service available for those in need in that part of the Province from which you come. I would then, entitle my remarks "People in Trouble - What is Being Done for Them?"

With organizations such as the Children's Aid Society, dealing primarily in human relations and human values, the tremendous challenge faces such societies constantly and that is that we prove our worth. Now, to prove our worth we must be very sure of the reason of our existence and be satisfied that we can by action, justify that existence. It is a comparatively simple matter to understand and explain the reasons for there being a social agency in any community but to justify the existence of that agency is quite another thing altogether. The most difficult task as I see it facing all social agencies is to explain to people in a satisfactory and understandable way what they do and how they do it. Despite the deep and sincere devotion of the Directors of the Society, I am sure, that they, on many occasions feel very badly that this great organization of which they are a part, should be so hard to explain to people. Regardless of how sure these men and women are within themselves, that the community could not be without a Society, beneath the veneer of apparently complete approval lie doubts, uncertainties and insecurities. The Society, you see, never seems to be able to provide them with a plan for meeting the frequent and sometimes almost insurmountable obstacles created throughout a community by confusion or misunderstanding. Now I am wondering can these doubts be resolved. I believe they can. Let's take a look at the situation.

You are all housekeepers. You maintain a home. You have to run it with a certain amount of efficiency. You know what you are doing. You follow a plan or system. You are in effect operating a business - the business of making a home. Can you imagine the manager of any business who would not be able to describe the nature of his business, the products he sells, the people he serves, or can you imagine such a man being unable to justify the financial standing of his business. In the world of commerce, to satisfy the customer and to remain in business, the manager must deliver the goods and to do this successfully he must have community approval. Now, we in the Children's Aid Society must deliver the goods if we are to have the approval of our communities.

To be able to do this, then, we must know who we are, what we are doing and for whom we exist. Most of you, I feel sure, know who we are and so I will not deal at length with this part. Rather, I propose to try to give you some idea as to what we are doing and for whom we exist. The latter can be disposed of in one short statement. WE EXIST FOR PEOPLE IN TROUBLE. And here, I want to tell you of the kind of troubles some people have.

One of the greatest thinkers of our time, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, once said "What the world lacks most today is men and women who occupy themselves with the needs of others." "In helpfulness to others", he says, "every man can find on his own doorstep adventures for the soul, our surest source of true peace and life-long satisfaction".

Children's Aid Societies throughout this great Province of Ontario occupy themselves constantly with the needs of others. Let me illustrate this for you. What would you do for an utterly miserable, unhappy ten year old boy who says to you "I'd be better off dead. If I had a gun I would shoot myself". That is what one of our Workers was told when she suggested to Glen that he didn't seem to be very happy. He is in a good foster home, he is with kind people, but still he is sad - he is lonely - he is insecure. He can't seem to forget all the things that happened in his own home before he came to the Children's Aid. His parents had separated many times. They came together again and again only to separate after violent quarrels and uncontrolled drinking bouts. Invariably on these occasions Glen and his sister would suffer terrible beatings at the hands of the parents. The father is now in gaol, the mother is in hospital. Glen and his sister are wards of the Children's Aid so now he wants to shoot himself. Why? Because he thinks that there is no place in this great big world for him. Can you picture what is going on in that youngster's mind? Can you imagine that in this wonderful world of ours there is no place for a lonely, unhappy ten year old. Ours is the job to help this little fellow find a place for himself, to help him live comfortably with himself, to help him realize that he is a ward of the Children's Aid and what that means to him. Right now he has problems, lots of them. He can't settle in a foster home - he is a real devil at school - he is a show off and a bully. On the outside he puts on a rough, tough and nasty front and all the while he is crying inside. Crying because he is lost, hurt and unhappy. "Why did this happen to me" is his continual question. The job of the Children's Aid Society, through their Worker, is to help him face the fact that it has happened. Already we are working with the mother. With the help of another agency we are

trying to get the father to face the fact that he has lost his children on account of his behaviour. Some day we hope to be able to bring these people together and return their children to them. Surely somewhere in this world there is a place for ten year old Glen. Right now we of the Children's Aid Society are working to help him find that place.

Then, we have little Janice, an 8 year old girl who wants to love and be loved. A youngster who will do anything to be recognized. Yet, outside the Receiving Home where she lives, she is rejected and she is stared at. Janice, you see, is afflicted by what seems to be an incurable disease known as ichthyosis or in plain ordinary language, fish skin. It is a scaly substance that builds up to a thickness of about one quarter of an inch and then falls off. It leaves a red, running sore. Janice was born with this and it covers more than half of her body. All attempts to get a cure for her have failed. The General Practitioner has nothing to offer - the Dermatologist hasn't the answer but Janice has an answer. Her answer - unwanted, openly rejected - stared at by other youngsters - no place to go but the Receiving Home. We have tried to find other homes for her but on each and every occasion one look was enough and the answer we got - "No, I couldn't take that child". What can we do for her? Frankly, very little. She is so badly mixed up that it has affected her mental development. She has already been seen twice by the psychiatrist and the psychologist and all they have to offer is a stay in the Ontario Hospital. Janice is there now and this appears to be the only place for her. What sort of a future life is she going to have?

Not all our cases, however, have such a bleak outlook. About two years ago a beautiful six week old baby girl was tearfully handed over to one of our Workers by her unmarried mother. The mother had wanted so badly to keep the baby but all her fine dreams had crumbled in ruins. Now she had no plans but she wanted to be sure that her baby would be given a real home - a home of her own with two parents, a mummy and a daddy. She pleaded with our Worker just to say that is what we would do for her baby and in giving over the baby to us she said this "I hope my little girl never makes the mistake I made". Oh, she was a darling little baby but she had a cleft palate. The foster home where we placed her was a fine home for babies but this was a special baby - this baby required special care and the foster mother had a terrible time feeding the baby in her early months.

Not so long ago Ruthie was discharged from the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal after a successful operation - after a new palate had been fitted in where formerly there had been just a hole. I saw Ruthie when she was brought to our Head Office by the Worker. She was like a Christmas Tree Angel in a ruffled pink dress with a lopsided grin. She is one of those babies with a personality that will touch the very hardest heart. She loves to be cuddled and when you hold out your arms she fairly runs to you. I said she was like a Christmas Tree Angel - she was, but Christmas Tree Angels have a place for themselves. Ruthie should have a place too. Well, I am happy to tell you she has. All the while that our planning was going on for the operation we were also looking for a permanent home for Ruthie and by the time she was discharged following the surgery we had parents waiting for her - parents who had travelled over 300 miles just to get the daughter they had hoped for.

Ruthie is now happily adopted. She has her own home - she has a daddy and a mummy of her very own.

In recent months we have faced problems of a much more serious nature. They started in the early Spring of this year and by the end of May no less than six had been referred to us. All were of a similar nature - a young female criminally assaulted. One, a 13 year old girl is pregnant to her own father, a man of 59. We now have her as a ward. Any day now she will be delivered of a child and we will have to plan for that child too. Another, a young girl of 14 and a half who for months has been living with her first cousin, a male, as his wife. The matter came to our attention when she was rushed to the doctor in the middle of the night with a miscarriage. The girl was removed from the home and placed in foster care but within a month her parents had given consent to her marriage and we were required to release her. She is now a married woman, facing up to all of the responsibilities of life and she is not yet 15. The third, a 14 year old was enticed away from her home by a married man, the father of two young children. He and his wife had not been getting along - she had just returned home from hospital after being delivered of her second child. Two days later he left home. He left the community in which he lived - he took with him a 14 year old girl and they lived together as man and wife for three months until the girl was picked up by the police. In May of this year we took her into care as a ward. The man is serving a term in the reformatory for abduction.

Now, I think it should be of interest to all of you to know this - that this young girl in her short life had lived with her mother in six different common-law unions and one marriage union. She herself knows that she was born out of wedlock - she knows that her mother was married only once and that when she was about two she remembers that her mother left the man she married. She knows too that since that time her mother has lived with six different men and has not been married to any of them. With a background like that, what can we expect of this girl. She is in our care as a ward - what are we going to be able to do for her?

Then we have a 15 year old high school student, a very bright young girl whose father had attempted to indecently assault her. She too is a ward. Unfortunately because of lack of corroborative evidence the charge against the father was dismissed. He got off scot free. She is now living with us as a ward. She is all twisted up - she doesn't know what is going on. Can we help her? That's the challenge we face now.

Then too, I would tell you of three of a family of four who were taken into care as a result of complaints received regarding the treatment which was being meted out to these youngsters in a relative's home. The mother was dead. Four children were placed by the father with an aunt. Every week friends gathered at the home for drinking parties. They were mostly men, and after a few drinks they invariably attempted to molest the 13 year old girl and her six year old sister. A month or so ago the oldest girl ran away from the home to another relative, and after telling her story we were called in. We referred the matter to the police but here again no charges could be laid against these men for lack of evidence, but three children have been added to our family.

These are but a few examples of what we are doing and for whom we exist. I could go on for hours. The cases I have cited, I trust, will help you understand what the Children's Aid Societies throughout this entire Province are doing every day. I would gather up my thoughts in this way - The Children's Aid Society is you in action, an organization set in our midst for the purpose of determining the needs of the community as far as family life is concerned and working always with one goal in mind, that of seeing to it that we are geared to satisfy those needs. To do this we must be ready to give of our skills without stint and along with our skills give of ourselves in order that the lot of others may be made easier and their problems lightened. It is not an easy task. We cannot do it by ourselves. We need your encouragement, your understanding, your support. We ask you to give us of yourselves, not in a narrow, restricted sense, but in that full and broad sense depicted by Kahlil Gibran in his book, The Prophet, when he says:-

"And is there aught you would withhold?
All you have shall some day be given;
Therefore give now, that the season of
giving may be yours and not your in-
heritors!

You often say, 'I would give, but only
to the deserving'.
The trees in your orchard say not so,
Nor the flocks in your pasture.
They give that they may live, for to
withhold is to perish.
Surely he who is worthy to receive his
days and his nights, is worthy of all
else from you.
And he who has deserved to drink from
the ocean of life deserves to fill his
cup from your little stream.....
For in truth it is life that gives unto life".

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Father T. May, Parish Priest, Vinton, Quebec - Title of address: "How To Be Happy"

"I wish to say, first of all, that I am very happy to come to Golden Lake for the Homemakers Convention, as I had seven years connection with this reserve, being curate in Eganville from 1933 to 1940. Those were the hard years of depression but I still remember the good-will and kind co-operation of the people of Golden Lake.

In the talk which preceded mine, Mr. Dymond of the Children's Aid Society, had to deal with the more sordid side of human affairs. He has dealt with his subject very well and thoroughly, so that now we can turn to things which concern us all, the ordinary people as you and me.

One of the modern songs is entitled 'Good-bye Happiness'. When I first heard it, I did not like it, but after awhile it seems better and even fitting for this age when there is not as much happiness as there should be. Why are so few people really happy? That question could be

answered simply like this: people for the most part are not fulfilling the purpose of their existence. God made all things for His own honour and glory and to serve Him. If people served God they would be happy.

All nature serves God perfectly. Look at the plants, how they grow according to their nature and in proper season and bloom forth the glory of God in beautiful flowers and foliage of every description. Look at the animals, how they follow their God-given instincts to fulfill the purpose of their existence. See how the elements of nature serve God; a thunder storm roars forth His power and glory, a sunset paints His beauty (and here at Golden Lake is a good place to see a fine one), a starry night shows forth His Guidance of all things.

If they serve God so well and happily, why don't we, the highest of His creatures here on this earth? He wants us to serve Him better than all else, so He endowed us with the great gift of free-will. We can choose between good and evil. Unless we are wise and on our guard, that very gift will be our ruination.

We generally say that the heart is the centre of the will, the seat of our affections. We say that a 'person has a big heart', or that his 'heart is in the right place', etc. The trouble with most of us is that our hearts are not in the right place....that is, they are not turned toward God.

Let me give you the history of an ordinary heart. When it was made in the mother's womb, it served God perfectly, and beat just for Him. But as we grew into children, it became occupied with other things... but toys did not satisfy us as we tossed one aside for another. Then we turned to our parents to give them our heart....sweet and fine, but not quite satisfying. As we grew into young men and women (if it was our destiny to be married) we likely fell in love and married the person of our choice.....and we said 'ah, here at last my heart will find peace and complete happiness'. But even that wore off, and we gradually come to see that complete happiness was not to be found in earthly things. We turned to ambitions of fortune or fame; maybe we acquired both, but still happiness is just out of reach. In old age we almost think that life has been a dismal failure.....until.....until as death approaches the truth comes upon us: 'I was not made for this world but for the life beyond the skies'. So we hastily prepare for death, for which we should have been preparing all our days.

You see how important it is to have our heart in the right place, namely, turned toward God all the time. It won't interfere with your work in this world. In fact, it will make you all the better in whatever your life's work is. You will be a better housewife, a better carpenter, a better farmer, doctor, or lawyer, etc, and you will enjoy everything you do.

You who are here today, start turning your hearts toward God, and help others to do the same. Parents must teach their children to follow this road to happiness. There are three agencies to help us to work out the purpose of our existence: the Home, the School, the Church. For us here at this Convention, the emphasis is naturally on the Home.

The home is the foundation of our country and civilized society. As the home goes, so goes the nation. Remember the story in the gospels where Our Lord tells about the two men who built houses. The house upon sand was washed away by the storm, whereas the one on rock withstood the winds and the rains. So will a nation founded upon good homes.

If you ever visited France, the guides would likely take you to see the house of Napoleon. They would show you the desk where he made many important documents, the parlours where he entertained his prominent visitors, the other parts of the house....until you finally came to the room of the infamous Josephine. There is the mat upon which she walked, there is her chest of drawers still filled with her elegant dresses. But in the middle of the room stands a big harp, with the strings all broken. It stands there as a symbol of Napoleon's broken home. He could rule an Empire fairly well, but he failed in the most important place of all: the home. Parents who rule their homes well are greater than emperors.

The work of a successful parent is hard and long. The experts tell us that for a child to be successfully trained, it needs ten lessons a day for sixteen years. So the day after your child is born (give it a rest the first day) start teaching it, and when it is sixteen you can say: 'Son (or daughter), you are ready for the world'.

Today there is a great need for training in obedience and honesty. Teach them respect for authority....for the parents, for teachers, for police, for government. Throughout Canada and the United States there is one class of people who have no cases in juvenile courts, namely the Chinese. Look into a Chinese home and you will find great respect for all authority.

Teach your children to be honest. To never steal a cent. Today there is a great lack of respect for the property of others. Especially is that true regarding government property. Witness the many acts of burglary along the St. Lawrence Seaway where the government has taken over houses, etc., in its work. People seem to think it is no sin to steal from the government. So train your children in honesty.

Do your part to make a happy world by having good homes.

Good homes will lead us all toward God, and to serve Him is the main and only true happiness.

Thanks for listening so well."

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A Fashion Show was held in the evening, which was divided into the following categories: Judges: Messrs. H.H. Dymond, T.L. Bannah, J. Fransen.

Young Married Women: Participants: Mrs. Leonard Sarazin, Mrs. James Kohoko, Mrs. Anthony Jocko, Mrs. Robert White.

Winner: Mrs. Leonard Sarazin.

Single Girls: Participants: Sheila Lavalley, Adele Vincent, Betty Vincent, Sandra Kohoco, Joyce Plain.

Winner: Miss Betty Vincent.

Gay Nineties: Mrs. Joan Bennett and Miss Sheila Jocko. Both were winners.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22

Chairlady for the day - Mrs. Evelyn Sarazin.

Mrs. Sarazin asked Mrs. Mary White, delegate from Cornwall Island to introduce Mr. T. L. Bonnah. Mrs. White said, "It is a great pleasure to introduce Mr. Bonnah who was Superintendent at St. Regis for 16 years. He is a wonderful man. We all liked him very much and I am sure you will enjoy his talk".

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Mr. Bonnah divided the group into 3 syndicates. Each syndicate was to have a chairman or chairwoman, a rapporteur and adviser plus a group of women.

Questions for discussion to be passed out after Mr. Bonnah's talk. Duties of the chairman of each syndicate were to lead the discussion. Duties of the rapporteur or reporter would be to come forward after the discussion and report to the assembly. Mr. Bonnah said, "I will give each syndicate a question. You will know only your question. After this discussion you will come up and report and at the same time learn the problems of the others. The idea is to get you thinking".

Mr. T. L. Bonnah, Asst. Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies, Southern Ontario.

"I would like to say how very happy I am, Madam Chairlady, and delegates, to come here and renew acquaintances. This is very pleasant when coupled with my duties. I have spent many of my younger days in this district and anyone associated with Mrs. Lavallee and her group knows the fine qualities of the people here.

One advantage in coming in at this stage in the proceedings is that usually there is not much left to be said and of course the disadvantage is that there is always the possibility that through repeating something already said one ends up without even an audience.

As I drove along on my way to Golden Lake through the majestic woodlands and water wonderland of this picturesque County of Renfrew my thoughts went back some years to my first association with the Indian people of Golden Lake. Those were rugged times in the light of advantages of today. But despite conditions that would tax the ingenuity of the ordinary mortal the Indian people of Golden Lake were able to retain their identity and contribute to the settlement of the Ottawa and Bonnechere Valleys. Even at this date there are men like Matt Bernard, who despite his many years, is adding the finishing touches to a work of art that will soon adorn the National Museum of Canada for the educational benefit of future generations of Canadians.

I could not come to Golden Lake on this occasion without making some comment on the vast improvement in home conditions as compared to 30 years ago. Also the significant trend towards advanced education of the Indian youth. For much of the improvement in housing we can thank men, like Mr. Morris, who have given generously of their time and energy to bring about better conditions on Indian Reserves. The Canadian people through their

government have made available during the past 15 to 20 years unparalleled appropriations to ensure hitherto undreamed of benefits to the Indians in general. There are few countries in the world offering any of their citizens, for example, the educational advantages available to the Indians in Canada today. I can only say that on this score your children should take advantage of this to the fullest, and while doing this it may perhaps be time to take a second look at the picture around you and in so doing profit even greater in the future from the learning received today.

When I think of the economic disadvantages of some of our reserves I am wondering if perhaps those Indian people concerned and ourselves should not view these Indian communities in a more realistic light. It is true, is it not, that quite often such communities are developing in areas where there is not even a hope of economic stability.

To have a healthy and prosperous community that can offer hope and a future to its members there must be in the vicinity -

- 1 - A workable and flexible economic structure with employment for those able to work.
- 2 - Good municipal administration.
- 3 - A broad educational policy that reaches beyond the classroom.
- 4 - In our society there must be the required social services.

If the reserve some of you delegates represent is not offering a future to the Indian youth quite likely that community and the surrounding area falls short of one or more of the basic requirements. If so it is perhaps time to review the situation and if there is no remedy there is little choice but to channel your educational program along lines that will fit your children to take their place and earn a good living and establish themselves away from the reserve.

We have also reserves in Southern Ontario such as Sarnia, Walpole Island, Brantford, St. Regis that are suffering from the impact of industrialization. These reserves as well must develop the basic requirements of a community. Few Indians are likely to leave these reserves since they offer many advantages to commute back and forth to remunerative employment. However, the change from country to urban living requires considerable adjustment.

No community can change from rural to urban living without giving thought to the responsibilities involved. There must exist a responsibility among fellow citizens. In these areas the very best type of civic administrators must be elected to the Indian Councils. Too often the man or woman that could do a good job has no interest in civic affairs. It is up to you Homemakers to encourage your best people to offer their services for the good of the community. There is no place today for the old "laissez-faire" system in municipal administration.

On reserves in areas of high industrial potential you will have to give some thought to wise social and economic planning. In Southern

Ontario the Branch provides one Social Worker for approximately 18,000 Indians. I need hardly say it would take a genius to even make an impression with such a population as this spread over all of Ontario South of the French and Mattawa Rivers. Consequently her services must be used generally in an advisory capacity with no time for case work.

It is my firm belief that the time has come when reserves bordering on industrial areas will have to take positive steps to institute the required social services. It is time to give some thought to the education of one of your own people to qualify as a social worker to work amongst your own people where the reserve population demands this. I will go one step further in saying that you should not only make it a point to see you have the necessary social service set-up but also raise the funds to defray the wages of this key employee of your race and choice.

This situation in my opinion is serious and unless you do something to remedy it yourselves there may be trouble ahead. I say this because usually in heavily industrialized areas the women trade the rolling pin for a weekly pay cheque - with enough deductions to give their husbands a holiday in Florida with pay.

But the sad ending to this is that generally children are involved, and with the love of a mother absent from the home the child suffers and this later adds to the delinquency problem that at present has hit an all-time high in nearly every community across the country where employment is good.

I believe it was the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt that said "the independent man is a myth". No one seems to have made any comment insofar as women are concerned so I guess they still retain their independence. Seriously, however, since the essence of the nature of people in society is their interdependence and this must be developed on Indian reserves with every instrument at your command -- the most potent of which is education. Education in a broad sense should be the indispensable partner in all matters relating to the welfare of a people. Without it welfare as it is viewed in many quarters might well become a menace to society and the beginning of the end for every benefit the working man has gained, for it would be sad indeed if our people should ever find it more attractive to sit back and draw security benefits in preference to working for wages.

Some of you may be under the impression that since agreements have been entered into lately with Children's Aid Societies in your district no further thought need be given to family problems. Nothing could be further from the truth.

If I were an Indian and wanted to live on a reserve I am afraid it would have to hold considerable attraction. I doubt much if I could even commute back and forth without giving thought to making some contribution to the good of the community.

So often have I heard Indian men and women who hold down good jobs off the reserve say that "there's no use trying to do anything for the

ones back home". I can't go along with this line of thinking. Why can't something be done, and if there is a bad situation that needs cleaning up -- why can't it be remedied? And by yourselves. I think a lot of the trouble is that this type of Indian is not interested in helping out his brother back home. If you can't do it don't expect an outsider to make too lasting an impression.

About a month ago I had to visit a reserve to attend to some emergency problem that had arisen. When I reached our agency office there, they were without a stenographer, the previous one having been married had resigned to look after family matters. That's a perfectly normal situation but in an agency office at that location the absence of a stenographer ties up everything. Several stenographers have gone through that office and each one was an Indian girl -- but to get back to my story, I went to visit a neighbouring town where one of our earlier stenographers was living and is happily married. As soon as I entered the house her husband said to me jokingly "I hope you're not wanting my wife to go back to work". I didn't say anything about it at the moment but before I left their hospitality I did mention that we needed a stenographer badly at this particular agency and if it could be arranged it would please me greatly. There was no more said but before I left the agency that man's wife showed up and was ready to give us a hand for a few weeks until the Civil Service could fill the position.

Now that's what I call being community minded and ready to help out "back home". And incidentally, that girl was married to a non-Indian, had one child, a good home and had turned down an offer a few days before to go to work in industry at \$100 per week. Yet to do a good turn for her own people she and her husband talked things over after I left and she decided to pitch in for half the money. Now if I were an Indian I'd want to be just like that.

One of the most responsible positions today on the reserve is that held by the Chief and his Council. There are some instances where the Chief and Council accept their responsibilities and are doing an excellent job. There are other cases where, as in some non-Indian communities, the dollar sign has to precede the acceptance of municipal responsibility.

I believe where a person must devote all his time to municipal affairs he should receive proper remuneration -- unless of course he is financially independent and is doing this as a public spirited citizen. Otherwise the community has a right to expect that its internal affairs can be properly administered by responsible persons working on a part-time basis and at a minimum cost.

I am not so naive as to imagine good municipal administration can be had through the medium of administration alone. There must be cooperation from the community as well. And this, Homemakers, takes us the full cycle and back to the most important item in the community -- YOU.

YOU are the ones who can elect a good Indian Council and assure them of your cooperation and support.

YOU are the ones who can teach your children that respect and devotion to family, community and God runs on a two-way street without any "STOP" signs to throw you out of gear.

As descendents of the first people of this great country lying at the cross-roads of the world you have much of which to be proud. But you cannot rest on that alone. Nor can you look to others to solve all your problems. There is much work to be done and which only YOU can do. And in so doing may I quote these words from the poet Henley --

"It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul."

.....

Mr. Bonnah then gave out the questions to the Chairlady of each syndicate.

Syndicate #1. Chairlady - Mrs. Mary White, Cornwall Island, St. Regis
Reporter - Mrs. Lillian Nadjewan, Cape Croker
Adviser - Mr. J. Fransen.

Syndicate #2. Chairlady - Mrs. Eunice Snake, Moravian
Reporter - Mrs. Benson Brant, Tyendinaga
Adviser - Mr. J. E. Morris.

Syndicate #3. Chairlady - Mrs. Cornelius Day, Oneida, Muncey
Reporter - Mrs. Bessie Gray, Sarnia
Adviser - Miss H. Martins.

Syndicate #1 - Reporter, Mrs. Lillian Nadjewan

Question: What can we do to improve economic conditions on our reserve and ensure that our employable people have reasonable steady employment?

"The women in our group reported on employment from different reserves. In Cornwall, most men work on the Seaway but those jobs are not permanent. When the Seaway is finished the jobs also may be finished. There is also a Lacrosse factory on Cornwall Island. Many men work away from the reserve in the U.S. and commute back and forth.

In Golden Lake about six to a dozen men are employed more or less steadily at the mill. Presently there are some working at highway construction. There is also a prospect of manufacturing snowshoes; this, however, will depend on the willingness of the people to do that type of job.

On Georgina Island there is no work on the reserve and only the odd farm. People from here find summer employment in the vicinity of the island. Men who want steady jobs work away from the reserve.

On Alnwick Reserve there is no farming. Most people work in Port Hope. There is also seasonal employment in the summer.

At Saugeen, much of the employment is also seasonal, such as tobacco farming and work in the fruit areas during the summer months. Some men have employment in the furniture factory at Southampton. At Saugeen there is a nice beach and the people who own waterfront lots get money from cottage rents.

Mrs. Nadjewan said that at Cape Croker it was hopeless. The people used to be farmers until the fishing came in. She said they used to have boats come to the dock to load the grain and cattle. With the fishing the people made quite a bit of money but whatever was made during the week was spent over the week-end and by Monday they would have to start borrowing again. There is hardly any fishing now. At Cape Croker they are now trying to survey lots for cottage sites. People from this reserve also obtain seasonal employment on fruit and vegetable farms around Brampton. There are quite a few veterans who live on veteran's pensions.

How might these problems be met? The only thing is a good education. Mrs. Nadjewan said "We have good schools, good teachers and bright children. If parents would only push their children, send them to school regularly and guide them into the right vocation they should be able to obtain good jobs later on".

Mr. Bonnah thanked Mrs. Nadjewan for doing an excellent job. He said "One answer to 'what we can do' would be that a little more stress might be placed in future on liaison work between industries and the Indian people on the reserve". He said the reason that the questions he had given the groups were not as clear as they might have been, was to try and make the group do some extra thinking as to what was behind the questions and why they were asked.

Syndicate #2 - Reporter, Mrs. Benson Brant.

Question: a) What steps can we take to give a reserve a progressive Indian Council?

b) What can we do to assist the Council?

Mrs. Benson Brant said that the answers of her group were very short.

Answers: a) Select good, honest, trustworthy persons as Council men. A good Council man would be one who is resident on the reserve at all times, one who puts in every effort, is interested in the welfare of his people and their problems. He does not listen to adverse comments. Get the young people interested in local politics.

b) We can be active in advising the Council by criticising them in a nice way, and we can support them by co-operating with them in projects of mutual interest.

Mr. Bonnah thanked Mrs. Brant for a job well done. He said "No matter what you have in the community you must have good sound education to precede

it. This is a big help. That means the citizens of your community will have to be informed of what is needed, what type of men should be in the Council and how to elect such men who will work for the people.

Syndicate #3 - Reporter, Mrs. Bessie Gray.

Question: a) What can we do to obtain the services of a full-time Social Worker of our own race on our reserve?

b) What advantages will it then be to our own people?

"First I would like to tell the officers and Homemakers that it is a pleasure to come here and renew old acquaintances and talk with you. The other groups reported on the opportunities of work to be had for their people and on matters of administration. We in Sarnia feel that we have a good Council and therefore, good administration. In talking about education, this begins in the home. Parents must teach their children what is right and give them the best opportunity for good schooling and training.

In answering our question, our group felt that we did not have trained social workers among us nor could we afford to pay for them at present. We felt that perhaps there is an alternative. We could appoint a good person from the reserve as a social worker. One who is capable and can offer such service to the people. It is not easy; such a person has to have a lot of understanding of people and when someone has a problem would have to understand and talk to both parties involved. Another alternative would be to appoint a Social Service Committee. In such a committee one person should be appointed from the Homemakers Club, one from the Council and from other organizations concerned. Our group was also talking about a School Committee which could deal with problems of teen-agers and help to encourage them to further their education. Our group felt that the School Committee should also be represented by the several organizations such as the Parent-Teachers, the Council and the Homemakers.

Mr. Bonnah thanked Mrs. Gray and said he would like to leave the thought with the delegates that Social Workers are not manufactured like saucers; that there is more to such a job than meets the eye. In order to properly interpret federal, provincial, and municipal legislation, it takes training and often a lot of research. He said he would like to see some of the younger people on the reserve, who are interested in that type of work, receive encouragement to further their education and take Social Workers' Training at university. Thus he or she would be fully prepared to take over such a job on the reserve. He said that we have some very fine people doing this work now but what happens when these people are no longer in the service? There is a new generation rising, he said, with a different makeup, a different way of living and thinking. It is well to start preparing now. A good deal of thought should be given to selecting and channelling some young people into social work.

Regarding wages of a worker, for example, two or three reserves could cooperate such as Sarnia and Walpole, sharing the expenses involved in hiring one Social Worker.

The Chairlady asked Mr. J.E. Morris to introduce Mr. Jack Fransen, the next speaker. Mr. Morris said that Mr. Fransen had come to the Department only recently and during that time he had established his identity very well. "Mr. Fransen came to us well qualified and at a very important time, that is, to place young men and women in jobs best suited for them. The young men and women, of course, must have training for such jobs". Mr. Morris explained his work with the organizations within the province and the federal government was mainly to see that the Indian people got their share of jobs. "Mr. Fransen is very interested in the Indian people and is trying his best to place them into suitable jobs in which they will be happy".

Mr. J.J. Fransen, Placement Officer, Indian Affairs Branch, Toronto.

"Needless to say, I am happy for the opportunity of being here with you this morning and to take part in your annual Homemakers' Convention.

After leaving home on my journey to Golden Lake yesterday, I became somewhat concerned since I had forgotten to bring along my knitting, however, I notice that many of you ladies here also did not bring your handiwork along and thus I am better prepared for the sessions than I had perhaps initially anticipated.

To begin my discussion, I should like to give you the definition of a JOB as found in the dictionary: it is considered to be "a piece of work done for hire; or a transaction in which duty is sacrificed to private advantage". I, however, would like to go a step further and say that a job is a means of making a living which is likened very much to that of a hobby, or as a professor once said: "I would like to be a professor even though I may not have to make a living from such work". Unfortunately, many people find themselves in work which they are neither qualified nor happy in doing, and thus I feel it most important that people be placed in work that meets their academic requirements as well as their individual personality traits. We are told that 85% of the turn-over in industry is the result of incompatibility of the personality rather than the lack of skills needed for the particular job. You will be interested to know that in 1951 there were 35,851 job titles, whereas in 1957 we now have 40,023 job titles; this means to say that due to mechanization various new skills have come into the employment picture and thus you would all agree with me that no one needs to be put into a job for which he is not qualified or in which he has no interest.

Jobs fall into four categories according to my analysis:

- (a) Professional and Technical - These jobs require a high degree of mental activity. They deal with complex fields and usually require a considerable amount of academic study. Examples of this type of employment would be the doctor, lawyer, architect, social worker, etc. Generally speaking, we would say that their salary scale ranges from \$4500 to \$15000 a year and in executive positions could exceed that to a considerable extent.
- (b) Skilled - These are craft and manual occupations which require a high degree of manual dexterity. It may involve the handling of expensive equipment, and examples of such skills would include

tool and die makers, carpenters, brick layers, welders, motor mechanics, etc. Their salary range, generally, would be between \$3500 and \$6000.

- (c) Semi-skilled - This category demands limited amount of judgment or dexterity. It requires, however, some vigilance and alertness. Brick layers helpers, carpenters helpers, and machine operators, generally, would fall in this category. Their wages would approximate \$3000 to \$4500.
- (d) Unskilled - Occupations in this group involve simple manual duties. They demand no judgment or dexterity and labourers on construction projects, sweepers in industry, etc., are typical examples of this category. Remuneration for same would be in the neighbourhood of \$2500 with a maximum of \$3500.

A further point which we might consider is under the heading of "where these jobs are to be found". We are all aware that about 100 years ago our fore-fathers were living in the country and were growing their own food; were able to make their own clothing to a great extent and to provide their own entertainment. More recently, however, we note that industrialization has induced many rural people to move into urban areas. In order to maintain a livelihood this has created numerous social problems which I do not wish to dwell upon at this time. To illustrate this point we would like to mention that the Province of Ontario at the present time has a population of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 million people so that of every three people in Canada we find one in Ontario, and to go a step further, of every ten people in Canada we find one in Toronto.

Thus we can appreciate the fact that the majority of the jobs are found in the urban areas of Southern Ontario, including such cities as Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Brantford, Peterboro, St. Catharines, etc. In June of 1957 the National Employment Service survey revealed that they had 93,027 unplaced applicants. They also showed that they had 11,674 unfilled vacancies. This shows that for every job that there is available, there are eight people in Ontario who are looking for work. Recently, one of the female Placement Officers of the National Employment Service in Toronto informed us that they have presently 30 boys applying for each job that comes up and that they have 10 girls available for each job that appears.

You may be interested to note that there were 1,153,645 individuals employed in Ontario as of April 1, 1957 -

In forestry	- 13,697
" mining	- 34,988
" manufacturing	- 768,844
" public utilities	- 24,663
" trade (wholesale and retail)	- 173,017
" finances	- 95,526
" services	- 50,884

When we have a closer look at the above figures we note that nearly three-quarters of all people employed are engaged in industry. Many of

these jobs are of a skilled nature and thus we cannot impress upon you too greatly the need for Indian boys and girls to continue on in higher learning wherever possible in order that they may qualify for those 11,674 unfilled vacancies mentioned previously.

We at Indian Affairs feel that we are a partner with you in helping to promote educational and employment opportunities for the boys and girls living on reservations. Specifically, we feel that Indian Affairs Branch can and is doing considerable work in assisting financially by paying tuition for the many boys and girls in the various educational institutions in Southern Ontario. You may be interested to know that during the past school year there were approximately 385 children in the high school program in various institutions in our Southern Ontario Region. A further way that Indian Affairs can and is helping is by providing the services of a Social Worker who assists and encourages the boys and girls to accept regular health and work habits and endeavours to persuade them to follow a particular training program in order to be better prepared for life ahead. Through your Superintendent further information is provided in regard to vocational courses and trade schools to which your children may be admitted. He acts as an advisor to the Indian Affairs at Ottawa in order that the benefit of all doubt may be extended to any needy case.

The final link in this work program has been delegated to the Placement Officer who, in addition to conferring with the various Indian Affairs officials, acts as a liaison officer with the employment and other social agencies who may be helpful in establishing the graduates from our schools to become integrated into the economy of our country. He endeavours to keep in close touch with these candidates who are assisted in finding employment and close supervision is given in regards to the boarding homes and the every day habits of the individuals concerned.

Thus there remains for us to consider what we feel that you as Homemakers might do to help the young boys and girls to take their places in society most advantageously. One of the major ways in which you and your organization could help us would be to help to develop good study habits among the students. We noted previously that when they fail at school they admit that there has been no one to guide them and to insist that they do their homework from day to day. One boy, at one of the reserves recently, admitted to me that as a result of his broken home there had been no one to encourage him to take his studies seriously, and thus many students who are now failing to make their grade would probably be able to attain higher standing if every encouragement in this regard would be given.

Another way that you could be helpful to us in our endeavours would be to assist the boys and girls to develop good work habits. Frequently we find that the candidates who are under consideration for further training and placement services feel that everything should be coming their way and that they have no responsibility to shoulder themselves. An example might be the girl who recently was offered a position in one of the offices at a city hall. She failed to turn up at the appointed time to begin her duties and as a result not only lost the job but made

it that much more difficult for further placements to be made in that building. In this regard, the young people could be taught to accept these work habits by holding them responsible at home to do a certain amount of gardening, carry in the wood regularly, or to take care of the dishes. Recently a prominent lady on a reserve told us that the Council should get after some of the problems involving children when they become lackadaisical. However, we question this very much because they are your boys and girls and ultimately the parents are responsible for their behaviour. This applies to people on the reserves as well as to the non-Indians living in this country of Canada.

We are certain that with proper guidance and stimulation provided from the various people concerned, many boys and girls will be helped to live a more wholesome and fuller life. You will be interested to know that in Toronto presently we have Indian people working as public relations officers, real estate officers, auto mechanics, secretaries, nurses, etc. They are performing a very important and useful service.

Thus, in closing, we at Indian Affairs feel that we are in a boat travelling together with the people on the Indian Reserves. We are in charge of one oar and you have the controls of the other oar. It is only as we put our greatest efforts into our work that we are able to assist the boys and girls to attain maximum success in life to which they are entitled."

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BUSINESS MEETING

Some business discussed the day before was again brought up for discussion.

Mrs. Plain, President for the Southern Ontario Region, and her daughter, Miss Joyce Plain, Secretary, were asked to join the chair-lady on the platform. Mrs. Plain said that the next thing was to select a place to hold the convention next year. There were five invitations: from Cape Croker, Saugeen, Alnwick, Muncey, and Moravian. The ladies had been talking this over among themselves. It was felt that it would be better not to plan the convention for 1958 at Moravian as the Council there intends to build a hall and this may not be finished by next summer. The delegates from Muncey withdrew their invitation in deference to the clubs who had not yet had the privilege of being hostess. Cape Croker and Saugeen, after some discussion among the group, decided to go together and make it one invitation. The decision now had to be made between accepting the invitation from (1) Cape Croker and Saugeen and (2) Alnwick. Mrs. Plain explained this to the ladies and paper slips were passed around for votes. It was quite a close race. Cape Croker and Saugeen had the most votes.

Some of the ladies had voiced the opinion that during the latter part of August, the women on the reserves were busy working in tobacco and elsewhere, therefore it was very difficult for the clubs to send delegates to the convention. Someone made the suggestion that it would be better to hold the convention earlier in the month of August.

Mrs. Plain asked the ladies if they would like to hold the convention during the first week in August. After some discussion it was agreed to set a tentative date. The next convention is to be held on August 7, 8 and 9, 1958. The delegates would all be billeted in the homes of the people on the Saugeen Reserve. Meetings on the first two days would be held at Saugeen, and on the last two days at Cape Croker. The ladies there will prepare the lunch as well as the banquet and the entertainment thereafter.

Mrs. Lavallee asked that the delegates please arrive the day before the convention. There is a great deal of work involved and much planning has to be done for receiving and placing guests. It is much easier for the hostess club if the delegates are assigned to their quarters on the previous day. It is also advantageous to the guests to have a little rest before the activities start. The ladies of the hostess club usually prepare supper the night before the convention. If the guests are not there, some of the food is wasted, and guests who arrive late may be out of luck.

Money for Prizes and General Expenses

As was decided at the business meeting of last year's convention, every delegate and every guest paid \$1.00 registration fee to attend the convention, also unofficially, delegates and guests were charged 50¢ per meal.

Mrs. Lavallee suggested that we use the registration fee to help the hostess club defray expenses for meals, and use the 50¢ per meal for prize money for handicraft next year. Everyone seemed in agreement with this.

Moved by Mrs. Mildred Dolson of Muncey and seconded by Mrs. Eldred Coppeway of Curve Lake that the registration fee as well as the meal money go towards defraying food expenses, also that each club donate \$10.00 per year towards prizes.

Amendment: Moved by Mrs. Edna Rogers of Sarnia, seconded by Mrs. Cornelius Day, Oneida, that the registration fee be paid to the hostess club for defraying expenses and the money collected for meals to go towards prizes for next year's convention.

A standing vote was taken on this amendment. Amendment carried.

A discussion ensued about the \$10.00 donation per year from each club. Several members felt that some of the clubs would not be able to donate that much money and that the work on the reserve might suffer through this. Others felt that this should be tried for this year.

Moved by Mrs. Mildred Dolson and seconded by Mrs. Carl Riley, Muncey, that each club donate \$10.00 for prize money to be used at next year's convention. Motion carried.

Re: Regional President

Moved by Mrs. Edna Rogers of Sarnia and seconded by Mrs. Rebecca Snake, Moravian, that Miss Joyce Plain of Sarnia, Regional Secretary of the Homemakers of Southern Ontario be appointed as Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried.

Mrs. Eleanor Plain, Regional President of Homemakers Clubs for Southern Ontario for the past year was re-elected by acclamation the day before.

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Mr. J. E. McElligott, Principal, Mattawa High School, Mattawa, Ontario.
(Condensed)

Mr. McElligott talked on education. He said that there are three factors involved in education: the home, the school, and the church. The home is the chief factor. In the home the child's habits and tastes are formed. There he finds companionship and acceptance. He learns the importance of education and religion. During the dark days it is the solicitude of the father and the devotion of the mother that pull him through.

In school he learns to read and write and is later taught a vocation. How well he gets along in school depends on how his mother and father feel about school. Children who are well cared for at home, and encouraged in education, are interested in learning and do well. Children whose parents are not interested in them or in their progress have difficulty getting along.

The church is very important in a person's life. Religion is a necessary part of every human being. You become what you believe in. Religion is not only going to church. It is doing ones best at all times. There is a danger these days that too much emphasis is placed on secularism, namely on owning worldly goods, a flashy car, television sets, many clothes, etc.; let us not forget that character is more important - honesty, integrity, justice, kindness, reliability.

It is very important to teach children the value of good literature and good entertainment. Young boys and girls get many ideas from what they read and by watching other people. They do try to immitate their elders.

The sponsors of many television programs are only interested in money. The many representations of brutal crime certainly contribute to youthful immorality in our country. We can turn those programs off, but are not always present to do so.

The people who fill their coffers with money obtained from writing certain types of music are the pied pipers who, I feel, are contributors to moral abandonment. We who danced the Charleston never required the use of the law. Today, when a dance is being held it requires a squad of policement to keep order.

The sensational literature getting into our homes also contributes to delinquency.

J. Edgar Hoover points to the debauchers of our way of life, those who are using every medium to attack patriotism, justice, business ethics, the moral code, etc. Where it is going to end no one knows.

As parents who love our children we have to combat all those factors and problems. I feel we ought to ask these people: the sponsors of television programs, makers of crude music, writers of lewd literature, etc., who contribute to the corruption of our youth, a few embarrassing questions. Perhaps we should take a cue from the poet and beat the heads of those together who are disrupting our lives and our homes.

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Dr. B. Reeves, Eganville, Ontario.

"I was supposed to talk about health, which is a big subject to talk about in such a short time. However, I will talk about the problem as it affects me.

The people who cause all the headaches usually have not enough interest to attend meetings such as these and it is the homemakers such as you whom we depend upon to bring that small minority who cause the problems up to a higher interest in health.

Accidents

It is in the home or the immediate vicinity of the home that most of the accidents to the family are caused. One of the causes is broken glass that is thrown out and not tidied up; others are sharpened saws, axes and discarded cans. Children will take hold of glass or some sharp edged shining object; they are not accustomed to handling them and get hurt. These injuries are due to plain carelessness. There are other accidents such as poisoning with lye, chocolate coloured pills, etc.; A.B.S and Cs are tablets used for a laxative but there is strychnine in these tablets and several tablets are a fatal dose to a child. 10 to 12 children a year die from laxative or other poisons. If these medicines and poisons are only put up high children still get hold of them. Those things have to be locked up where children cannot get at them. The labels on poisons or insecticides or patent medicines tell you what to use if a child swallows some of the contents. If this happens in your home and you take the child to the Doctor, bring the container with you. Last week a little girl swallowed some poison but the father, when asked, did not know what type of poison it was. I sent him down the street to look in the store window to see if he could find the same box. He came back and told me that it was mouse seed. The child evidently had not swallowed any of it. This was fortunate because if she had she would have been dead by that time.

Infections

In the home it is important to prevent diseases, especially infections. A common cause of infection is food. One reason is poor water supply. Year after year rivers and streams become more polluted, shallow wells become more contaminated. The days are gone when you could go to the

lake and have a drink of water. All such water has to be boiled before it can be used for drinking. Impure water is the main cause of summer diarrhoea. Bush travellers never drink water but make tea. Doing this they have a rest, and the water they drink is boiled.

Next to water is milk. This is now mostly pasteurized. We do not have to worry too much as long as it is refrigerated. If there are no such facilities it is advisable to use canned milk or powdered milk mixed with boiled water.

Preventing Common Diseases

In preventing common diseases in the home the main thing to remember is this: If a child gets a disease he got it from someone else. In your own house you should discourage persons who are sick with communicable diseases from coming to your house. It is better to have a row with your neighbour before your child catches the disease from him than to argue about it later. The same thing applies to us. We should not go visiting. Though misery loves company we should not spread our misery to others. There is no pleasure to sit in a show and hear people coughing. A person coughing can spread his disease within a circle of 6 ft. Last year a breakout of scarlet fever was found in a school near Pembroke. This school was closed. Shortly after there was a music festival in Pembroke. The children who were not in school because it was closed attended the festival; two weeks later a lot of other children had scarlet fever. The children from that school gave it to everyone else and we had a real epidemic. Infection works both ways; keep sick people away from you and you won't get it. When you have it stay away from other people so they won't get it.

Initially it is up to each family to deal with such things. We get too dependent on social services and government to take care of us and our diseases. People come in to the office with a cold and want it cleared up immediately. People who neglect their colds are apt to get pneumonia. They want injections to have the pneumonia cleared up fast. It is the mother who is responsible for such diseases in the home. If a child has a cold the best thing to do is keep it at home and treat the cold with the usual remedies. Give him some aspirins and put him to bed.

Another responsibility of the home is inoculations for preventing diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, lockjaw, polio, etc. We can supply the vaccine on a community level but it is up to every parent to see that each child in the home is inoculated. If parents fail to do this an epidemic breaks out. This is what happened at a place not far from here. A certain disease had not been present for 10 years so the parents were not worried. They did not bother to have the children inoculated and an epidemic broke out.

On the community level the responsibilities are a little different from that of the home. No community effort is being made to overcome communicable diseases. For instance, if one family have measles they are frequently laughed at. The family let the children out and they spread the disease around to everyone else. Families and children find it difficult to be in isolation. Instead of laughing at this family the rest of the neighbours could rally around, bring food from the stores and make this family feel less isolated. The people of the community

can band together to help such a family out and make life a little more bearable during such a period.

It strikes me that in sickness the lack of help the mother receives is appalling. Sometimes all the children are sick and it often ends up with the mother going to the hospital herself. Neighbours and organizations could help out a great deal, bringing in food and helping with the cleaning, cooking and nursing. When someone dies people usually rally around to help out. It is more important in sickness."

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Mrs. Benson Brant, Tyendinaga, Member of the Indian Advisory Committee (Ontario)

"Madam Chairman, guests and delegates.

In a letter from Mr. E. Moses, Chairman of the Indian Advisory Committee, he states, 'I am very sorry to have to pass up the convention, for as you know, I feel we should be in close touch with all Indian organizations functioning for the good of our people, and I would appreciate if you would convey my regrets for not being able to attend and at the same time wish them every success in their deliberations and trust that I may, sometime in the future, be of some assistance to them'.

The appointment of the Indian Advisory Committee is one of the results of the study carried out by the Ontario Legislature which visited some of the reserves in the province. It is a committee to advise the Government on matters relating to Indians, and to work under the Department of Welfare. The needs of the Indians vary so greatly throughout the country. The Provincial Government is in a position to introduce necessary legislation. The Indians in Ontario now have most of the privileges belonging to other persons.

Ontario's Indian Committee is comprised entirely of Indians, representing at the present time, three reserves: Chairman - Mr. Elliott Moses of Six Nations, Mr. Webster White of Walpole Island, and Mrs. Benson Brant of Tyendinaga. In British Columbia, where there is the only other Indian Committee in Canada, it is comprised half of Indians and half of non-Indians.

Since the organization of this Committee, we have had monthly meetings in Toronto, have called on our friends in the Regional Office, and have visited many reserves - Brantford, Walpole Island, Sarnia, Kettle Point, Christian Island, Rama, Georgina Island and Tyendinaga. In July we visited Saugeen and Cape Croker. We found our visits very interesting, and like everything that's new, we have to work slowly to accomplish anything. The main idea is to be a help to our people, and this of course takes time."

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Father F.A. Flynn, Parish Priest, Cormac, Ontario.

"It is indeed a great pleasure for me to address this Convention of the Homemakers' Club at Golden Lake, not only because I know I am among friends, which I made during my years with you, but also because the Homemakers' Club is a very important club.

The family is the basic unit of society, for the world is simply a number of families, so our country and the world will be no better than the families and homes which go to make it up. Among the Greeks and Romans, before the dawn of Christianity, the family was regarded only as a place where children were trained to be perfect as citizens of their country. The child was taught to do all things, to dare all things and to suffer all things for his country's sake. But Our Saviour taught by word and example what the true home ought to be. The aim of the Christian family is to make citizens for the Kingdom of Heaven - God's Kingdom - and if one is loyal and obedient to His God he will necessarily be a good citizen of his country.

The home is the first school and it is the best and most sacred of schools. The parents and especially the mother are the first and most cherished and influential teachers. Although the parents are the natural teachers of the child they must enlist the help of others in teaching their children and so we have schools. But the schools do not free the parents from their duties of teaching and training their children. If Christian training is eliminated from the home and left to the school, the child regards it as a mere detail of the classroom instead of a vital part of his daily life.

The mother has a wonderful opportunity to teach and train her child, for the mind of a child is like wax, easily moulded and capable of deep and lasting impressions. She should watch the unfolding of the infant mind and pour into it the seeds of heavenly wisdom. She should take advantage of little incidents to draw lessons from them and these lessons will never be forgotten because the child never doubts his mother - she is his prophet, his guide, his philosopher and friend. It has been said that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world". Good mothers will be the saviours of our society and the blessing of our nation.

Home education does not merely mean teaching but the parents must also train the character of the child, that is, they must form good habits in their children. Let me give you an example: If the child is not taught to work, to be diligent, he will be lazy when he grows up. So with other good habits or virtues - honesty, respect for authority, etc., they must be formed in a child from an early age, as the sacred Scripture says 'In whatsoever way the twig is bent so shall the tree lean'. The parents must show good example for 'example speaks louder than words'. Of what use is it to teach sobriety in the home, if the father comes home drunk? If the child hears his parents quarrel the great probability is that there will be quarrelling in his home in later years. There is great alarm being expressed over the problem of juvenile delinquency but many educators are of the opinion that the problem is one of parental delinquency. I shall never forget a story I heard as a child of a young man about to be hanged, saying that they were hanging the wrong man - that it should be his father. What a terrible thing to be said about a father? - that his neglect of his duties as a father and his bad example was the cause of his son's downfall.

Obedience must be taught and enforced, even at a very early age. The child must learn to do what he is told because he is told, in other



words, to respect authority. If a child does not obey his parents, how will he obey any authority, even God? How can he possibly be a good citizen?

Sometimes a child must be punished, in spite of the fact that some educators try to advocate that a child should not be punished. Discipline must be enforced in the home. Frequently parents do not know how to punish or enforce discipline; sometimes they begin too late. I think it is true to say that if a child is not spanked before the age of six there isn't much use doing it after that age. One who knows how to discipline will not have to punish much. The secret is, as a very successful teacher who rarely punished, expressed it, is to speak once and then act. If a child knows that you only speak once and mean it, he will soon learn obedience and discipline.

With these few thoughts I would like to conclude by asking you to seriously consider this fact: The world will be the place it ought to be, if our homes are modelled after the Holy Family of Nazareth, the ideal of every Christian family."

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Mrs. Benson Brant, Tyendinaga Agency.

"On behalf of the delegates, I would like to thank the Hostess Club for the splendid meals and for their kind hospitality."

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