

## Recommendations

1. — A national program of family education should be developed to enable parents to cope with changes that are taking place in society and placing strain on family life style.

"In Sydney in the summer of 1969, sixty students applied for jobs. Jobs were found for 35 by students organizing a 'Dial-a-student' programme where they went from door to door."

2. — There is a need for physical accommodation for youth who have faced crises as a result of family breakdown and inadequate parenting.

3. — There is a growing movement toward the formation of citizens' groups. There is the beginning of groups formed by youth to deal with issues that are relevant to young people. We recommend:

a) that such groups become eligible under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan or through the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State's office and that the funding be direct to the groups;

b) that citizen groups of adults be motivated to include in their ranks a high percentage of young people if there is relevance.

"In Halifax a dropout filed with Manpower. The Institute of Oceanography wanted to hire him and had to phone three times for his file. It was only found when a senior staff person of the Institute threatened to personally call for the papers."

4. — The government should examine the possibility of establishing a universal leadership training program.

5. — The team recommends the creation of social animation and human relations programs for young people to be trained in the development of personal growth and self-awareness and the understanding of community structure and function as well as the processes of politics and change.

6. — Long-term travel programs should be set up so that youth can become familiar with other parts of Canada.

7. — Communities should be encouraged to allow youth to accept positions of responsibility in volunteer service.

8. — Education needs broadening. It must not be seen merely as a methodology for reinforcing standards of

"The majority of youth interviewed felt adults willing to work with youth were few and far between. The team was continuously impressed at how few adults appeared for the Hearings (generally no more than one-tenth of the attendance). In Sydney, we found one provincial youth worker covering the whole of Cape Breton: one adult trying with his family to help four groups with a total of 300 youth, and in Halifax a drop-in centre became the core of serious contention because of a lack of adult supervision."

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8. — (a) Education needs broadening. It must not be seen merely as a methodology for reinforcing standards of the past, but as a socializer for the present and the future.

(b) School options — perhaps a modified version of the 'free school' — must be created for the large number of young people who cannot, or will not, cope with the demands made of them by the system.

(c) Some method of establishing uniformity in Canadian education must be found.

(d) If teaching is to improve, more radicalism and humaneness must occur.

"If greater trust and respect for law and order, an essential touchstone of democratic society, is to be developed, more must be done to help youth understand their legal rights and the principles of jurisprudence that can create a just society. This will involve better police selection and training and greater understanding of the youth sub-culture."

(e) Better arrangements for support of students seeking post-secondary education is required. Student loans may require that a certain percentage of a loan need not be repaid and the remainder be repaid at a fixed interest rate.

(f) More French language education must occur for Acadians.

9. — The federal government should consider the support of the establishment of a national program of youth hostels in an increasing number of public parks.

10. — More opportunity for participation in the creative arts must be allowed. This is an essential requirement, especially in rural Nova Scotia.

11. — Manpower services for young people must be re-organized. The total approach is dehumanizing and highly ineffective.

"In the Metro area, we wrote letters to 500 youth who were school drop-outs for '68-69, '69-70. These young people left school for a variety of reasons. We invited them to a Hearing. What was significant, in our view, was that over 100 letters were returned 'address unknown'. The implications are uncertain but it would appear there is a high degree of transience amongst these young people. Those who did appear were bright, intelligent, hostile to social institutions and sometimes manifesting psychological problems. There appears to be no agency to assist in their development."

12. — A National Committee on leisure should be formed to provide information and leadership for the development of leisure-time activities.

13. — Political parties must make a conscious and active effort to involve youth as youth in the political process if they are to become relevant.

14. — The Nova Scotia Youth Agency



"WHERE DO YOU FIT?"

has need for greater expanded resources and should be given grants in aid of demonstration programs.

15. — Basic to establishing all of the above recommendations is the creation of a white paper on Canadian youth to be presented to the nation.

16. — Probably the most important issue to consider is the manner in which the federal government may attempt to implement any, or all, recommendations... For too long now govern-

ment policies affecting the health and welfare of people have been for the most part fragmented. It is quite conceivable that certain government officials may find various recommendations more politically expedient or more of a 'motherhood' issue. The research team strongly recommends that in any attempt to formulate policies for and about young people, that such policies take the 'whole being' into consideration and not 'provide the recipe without the pot'.