

all those affected. This would call for tremendous financial input in terms of staff and trained personnel. The place to begin, is to develop a recruiting program for the training of personnel who could supplement staffs from existing agencies essential to helping such people.

The evident inflexibilities of the social welfare system as they are now administered through government auspices, are a retardant factor in the rehabilitation of the disadvantaged person. It was evident in the discussion that, unless the people themselves did something by themselves, very little was accomplished.

It is indicated in the discussion that if similar demonstration programs, such as the Family Services program in the Crescent Valley area, could be introduced in various communities which are in such a particular situation, then a more positive advance could be made in the solution of these problems.

We seem to think always in terms of just providing maintenance funds to recipients, but we think that it is highly important that a competent level of leadership be provided so that resource people can be fed into a community area or into a neighborhood area who can help these people to realign and redirect their whole way of life.

As to the necessary staffing of such an operation, it would seem that a whole new

concept of a team-approach be instituted. It seems almost an immediate requirement that a greater co-ordinating of existing resources be also affected. It is evident that such services as Homemakers, Day-Care Centres, Retraining Programs for all the various needs of the population be explored and implemented.

Furthermore, these people need to be given an opportunity to be able to articulate their problems. Such new programs as adult education courses, or open forum programs with the use of films and printed materials, study groups and so on, could also be part of the method whereby services can be provided to such people.

The whole peacemeal approach to poverty and its solution will be an expensive program until the basic attitudes of the community can also be changed. We have shown conclusively in the presentation that people generally are anxious to become productive members of society. A process of eliciting their own self-confidence is paramount in their rehabilitation. In the long run, the present costs of welfare would be drastically reduced by diverting some of these costs into retraining programs.

The whole aspect of the development of insights and attitudes both on the part of the community and the recipients, seem to be, to our mind, a primary objective.

Many schools have excellent work training metal and wood mechanics shops as well as facilities for home economics courses but these are not being employed to any great extent and further it appears that the educational policy is to remove them completely. A manual training course is a subject which is of help in later life as it is applicable to daily living. Home economics is possibly even more necessary as children coming from deprived homes are usually lacking in the practical skills required to raise their family's standard of living especially in the areas of nutrition, cleanliness...

Our educational system is geared to give a manual training program to only a small portion of the population of social living. The courses from I to 9 are geared to quality the content for entry into secondary schools, not to prepare a person for a useful role in society. Those who are unable to reach the academic qualifications are dropped by the wayside. The present philosophy of the educational system was developed when education was the prerogative of a few. The few were the select who became the community leaders. The programme of academic training for those who would be the community leaders...