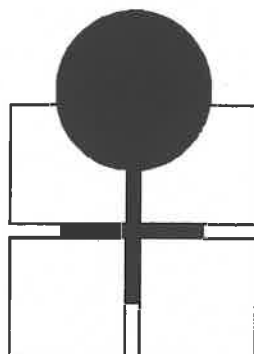


Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action Centre



FREDA

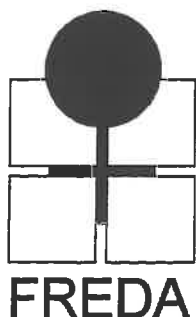
**VIOLENT MATTERS:
AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO SELECTED
CANADIAN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MAGAZINES
1945-1960**

Introduced and Prepared by

Diane Barbara Purvey

© October 1996

ISBN 1-896885-10-1



Feminist Research, Education, Development & Action Centre

The Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA) Centre is one of five violence research centres funded by Health Canada, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Since its inception in 1992, the FREDA Centre has worked with over seventeen different groups in British Columbia on various aspects of violence against women and children. The Centre has also published a report dealing with violence against women in the Yukon.

FREDA is a collaboration of community groups, and feminist academics from Simon Fraser University and the University of British Columbia. The Centre's mandate is to undertake and promote action-based research on violence against women and children. As well, the FREDA Centre works with community groups to forward recommendations for action to relevant policy makers and mandated agencies.

For more information, or to order other publications, please contact the FREDA Centre at the following address:

The Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action Centre
515 West Hastings Street, SFU Harbour Centre
Vancouver, BC, V6B 5K3

Telephone: 604-291-5197

Fax: 604-291-5189

E-mail: freda@sfu.ca

Web Site: www.harbour.sfu.ca/freda/

**VIOLENT MATTERS:
AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO SELECTED
CANADIAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE MAGAZINES,
1945-1960**

**INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY DIANE BARBARA PURVEY
OCTOBER 1996**

**FUNDING PROVIDED BY FREDA
THE FEMINIST, RESEARCH, EDUCATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACTION CENTRE
(A JOINT INITIATIVE OF COMMUNITY GROUPS, THE FEMINIST INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN LAW
AND SOCIETY AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY AND THE CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN WOMEN'S
STUDIES AND GENDER RELATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)**

**SFU AT HARBOUR CENTRE, 515 WEST HASTINGS ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 5K3
TEL. (604) 291-5197; FAX: (604) 291-5189**

© 1996 Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action (FREDA) Centre

All Rights Reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by an information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher.

Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to identify and briefly describe articles on violence written in both popular and academic Canadian English language magazines between 1945 and 1960. Not surprisingly, given the widespread reluctance to acknowledge its prevalence, violence, especially violence as seen in the private, familial sphere, is rarely mentioned. What is nevertheless fascinating is that a moral panic over the breakdown of the family permeates the magazines. In reading through this discourse of concern over the modern family, I recovered glimpses of the perception of family violence, and importantly, its silencing. This introduction provides suggestions and examples of the different meanings that can be given to the content of the articles.

This guide is expected to serve a wide audience. Scholarly researchers, educators, front-line workers, women who are experiencing or have previously experienced violence, individuals or organizations needing resources, or those looking for specialized information, may all find something here. This is, however, only a guide to a complex subject and readers are encouraged to examine the magazines themselves, and others not included in this bibliography, for a richer understanding of the problems presented by violence of various types.¹

¹For a comprehensive guide to the history of Canadian magazines, see Fraser Sutherland, The Monthly Epic: A History of Canadian Magazines, 1789-1989 (Markham, Ontario: Fitzhenry and Whiteham, 1989), especially parts two and three.

Research Method

A variety of magazines and periodicals were searched and read for this bibliography: Dalhousie Review, Queen's Quarterly, University of Toronto Quarterly, Maclean's Magazine, Chatelaine, Saturday Night, Canadian Forum, Canadian Welfare, and the Star Weekly. The bibliography is arranged chronologically and within each year the citations are alphabetically presented by the title of the magazine. All sources are readily available in either print or microfilm form in most academic or public libraries, except for the Star Weekly, the highest in circulation of all I examined, which is available only at the Toronto Public Library on microfilm.

Similarities exist amongst all the magazines. Coverage of certain events, such as the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, are common to all. Yet each source was unique in its own way. As I read through the magazines I came to know better the character of each. They displayed differences in content, tone and structure, and also were directed to specific groups of readers. Audiences were often perceived as varying in location and gender, for example. They were nonetheless treated as being largely monolithic in terms of class, race, and sexuality. In the popular magazines this similarity in orientation is underscored by beauty and household management advertisements that promoted a middle class, white, "traditional" family perspective. Many groups are for all intents and purposes absent: First Nations, African Canadians, Indo-Canadians, Chinese Canadians, homosexuals, bisexuals, and those who are materially disadvantaged, are examples of marginalized groups that are, tellingly, not included.

Some of the magazines, such as the University of Toronto Quarterly, did not contain any relevant articles whereas others, such as Maclean's Magazine, are heavily cited. Generally, the more academically oriented journals had less coverage of violence and family life than the more popular ones. All of the sources underwent changes in the course of the sixteen years under study. Most often these were shifts in format, yet sometimes there was a change in focus. These alterations reflect new stewardship at the magazines, perhaps, but it is also important to acknowledge that the magazines mirror the transformations experienced by the larger society.

On one level, the magazine articles can be read for the window they provide into the postwar era. Alcoholism, insanity, and divorce, are examples of themes of apparent concern in this era. Articles addressing these themes reflect the social psychologizing prevalent in these postwar decades. However, a much more complex reading can also be useful. By viewing the articles as discursive constructions of the postwar world, we begin to see that the articles not only reproduce social values, but privilege some values at the expense of others. Moreover, some of the themes, such as family breakdown, that emerge across the magazines are used as a metaphor in attempts to maintain dominant moral standards in a perceived insecure and uncertain world.² What I want to point to and remind readers about is the language and discursive strategies used to construct such moral concerns as divorce as a national problem. We need to ask, for instance, whose concerns are these? By presenting divorce and not, for example, family violence, as a significant

²For an analysis of how the perceived corruptibility of youth was the impetus behind broad ranging initiatives of youth and moral regulation during this same time period, see Mary Louise Adams, "Youth, Corruptibility, and English-Canadian Postwar Campaigns Against Decency, 1948-1955," Journal of the History of Sexuality vol. 6, no. 1 (1995).

public issue requiring the attention of Canada, who is rendered invisible? Clearly, for the most part, women and children. Thus, it is productive to consider this collection of articles as problematic sites open to complex and even contradictory readings.

Context: The Creation of a Cold War Consensus

In the Canadian postwar era women were urged to create modern families characterized by internal family democracy and equal partnerships between husbands and wives. The stereotype of women as "happy homemakers, winsome wives, and magnanimous mothers" was reinforced, not only by the media, but by medical experts, such as specialists in obstetrics and gynecology, who set about to determine the extent to which their patients accepted themselves as women. See, for example, articles by William Blatz, Marion Hilliard and Violet Munns, psychiatrist, medical doctor, and social worker, respectively, found in this guide beginning in the mid-1950s. The root of most interpersonal problems were sought in individual pathology, not in structural arrangements. For example, most discussions about male alcoholism see the woman as having a pivotal role, either in causing her husband's alcohol abuse or in allowing him to be helped. It was the woman who was responsible for domestic harmony; disharmony erupted because of her complex mental ailments, neuroses that indicated blame and required treatment of the victim. Similarly, mothers were inundated with sometimes conflicting advice on the emotional and physical care of infants and children - a role that was accorded overwhelming importance.³ The "feminine

³For a detailed discussion of this see Katherine Arnup, Education for Motherhood: Advice for Mothers in Twentieth Century Canada (1994).

mystique" created by the media, psychiatric and medical professionals, among others, articulated norms of sex roles that pathologized women's individual deviance from these prescribed norms.

These social discourses are the product of an era that followed six years of war that had been preceded by a decade of economic depression. In the late 1940s and 1950s Canadians worried about the Cold War and the fragility of world peace. At the same time, the unprecedented postwar economic boom led many social critics to claim that affluence promised a progressive future that would incorporate everyone, thereby ending economic inequalities. These contradictions combined to orient Canadians to home, family, and, therefore, stability. Tight, emotionally fulfilling families were promoted as essential to the pursuit of the personal and political security that characterized postwar rhetoric about Canadian families. To stray from this ideal, was to be seen to threaten the stability of individuals, the family, and even the nation as a whole. Family stability and national security was a persuasive rhetorical device; the boundaries of normative family life were set, facilitating the marginalization of non-normative forms of family living, such as violence. The bibliography reflects this in the many articles detailing concern over divorce, and the preventative advice, such as how to keep a family together, as in "Safeguarding the Family" Canadian Welfare January 15, 1949. Thus the Cold War consensus that emerged was a joint product of consent and coercion.⁴

⁴For a finely argued analysis of the political repression practiced in Canada during the Cold War see Reg Whitaker and Gary Marcuse, Cold War Canada: The Making of a National Insecurity State, 1945-1957 (University of Toronto Press, 1994).

What was the actual impact of these regulatory discourses? Feminist scholarly research on this era is unanimous in de-bunking the post-World War II "myth of domesticity" as a norm for most North American women. In fact, most researchers agree that the reason why this myth was promoted so vigorously, as revealed in so many of the articles that follow, was precisely because society didn't conform to its prescribed notions.⁵

It needs to be noted that the post-World War II era was not the first time that the family was deemed to be in crisis. The well-being and stability of the family has consistently been the focus of intense scrutiny. Whether perceived as being undermined due to industrialization, rural de-population, increased immigration, or a variety of other historically specific crises, fear that the family is under threat has been a persistent theme among Canadian commentators since at least the nineteenth century.⁶ In many ways, the anxiety of the 1950s mirrored that of the post-World War I period, the 1920s. This decade, of course, also witnessed a desire to return to peacetime lifestyles after the disruption to family life brought about by World War I. In fact, it is clear that the problems of post-World War I reconstruction - the economic slump, massive unemployment, and popular unrest - haunted government and society during the course of the Second World War and spurred the formation of numerous commissions and committees to plan for a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.⁷ The decades of the

⁵For a discussion of the social history of postwar Canada see Veronica Strong-Boag, "Dream Homes: Women and the Suburban Experience in Canada, 1945-60," Canadian Historical Review (December 1991).

⁶For a collection of articles on Canadian family history see Bettina Bradbury, ed. Canadian Family History: Selected Readings (Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman, 1994).

⁷See Alison Prentice, et al. Canadian Women: A History (Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1996).

twenties and fifties find many parallels: women were expected to return to the home after their "temporary" engagement in the public sphere in war-related work and employment; motherhood was idealized; the media played a major role in promoted what was expected of women; technological innovations had a contradictory impact on women's work in the home; "experts" advised Canadians how to live; and, whereas the 1920s saw the first tentative steps toward the welfare state, with the implementation of mothers' allowances and old age pensions, the 1950s witnessed its fulfillment. What needs consideration in analyzing the post-World War II period is the remarkable success in impeding the logical development of a new family ethic to replace one that was unrealistic and outmoded for so many Canadians in a changed world.

The 1950s witnessed striking changes to the family structure. Although the immediate postwar years produced the "baby boom" for women under 30 and especially under 25, after 1956 (in Canada) the birth rate began its decline in all age groups; a significant proportion of married women assumed paid employment outside the home; and women joined together to become involved with or form organizations to lobby governments to eradicate the social, economic, and legal constraints that impinged on women's daily lives. These organizations, such as the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, not only played a significant role in advancing the political and economic status of women, but along with other women's organizations, like sport or cultural groups, helped to define an identifiable women's world - a women's culture that led in time to the resurgence of feminist activities in the 1960s and 1970s.

Thus, women did not all remain in their prescribed roles in the postwar years. Nor were families monolithic. The reality of life was far more complex and painful as families struggled with economic and social change. Poverty, racial and ethnic diversity, deviation from or defiance of tightly prescribed gender roles - this, too, was the reality of the postwar North American world. Why, then, was this era preoccupied with an idealized but untenable notion of family life? Precisely because of the diversity of Canadian life - differentiated along class, rural/urban, ethnic, north/south, and French/English, and a loosening of gender roles during the Depression and World War II - the concept of the postwar family, so beloved by the host of commentators in the pages that follow, tended to defy a homogenous ideal. While the possibility of a broader definition of the family, including more egalitarian gender roles, always existed, fear of familial disruptions, particularly in light of the larger context of the Cold War, led directly to the powerful ideology of the postwar modern family. What I want to suggest is that, during this postwar era, violence was camouflaged, referred to only obliquely, and silenced.

The articles in this annotated bibliography constitute an incredibly rich resource of materials that can be read in different ways. Themes include, but are not limited to:

(1) Alcoholism. Here we see the notion that alcoholism is a disease, not a moral failing. Women are, however, regularly blamed for men's alcoholism.

(2) Insanity. The material portrays women's increasing nervous strain and subsequent breakdown due to the pressures of the postwar world.

(3) Psychology. Entries repeatedly psychologize of a host of social problems.

(4) Professionalism. Authors turn to experts to analyse and interpret the family's difficulties.

(5) Marriage/divorce. Materials explore the idea that there should be education for marriage due to the associated concern over perceived high divorce rates.

(6) Gender roles. There is much discussion about specific roles that men and women should hold in relation to each other and together, in relation to the modern world. And,

(7) Sexual deviation. There is evidence of increasing concern over sexual deviates, most often "strangers", and what Canadians can do to protect their families from this social problem.

These themes overlap and many of them are constructed to fall under the rubric of family breakdown. As a historian, these are the themes that stand out for me. Others, with different backgrounds and training, will likely discover additional, equally compelling themes. I invite them to do so and I hope that we will all benefit from the additional insights the literature offers for understanding violence in Canada.

1945

Jamieson, Laura E. "Women's School for Citizenship." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXIV, No. 290 (March 1945): 275-277.

Explains how a concern over women's lack of knowledge of the actual workings of democracy fueled the development of the Vancouver Women's School for Citizenship; its goal being to teach women to express themselves in public, to know more about public affairs, and to encourage them to take part in public life. Mentions neglected and delinquent children in the context of indicating the importance of learning about forms of democracy that affect women and children especially.

Roddan, Samuel. "Preparing the Fighter for Civvy Street." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXIV, No. 290 (March 1945): 279-280.

In the first few years after WWII Roddan wrote a number of articles in this magazine about the difficulties the veteran was experiencing in his re-adaptation to civilian life. He wrote from the perspective of being a veteran himself, and of having intimate knowledge with the "seedier" aspects of downtown, rooming house, bachelor life. In this article, he offers suggestions for a comprehensive, psychologically based education program to, firstly, make the veteran aware that he has undergone significant changes within himself and, secondly, to offer flexible guidelines for the veteran to follow.

Shumiatcher, Morris C. "Socialism and Social Welfare in Saskatchewan." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXV, No. 293 (June 1945): 60-62.

A review of a series of legislative acts passed in Saskatchewan in 1945, including legislation aimed at erasing the stigma of illegitimacy from all vital statistics, the provision of foster homes for all illegitimate and underprivileged children, including those whose mothers have been deserted, and the creation of a Welfare Board to coordinate social work in the province and to acquire and manage homes for the care of children apart from their parents.

Miller, Martin H. "Alcohol . . . or Alcoholism?" *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXI, No. 3 (July 15, 1945): 19-25.

Arguing against a moralistic approach to alcohol, Miller advocates the treatment of alcoholism as a medical disease. He outlines the symptoms

("marital discord of a sexual nature") and possible treatments of alcoholism, including Alcoholics Anonymous, aversion therapy and psychotherapy. He concludes with nine recommendations for governments to adopt in an effort to properly treat alcoholism.

Wilensky, Dora. "War's Impact on Family Life." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXI, No. 5 (October 15, 1945): 8-16.

Summarizing the findings of the Canadian Youth Commission's Committee on the Effect of War on Family Life, Wilensky discusses increased income, lack of housing, and women's changed role, both in the home and in the working world, as wartime and postwar factors that have had a disturbing impact on family life, leading to marital discord and "broken homes," as well as the development of delinquent behaviour amongst youth.

Saunders, Adele. "Divorce in Canada." *Chatelaine* Vol. 18, No. 4 (April 1945): 10-11.

After stating that the incidence of divorce has increased significantly over the past twenty-five years, and since adultery is the only legal grounds for divorce, this article then goes on to explain that many couples "arrange" for the necessary grounds for divorce (well over fifty percent.) Since "collusive divorces are widespread, there is growing opinion that legislative reform is necessary to include incurable insanity, desertion and cruelty as additional grounds." The article concludes with an analysis of the close connection between war and divorce due to hasty marriages, "shotgun" weddings, the new found financial independence of women, and the devastating upheaval war causes in family life.

Murray, Florence B. "I Went Crazy." *Chatelaine* Vol. 18, No. 6 (June 1945): 16, 54-57, 63.

This is a first-person account of a woman's experience of puerperal psychosis. Treatment in the psychiatric hospital included insulin treatment, electroshock therapy and continuous bathing therapy. The mental collapse of the woman is compared to the experience of returning veterans.

Anonymous. "My Marriage is a War Casualty." *Chatelaine* Vol. 18, No. 12 (December 1945): 60, 95.

A woman recounts her emotions after receiving a letter from her husband who was stationed overseas demanding a divorce and stating he would never

return to her or their children. "Marriage is still very much a man's world, and there is still far to go before there is anything approaching equality of rights between the sexes or any hope of equitable returns for women who have given years of service in homemaking and childrearing."

Blatz, Dr. W. E. "Your Child - And Sex." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 58, No. 1 (January 1, 1945): 7, 37-39.

Blatz, a psychologist, argues that because sex is still a taboo subject for so many people, children learn unhealthy attitudes towards sex. Sex is a natural appetite, and as a child's curiosity and understanding matures, parents must satisfy their interest with age-appropriate, correct information. If older male household members are overseas, then the mother must, without embarrassment, address questions and issues around sexuality. Blatz further suggests the establishment of social clubs where teens can sublimate their sexual appetite.

Ketchum, J. D. "Home Won't Be Heaven Soldier." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 58, No. 9 (May 1, 1945): 5-6, 30, 32.

This article presents potential minor difficulties that may crop up when men return home from the services and how some of these difficulties may be smoothed over. Calls for understanding on behalf of the wives.

An Alcoholic. "I Was A Drunk." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 58, No. 10 (May 15, 1945): 7, 37-38.

A reformed alcoholic recalls his reclamation through Alcoholics Anonymous. "My wife and daughter had left me after standing by me for many miserable years. . . . My family is with me again, and happy." He explains that alcoholics usually have personality traits in common; this commonality makes reformed alcoholics best suited to assist alcoholics. He goes on to explain the method and philosophy of AA.

Hewelcke, Geoffrey. "Marriages Mended." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 48, No. 22 (November 15, 1945): 7, 52-53, 55.

A domestic relations judge in Toronto's Family Court, Judge Mott oversees 3,000 unhappy couples every year. Nine times out of ten the court manages to bring together couples who thought their married life could no longer be endured. Judge Mott theorizes on many aspects of married life: that an unhappy home life leads to juvenile delinquency; that marital infidelity is on

the increase due to a wartime lax of moral standards; and that the female menopause is the most difficult time for a marriage to weather.

Inge, Rev. W. R. "Divorce: What Should Be the Law for Those Who Are Christians?" *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 8 (January 6, 1945): 16.

Although Inge argues that marriage is not a revocable contract, he believes the Church ought to distinguish between the guilty and innocent party: "To condemn a cruelly wronged husband or wife to perpetual celibacy is not reasonable."

Sirois, Jacqueline. "A Tip That Set Me Watching Brothels and Prostitutes." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 25 (February 24, 1945): 12.

Due to a tip received by a reporter regarding the high incidence of venereal disease amongst troops stationed in Montreal, a public expose of the situation ensued, with vigilant citizens demanding action: the closing of brothels and an anti-VD drive instigated by the municipal health department.

Newman, David. "Does Wife Worship Make Women's Dependency Too Attractive?" *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 31 (April 7, 1945): 22-23.

As a "male feminist" Newman develops the argument that North American culture has taught women that "being decorative and smelling right is justification enough for living." He urges women to be accepted as equals in "the world of tomorrow."

Bates, Gordon. "Venereal Diseases Are Economic in Origin." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 33 (April 21, 1945): 18-19.

Argues that prostitution exists "because there are great numbers of semi-destitute girls and because there are enormous profits reaped from the management of vice as a business." Venereal disease cannot be abolished until the grave economic and social inequalities between men and women are confronted.

Brown Audrey Alexandra. "It Almost Seemed Certain . . . It Was To Be a Day for Annelise." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 34 (April 28, 1945): 40.

A short story about a day full of happiness and misery in seven year old Annelise's life, during which she narrowly enters the "Shadow of Death" due

to an encounter with a stranger. This man had a "dark smooth face and pale eyes with a sidling, sidelong glance that slid over you like a slug crawling on your skin." His attempt to follow her was stymied by the chance appearance of a police officer. Annelise, "too innocent and ignorant to know what had brushed her in passing," was not frightened.

Inge, Rev. W. R. "There's Some Cruelty In the Best of Us." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 35 (May 5, 1945): 18.

A historic look at cruelty in the Western World, maintaining that although we believe ourselves to be humane "beneath our decent, well-behaved exterior, there lurks the primeval savage."

Chapin, Miriam. "Psychoanalysis Brings Clearer Understanding of the Child." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 35 (May 5, 1945): 38.

In this analysis of the influence that psychology has had on society and the way children are raised, Chapin draws the connection to war torn Europe: "It is terrifying to think what will be the mental condition of children in Europe who have endured the Nazi terror, and will live to remember it."

Millar, Lillian D. "Careers: Today Social Work Is in Professional Hands." *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 42 (June 23, 1945): 26-27.

The author urges young men and women to consider a career in social work. Due to the complexity of the job, extensive education is necessary. Outlines the various facets of social work practice.

Foster, Ann. "What Are We Going to Do About Canada's No. 1 Health Problem?" *Saturday Night* Vol. 60, No. 43 (June 30, 1945): 22-23.

The author advises intelligent, direct action in confronting the medical and social problem of venereal disease. Cites case studies. Science "points the way . . . to a more decent, sane, and healthy way of living for us all." Moral behavior must be dealt with in a forthright and honest manner.

Feldt, Robert. "Sanity Through Shock." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (May 26, 1945): 4.

Presentation of various treatments for mental illness. Family breakdown is seen as a cause of mental illness, but the main reason is "defective mental

attitudes." Prevention is through education; adults must instill good, solid values in children.

Hoover, J. Edgar. "Post-War Crime Wave." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (June 9, 1945): 11-12.

Discussion of the rising problem of juvenile delinquency in the U. S. context. Not an analysis so much as a presentation of evidence establishing the increase in delinquency amongst youth.

1946

Roddan, Samuel. "Nothing Was Too Good for the Soldier." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXV, No. 300 (January 1946): 242-243.

Roddan forcefully argues that widespread anxiety and insecurity over a lack of employment has multiplied individual rehabilitation into a social crisis. "Not only are welfare agencies flooded with the problems of dislocated family relationships but warnings of possible violence are being recklessly noised about the country."

Byron, Gilbert. "The Shitepoke Laughed at Me." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVI, No. 304 (May 1946): 39-41.

This short story is about a white boy's perspective on the alleged attack by a "nigger" on a white woman in the American south. It displays the deep racial divisions in the community. The suspect is found not guilty.

Supervisors in the Social Assistance Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, British Columbia. "Public Welfare in British Columbia." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXII, No. 2 (June 1, 1946): 2-6.

Outlines the administration, the division of responsibility between municipal and provincial governments, the extent of services rendered, and the degree of professionalism of the social workers in a time of insufficient numbers of workers. Argues that the B. C. public welfare program has experienced many internal strains of transition and growth in the past three years as the province has struggled to meet the increased needs of its population.

Superintendent of Publicity of DVA. "DVA Social Service Division." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXII, No. 4 (September 1, 1946): 25-26.

Acknowledging the difficulty of successfully making the transition to "the normal civilian community," this short article outlines the range of psychiatric and medical services the DVA hopes to have available for all veterans.

Parks, J. D. "Marriage Counselling and the Minister." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXII, No. 6 (December 1, 1946): 34-37.

"In a world where the divorce rate is climbing steadily and marital difficulties are increasing," Parks, a minister himself, believes that ministers have a unique opportunity to provide marriage counselling. He offers both a formal program churches can adopt or suggests more informal strategies for counselling those experiencing marital discord.

Topping, C. Wesley. "How to Stay Married." *Chatelaine* Vol. 19, No. 2 (February 1946): 10-11, 47-49.

The author proposes "recipes" for happy marriages; such as, prefer home evenings to being on the go all the time, see eye to eye on questions of religion and philosophy of life. Also, he analyses the high divorce rate as being due to: infantile behaviour in one or both parties; women's economic freedom; increasing strains and crises of modern competitive living; transition from rural to urban living; the passing of the control of custom or social convention and the failure of science to build up rational controls; and, a more tolerant attitude towards divorce and divorced persons.

Teenage Council of Edmonton. "What Are the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency." *Chatelaine* Vol. 19, No. 6 (June 1946): 10-11, 54-55, 63.

Chatelaine's Teenage Council of Edmonton (a group of fifteen girls) goes on a "find-out" tour of their own city to see "why youngsters go wrong." Causes: broken homes, slum living, boredom, and a lack of purpose.

Laird, Donald A. "Hot-Heads." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 1 (January 1, 1946): 19, 24, 28.

A somewhat humorous article about temper. The author relates several anecdotes about men losing their temper and hitting telephones, pulling out a revolver and shooting an inanimate article, or smashing furniture, for

example, but not once does it mention hurting people. The two women the author discusses who lose their temper both "wished she was a boy." Sometimes temper is sublimated to fighting for social causes, the author believes, such as was the case with Frances E. Willard, founder of the WCTU.

Adams, Clifford R. "How To Keep Your Mate." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 3 (February 1, 1946): 20, 30, 32.

Arguing that family instability is one of the more serious postwar problems and that divorce figures have trebled in Canada in the past ten years, this author, a marriage counsellor, offers suggestions for a happy marriage. Stating "reward the behavior that you like, ignore that which displeases you," the author suggests that this principle is so strong "a wife may continue to love a mate who beats her when he is drunk, providing he pleases and rewards her in other ways to a greater degree than he distresses her."

Hincks, Clarence M. "Sterilize the Unfit." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 4 (February 15, 1946): 19, 39-40, 42.

Hincks, General Director, The National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada), strongly argues that selective eugenic sterilization should be part of our expanding health programs in the Dominion. Sterilization should be restricted to those with a mental disability of a hereditary nature, such as manic-depression, epilepsy, and pronounced cases of neuroses. Since "mental subnormals" multiply at a higher rate than "normal" people, Canada is experiencing race deterioration. To curb the "free propagation of mental subnormals" Canada must enact legislation for sterilization and this legislation must be supported by community leaders and religious statesmen. Hincks also provides an analysis of the success of sterilization in Alberta.

Thompson, Dorothy. "Violence is the Enemy." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 14, (July 1, 1946): 18, 30, 33-34.

Discussion of public violence, mainly fascism. Interesting in that there is no mention of violence in the private sphere.

Laycock, S. R. "Your Child's Love Life." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 22 (November 15, 1946): 8, 53.

Parental behavior toward a child may ruin his future marriage. For example, parental neglect may breed cruelty to others. Many delinquents are insecure

children. Mothers are held especially responsible, such as the mother who overprotected her son, causing him to become homosexual.

Janet. "I'm an Alcoholic's Wife." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 59, No. 24 (December 15, 1946): 8, 58, 61.

Bemoaning the romanticization of the alcoholic - "the sensitive, noble soul, who can't stand the sorrows and sufferings of mortal life, and must have liquor to cast a rosy glow over it, or to numb him into not feeling anything" - this author suggests that the real victim is the alcoholic's family; they are not offered sympathy and it is most often the alcoholic's wife or mother who is blamed for causing or exacerbating the alcoholism.

Whyard, Florence. "The Case of Eskimo Martha Mafa Goes to Trial in the Arctic." *Saturday Night* Vol. 62, No. 2 (September 14, 1946): 34.

In Coppermine an all white, male jury renders the verdict in the trial of Martha Mafa, an Inuit woman. In 1944 she allegedly killed her husband; her boyfriend then killed his wife and Martha Mafa and her boyfriend were married shortly thereafter. Her boyfriend shot himself when the RCMP began the investigation into the deaths. She was acquitted.

Harkness, Ross. "Parents Are to Blame." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (July 13, 1946): 16.

Describes a school in Michigan for parents charged with "failing to prevent delinquency of a minor." Delinquency is clearly attributed to parental neglect: "[t]hey are the greedy ones who piled up overtime at night at the expense of hours that might have been spent with sons and daughters. They are the drunks, the brawlers, the financially irresponsible whose victims are their own neglected and abused children. They are the mothers who got jobs so they could buy a fur coat and think they are good parents because they got Sonny a bicycle and dress Judy well."

Earl, Marjorie. "Our No. 1 Health Problem." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (November 9, 1946): 4, 15.

Cites case histories, all of women, who experienced mental breakdown due to factors such as husband's infidelity, husband's alcoholism, and financial worries. Looks at treatment and concludes that the hospitals are terribly overcrowded. Argues that because women's mental health constitutes such a

large and growing problem, Canada needs to spend more money on mental health facilities than on jails.

Spears, Gordon. "Only Alcoholic Need Apply." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (December 7, 1946): 3, 15.

Recognizing the fourth anniversary of the establishment of Alcoholics Anonymous in Toronto, this article provides information on the philosophy and process of A. A. In Toronto, besides the various A. A. branches, there is a branch for women alcoholics only, and a wives' auxiliary as well.

Phillips, Norman. "Canadian Divorce Soars." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1, (December 21, 1946): 9.

Even though Canada's divorce laws are rigid, divorces climbed thirty-five percent in 1945. B. C. has one of the highest divorce statistics in the world. Why? Reasons given are: industrialization, instability, urbanization, war separations, liquor, lack of housing, and career women. Argues the need for law reform.

1947

Hay, Elizabeth. "Predestination and the Choir Leader." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVII, No. 318 (July 1947): 87-88.

A short story about a small town's interest in a rumoured sexual relationship between a young choir singer and a middle-aged, married choir leader. The girl mysteriously leaves town, and a few months later a newborn is found abandoned on the steps of the local high school. The choir leader is presumed to be the father, the young girl, the mother.

Editorial. "No Subsidies." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVII, No. 323 (December 1947): 195-196.

In this editorial lamenting the lack of housing, let alone affordable housing, the writer states: "Social workers will tell you of the pregnant children, the divorces, the neurotic behavior and warped personalities directly traceable to housing conditions"

Popenoe, Paul. "Marriage Counselling." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXII, No. 8 (March 1, 1947): 3-9.

In view of the "enormous" need for marital counselling, and the lack of trained social workers to engage in such counselling, Popenoe suggests training a "score of community leaders" to understand the bases of marital adjustment and to provide counselling as needed. He also reflects an anti-professional attitude, such as his belief that "the possession of a college degree does not guarantee either [experience or a thorough understanding of the psycho-dynamics of marriage]."

Griffin, Eileen B. "Wives on the March." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXII, No. 8 (March 1, 1947): 10-12.

Discusses the difficulties experienced by warbrides in their transition to Canada. These problems range from the housing shortage and predictable emotional adjustments to broken marriages and homeless children.

Strong, Margaret. "Women and Crime in Canada." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIII, No. 2 (June 1, 1947): 12-15.

Strong makes the point that women figure prominently in the annals of crime in Canada, yet she questions why there is scant information on these women, particularly in terms of their personalities and circumstances. She suggests that the lack of any scientific facts beyond statistics "raises questions as to policies and practices in public welfare administration in this field."

Barnstead, Elinor G. "Youth, Marriage and the Family." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIII, No. 8 (March 1, 1948): 10-12.

Barnstead offers a positive review of the seventh in a series of Canadian Youth Commission reports. She agrees that Canadian society is witnessing severe social upheaval as a result of World War Two, and that broken homes, delinquency and divorce are symptoms of this crisis. She urges readers to seriously and earnestly consider the recommendations of the report; far-reaching proposals that aim to strengthen the family economically, socially, and spiritually.

Staff Writers. "Our 42,000 Overseas Brides . . . Are They Making a Success of Marriage?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 20, No. 3 (March 1947): 9-10, 52-53, 78-79.

Eight case studies of warbrides who either succeeded or failed to adapt to Canada. When breakdown occurs, it is perceived as being due to cultural conflicts, disappointed expectations and, especially, demanding in-laws.

One of Them. "An Apology to All Wives." *Chatelaine* Vol. 20, No. 8 (August 1947): 15-16.

A woman who, prior to marriage, was "the girl" who always went along with other women's husbands to business parties, now argues that this behavior can ruin marriages. Male/female relationships are illustrated as the wife being "the ball and chain," men do not want to admit that they want to go home and spend time with their wives, and wives are presented as being either jealous or nagging.

Hanes, Peter. "Alcoholics Are Curing Themselves and the Wives are Helping Too?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 20, No. 9 (September 1947): 14-15, 49.

An article on Alcoholics Anonymous with a side panel on the special role of wives in helping her husband become sober. "I nagged my husband into alcoholism,' almost all of these reformed wives is likely to tell you." Brief mention that women can be members of Alcoholics Anonymous as well as men.

Lower, A. R. M. "Why Men Fight." *Queen's Quarterly* Vol. 54, No. 2 (Summer 1947): 187-200.

Lower argues that human irrationality is a fact better faced than ignored. Human psychology can help us understand why men engage in war. Although people decry the horrors of war and extol peace, if people were more honest they would confess that only a small number of them actually dislike war. There are many irrational reasons why people welcome war. For example, Lower points to family dislocations for which war provides some kind of solution, such as "the husbands whose marriages have worn out and who hope that going away into the anonymity of army life will give them peace and increase their sense of freedom." He concludes with a call to historians and psychologists to examine these "blind spots in the human mind, in the hope that the light which others might cast on them may in the future do the race some service."

Popenoe, Paul. "First Aid For the Family." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 60, No. 9 (May 1, 1947): 19, 44-45, 47.

As the family has moved from the rural to the urban life, family values have deteriorated and divorce rates have steadily increased. This is not a temporary, postwar phenomenon, the author asserts. He recommends eight suggestions for strengthening the family, many of them are community-based, such as providing social services and support to the family.

Gray, James H. "Divorce - A Racket and a Scandal." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 60, No. 12 (June 15, 1947): 16, 51-54.

Without analysing why the divorce rate is increasing, Gray explains the procedure that a couple wanting divorce has to go through to obtain a divorce - proving (however, falsely attained) adultery. He recommends a change in legislation so that unhappily married couples do not have to lie, cheat and commit fraud upon the courts.

Katz, Sidney. "The Truth About Sex Criminals." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 60, No. 13 (July 1, 1947): 12, 46-48.

Reviews the prevalence of sexual abnormalities (this includes homosexuality and bisexuality) amongst the population. Argues that sexual deviation is an illness, a disease comparable to tuberculosis. States that the majority of sexual misfits have been formed by environmental practices, especially an overattentive mother, as well as an unhappy home and faulty sex education. Canada's penal institutions are ill-equipped to help the sex offender because psychiatric help is not available, thus there is a high rate of recidivism. Concludes with recommendations to reduce the number of sex crimes, from penal reform to proper sex education.

Kisker, George. "Why You Fight With Your Wife/Husband." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 60, No. 15 (August 1, 1947): 7, 36-38.

Kisker argues that the family fight is a symptom of a deep-seated war between the sexes and "most experts would agree that the war between the sexes is really the fault of the woman." However, women are frustrated because of their unequal position in contemporary society. The answer to this is sublimation; the overpowering urge to fight with someone can be diverted. Interestingly, Kisker draws a linkage between fighting in the private sphere and the public manifestation of fighting - wars. "If individuals can learn to displace and sublimate their aggressive tendencies then nations can learn to do the same thing."

Allen, Robert Thomas. "They'll Drink Anything." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 60, No. 18 (October 1, 1947): 12, 62, 64.

This article highlights Charlie, a "baysie" drinker (after-shave lotion or hair tonic), who lives in various rooming houses and shelters in downtown Toronto. The author tries to make the point that Charlie believes that when you are an alcoholic, it makes no difference what you drink, the only distinction between baysie drinkers and scotch drinkers is social class. Although Charlie was married at twenty seven, his wife left him "for no reason at all."

Power, W. K. "Canada's Divorce Laws Need Modernization." *Saturday Night* Vol. 62, No. 43 (June 28, 1947): 19

A critique of the divorce laws and procedures in the provinces of Canada, with a call for modernization. Reviews Nova Scotia's interpretation of cruelty as being grounds for divorce. While being supportive of divorce being allowed on the basis of cruelty, the author argues that cruelty has been very strictly interpreted by the courts and needs to be broadened.

Earl, Marjorie. "Warding Off Mental Illness." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (February 1, 1947): 4.

Profiles the assistance the Children's Aid Society provides to children who are brought before juvenile court. Claims that children are often in trouble with the law because of unhealthy mental habits developed in childhood.

Earl, Marjorie. "Studied Neglect." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (September 13, 1947): 15.

Argues that the "studied neglect" of modern nursery techniques is creating a high rate of emotionally disturbed children. The article compares Canadians to "Orientals" who suffer from few psychologically based ailments. From birth, "Oriental " children's needs are met immediately. This creates a sense of security in a child which transfers through to adulthood. In Canada, children's needs are met according to a fixed schedule. This fosters insecurity which, in turn, can lead to mental illness.

1948

LeBourdais, D. M. "Our Shameful Mental Hospitals." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVII, No. 324 (January 1948): 226-227.

Arguing that Canadian mental hospitals are among the most archaic features of our social system, LeBourdais lists the abhorrent, overcrowded conditions in hospitals in every province. All of this is due to a lack of appropriate funding. One of the most serious problems, he believes, is the untrained and poorly paid attendants - a disproportionate percentage of them are actual sadists - resulting in emotional and physical abuse and, in some cases, manslaughter. If more money was available, proper treatment could be applied, resulting in the abolition of huge and aging mental hospitals.

Anderson, Violet. "Turning New Leaves." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVIII, No. 331 (August 1948): 117.

In this editorial on the Canadian Youth Commission's recent publication "Youth, Marriage and the Family" Anderson compliments the study for its astute observations and realistic recommendations. In commenting on the section on family relationships, Anderson refers to the cycle of neglect and abuse: "where relationships and attitudes are poor they set up a chain of sad results." And, although she believes the Youth Commission presents a clear picture of what can be done, she wonders if there is the will to turn the vision into reality.

Weiss, David. "New Perspectives in Family Living." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIV, No. 1 (April 15, 1948): 16-23.

Weiss argues that the family is ill-prepared to adapt to the "increasingly rapid tempo" of modern social and economic forces. The results are an alarming increase in social casualties: "divorce rates, broken homes, crime and delinquency, incidence of mental disease, and the gamut of maladjustment among individuals. . . ." Weiss believes that, in the absence of traditional family living (i.e.: the physical proximity of parents and children), it is essential to "acknowledge the need for substitute or supplementary family agencies and institutions" which enable the family to achieve its traditional purposes in modern life.

Hodgson, Dorothy. "The Feeling of Hostility." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIV, No. 3 (July 15, 1948): 14-15.

A review of a National Film Board production, second in a series on personality problems. The film presents a portrait of a successful career woman who, unloved in childhood, is unable to develop close, warm ties with other people.

Dempsey, Lotta. "We the People vs. the Sex Criminal." *Chatelaine* Vol. 21, No. 1 (January 1948): 6-7, 50-52.

After a brief discussion of the increasing prevalence of the sexual psychopath (always a stranger), this article advises parents to take preventative measures and call for a revision of the Criminal Code.

Chisholm, Dr. Brock. "Do Women Make War?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 21, No. 7 (July 1948): 6-7, 36-37.

Outlines seven "neurotic symptoms" or character defects that contribute to world war: isolationism, failure to accept responsibility for the welfare of less fortunate people; excessive governmental demands; fear of social change; prejudice; inability to adapt; and, blind obedience. "Women carry the major responsibility for the development of the character of children, therefore we cannot avoid the conclusion that women are at least as, and probably more, responsible for wars than men." Concludes with a suggestion of nine ways in which women can work towards ensuring their children won't engage in war.

Somewhere in Canada. "It Could Happen to You." *Chatelaine* Vol. 21, No. 10 (October 1948): 36, 105-106.

A mother remembers being interned in Italy during the war years; she lied, stole and killed to save her children. She believes any woman in a similar situation would do the same.

Newman, Stella. "How to Quarrel Successfully." *Chatelaine* Vol. 21, No. 11 (November 1948): 10-11, 18.

Suggests that legitimate quarrels (as opposed to constant bickering) have an important role to play in marital relations, if they attempt to settle something specific and are undertaken in the spirit of working out difficulties and promoting understanding and good feeling.

Bannerman, James. "Our Men Are Mice." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 1 (January 1, 1948): 8, 40-41.

A tongue-in-cheek article about how Canadian men are "henpecked" by their wives.

Ketchum, J. D. "The Prude is Father to the Pervert." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 2 (January 15, 1948): 9, 42-44.

Claiming that almost all sex abnormalities are the direct product of society's taboo attitudes toward sex, Ketchum provides a number of case histories to make his point. Several of these illustrate the domineering mother; of particular concern is the widowed or deserted mother whose close attachment to her son "turns" him to "homosexuality and other perversions." Knowledge of sexuality and a banishment of the taboos is seen as the prevention to sexual perversion.

Putnam, Nina Wilcox. "I Tried Divorce - It's a Fraud." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 13 (July 1, 1948): 6, 49.

Twice divorced, a woman pleads that divorce is not the solution to marital unhappiness. Now, on her third marriage, she has learned the value of working with your spouse through differences. "Infidelity . . . murder, madness or dishonesty cannot be regarded as inevitable causes for separation."

Katz, Sidney. "Are We Growing Cruel to Our Children?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 14 (July 15, 1948): 10, 42-44.

Cruelty to children - defined as desertion, abuse, ill-treatment, and neglect - is on the increase in Canada. This article exemplifies the prevalence of cruelty to children through numerous actual examples. Broken homes and parental irresponsibility is seen as the cause of child abuse. Articulating the cycle of abuse theory, the author states that mistreated children will grow up to be parents who, in turn, mistreat their own children. Four recommendations are made to curb this cruelty: establish more family courts, educate parents for family life, teach children how to live, and provide recreational facilities for the entire family.

Barrington, Gwenyth. "This is a Prostitute." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 19 (October 1, 1948): 13, 50, 52-54.

Tells the story of Barbara, a 22 years old, incarcerated for petty theft and prostitution. Barbara has no hope in life, "no inner strength or toughness with which to fight life." The mother is portrayed as the real villain. She left her husband and children when Barbara was young and has resisted all efforts to reestablish contact. The author contacts Barbara's mother, who is portrayed as a self-centered, pampered woman who cares nothing for her children.

Anonymous. "How We Faked Our Divorce." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 21 (November 1, 1948): 15, 61-63.

After being unhappily married for five years, with quarrels that were so "violent the police were called to break up one of them," this couple separated and then wished for a divorce. They could not be granted a divorce because neither of them had committed adultery. In the end, the husband broke the law by conspiring with his friend to have him lie under oath, to claim that the husband had committed adultery. "In Canada, victims of an unhappy marriage like mine, husbands or wives who are subjected to extreme cruelty, or who are deserted by their mates, are afforded no honest release from misfortune. The choice is adultery or perjury."

Katz, Sidney. "What About the Comics?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 61, No. 24 (December 1, 1948): 7, 71-73, 75.

Presents the debate over the pros and cons of comic books. Some people believe that a direct link can be made between the violence in comic books and the increase in delinquent behavior amongst children and youth today. Others believe that comic books provide a healthy outlet for pent-up emotions. Of interest is a discussion over the presentation of females as seductive, scantily clad beauties in comics. Not only will boys grow up with a warped perception of females, he may "grow up to derive a certain degree of sexual pleasure from inflicting cruelty on others or from enduring pain himself." Adolescent girls, in comparing themselves to comic book females, can develop strong feelings of inferiority and inadequacy, and even frigidity.

Yahraes, Herbert. "Alcoholism as a Sickness." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (January 24, 1948): 1.

Alcoholism is viewed as a disease, not a moral failing. The author examines the defining characteristics of alcoholism, the impact on the family, and rehabilitation. "About twice as many children in alcoholic families die as in other families - presumably because their parents are in no condition to give them proper care."

Hicks, Wessely. "Crime Can Come in a Bottle." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (January 31, 1948): 5.

In this interview with a criminologist, it is asserted that alcohol is a catalyst that can set off reactions that end in carelessness, violence, cruelty, and death. "[Results of excessive consumption of alcohol] appear in crimes of violence,

murder, robbery and rape, and they appear all too often on our highways where drunk drivers and drunk pedestrians kill and are killed in shocking numbers."

Livesay, Dorothy. "Back to Sanity Through Shock." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (March 6, 1948): 3.

This article focuses on the women's ward at the provincial mental hospital at Essondale, B. C., specifically on insulin therapy for schizophrenics. Arguing that "often schizophrenic tendencies have their origin in childhood," the author cites a case of a girl who had to look after her ailing mother for years. Her feelings of resentment in having to cope with the burden of her mother conflicted with feelings of devotion and love toward her mother, thus resulting in schizophrenia.

Tate, A. O. "A. A. Has Made Hundreds of Alcoholic's Wives Happier and Healthier." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (March 13, 1948): 12.

Describes the impact of alcoholism on wives of alcoholics. Physical violence is stated as part and parcel of what a wife might experience. "Many times [Mrs. Y] ran out of the house, her small daughter with her, to avoid being slapped around." A. A. suggests that through cooperation with her husband, and a personal moral inventory, a wife learns she can help her husband. Career women are portrayed as selfish - her commitment to working outside of the home threatens her husband's self-esteem.

Danbury, Leila. "Better Life Awaits 'Nobody's Children' in Britain." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (March 27, 1948): 3.

Review of British legislation (the Children's Bill) aimed at erasing the stigma of being parentless and providing for a loving home, either foster or institutional, for every child. The bill is based on a report following the O'Neill tragedy, in which a boy died as a result of a severe beating given him by his foster father.

Livesay, Dorothy and Dorothy MacDonald. "Why B. C. Divorces Soar." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (May 15, 1948): 10.

The divorce rate in B. C. is 1 in 6.7 whereas the divorce rate in the whole country is 1 in 18. Why do so many marriages end up in divorce in B. C.? This article suggests that the main reason is that most marriages originate from elsewhere, the couple moves to B. C. and then divorce. Also blamed is

transiency, instability, the "roving trades", such as seafaring and logging, and a lack of marriage counselling bureaus in the province.

Earl, Marjorie. "Canada's Divorce Headache." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (June 12, 1948): 1.

Experts (clergy, scientists, and psychiatrists) are surveyed as to why Canada has such a high divorce rate. The responses vary from the lack of available housing to the emancipation of women.

Gotro, Norman F. "Conquest of Drunkenness." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 1 (September 4, 1948): 3.

Outlines the philosophy behind the success of Alcoholics Anonymous. Case studies are used.

Earl, Marjorie. "Child Tragedies of Divorce." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (September 21, 1948): 3.

In Canada, divorce is granted without a custody order being given. This means that the child is often used in to inflict revenge on a ex-husband or -wife, leading to difficulties for the child. Half of the children of divorced marriages suffer "broken hearts, behavior problems, school failure, physical hardship, juvenile delinquency and mental illness." Many experts believe custody orders should be part of the divorce proceedings.

1949

Fontaine, Janice. "Robert and the White Mouse." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXVIII, No. 336 (January 1949): 231-233.

This is a short story about a shy, deferent (mother-dominated) young girl, called Mouse, and her marriage to a strong, brutal ex-football star. After time spent with him badgering her, rudely ordering her about, she resists and eventually leaves him. He suffers an emotional and psychological breakdown.

Edmison, J. Alex. "Gang Delinquency." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXIX, No. 339 (April 1949): 6-8.

Edmison maintains that gang delinquency is nothing new, that it existed as far back as the Victorian era. What is different, however, is the media attention being given to these youths. After describing a typical delinquent, the author suggests that a strengthening of home life and home discipline, together with a more interesting and a more resourceful school agenda, would go a long way to curbing delinquency.

Mills, Robert E. "Progress in the Care of Children." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIV, No. 7 (January 15, 1979): 70-73.

Reviews changes in child protection in Canada from 1924 to 1949; from institutional care to family placement, from intelligence testing to psychotherapy.

Moore, Marjoria L. "Safeguarding the Family." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIV, No. 7 (January 15, 1949): 74-76.

Is the family surviving the strains caused by depression and war? Moore acknowledges the role of family welfare agencies in assisting families to survive in modern conditions. She then reviews the development of family welfare agencies from 1900 to 1949.

Sinclair, Gordon. "Why Girls Leave Home." *Chatelaine* Vol. 22, No. 7 (July 1949): 6-7, 30-31.

Argues that girls run away from home most often due to an overcontrolling mother, alcoholism in the family, conjugal disharmony, and mental illness.

Anonymous. "Alcoholics Country Style." *Chatelaine* Vol. 22, No. 11 (November 1949): 26-27, 43-44.

The author, a rural resident, claims that alcohol consumption has reached "alarming" levels in the rural communities and is responsible for an increase in harmful behavior such as child neglect and violence.

Bedwell, C. E. A. "Recent Penal Legislation in England." *Queen's Quarterly* Vol. 56, No. 1 (Spring 1949): 47-55.

An examination of the Children Act and the Criminal Justice Act, two pieces of social reform recently passed in England. Discusses the high and increasing

incidence of child neglect, noting that "it is the children with a defective family life and unsatisfactory homes who provide the majority of juvenile delinquents." Points out that the social upheaval and "general lowering of moral standards during the war" have increased the number of young offenders. The Criminal Justice Act aims to reform the juvenile delinquent, rather than inflict harsh punishment. Thus, the introduction of the legislation serves to protect children from "evil" ways and, when they have erred, to set them in the right path.

Katz, Sidney. "The Forgotten Fathers." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 9 (May 1, 1949): 9, 72-74.

Illustrates how unmarried fathers have been neglected and stigmatized by the general public. Not all are evasive and lack a conscience, many of the fathers act honestly and generously.

Anonymous. "I Went Back to a Drunk." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 11 (June 1, 1949): 15, 37-38.

After explaining the degradation and humiliation of living for years with an alcoholic, this woman went back to her husband after a separation during which he joined Alcoholics Anonymous and became reformed.

Kahn, Fritz. "Let Your Child Grow Up." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 13 (July 1, 1949): 15, 43, 44-46.

This is an appeal to mothers to "cut the apron strings" and send their children out into the world. Of most concern, according to the author, is that mothers are too attached to their sons and are creating a generation of infantile neurotics.

Porter, McKenzie. "The Loneliest Man in Canada." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 21 (November 1, 1949): 16, 49-51.

Tells the story of Frank McLaren who, in 1927 at the age of forty, struck his wife during a fit of wrath because she had deceived him. She fell and struck her head and died fourteen days later. He was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was then commuted to life imprisonment and he spent twelve years in prison. He has recently been released and spends most of his time in self-imposed seclusion.

Anglin, Gerald. "Is There a Killer in the Crowd?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 22 (November 15, 1949): 15, 62-64.

Narrates several gruesome murders, many involving women murdered by men, in which the killer has never been found. It is assumed that the killers are strangers to their victims.

Hamilton, Frank. "The Case of the Poisoned Cabbie." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 23 (December 1, 1949): 7, 63, 66-67.

This is the story of Antoine Rivard, famous criminal lawyer. It highlights the case of Beatrice Chapdelaine who was accused and convicted of poisoning her husband. Rivard won her acquittal in a Supreme Court appeal.

Hamilton, Frank. "The Case of the Beauty and the Boarder." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 62, No. 24 (December 15, 1949): 15, 48-50.

Part two of the story of Antoine Rivard, famous criminal lawyer. Highlights the case of Emily Gallop convicted of killing her husband. Rivard was successful in having a new trial ordered, in which she was found not guilty.

Earl, Marjorie. "Adoptions Soar in Canada." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (January 8, 1949): 2.

Adoptions have increased by more than fifty percent in Canada over the past ten years. The article exhibits a strong bias against private adoptions, listing case after case in which private adoptions have backfired due to congenital disease, the birth mother interfering in her adoptive child's life, and alcoholism of the birth parent, for example.

Harkness, Ross. "What Family Allowances Mean to Canadians." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (June 12, 1949): 2, 12.

Examines the beneficial impact that family allowance monies have had on Canadian families. Although the money sometimes pays for extras such as music lessons, most often it is used for necessities. Cites the case of a boy living in a town in Ontario who can now attend school because the family allowance has afforded him "warm clothing and stout footwear." As well, since children are eating better this has a beneficial impact on the nation's agricultural community.

Earl, Marjorie. "Doctors Tackle Alcoholism." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (August 27, 1949): 2.

Viewing alcoholism as a sickness, this article profiles the use of Antabuse which, when used in concert with psychological therapy, has proved effective in the treatment of alcoholism.

Myers, Gary Cleveland. "There's a Right and Wrong Way to Spank a Child." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (October 1, 1949): 8.

Suggests that a solid, skin-to-skin spanking, selectively administered, is much more effective in disciplining a disobedient child than more frequently used "pestering pats." It is argued that the pats only serve to torment the child, making him increasingly disobedient.

1950

Annett, William S. "The Bad Weed." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXX, No. 357 (October 1950): 156-157.

A short story about a boy from an orphanage who has been taken in by a farm family. The story relates the physical abuse the boy suffers at the hands of the farmer and the onerous chores he has to perform while the farmer lazes about.

Archibald, H. David. "Alcoholism Research in Canada." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXV, No. 7 (January 15, 1950): 21.

Archibald presents the goals of a study of alcoholism in Ontario which he is about to undertake for the province's Liquor Control Board. He proposes to gather as complete and accurate data as possible relating to the physiological, psychological, and social effects of the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

Jukes, Mary. "Canadians and the Divorce Bogey." *Chatelaine* Vol. 23, No. 2 (February 1950): 6-7, 61.

Contrary to popular opinion, Jukes argues that divorce is not a problem of great magnitude in Canada.

White, Adele. "Loneliest Woman Alive." *Chatelaine* Vol. 23, No. 10 (October 1950): 13-14, 76-77, 80.

Details female alcoholics. Changing social world causes women to have deep insecurities and they turn to alcohol. Urges acknowledgment and early treatment of this problem.

Hamilton, Frank. "The Case of the Seduced Servant." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 63, No. 1 (January 1, 1950): 17, 37-38.

Concluding the story of Antoine Rivard, famous criminal lawyer, this segment is about a case in which a nineteen year old servant admitted to shooting a seventeen year old girl while she lay sleeping, daughter of a Provincial Police officer named Lamothe. The servant, from rural Quebec, had been seduced and then "tossed aside" by the Lamothe master. Presenting the servant girl as a victim to the sexual designs of Lamothe, Rivard is successful in having her found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation for mercy. She served two years of a four year sentence. This article also illustrates several of Rivard's other successes; for example, a man who murdered his wife in a doorstep quarrel got off with a fine of fifty dollars for assault.

Diefenbaker, J. G. "Stricter Law on Drunk Driving Might Save 200 Lives a Year." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (August 26, 1950): 11.

An excerpt from a House of Commons statement made by Diefenbaker (Progressive-Conservative Member of Parliament from Saskatchewan) stressing the need to make laws against drunk driving more effective.

1951

Marriott, Anne. "The Ice Forest." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XCXX, No. 362 (March 1951): 279-281.

This is a short story about a young girl who is over-protected by her mother. An incident has recently occurred involving a man who murdered a child. The girl overhears snippets of conversation about "the terrible creature still at large" and she senses her mother's fear, and when she is forced to play outside by a well-meaning family friend, she wanders off into the bush where she comes across a man. Fearfully, she anticipates the worst, and she madly succeeds in running away from him. It is not known whether or not he was in pursuit of her.

Agazarian, Yvonne. "Final Absolution." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXXI, No. 365 (June 1951): 59, 61-62.

This short story opens with a young man seeking absolution in a confessional for losing his temper with his girlfriend and hitting her. When he arrives back to his poverty-stricken home, his mother's bickering and anger drives him into a rage again, and he ends up striking her before he flees the house.

K. P. B. "Vancouver Children's Aid Society, 1901-1951." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVII, No. 1 (April 15, 1951): 20-24.

Traces the history of the C. A. S. in Vancouver from 1901 when it was incorporated "to protect a young girl from the horrible cruelty practiced by her mother when mad with drunk" to its present focus on foster home placement.

E. S. G. "Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto, 1851-1951." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVII, No. 1 (April 15, 1951): 25-27.

This article argues that the history of the Protestant Children's Homes parallels the changing evolution of attitudes towards child welfare. The first home was opened for children orphaned due to cholera and typhus epidemics, by the late 1920s the institutional programs were phased out in favour of the family-centered benefits of foster boarding homes. The article also notes differences in policy and method over the past hundred years.

Younghusband, Eileen. "Is All Well With the Child?" *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVII, No. 5 (November 1, 1951): 3-14.

Younghusband presents a historical perspective of Canadian child welfare since the mid 1800s as well as examining child welfare in other countries. This is because "the phases through which the most advanced nations have passed historically may be seen repeating themselves geographically in different parts of the world in the present day." She discerns two opposing principles at work in modern child care: to strengthen the family in every possible way, and to protect the child against his own family, "even to the point of removing him from it without the consent and against the will of the parents."

Smith, Marjorie J. "People, Problems and Professional Services." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVII, No. 6 (December 15, 1951): 15-20.

Argues that scientific methods (psychological) have changed the nature of family case work. Rather than focusing on surface problems, such as unemployment, sickness, lack of adequate housing, the scientifically trained social worker knows the significance of looking deeper, to the causes of these problems. ". . . it became evident to the scientifically-minded caseworker that people's souls could be warped and twisted by bad experiences . . . they could not help themselves, no matter how many opportunities were given them."

Bodsworth, Fred. "Runaways From Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 24, No. 1 (January 1951): 12-13, 61-62.

Two thousand wives a year are deserted in Canada. This problem is labelled "the poor man's divorce." The deserted family suffers greater misery than one broken by death or divorce. Why is this happening? Causes are seen as being due to wartime marriages, wartime separations, good economic times, and crowded housing. "Nagging or alcoholic wives, inefficient housekeeping, or careless handling of the family income are frequent causes which drive husbands to desertion."

Winters, Morgan. "Four Crises in Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 24, No. 3 (March 1951): 18-19, 54, 56.

Charts the four periods of greatest danger in marriage: first few months, after the second child is born, between the ages of fifty and sixty, and around the age of sixty-five. During these periods, quarrels can lead to "blows being struck." Awareness of these critical periods is seen as a means to weather them.

Johnson, Ken. "How Montreal Keeps Kids Out of Trouble." *Chatelaine* Vol. 24, No. 8 (August 1951): 8-9, 47-50.

The tactics of a group of juvenile specialists in Montreal are to visit the homes of youngsters in trouble to see to what extent the domestic background explains the situation and to what extent the parents can be counted on to help. Recommends the creation of Police Juvenile Clubs, sports-oriented community clubs, to help combat delinquency.

Lemelin, Roger. "My Friend Guay, the Murderer." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 64, No. 9 (May 1, 1951): 7-9, 63-64, 66.

Roger Lemelin recalls his acquaintance with Albert Guay, who was convicted and hanged for planting a bomb in a plane so as to murder his unwanted wife; the bomb also killed twenty-two others. Guay was the youngest in a family of five, was brought up by his mother, and "was his mother's favorite, a thoroughly spoiled child." He had violent quarrels with his wife and had a mistress whom he wanted to marry.

Barkway, Michael. "This Curious Divorce Business." *Saturday Night* Vol. 66, No. 37 (June 19, 1951): 9, 44.

A thorough examination of divorce legislation in all the provinces, plus the federal responsibility of sponsoring private bills granting divorce to people from Quebec and Newfoundland. Includes an analysis of the CCF's recent stalling of the passage of divorce bills as an attempt to put pressure on the federal government to reform the divorce laws.

Kenyon, Ron. "The Child Who is Mentally Ill." *Saturday Night* Vol. 66, No. 37 (June 19, 1951): 30-31.

A summary of a presentation to the American Psychiatric Association given by Dr. J. D. Atcheson, Director of the Toronto Juvenile Court Clinic. This presentation draws attention to the needs of the mentally ill child, especially to the lack of adequate facilities to place the child. He also examines the causes of juvenile delinquency, citing poverty, child labour, and foreign birth as the three main predisposing factors in delinquency.

Ness, Margaret. "Deserted Families: Our Secret Shame." *Saturday Night* Vol. 67, No. 8 (December 1, 1951): 11, 45.

Cites statistics and case studies illustrating the increase of desertion by both men and women. Referred to as "the poor man's divorce." Various opinions on the reasons for desertion including, alcoholism, ill temper and abuse, nagging by the wife, extreme neglect by wife of home and children, and wife's refusal to tolerate disloyalty of husband. The "upset postwar" years - consequences of a hasty marriage, readjustment, lack of housing - are also seen as a reason for the high number of desertions.

Lockhart, Lloyd. "More to Marriage Than Love." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (June 23, 1951): 4.

Profiles Quebec's Ecoles Menageres (Schools for Home Management). Besides learning the standard tasks of cooking, housekeeping, and dressmaking, male psychology is also studied. "When domestic storms threaten, she learns to hold her tongue." A placard in the main hall at Joliette school proclaims "God has no more perfect gift than the silent woman."

1952

Bell, R. G. "Alcohol Addiction." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. 28, No. 2 (June 15, 1952): 5-8.

Although there has been a great change in attitudes to addictive drinking in Canada since the late 1940s, more specialists have to be trained and clinics established so as to effectively treat and rehabilitate the alcoholic.

Virgin, A. R. "Treatment of Alcoholics in Ontario Prison." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVIII, No. 5 (November 1, 1952): 12-14.

Reviews the success of the first year of the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for the treatment of alcoholics at the Ontario Reformatory.

Burns, K. Phyllis. "Institutional Resources in Canada for Dependent Children." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVIII, No. 5 (November 1, 1951): 31-34.

Although the trend toward foster care became evident in the 1930s, due to the difficulty of finding foster homes during the war and the increase in the numbers of children needing care, many child welfare agencies were forced to return to the use of educational facilities. Special mention is made of the province of Quebec, where two-thirds of the total institutional beds for dependent and neglected children are to be found. These institutions are religiously based, and constitute part of the culture and social structure of the province. The author assesses the reforms that need to be made across Canada so that these institutions reflect the new theories and methods in child welfare.

Francis, Margaret Ecker. "Return From the Shadows." *Chatelaine* Vol. 25, No. 4 (April 1952): 18-19, 59, 61-63.

A middle-aged B. C. woman has a nervous breakdown and is cured by "modern" methods: psychotherapy, electroshock therapy, insulin therapy.

Goetz, Dorothea. "How to Fight the Other Woman." *Chatelaine* Vol. 25, No. 5 (May 1952): 7, 73-75, 78.

Blame is placed on the wife whose husband finds solace in "the other woman." "And if you are a wife who doesn't give her husband encouragement in his job or neglects his need for affection, another woman is likely to find him the easiest of targets."

Armstrong, Jean. "It's Not So Bad Being An Orphan." *Chatelaine* Vol. 25, No. 10 (October 1952): 7, 67-68, 70-73.

A young woman reflects positively on being taken away from her physically abusive and neglectful alcoholic mother to an orphanage in Moose Jaw. After the orphanage, she was placed in several foster homes and a convent, none of them worked out and she ended up in a home for wayward girls.

Anonymous. "One Woman's Fight to Save Her Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 25, No. 11 (November 1952): 7, 91-92, 94.

Presents Celia who, after trying to cope with a philandering husband during World War II, constant infidelities after, and emotional abuse, humbled herself by entirely laying the blame of the poor relationship on herself in a successful attempt to rebuild the relationship and save it.

Katz, Sidney. "They Want the Unwanted." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 65, No. 14 (July 15, 1952): 16-17, 38-39.

Taking children from broken homes and city streets, this Quebec couple has turned a run-down farm into a haven for the children. In the past four years they have sheltered eighty children, all "unloved and unwanted by their parents . . . some of them beaten, bruised, and starved."

Katz, Sidney. "How They Saved the Worst Kid in Town." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 65, No. 20 (October 15, 1952): 10-11, 74-77.

A story about an abused and unloved seven year old boy who was abandoned by his parents and eventually was taken in by the Toronto Children's Aid Society and made a ward of the state. Foster homes were not successful; he stayed at the C.A.S. shelter and had regular weekly visits with a psychologist. The article details his psychiatric treatment and eventual recovery.

Jenkins, Will F. "The Killer in the Snow." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 65, No. 22 (November 15, 1952): 32, 64-69.

In this short story a killer is haunting a rural community. He is portrayed as a "mad-dog", worse than a murderer, who kills randomly and viciously. The stranger is pursuing the young sister of an older girl and boy. They follow his footsteps, prepared to kill him, only to discover that the young girl has cleverly outwitted the murderer.

Katz, Sidney. "Gordon Bell's School for Sobriety." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 66, No. 22 (December 1 1952): 8-9, 52-57.

A handsome and luxurious treatment centre for alcoholics, Shadow Brook is located in a Toronto suburb. The article profiles the centre, its philosophy, the treatments used, the clientele, and the relatively high rehabilitation rate.

Meredith, W. C. J. "Law and the Sex Criminal." *Saturday Night* Vol. 69, No. 2 (October 18, 1952): 1, 26-27.

This Dean of Law at McGill University calls for legal reform so that all sex criminals are screened with a view to distinguishing between those who should be detained indefinitely from those who may be safely released after serving their penal sentences. He is of the belief that sex criminals are treated too softly; he is especially incensed with the popular notion that every sex criminal is a mental case incapable of controlling his actions.

Nielson, Robert. "The Woman Alcoholic." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (March 13, 1952): 3, 12.

This article marks the opening of Willowdale Hospital, near Toronto, the first institution in Canada to deal exclusively with women alcoholics. It is estimated that one in five alcoholics is a woman, although the rate may be higher because since women typically work in the home, alcoholism is a "hidden" disease.

Burke, Angela. "Alcoholism Plays No Favorites." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (November 7, 1952): 2.

This article focuses on women alcoholics. Several reasons are suggested as to why women drink excessively, such as, "[women] have no constructive outlet for their abilities . . . these women are bored by the endless round of

housekeeping," and " the seeds for the illness [o alcoholism] can be planted in the over-protected child as well as the rejected child." In contrast to the many articles suggesting a wife must stand by her alcoholic husband, this article states: "If she's married, her husband has generally left or divorced her, for a man rarely puts up with an alcoholic wife."

1953

S., D. G. "Dominion Control of Juvenile Courts." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXXII, No. 385 (February 1953): 241, 243-246.

Arguing that today's juvenile delinquents are tomorrow's criminals, this author reviews the lack of uniformity in the treatment of juvenile delinquents in provincially controlled juvenile courts across Canada. He concludes with a recommendation to place control of juvenile courts under the jurisdiction of the federal government; this will not only be a positive step in the reduction of juvenile delinquency, it also makes good economic sense, as "the cost of upkeep of penitentiaries in the future will be lessened by investing in juvenile courts today."

MacDonald, D. B. "Révision of the Criminal Code." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXVIII, No. 7 (February 1, 1953): 40-44.

A report by the Delinquency and Crime Division of the Canadian Welfare Council in which the pros and cons of corporal punishment is given an airing. There also contains an argument in the report regarding the need for psychological treatment for sex offenders.

Burns, Phyllis K. "Group Care of Children - A Challenge to the Community." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXIX, No. 1 (May 1, 1953): 8-14.

Discusses the need for both foster home care and group care for children deprived of a "normal home" and identifies the type of child who would flourish in each type of home,

Anderson, Margery and Joe. "How Margery Anderson Came Back From Insanity." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 66, No. 2 (January 15, 1953): 21, 50-54.

A story about Margery Anderson who, after she lost her job at a war plant after the war and could not find employment, experienced a nervous breakdown. Finding a job was essential as Margery and her husband were

saving to buy a house; they did not want to have children without a house. The Andersons talk about Margery's breakdown, her hospitalization, and recovery. Her breakdown is attributed to the fact that she was exhausted, not to her inability to find employment.

Johnson, Vera. "The Long Night." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 66, No. 8 (April 15, 1953): 15, 55-58, 60.

A short story about a killer who kidnaps a baby and the baby's parents and tries to flee from Toronto across the border to the United States. The father is portrayed as an incompetent, while the woman cleverly alerts the police to the situation and they are rescued.

Sangster, Dorothy. "Should Edith Shinder Get Her Baby?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 66, No. 11 (June 1, 1953): 22-23, 65-69.

Details the story of the Schinders, a childless American couple, who met a Toronto physician, Dr. Joseph Cahikoff, who agreed to let them have the illegitimate infant child of a young unmarried patient of his as soon as the child was born. The Schinders were arrested trying to get back into the United States with the baby. This article goes into the history of the Schinders, Jewish immigrants, and their ill-fated attempts to become pregnant or to understand the ways of the adoption system. At the time of writing, the courts had not yet decided if the Schinders could keep the baby.

Garner, Hugh. "The Case of the Deserted Husband." *Saturday Night* Vol. 68, no. 21 (February 28, 1953): 9, 31.

With the cry of "chivalry has gone far enough!" this author argues that runaway wives are on the increase. Moreover, wives who desert their husband are not subject to any sort of penalization; they do not have to pay support, they cannot be subjected to a charge of neglect, and there is no social support for men comparable to the Mother's Allowance. It is claimed that women leave their husbands for the following reasons: promiscuity; a lack of desire for children; or that "her mentality makes her incapable of feeling the natural urge of a mother to protect and cherish her children." Only near the end of the article does the author admit that sometimes women are forced to desert their families: ". . . the circumstances made the woman's desertion almost a necessity. . . . These women have a terrific love for their children, and when they leave they do so reluctantly, and as a last resort."

Bowers, Swithun. "Child Welfare-1954." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXX, No. 5 (November 1, 1954): 5-9.

Bowers notes that the kind of children coming to the attention of child welfare agencies has changed over the past few decades. For example, whereas children previously suffered neglect through physical deprivation, "the majority of today's neglected children are ones who have been psychologically and emotionally deprived." Old methods are no longer suitable. "Child protection today is rehabilitative work carried on within the milieu, the family, that alone provides natural restorative remedies."

Cork, Margaret. "Problem Drinking and Social Workers." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXX, No. 5 (November 1, 1954): 16-22.

Identifies the characteristics of the problem drinker and illustrates ways in which the social worker can be of assistance to the alcoholic and "his" family. Particular mention is made of the wife of the alcoholic, her needs and fears, and the fact that she has often "encouraged his drinking" because of her own emotional weaknesses. Slight attention is paid to women alcoholics.

A Divorcees Story. "I Found Happiness in . . . My Second Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 27, No. 4 (April 1954): 24-25, 52-53.

In this story about how a woman found happiness after a divorce and re-marriage, she talks about the terror of her first marriage, her husband's alcoholism and "perverted" tendencies.

Katz, Sidney. "The Men Who Can't Stand Marriage." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 67, No. 9 (May 1, 1954): 17, 81-83.

Claiming that runaway husbands present a growing problem, this article talks about why men desert their wives ("to escape the stresses and strains of marriage"), the type of man most likely to desert, the elaborate plans some men make to mask their desertion, and how the few that are found are caught by the police. Although admitting the "humiliation, heartbreak and economic suffering of the wives and children left behind," this article is more about the men than the women. Many case studies are cited.

Katz, Sidney. "The Amazing Career of Clare Hincks." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 67, No. 15 (August 1, 1954): 10-11, 32-40.

Although this article traces the life and career of Clare Hincks, founder and consultant of the Canadian Mental Health Association, the article contains many valuable insights into the changed perception toward mental illness in the past forty years, as well as the more humane institutional treatment of those suffering from a mental illness. There are several good photographs of mental hospitals, prior to and after "modernization"; women's treatment receives substantial attention.

Harkness, Ross. "Narcotics and Neurotics." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 1 (January 23, 1954): 5, 10.

To prevent addiction, home, school, and church must work to provide for the full needs of children. "More important than the necessities of life, this means love and security. One wonders how such a climate can be provided in the overcrowded slums of our cities."

Abert, Dora. "The Right Kind of Arguments." *Star Weekly Magazine section*, No. 2 (September 16, 1954): 8.

This article maintains that quarrels between two emotionally mature adults may help a marriage. The woman is offered several pieces of advice to facilitate this: "feed him a good meal before you speak on a contentious subject" and "let yourself lose an argument once in a while. This will help keep your husband's ego high."

1955

Gibbons, Robert J. "The Alcoholism Problem in Canada." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXXI, No. 2 (June 15, 1955): 111-113.

Defines alcoholism, charts the number of alcoholics by province in Canada, and discusses the social effects of the disease, for example, the high positive correlation between alcoholism and divorce. Also attempts to debunk the image of the alcoholic as a "skid row bum."

Burns, K. Phyllis. "What's Happening to Canada's Children?" *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXXI, No. 2 (June 15, 1955): 114-119.

This article reviews the scope of child welfare services available in Canada in 1955, from family counselling to day-care, foster care, adoption and

institutional care. Underlines the need for more research, especially of a statistical kind, to be done in the field of child welfare across Canada.

Sangster, Dorothy. "How To Live With an Alcoholic Husband." *Chatelaine* Vol. 28, No. 1 (January 1955): 9, 41.

Women are seen as having a pivotal role in helping their husbands live with alcoholism. In both private clinics and Alcoholics Anonymous, wives of alcoholics form support groups. "Wives are learning that if they can live with love instead of hate in their hearts, there is a chance some day they may help bring about the spiritual awakening that will lead their husbands to seek a cure."

Blatz, Dr. William E. "Marriage in Canada Today." *Chatelaine*

Starting in October 1955 and continuing on an irregular basis through to September 1957 Dr. Blatz, psychiatrist at the Toronto Family Court, wrote a series of articles on Marriage in Canada Today. Most of these article deal with the importance of having an open, honest relationship with your spouse and they often feature a case study, based on Blatz's own experience from the Toronto Family Court.

"The Greatest Menace to Marriage Today." Vol. 28, No. 10 (October 1955): 13, 119-121, 123.

Quarrels over money cause the greatest harm to marriage.

"Why Husbands and Wives Nag." Vol. 28, No. 11 (November 1955): 16-17, 82-84.

Blatz argues that in every relationship there is a dominant and submissive party. Traditionally the wife has been submissive, yet in the modern world women won't take this role as they used to, this calls for "skillful handling."

"Why You Bore Your Husband." Vol. 28, No. 3 (March 1956): 21, 53-55.

Women need to develop outside interest and to save some of their charm for their husbands.

"What Makes a Woman Jealous." Vol. 28, No. 5 (May 1956): 24, 30-32.

Women experience jealousy because of their own insecurity.

"Why You Should Never Quarrel With Your Husband." Vol. 28, No. 11 (November 1955): 11, 54-56.

Women should not quarrel with their husbands because the angry insults they hurl are never really forgiven or forgotten.

"What You Don't Know About Your Husband." Vol. 29, No. 5 (May 1957): 20-21, 64-65, 67.

Blatz argues that there is no such thing as a male model of personality or behavior; men are as different in all their varied selves as are women.

"Fear Can Make or Break Your Marriage." Vol. 29, No. 7 (July 1957): 9, 45-47.

Blatz underlines the importance of talking about one's fears and telling the truth to your spouse.

"Talk Can Save Your Marriage." Vol. 29, No. 9 (September 1957): 28, 64-67.

Blatz proposes the idea of each family setting up a family council to discuss the problems and issues that arise in family living.

Callwood, June. "The Parents Strike Back Against Sex Criminals." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 68, No. 15 (July 23, 1955): 7-9. 48-51.

Shocked over the recent disappearance and murder of an eight year old girl in Toronto, four "housewives" formed the Parent's Action League, an organization dedicated to encourage research and increase knowledge of sexual deviation, and to establish clinics for the treatment of the sexually deviate. The article provides substantial information on what is known about sexual deviance; of interest is the profile of a debate between those who say that adults only molest children who are absolute strangers, and those who argue that only one child in every four are molested by a stranger, the others are well known to the child and family. There seems to be general agreement that sex crimes are underreported "because of embarrassment, ignorance of the law or fear of public humiliation." Parents are blamed for "creating" sexual deviance. "Almost all sex offenders have suffered neglect or brutality in their childhoods or had parents [mothers] who were overindulgent, creating an insecure child as surely as rejection."

Manning, Herbert. "What Virtue Has Done For Montreal." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 68, No. 20 (October 1, 1955): 11-13, 82, 84-87.

Under the leadership of newly elected mayor, Jean Drapeau, Montreal "is undergoing the biggest and most ruthless house cleaning any Canadian city ever saw." Laws are being enforced and "racketeers, gamblers, prostitutes and hoodlums . . . are now being chased out." Includes a section on prostitution before and after the clean-up.

Fraser, Blair. "Ottawa's Creaky Divorce Machine." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 68, No. 22 (October 29, 1955): 9-11, 61-62, 64-65.

This article explains that some MPs are threatening to block all divorces until the government promises to reform the system. It then details some of the divorce cases that were passed by the Senate and rejected by the House of Commons. In all of them the petitioner was the husband, who typically had a heavy advantage due to his wealth as he could hire good lawyers and bribe witnesses. The wife, the respondent, was typically poor and could not provide for her defense or, at least, not a good defense. This article provides a thorough analysis of the various groups on either side of the debate on reforming the divorce law.

Williams, D. C. "Crime and the Comics." *Queen's Quarterly* Vol. 61, No. 4 (Winter 1955): 529-533.

A review of "Seduction of the Innocent" by Frederic Wertham, a polemic against comic books and their negative influence on youth. Williams strongly refutes Wertham's thesis, arguing that there is no proof that comic books have a direct link to delinquent behaviour.

Haig-Brown, Roderick. "Problems of Modern Life and the Young Offender." *Saturday Night* Vol. 70, No. 32 (May 28, 1955): 9-11.

Haig-Brown, a juvenile judge, attempts to quell popular hysteria regarding the perceived increase in juvenile delinquency. He explains the legal system, for example, the difference between the Juvenile Delinquents Act and the Criminal Code. He believes that the courts have a limited role to play in delinquency - "the real remedy is the family."

MacDonald, W. E. "The Law and the Sexual Offender." *Saturday Night* Vol. 70, No. 38 (August 20, 1955): 7-8.

MacDonald analyses the "growing evil" of sex crimes. He presents the debate over whether sexual offenders are mentally ill; psychologists say yes, while lawyers argue no.

Gray, Kenneth. "Sexual Deviation: Problem and Treatment." *Saturday Night* Vol. 70, No. 45 (November 26, 1955): 9-10.

Gray offers a psychologist's perspective on the different types of sexual deviation. He suggests that sex offenders make up a small proportion of criminal offenders and they have a lower rate of recidivism than other criminals.

Braithwaite, Dennis. "Half Man Alcoholics." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (February 19, 1955): 3.

This article attempts to disabuse the public about the social class dimensions of alcoholism. Alcoholics are not "bums," the author maintains; in fact, many well known and respected professionals are alcoholics. Given this, alcoholism is costing substantial amounts of money due to a high rate of absenteeism in the workplace.

1956

Laycock, Dr. Samuel R. "How to Protect Your Child From Sex Deviates." *Chatelaine* Vol. 28, No. 4 (April 1956): 11, 91-97.

This article urges parents to protect children from sex deviates by offering them good sex education at home; the physiological facts must be taught as well as a positive attitude toward sex as a normal part of mature adult life.

Bell, Gordon. "How Do You Know You Can't Become an Alcoholic?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 28, No. 5 (May 1956): 18-19, 56, 58-59.

After noting that alcoholism amongst women is on the increase, this article provides a list of fifteen questions to determine if the reader is (or is on the way to becoming) an alcoholic.

Rigby, Robert. "Has France Learned to Drink Safely?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 69, No. 6 (March 17, 1956): 25, 40, 45-46.

Rigby states that alcoholism is France's gravest public health problem, and is manifested in violence, especially family violence. Cases are cited in which alcohol is seen as, for example, triggering a man to shoot his children.

Nash, John. "It's Time Father Got Back in the Family." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 69, No. 10 (May 12, 1956): 28-29, 82-83, 85.

A psychologist claims that since raising children is seen as women's work, fathers are not accorded any role in terms of their children. This has a damaging impact on boys, creating delinquency, homosexuality, and mental distress. Mothers who develop close relationships with their sons are labelled "selfish." A case history of a young boy who grew up without his father and was only in the company of women and subsequently became delinquent is provided in detail.

Phillips, Bluebell Stewart. "We Adopted a Family of Criminals." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 69, No. 18 (September 1, 1956): 16-17, 52-56.

As chaplain at a Montreal prison, Reverend Phillips and his family took in to their home many recently released criminals so as to assist them in their transition to non-prison life and rehabilitation. The majority of these ex-criminals were women, most of them prostitutes. The article discusses the character and circumstance of the criminals, the difficulty of rehabilitation, the stigma that ex-criminals carry with them, and the common humanity the Phillips found amongst all criminals.

Dworkin, Martin S. "Violence on the Screen." *Queen's Quarterly* Vol. 63, No. 3 (Autumn 1956): 415-423.

Dworkin establishes criteria for judging the artistic standards, integrity, and social responsibility of the movie makers, claiming that violence is a creative tool used by movie makers to produce a desired effect. Thus, screen violence is necessary only in terms of dramatic intentionality; since screen violence is created, it is legitimate to speak of there being too much of it.

Editorial. "Hysteria Won't Stop Sex Crime." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (January 28, 1956): 11.

This article offers an analysis of the legal steps that have been taken to protect society from sex criminals. The Criminal Code was changed in 1948 to provide that whenever a serious offender is certified as a criminal sexual psychopath by a psychiatrist, he must be sentenced to a minimum of two years in a penitentiary. Little use has been made of this provision. Besides, there are too few qualified psychiatric staff in prisons. The author then questions the use of sending offenders to prison anyway, suggesting that more

medical and psychological research needs to be done on the nature of the sex criminal.

Editorial. "Should Parents Be Punished?" *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (April 21, 1956): 11.

Noting the increase in teen-age violence, juvenile delinquency, and youthful vandalism, this editorial suggests that since a lack of parental guidance is responsible for the crimes, it is the parents who should be punished.

Nicol, James Y. "Are Parents the Real Delinquents?" *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (June 9, 1956): 2.

Contrary to popular opinion, juvenile delinquency rates are actually declining, suggests experts. Since the majority of delinquents come from "fair to poor" homes, where most of them are run by single parents, mainly due to death, desertion or divorce, preventative rather than punitive action is required.

Ubell, Earl. "Dolls Can Reveal Child's Unhappiness." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 2 (June 23, 1956): 9.

Dolls are used by children to act out scenes of neglect and brutality, as well as emotions such as jealousy. It is strongly stressed that this method is only to be used by professionals, as the results can easily be misinterpreted.

Habas, Ralph A. "Are You a Problem Drinker?" *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (July 14, 1956): 2.

This is a three part series based on Habas' book How To Live Without Liquor. This excerpt outlines how to establish if you are a problem drinker, and it also presents some of the possible therapies.

Habas, Ralph A. "Alcoholics Anonymous to the Rescue." *Star Weekly Magazine* Section, No. 1 (July 21, 1956): 3.

This second part of the three part excerpt from Habas' book traces the history, philosophy and procedures of Alcoholic Anonymous.

Habas, Ralph A. "Some Common-Sense Rules About Drinking." *Star Weekly Magazine Section*, No. 2 (July 28, 1956): 5.

This third and final excerpt from Habas' book provides information for those who want to break a liquor habit, those who want to avoid becoming a problem drinker, and those who want to help a liquor victim.

1957

Kushner, Donn. "The Peeping Tom." *The Canadian Forum* Vol. XXXVII, No. 435 (April 1957): 17-18.

This short story profiles a man who, weary from work and with chronic back pain, looks forward to a quiet evening at home. While on the streetcar he overhears an excited conversation about a prowler who has been looking into the window of women's bedrooms while they were dressing. This fear about the prowler is reiterated by his wife upon his arrival home. While his wife is changing, the husband notices, with great irritation, that a man is staring at her through their bedroom window. The husband quickly shuts the window on the prowler's fingers, causing him to lose his balance, fall, and break a leg. With much annoyance and regret, the husband realizes that his hopes for a quiet evening at home are ruined.

Stewart, V. Lorne. "Family Breakdown." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXXIII, No. 1 (May 1, 1957): 59-64.

The author, a family and juvenile court judge, discusses the prevention and cure of juvenile delinquency, child neglect and husband-wife disputes. Of interest is his caution that, although attempts to keep the family together at all costs is commendable, there are times when wardship action and the removal of children from their natural parents is necessary. He also asks child welfare workers to consider that natural parental affection for the child does not necessarily translate to a good home: "there are frequently very real family ties in homes where there is serious neglect."

Seton, Joanna. "I Was a First-Rate Mother But a Second-Rate Wife." *Chatelaine* Vol. 29, No. 2 (February 1957): 14-15.

This woman neglected her husband and almost destroyed her marriage. She had three children under the age of four. She blames herself for her unhappy marriage because she no longer tried to look good for her husband when he

returned home from work, she did not provide him with special meals, nor did she make an effort to entertain company.

Katz, Sidney. "Should 'Mom' Whyte Keep Her Children?" *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 70, No. 3 (February 2, 1957): 10-11, 39-40, 42-44.

Mrs. Robert Whyte conducts a "haven" for homeless children on a fifty-acre farm, near Bowmanville, Ontario. She accepts every child and sometimes has as many as eighty. She keeps no records, nor is she a registered charity. Deeply religious herself, some think she is a saint. There are those, however, mainly professionals such as social workers and doctors, who believe that Mom Whyte's haven is potentially dangerous; infection could easily spread, the home is overcrowded, there is a fire hazard, and children are not treated as individuals. This article presents both sides of the debate, although the author clearly supports the home. Of interest is the author's interviews with several children prior to admittance into Mom Whyte's home, detailing the neglect and abuse they experienced at home.

Katz, Sidney. "The Lost Children of British Columbia." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 70, No. 10 (May 11, 1957): 15-17, 100-102, 104-105, 107-108.

In 1953 the provincial government of British Columbia, frustrated with the Sons of Freedom sect of the Doukhobor community in the New Denver region and their refusal to send their children to school, began forcing the children from their homes to a state-run boarding school. A hundred children between the ages of seven and fifteen were forcibly removed from their parents by the RCMP and sent to the school, where they remained until they are fifteen. The parents say their children are being kidnapped and forced to learn Canadian values: nationalism, patriotism and militarism, while being denied Doukhobor values. This article portrays the real victims in this struggle, the children.

Garnet, Hugh. "What Doctors Can Do For the Alcoholic." *Saturday Night* Vol. 72, No. 22 (October 26, 1957): 10-11, 29.

As alcoholism is on the increase, the author examines the common symptoms of alcoholism and the methods of treatment.

MacEachern, William. "Should He Be Spanked?" *Star Weekly* (July 6, 1957): 12-13.

This article presents the pros and cons of spanking, although the bias is clearly in support of spanking. ". . . the pendulum is finally swinging away from the thinking of the past decade which advocated that the 'little dears' be allowed to do pretty much as they pleased for fear of inhibiting their normal development or doing permanent harm to their delicate personalities." The author draws a link between the popularity of permissive parenting and the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Browning, Norma Lee. "Why Husbands Leave Home." *Star Weekly* (July 13, 1957): 12-13.

The high desertion rate amongst males is blamed on women. "The basic reason men leave home is that they lose interest in their wives - and the wives bring this on themselves by becoming too absorbed in their home and children." The solution? Women need to pay more attention to their physical appearance and they need to stop nagging their husbands. "A wife should use her superior tact and understanding to smooth over the rough spots in marriage before they drive her mate to desert her."

1958

Katz, Sidney. "What Can We Learn From Mom Whyte?" *Canadian Welfare* Vol. XXXIII, No. 7 (March 15, 1958): 329-332.

Katz reviews the Mom Whyte controversy (see Maclean's February 2, 1957, above) from the perspective of what lessons can be learned for child welfare agencies. His main point is that there exists substantial misinformation about the role of child welfare agencies in the minds of the general public and a better job needs to be done in communicating to the public the services which child welfare agencies provide. As well, gaps that exist in services toward children must be frankly admitted and closed.

Hilliard, Dr. Marion. "Can You Live Without Him?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 30, No. 3 (March 1958): 10-11.

Using a case study as an example, this article makes the point that some mothers force their daughters to marry into a loveless relationship so that the mothers will be seen as "successful."

Munns, Violet. "Marriage." *Chatelaine*

Violet Munns, Director of Case Work, Neighbourhood Workers' Association, Toronto, wrote a series of articles, from March 1958 to November 1958 on typical problems in marriage. The themes of the articles were often modelled on cases that Munns counselled. All of the six articles featured the woman as having the difficulty which was breaking up the marriage.

"He Won't Talk To Me." Vol. 30, No. 3 (March 1958): 26-27, 47-49.

Munns discusses the importance of communication in marriage.

"His Family Came Before Me." Vol. 30, No. 4 (April 1958): 21, 43-44, 47.

Although Munns portrays the husband as being too attached to his mother, she also presents the wife as being overly possessive.

"Must a Wife Do All the Adjusting?" Vol. 30, No. 5 (May 1958): 24, 61-63.

If a wife wants to preserve her marriage and her husband won't change then, yes, the wife must do all the adjusting. Presents a case study of a marriage. The husband is mentally ill and emotionally abusive, and the wife has to adapt and be happy at small signs of progress, such as when he remembers her birthday.

"He Won't Accept Responsibility." Vol. 30, no. 6 (June 1958): 26, 46-47.

Presents a marriage in which the roles are reversed - the wife is domineering and aggressive, while the husband is passive and dependent. Yet, the couple begin to quarrel and when she ridicules him, he begins resisting.

"The Perfect Woman Makes a Poor Wife." Vol. 30, No. 7 (July 1958): 9, 43-44.

Presents a portrait of a woman unable to love. Deprived in childhood, she was unloved and is now unable to transmit affection. She is also sexually frigid.

"The Wife Who Expected Too Much." Vol. 30, No. 11 (November 1958): 28, 44-49.

Munns describes a husband and wife who lived well beyond their means. He was experiencing the difficult adjustment of being a war hero turned humble wage earner. When the bank finally foreclosed on them, they learned to live more moderately.

Hilliard, Dr. Marion. "Do You Love Him Enough?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 30, No. 6 (June 1958): 10-11.

Whatever your husband's faults and failures (for example, he spends too much or drinks too much) Hilliard maintains your marriage can remain secure if you apply the finest love of all to your partnership.

MacLeod, Dr. Alastair. "The Sickness of Our Suburbs." *Chatelaine* Vol. 30, No. 10 (October 1958): 22-23, 93-96.

MacLeod believes suburbia is a growing threat to our mental health. It breeds boredom, suspicion and loneliness, and disrupts family life by confusing the role of the sexes. In the January 1959 issue of *Chatelaine*, readers respond to the article. Forty-two percent of the respondents support the suburban way of life.

Katz, Sidney. "How Mental Illness is Attacking Our Immigrants." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 71, No. 1 (January 4, 1958): 9, 44-46.

Loneliness, unemployment, the difficult task of changing traditional ways and adapting to a new culture, these obstacles undermine the mental health of Canada's million foreign-language immigrants.

Bell, Gordon R. "A Noted Doctor Talks About Alcohol and Tranquilizers." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 71, No. 4 (February 15, 1958): 13, 35-36, 38.

Arguing that alcoholism and addiction to tranquilizers are increasing, this doctor notes the hazards of addiction on the personal safety of the addict and others, destroying homes, psychologically crippling their children, and losing their jobs. "I have known addicts who persisted in their addiction until they killed someone during their episodes of uncontrolled behavior." Given this danger, he asks why we persist "in allowing the alcoholic's own sick thinking to be the main determining factor as to when, if ever, he accepts treatment of his condition."

Gibson, John. "Who Starts the Fights?" *Star Weekly* (July 26, 1958): 16-17.

A quiz for couples. Acknowledgment that although popular culture often presents the woman as throwing dishes and flying into a rage "it's the husband who is given to destructive impulses."

Hill, John Warren. "Talk It Out." *Star Weekly* (August 16, 1958): 3-4.

Discusses the importance of talking out annoyances. Presents a case study of a couple whose marriage was "on the rocks." The woman is described as having untidy hair, an ill-fitting dress, and carelessly made up face. The husband was no longer attracted to her; no longer could he "take pride in the attractive woman he had won - this heightened his resentment." Their marriage was "saved" when he was able to talk to her about the lack of attention she was paying to her appearance.

Van Steen, Marcus. "Should We Blame Working Mothers?" *Star Weekly* (August 23, 1958): 3-4.

Discusses the issue that perhaps working mothers are erroneously blamed for many of society's ills, such as juvenile delinquency, broken homes, and neglected children. Various experts' opinions are provided on both sides of the issue.

Peale, Norman Vincent. "Today's Most Pressing Problems: Fear, Youth and Marriage." *Star Weekly* (October 18, 1958): 3-4, 34.

One of the issues that concern youth is the amount of bickering and anger in their own homes. This leads them to question the institution of marriage itself.

Priestly, J. B. "Why This Violence in Children?" *Star Weekly* (December 6, 1958): 6-7, 42.

This London-based article analyses children's violence as a result of the general violence that pervades society. Canadian experts were polled and they agreed with the analysis.

1959

Dickens, March. "Permanent Wardship . . . For Better or Worse." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. 35, No. 1 (January 15, 1959): 22-27.

Dickens reviews the necessity for permanent wardship for the "unwanted child" - those that have been subjected to severe hardship, neglect, abuse, rejection, and deprivation. Although permanent wardship is viewed as a last resort, Dickens makes several suggestion on how the process can be streamlined and made to be less disturbing to the child.

Anonymous. "The Role of Sex in a Happy Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 31, No. 3 (March 1959): 25, 74, 76.

Men are feeling unfulfilled; there is no outlet for their masculinity. Women are berating men for having surrendered their masculine tendencies. The increased emancipation of women means increased psychosocial dissatisfaction for both husband and wife.

Baldwin, Diana. "I Got a Divorce . . . and I'm Sorry." *Chatelaine* Vol. 31, No. 8 (August 1959): 23, 106.

This is a cautionary account of a woman who got out of an "intolerable" marriage. Her husband had affairs with other women. Now, she is lonely and regrets the divorce.

Munns, Violet. "The Other Woman; A Threat to Marriage." *Chatelaine* Vol. 31, No. 9 (September 1959): 37, 48, 50, 52.

This article tells the story of a man who, because his wife is sexually frigid, seeks sexual companionship through a mistress. His wife is counselled to tolerate her husband's relationship with this other woman. In the meantime, she also tries to be more sexually responsive to her husband's needs.

Munns, Violet. "Were They Too Young to Marry?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 32, No. 10 (October 1959): 40, 50-53.

Highlight a teenage marriage in which there was an "ugly and cruel scene" with "unceasing quarreling." A marriage counsellor helped them to understand themselves and to save their marriage.

Isobel. "I Was a Drug Addict." *Chatelaine* Vol. 32, No. 10 (October 1959): 29, 57-60.

A drug addict for ten years, now reformed, talks about her addicted life - in prison, stealing, lying, starving and " . . . living as a prostitute, a pusher."

Sangster, Dorothy. "Is There Any Excuse for Mom Whyte?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 32, No. 12 (December 1959): 28-29, 206-209.

Mom Whyte's home (see Maclean's Magazine February 2, 1957, above) was closed by the Ontario health authorities in the summer of 1958. This article presents both sides of the debate on whether or not that was the right course of action. Authorities state that Mom Whyte's home for needy children was shockingly inadequate, understaffed, overcrowded, and a health menace. Mom Whyte herself said: "If these kids weren't with me they'd be abandoned in some washroom or under a bridge." Of interest is the discourse of professionalism; the "authorities" - doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, for example, a "science" with which Mom Whyte, with her fervent religious beliefs, couldn't compete.

Tyrwhitt, Janice. "How to Talk to Your Spouse - and When Not To." Maclean's Magazine Vol. 72, No. 2 (January 17, 1959): 26-27, 32-33, 35.

This article lists the categories of subjects men and women should and should not discuss, presenting hypothetical situations to illustrate the main points. For example, one couple went to the Family Court after a "vigorous" battle, "he'd hit her because he'd been suddenly showered with bills for things she had secretly bought." The lesson? You should have a personal allowance for private expenses; other expenses should be discussed. Suggesting that voice and expression is as important as what is said in discussions, one social worker relayed this example: "While I could see that [the deserted woman's] complaints were justified, I couldn't stop thinking how maddening it must have been for the poor man to have to listen to that whining voice every night."

McIlroy, Kim. "I Served on a Murder Jury." Maclean's Magazine Vol. 72, No. 4 (February 14, 1959): 13-15, 64, 66, 68-70.

A man recalls his experience of serving on a jury for a murder trial. The accused, a First Nations woman, was charged with murdering a man, a stranger, who was threatening her. Both were drunk. A few details of the alleged crime are related. As well, women were not permitted to serve on juries for criminal trials.

Phillips, Alan. "The Home That Rebuilds Children's Lives." Maclean's Magazine Vol. 72, No. 7 (March 28, 1959): 13-15, 46-48.

The Protestant Orphan's Home in Ottawa has been converted to the Protestant Children's Village, a residential home for emotionally disturbed children. This article provides case histories of the six to twelve children resident in the home, with substantial information about their violent and

abusive home lives prior to admittance. Treatment methods and successes are explained.

Katz, Sidney. "The Sleazy Grey World of the Call Girl." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 72, No. 8 (April 11, 1959): 15, 78-82.

Although call girls like to think of themselves as "the aristocrats of their trade," through his interviews with six call girls the author presents a picture of loneliness, worry, shame, and hatred of men. Unsatisfactory childhoods, resulting in low self-esteem, led them to prostitution. Particularly reviled is the pimp, many of whom violently abuse the women.

Katz, Sidney. "The Secret Tragedy of the Alcoholic's Wife." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 72, No. 25 (December 5, 1959): 18, 91-92, 94-95.

Although this article begins with expressions of sympathy for the wives of alcoholics, and details the many abuses, including physical, they are subjected to, wives are soon portrayed as being somewhat responsible for their husband's alcoholism. "The wives seem to gain satisfaction from their plight," states one social worker.

Clements, Muriel. "New Hope For Alcoholics." *Saturday Night* Vol. 74, No. 14 (July 4, 1959): 14-15, 39-40.

Two drugs, LSD and mescaline, hold promise for the treatment of alcoholics. Cites numerous examples of alcoholics being "cured."

Edinborough, Arnold. "Pornography and Public Taste." *Saturday Night* Vol. 74, No. 16 (August 1, 1959): 7-9, 42-43.

Examines a variety of popular magazines based on an amendment to the Criminal Code which brought into being a new definition of obscenity. Although the author believes that crime and detective magazines are the most harmful, presenting violence as normal and sexual aberration as natural, he fears that the law will be used to censor "bare bosoms." He argues that nudity "can scarcely be said to deprave or corrupt anyone."

Fromer, Anne. "Cocktail Parties and Women Alcoholics." *Star Weekly* (January 17, 1959): 3-4, 37.

The author suggests that many women get their first taste of alcohol when young and newly employed. They are invited out to a before dinner drink or a work-related cocktail party and do not know how to disassociate alcohol from social conventions.

Bradshaw, Thecla. "Why did Rita Kill Her Sister?" *Star Weekly* (January 17, 1959): 14-15.

"Despite treaty promises 88 years ago, Manitoba's Indians still live in poverty, without help or education." This is the context in which Marie Pascal and Rita Pascal quarrel, culminating with Rita slamming her father's rifle on the side of her sister's neck, killing her. The author argues that Rita's conviction of manslaughter is unfair because the mistreatment of Indians was not taken into account at the trial. "Who is responsible for what is almost total unemployment on most of the isolated reservations today? Who is to blame for Rita's lack of education, for the wretched hunger and poverty that breed crime?" Rita cannot be wholly responsible for her actions, the author believes.

Guild, Nadine. "How We're Failing as Parents." *Star Weekly* (March 28, 1959): 32-33.

Permissive parenting is blamed for the increase in juvenile delinquency. "But any effective curtailment of juvenile delinquency must begin with the family where attitudes and conduct are bred. Better children can come only through better parents."

Fromer, Anne. "Why Nice Girls Are Dangerous." *Star Weekly* (May 2, 1959): 20-21, 24.

Brought up to be polite and passive, nice girls cannot "talk things out." The stresses of a marriage culminate and, finding no release, the women end up experiencing a nervous breakdown.

Bell, Gordon and Irving Himmel. "Forced Treatment of Alcoholics." *Star Weekly* (August 15, 1959): 3-4, 6, 8.

The authors debate the pros and cons of forcing alcoholics into treatment programs, even if against their will.

A Professional Co-Respondent. "I Fake Divorce Evidence For a Living." *Star Weekly* (October 10, 1959): 3, 4, 6, 24.

Testimonial from a woman who often acts as "the other woman" for necessary evidence in divorce cases. She provides detailed information of how adultery is faked. She concludes with a call for divorce reform.

Schmideberg, Melitta. "What Did I Do Wrong?" *Star Weekly* (November 28, 1959): 43-44.

The author believes that parents are confused about the true nature of discipline and are not able to distinguish firmness from cruelty. Discipline, the author argues, is not punishment, rather it is self-control in accordance with moral values. Parents do not provide their children with a sense of discipline and inadvertently end up "driving their children into delinquency."

House, Jackson. "'Mom Whyte' - Fanatic or Living Saint?" *Star Weekly* (November 28, 1959): 2, 4, 25, 35, 49-50.

Revisits the Mom Whyte debate. See Chatelaine December 1959, above.

1960

Splane, R. B. "Helping the Child Who is a Victim of Sex Offences." *Canadian Welfare* Vol. 36, No. 6 (November 15, 1960): 272-273.

In 1955 the Israeli Parliament adopted a measure allowing for the appointment of youth examiners. These examiners undertake certain functions normally performed by police, plus additional functions such as being present to provide moral support on the rare occasion when a child provides evidence in court. It was found that the presence of the youth examiners encourages more people to report sex offences instead of concealing them. Canada, it is reported, is watching the Israeli experiment with interest.

Donnovan, Elizabeth. "Why Don't We Do Something About Sex Criminals?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 33, No. 5 (May 1960): 33, 62, 64, 66.

Argues the need to reform laws and to develop strategies to cure offenders. Of interest is the suggestion that, contrary to popular belief, pedophiliacs are not always "dark strangers."

Munns, Violet. "The Problem of the Terrible Tempered Husband." *Chatelaine* Vol. 33, No. 6 (June 1960): 42, 56, 58-59.

Presents this scenario: "Karl would lose his temper, strike Sally, then be overcome with remorse . . . Karl's faults were obvious - but Sally was to discover some of the blame was hers, too." How could Sally help Karl? She needed to quit her job, stay at home, and compliment Karl on his successes. In some of the other examples, women are beaten to the extent that bones are broken and they are "whacked to the floor." Again, the focus of the article is on illuminating the woman's role in bringing on this "terrible temper."

McConnell, Ruth. "The Shame of Our Hospitals for Retarded Children." *Chatelaine* Vol. 33, No. 6 (June 1960): 28, 124, 126-128.

Presents a portrait of the hospitals as dangerously overcrowded, shockingly understaffed, and lacking the specialists so desperately needed. Most alarming, according to the author, is that there is not a plan in any provinces for a better tomorrow. Photos and texts describing children in straightjackets because there is no one to care for them.

Munns, Violet. "The Interfering Mother-In-Law." *Chatelaine* Vol. 33, No. 9 (September 1960): 44, 46, 48-50.

Presents portrait of a couple on the brink of divorce because of an interfering mother-in-law (the husband's mother). "[The mother-in-law] continued to coddle and instruct him after his marriage and stepped up her efforts to control him when he became a parent himself." Suggests ways in which this situation can be dealt by both the husband and wife, although the article is written with the wife as audience.

Sangster, Dorothy. "Can We Put a Stop to Cruelty to Children?" *Chatelaine* Vol. 33 No. 10 (October 1960): 33, 132-138.

Lists several case studies of children who were abused in Canada since early 1960. Suggests that the reasons for these abuses are the strains and stresses of modern living, alcohol abuse, and the cycle of abuse. Acknowledges the very fine line between spanking and beating children.

Mackey, Chief James. "The Two-Way Battle of the Morality Squad." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 73, No. 7 (March 26, 1960): 18, 54, 56, 58.

Morality-squad detectives of the Metropolitan Toronto Police explain their strategies for dealing with prostitution, sex offenders, extortionists, and gamblers.

Mackey, Chief James. "The Tough and Tedious Job of Catching a Killer." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 73, No. 9 (April 23, 1960): 28-29, 53-54, 56-57.

Citing numerous murder cases, ranging from the unsolved murder of a 14 year old girl, to the case in which a man was convicted of killing his wife so that he could marry his girlfriend, this article provides examples of the detailed and systematic way in which murder cases are solved.

Lolli, Giorgio. "A Medical Diagnosis of the Links Between Alcohol and Sex." *Maclean's Magazine* Vol. 73, No. 24 (November 19, 1960): 30, 69-70.

Dr. Lolli, one of the world's leading authorities on the social effects of alcohol, explains that while alcohol can be effectively used to free people from their inhibitions so that "they can feel tender emotions for another person and express them," alcohol can also be used in an unhealthy way for sexual purposes. One of these unhealthy ways is the use of violence to overpower a sexual partner.

Edmison, Alex. "The Problem of the Female Criminal." *Saturday Night* Vol. 75, No. 12 (June 11, 1960): 25-26.

Noting the increase in female convictions, this article suggests that men still outnumber women in the prison population by a ratio of 26-1. There are few services for women within prisons.

Morris, Eileen. "Should Marriage Training Be Compulsory?" *Star Weekly* (February 6, 1960): 34-35, 41.

Ministers provide the majority of pre-marital counselling. This author believes that family life education should be introduced in the schools so that everyone is exposed to marriage training. The author refutes the argument that in-school marriage training indicates a breakdown in the capacity of the family to adequately prepare the young for their own future venture. It is the "complexity of society" that necessitates marriage training in schools. Also,

the author believes that since Canada's narrow divorce laws make divorce beyond the reach of most people, Canada should be compelled to provide youth the fullest opportunity for educational guidance as an essential preliminary to marriage.

Garner, Hugh. "Put Your Husband Back on a Pedestal." *Star Weekly* (March 12, 1960): 10-11.

The author, somewhat sardonically, proclaims that "anger has become the prerogative of the spoiled brat, the Canadian wife." Since male self-assertion is perceived as a sign of male domination, husbands are loathe to assert themselves. Female frustration over the lack of male assertiveness creates "nagging shrews."

Coren, Harry V. "Don't Let These Family Squabbles Get You Down." *Star Weekly* (October 2, 1960): 8-9.

A family counsellor states that arguments are not only inevitable, they are desirable so as to ease tensions. However, experts caution that there is a vast difference between surface quarrels and deep seated disagreements and tensions that could lead to domestic disaster. The article presents strategies to argue effectively.

Seager, Joan. "Beware These Marriage Experts." *Star Weekly* (November 19, 1960): 8, 39.

This humorous article suggests that, because of marriage experts, "it isn't enough anymore to smell nice, be a good cook and a loving wife." Provides examples of the ludicrousity and impracticability of marriage experts' opinions. Concludes with the observation that if we didn't have marriage experts we "might not even know enough to be unhappy."

MacKay, Elizabeth. "How to Live with an Alcoholic." *Star Weekly* (December 3, 1960): 10-11, 12.

This article examines Alcoholics Anonymous Family Groups, suggesting that the groups bring wives of problem drinkers new hope by teaching them to reform themselves instead of their husbands. This point is supported through testimonials from the wives. For example, "Barbara stuck with her second husband even when he blacked her eye and pawned her jewels. He isn't vicious or cruel by nature, she says, . . . he is just an alcoholic and I can live with that, knowing it's not his fault."

Dickman, Thelma. "Torment By Telephone." *Star Weekly* (December 10, 1960): 9-10.

Describes the increase in harassment over the telephone. Women are subjected to obscene and anonymous phone calls by "twisted" men. Whereas some of the callers are annoying yet harmless, others may be indicators of a potentially more dangerous man.