

This narrative history of a Residential School was researched and produced by the Government of Canada as part of its response to litigation and the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation has not verified the content of this document. It is provided here for reference purposes only. Documented incidents of sexual and physical abuse are based on the documentary record and do not take into account survivor testimony.



You are welcome to contact the NCTR if you wish to add, comment on, or challenge any versions of the history presented herein.

All Saints Aklavik RS
School Narrative
[June 6, 2005]

This School Narrative summarizes documents that provide an over-view of the history and administration of the school.

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

All Saints Residential School [NWT000274, NWT004001]
All Saints Hostel [ASU000039]
All Saints Mission School [ASU000004[001-001]]
All Saints Anglican Mission [NWT004000[001-001]]
All Saints Anglican Residential School [NWT000276]
All Saints Anglican Mission Residential School [ASU000029]
Aklavik Church of England Residential School [ASU001093]
Aklavik Anglican Residential School [NWT004038[000-002]]
Anglican Mission School, Aklavik [NWT004000[000-001], NWT004002]

These names do not appear to be used during specific time frames and appear interchangeably throughout the documents relating to All Saints Residential School.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1936 The All Saints Residential School at Aklavik opened in 1936 [NWT003344, NWT003348, ASU016454, ANGDC021559-21567¹].

Correspondence notes that the Anglican Residential School at Aklavik had a minimum pupilage of 80 in its first year of operation. Officials respond that they will receive payment for the 43 children currently in residence and that the pupilage for the school will be raised to 50 in the 1937-38 year [ASU000002[001-001]]. Further correspondence indicates that this figure was raised to 100 pupils [ASU000003].

1939 A grant for the All Saints Mission School was received [ASU000004[001-001]].

1941 A letter from the Medical Health Officer notes that Mr. Shepherd, Principal of the Anglican Residential School has received a letter requesting that a child from the Roman Catholic School be transferred to the Anglican school. It is suggested that this transfer is unsatisfactory and a departmental ruling in the matter is requested [ASU000009]. A followup telegram states that the transfer of children from one mission school to another during the school year will not be approved unless there are extenuating circumstances. When this is the case, details of the circumstances need to be submitted for review [ASU000011].

¹Documents with the prefix ANGDC are from the Anglican Church Other Party Documents collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

A report indicates that the school has capacity for 150 children but that pupilage is limited to 100 children [ANGDC021559-21567].

- 1942 An extract from a report notes that the garden at the Anglican Residential School was outstanding@ producing a quality harvest [ASU000013].
- 1950 A wireless message is received indicating that an outbreak of TB has occurred in the Aklavik Mission hospitals and that the [day] school will be used as an emergency hospital for patients with measles and other non-TB infected patients. It is suggested that the pending hiring of a teacher at Aklavik be postponed or cancelled until the school is no longer required as a hospital [ASU000022]. The opening of the Aklavik school is postponed until July or August of 1950 [ASU000023, ASU000024].
- 1951 A report on Northern Education states that the Territorial Day School at Aklavik is a two-room school [NWT003000, p. 35] and that the Anglican Residential School had three teachers at this time [NWT003000, p. 36].
- 1952 A memorandum to the Deputy Minister indicates that the Federal Day School at Aklavik must be expanded to meet anticipated needs for children accommodated at the Anglican Hostel [ASU000043, ASU000034, ASU000035]. It is proposed that the All Saints "hostel" be ready with the necessary staff to accommodate 170 pupils by September 1954 when a new school and teacher's residence is expected to be completed [ASU000039].

A series of correspondence discussing Anglican children attending the Roman Catholic School at Aklavik requests that the authorities of the Roman Catholic faith include only children of this denomination within their schools. The Roman Catholic Church is said to be accepting Eskimo Anglican children over Roman Catholic Indian children [ASU000027, ASU000028, ASU000036].

An inspection report provides a variety of information regarding All Saints Anglican Residential School at Aklavik. Teacher Reports indicate that grades 1 to 9 are taught at the school and time tables / curriculums are attached to each of these reports. The report also indicates that supplies at the school are quite limited and notes a need for maintenance of the existing educational facilities. A series of recommendations includes the following: hiring of qualified teachers; upgrades to facilities including lighting and water; the provision of additional playground equipment; and the provision of more books for primary grades. A typical menu is attached to the report [ASU000029].

A series of correspondence indicates that additional books may be provided to the school [ASU000030[000-002], ASU000031[000-001], ASU000031[001-001]].

- 1953 A document titled Assistance to Mission Schools / Mackenzie District@ indicates that an annual grant for the maintenance of school buildings and equipment was allowed [NWT004038[000-002]].

A memorandum indicates that in the 1954-55 school year the new Federal School at Aklavik will be accommodating children presently attending All Saints Anglican School. It is estimated that two-thirds of the students attending the day school will be residents of the Anglican Hostel [ASU000040]. The Church of England will no longer be hiring

teachers and it is necessary for the federal government to supply teachers for the All Saints Hospital School [ASU000041, ASU000042].

- 1956 An inspection report regarding Aklavik school facilities notes that the Anglican Residential School operates three classrooms, that the school seemed to have a good kitchen and that at least one classroom was overcrowded [ASU000047].

A list of costs for education indicates grants for the Federal Day School at Aklavik began in the 1949-50 fiscal year and continued until 1955-54 [sic] [NWT000700 [002-007]]. Enrollment figures for the Aklavik Federal School begin in the 1950-51 school year and continue through to 1953-54 [NWT000700 [003-007]].

Correspondence indicates that the federal government and the Anglican Church entered into discussions regarding turning All Saints Residential School into a hostel where children were boarded at the hostel and attended the federal day school. Correspondence does not clearly indicate whether or not this plan was carried out [NWT004000[001-001]].

A series of correspondence negotiates the attendance of Anglican children at the Roman Catholic Mission Residential School. This is allowed as long as these children are permitted to attend the All Saints Cathedral for church services on Sundays [ASU000045, ASU000046].

- CA1957 An undated document notes a meeting was held with Principal Kerr of the Federal Day School and Rev. Holman of All Saints Residential School discussing the amalgamation of grades 5 and greater with the Federal Day School (with the exception of seven grade 5 girls who would remain at the Residential School) [ASU000044].

- 1957 An inspection report indicates that Rev. Holman reported a shortage of hostel staff and that he requires teachers to assist and sometimes supervise students [NWT000998].

A memorandum from the Chief of the Education Division notes that Grade 9 is taught only in the Anglican Residential School where they have 4 teachers and 111 students. Concerns regarding class sizes are raised and it is recommended that if the situation still exists one of the teachers be given some relief regarding her teaching duties [ASU000048].

- 1958 A list of appropriation ordinances for 1957-58 refers to the proportion of costs of northern education shared by the federal and territorial governments. The document notes that Aklavik will have two hostels of 250 students each [NWT000528].

A letter from the Director to the Department of Finance indicates that the two residential schools at Aklavik will be replaced by the two new 250-pupil federal school hostels at Inuvik scheduled to open on September 1, 1959 [NWT003221].

- 1959 Policy documents indicate that the former administrative and supervisory staff from All Saints were 'transplanted' into similar positions in the new Inuvik residence (Stringer Hall) [NWT000023].

It appears there was some question as to whether all of the students accommodated in the mission residential schools at Aklavik would meet the criteria for attendance at the new hostels opening in Inuvik in September 1959 [NWT000487]. Additional correspondence indicates that where children had access to local facilities for the grades and subjects they wished to take they would not be eligible for admission to the new hostels. In the event that their needs could not be met by local schools they would be eligible for admission to a hostel at government expense [NWT003274].

An undated document titled "Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik" notes that the Aklavik Anglican Residential School closed on June 30, 1959 [NWT003348].

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church

The school was managed by the Missionary Society of Church of England in Canada from its inception in 1936 until its closure in 1959 [NWT003344, ANGDC021559-21567].

- 1950-51 Documents indicate the federal government was not prepared to enter into an agreement with the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada regarding the purchase of the residence at Aklavik [ASU016444, ASU016456, ASU016454].
- 1953 A document titled "Assistance to Mission Schools / Mackenzie District" indicates that the federal government was not responsible for the employment of teachers [NWT004038 [001-002]].
- 1956 Documentation indicates that Rev. Holman, Principal, was a federal employee which is atypical of most principals for church-operated residential schools. It is also noted that Rev. Holman does not teach any classes and that "his duties would appear on the surface to different than those done by Principal Kerr at the Federal School" [NWT004000[001-001]].

Dates managed by Federal Government

- Undated The Federal government provided necessary school supplies and equipment for the Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik [NWT003344].
- 1956 The Federal government began employing teachers in mission-owned residential schools including those at Aklavik [NWT003344, NWT003348].

Dates taken over by the NWT

Until 1969, when the Territorial Government assumed responsibility for education in the NWT, the Territorial Government's role in federal education programs in the NWT was almost exclusively financial. In the broadest terms, the Territorial Government was responsible for funding aspects of the federal education programs in proportion to the number of 'other' (non-aboriginal and Métis) students enrolled in school or residence. This ethnic distinction was based

on the Federal Government's constitutional responsibility for aboriginal peoples (and so the Federal Government funded all expenses related to the education of Indian and Inuit students).

Pre-1955 The Territorial Government financially contributes proportionately for 'other' education in all of the different schools in operation at this time in the NWT (i.e., all mission residential schools, mission day schools, federal day schools, etc.) [NWT000701].

1955 As of 1955, with the implementation of the construction program for the new residence and day school education program, the initial expenditure for the construction ('capital costs') and operation of the federal schools and hostels in the NWT is made by the Federal Government, with the Territorial Government paying its share based on the proportion of 'territorial' (or 'other' [non-aboriginal and Métis]) pupils [NWT000539].

1958 A list of appropriation ordinances for 1957-58 refers to the proportion of costs on northern education shared by the federal and territorial governments [NWT000528].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

1936 The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (M.S.C.C.) reports regarding the All Saints School that when it was built in 1936 the residence included the following: two furnace rooms, one kitchen, one pupils' refectory, one staff dining room, one staff living room, a principal's office, eight dormitories, nine staff rooms, one sick bay and two staff bathrooms [ANGDC021559-21567].

1938 The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (M.S.C.C.) reports regarding the All Saints School that in 1938 the school was provided with a Diesel Electric Light plant [ANGDC021559-21567].

1948 A report of the Superintendent of the Indian School Administration to the M.S.C.C. Board of Management notes that the roof at the All Saints Residence requires extensive repair [ANGDC001415-001423].

1952 An inspection report provides the following information about the buildings at All Saints Anglican Mission Residential School. The building is a two storey structure completed in 1936. The first floor includes three classrooms, one girls' playroom, one boys' playroom, one furnace room, one laundry, one kitchen and dining room, one staff dining room, one staff living room, and a principal's office. The second floor includes four girls' dormitory rooms, one girls' washroom, one girls' matron room, five staff bedrooms, two boys' dormitory supervisory rooms, one mens' washroom, one infirmary, four boys' dormitory rooms and one boys' washroom. The school's playground is not fenced and the playground equipment consists of four swings [ASU000029].

1956 A memorandum to the Director from the Superintendent of Schools indicates that the classroom accommodations at the Anglican Mission School are inadequate. It is proposed that the residential school be turned into a hostel with residential students attending the federal day school [NWT004000[000-001], NWT000527].

An inspection report regarding school facilities at Aklavik notes that the Anglican Residential School operated three classrooms [ASU000047].

- 1958 A list of proposed projects for education facilities in the NWT notes the following projects at Aklavik, NWT: one 25 room classroom, two 250 pupil hostels (one Roman Catholic and one Anglican), one three bedroom residence, three duplexes and two 8-unit apartment buildings [NWT003192].
- 1959 A document comparing the Inuvik residences with the residences at All Saints Anglican Residential School indicates that the All Saints Residential School included the following facilities: four dormitories, two washrooms, four supervisors' quarters, two play rooms, two staff washrooms, one laundry room, one general office, one pupils' dining hall, one staff dining hall, one pharmacy and one infirmary. The document also notes that storage space and staff quarters are limited and that the mechanical and heating systems are less efficient and with limited space [NWT000455].

All Saints Day and Hospital Schools

- 1933 A letter refers to an Anglican Day School in Aklavik [ASU000001[000-003]].
- 1940 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000007].
- 1941 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000010].
- 1942 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000008].
- 1943 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000014].
- 1944 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000015].
- 1945 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000016].
- 1946 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000017].
- 1947 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000018].
- 1948 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000019].
- 1949 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000020].
- 1950 A grant for the All Saints Anglican Mission Day School was received [ASU000025].
- 1954 A report regarding Education in the Northwest Territories indicates that the Anglican Church operates a hospital school known as All Saints Anglican Hospital at Aklavik [NWT000701]. All Saints Hospital was operated by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada and included a teacher on staff for students at All Saints RS who were hospitalized NWT [NWT000274].

- 1956 All Saints Hospital School appears on a Directory of Schools and Teachers in the Mackenzie District of the NWT [NWT000274]. A report notes that the All Saints Hospital housed approximately 18 students in 1956 [NWT004001].
- 1959 The Aklavik Anglican Hospital School continued to operate for hospitalized Eskimo children in 1959 [NWT003270].
- 1960 A series of correspondence indicates that the All Saints Hospital School at Aklavik continued to operate once the All Saints Residence at Aklavik was closed [ASU000049[000-002]].

Federal Day School

- 1954 A report regarding Education in the Northwest Territories indicates that a Federal Day School operates at Aklavik [NWT000701].
- 1956 An inspection report regarding Aklavik school facilities notes that there are five rooms in operation at the federal day school [ASU000047].
- 1959 Upon the opening of the new hostels at Inuvik, the day school would continue to operate at Aklavik for grades 1 to 6 and senior students would be sent to Inuvik [NWT000445[005-005]].

LAND

Aklavik is located on the Mackenzie River Delta approximately fifty miles from the Arctic Ocean and 1965 miles from Edmonton, Alberta [ANGDC021559-21567].

No documents indicating ownership of the land on which the All Saints Anglican Residential School was built were located.

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

Item #	Date	Description
NPC-622988a ²	Undated	Photos of Aklavik Anglican Residential School (p. 6), Aklavik Anglican Hospital and Ice Store House at Aklavik Mission (p. 7), water supply pump and pump line, Aklavik Mission, and privies for staff and boys at Aklavik Anglican Residential School [p. 8].
ANGDC021559-21567	00/00/1941	Photos of All Saints Indian and Eskimo Residential School, Aklavik including a classroom, dining room, laundry and staff sitting room

² Documents with the prefix NPC are from the National Health Collection.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

All Saints Residential School

Year	Number of Students
1929	44 children in residence
1937	26 children in residence
1938	34 children in residence
1939	30 children in residence
1940	29 children in residence
1941	44 children in residence
1942	50 children in residence
1943	42 children in residence
1944	51 children in residence
1945	70 children in residence
1946	39 children in residence
1947	44 children in residence
1948	64 children in residence
1949	55 children in residence
1950	63 children in residence
1951	68 children in residence
1952	104 children in residence
1953	106 children in residence
1954	108 children in residence
1955	106 children in residence
1956	114 children in residence
1957	109 children in residence
1958	112 children in residence
1959	106 children in residence

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

Attendance in the post-55 hostel / day school program was not reserve-based, as enrolment was not ethnically segregated (both aboriginal and non-aboriginal children lived in residence and attended the associated schools). Attendance was based on geographic proximity to the residence and the associated schools were attended both by students in residence, and by children living in the local community.

Documents indicate that students might have been transported and/or recruited for attendance at the residence and associated schools from the following locations, communities and regions: Spence Bay; Fort Norman; Cambridge Bay; Holman Island; Coppermine, Fort McPherson, Reindeer Camp, Banks Island, Tuktoyaktuk, Herschel Island, Perry River, Aklavik and Delta.

There may be alternate ways of spelling these band names.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

All Saints Residential School was operated by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (M.S.C.C.) [ASU016444, ANGDC021559-21567].

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

We do not currently possess any written agreements relating to All Saints Residential School.

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at All Saints Residential School or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Health and Sanitary Conditions

- 1934 A letter from the Medical Health Officer notes that he believes that tuberculosis is prevented in students attending residential schools because of the proper regime of regular hours, good food and the close supervision from teaching staff and nurse [NPC-602546].
- 1937 A telegram reports that a number of natives employed in the construction of the Anglican Mission School were ill with typhoid in summer and fall 1936 due to drinking water from the river without boiling it [NPC-622705].
- 1938 A report notes that ice for drinking purposes at the school and hospital is cut from the river and stored in semi-subterranean covered chambers and boiled before use. The contents of sewage pail type privies and garbage which is not burned is deposited into the river at the end of the mission wharf [NPC-622988].
- 1944 A memorandum notes that the doctor at Aklavik has been vaccinating and "toxoiding" children in the two residential schools [NPC-622704].
- 1950 Several reports discuss a measles epidemic at Aklavik [NPC-606176; NPC-601412]. By Fall 1950 the town of Aklavik is under quarantine due to measles epidemic [NPC-601407].
- A letter notes concerns about the disposal of garbage near the Anglican school that requires clean-up [NPC-603141c].
- A letter notes concerns about the disposal of wash water near the rear of the school buildings and recommends that the water be disposed of in drainage ditches or in the river [NPC-603141a].
- 1954 A letter notes that all school children at Aklavik receive an annual medical examination and the necessary vaccinations and inoculations [NPC-621703a].

Dental Services

- 1939 A series of correspondence discusses the provision of dental services at the Anglican hospital at Aklavik. It is noted that student have received dental treatment at the hospital and a request is put forth that the government fund dental treatment for Anglican school children [ASU000005, ASU000006].

Curriculum

- 1934 A letter from the Medical Health Officer discusses educational policy noting that because trapping is their future vocation the residential schools cannot be industrial for the boys. He recommends that the boys in the residential schools at Aklavik do not stay in school "too long" as they are prevented from learning the art of trapping from their fathers while they are at school; he sees benefit to the girls staying in school as they learn sewing and how to keep house [NPC-602546].
- 1946 A letter notes that children at the Anglican school at Aklavik are forbidden to speak Eskimo [NPC-600901].

Extracurricular Activities

- 1956 All senior and some intermediate students participated in business arising out of the registered trapping area. Income from the sale of furs was used to purchase instruments for a school band (instruments included 12 guitars, 1 mandolin and 4 violins) [NWT004001].

Over-Crowding

- 1951 Minutes from the N.W.T. Council Meeting note that Aklavik has three schools (two residential schools and one day school) which are all over-crowded. It is proposed that a new school will be constructed in 1953 [ASU000026[001-001]].
- 1957 A memorandum from the Chief of the Education Division notes that the Anglican Residential School has 4 teachers and 111 students. Concerns regarding class sizes are raised and it is recommended that if the situation still exists one of the teachers be given some relief regarding her teaching duties [ASU000048].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Rev. H.S. Shepherd	Principal	1936-1944
Rev. R.T. Gibson	Principal	1944-1955
Rev. L. H. Holman	Principal	1955-1959

Narrative Completed: March 29, 2005
Narrative Updated: June 6, 2005

All Saints Aklavik - Index of Documents

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Type of Document
NWT003344[000-000]	Undated	Memorandum
NWT003348[000-000]	Undated	Memorandum
ASU-000001[000-003]	March 24, 1933	Letter
NPC-602546	February 2, 1934	Letter
ASU-000002[001-001]	September 25, 1936	Memorandum
ASU-000003[000-000]	December 29, 1936	Minutes
NPC-622705	January 16, 1937	Telegram
ASU001093	April 25, 1938	Minutes
NPC-622988	September 20, 1938	Report
NPC-622988a	September 20, 1938	Photos
ASU-000004[001-001]	April 4, 1939	Receipt
ASU-000005[000-000]	November 9, 1939	Letter
ASU-000006[000-000]	November 22, 1939	Memorandum
ASU-000007[000-000]	July 26, 1940	Receipt
ANGDC021559	00/00/1941	Report
ASU-000009[000-000]	March 18, 1941	Letter
ASU-000010[000-000]	April 8, 1941	Receipt
ASU-000011[000-000]	April 10, 1941	Telegram
ASU-000008[000-000]	August 19, 1942	Receipt
ASU-000013[000-000]	November 14, 1942	Report
ASU-000014[000-000]	January 8, 1943	Receipt
ASU-000015[000-000]	March 29, 1944	Receipt
NPC-622704	December 18, 1944	Letter
ASU-000016[000-000]	April 3, 1945	Receipt
NPC-600901	00/29, 1946	Letter
ASU-000017[000-000]	February 21, 1946	Receipt
ASU-000018[000-000]	March 24, 1947	Receipt
ASU-000019[000-000]	January 1, 1948	Receipt
ANGDC001415	March 31, 1948	Report
ASU-000020[000-000]	July 15, 1949	Receipt
NPC-606176	00/00/1950	Report
NPC-603141a	January 23, 1950	Letter
NPC-603141c	January 23, 1950	Letter
ASU-000022[000-000]	February 4, 1950	Note
ASU-000023[000-000]	February 5, 1950	Note
ASU-000024[000-000]	February 7, 1950	Letter
ASU-000025[000-000]	April 18, 1950	Receipt
NPC-601412	May 6, 1950	Letter

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Type of Document
ASU016444	November 20, 1950	Letter
NPC-601407	December 20, 1950	Letter
ASU-000026[001-001]	December 00, 1951	Minutes
NWT003000[000-000]	April 1, 1951	Report
ASU016454	June 4, 1951	Letter
ASU016456	June 26, 1951	Letter
ASU-000031[000-001]	February 11, 1952	Letter
ASU-000031[001-001]	February 11, 1952	Letter
ASU-000027[000-000]	February 12, 1952	Letter
ASU-000029[000-000]	February 25, 1952	Report
ASU-000028[000-000]	March 5, 1952	Letter
ASU-000030[000-002]	April 30, 1952	Letter
ASU-000034[000-000]	October 10, 1952	Memorandum
ASU-000035[000-000]	October 16, 1952	Memorandum
ASU-000043[000-000]	October 18, 1952	Memorandum
ASU-000036[000-000]	October 29, 1952	Letter
ASU-000039[000-000]	December 22, 1952	Letter
ASU-000040[000-000]	March 24, 1953	Memorandum
ASU-000041[000-000]	August 14, 1953	Memorandum
ASU-000042[000-000]	August 21, 1953	Memorandum
NWT004038[000-002]	00/00/1954	Report
NWT004038[001-002]	00/00/1954	List
NWT000700[002-007]	January 14, 1954	List
NWT000700[003-007]	January 14, 1954	List
NPC-621703a	February 16, 1954	Letter
NWT000701[000-000]	October 00, 1954	Report
NWT000539[000-000]	CA 1955	Article
NWT000274[000-000]	00/00/1956	List
ASU-000045[000-000]	February 21, 1956	Letter
ASU-000046[000-000]	February 23, 1956	Memorandum
ASU-000047[000-000]	April 9, 1956	Report
NWT004002[000-000]	March 2, 1956	Memorandum
NWT004001[000-000]	October 13, 1956	Memorandum
NWT004000[000-001]	December 21, 1956	Memorandum
NWT004000[001-001]	December 21, 1956	Inspection Report
ASU-000044[000-000]	CA 1957	Report
NWT003192[000-000]	00/00/1957	Financial Estimates
NWT000527[000-000]	January 23, 1957	Memorandum
NWT000276[000-000]	02/00/1957	List
ASU-000048[000-000]	February 13, 1957	Memorandum

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Type of Document
NWT000998[000-000]	March 27, 1957	Memorandum
NWT000023[000-000]	August 12, 1957	Memorandum
NWT000528[000-000]	00/00/1958	Explanatory Notes
NWT003221[000-000]	November 7, 1958	Letter
NWT000455[000-000]	CA 1959	List
NWT000487[000-000]	January 21, 1959	Memorandum
NWT003274[000-000]	February 13, 1959	Memorandum
NWT003270[000-000]	March 16, 1959	Field Manual
NWT000445[005-005]	June 1, 1959	Minutes of Meeting with Church Representatives
ASU-000049[000-002]	March 18, 1960	Memorandum

Document Separator



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Recruitment for School Hostels

Since 1931 the Roman Catholic Church had been operating a residential school in Aklavik, and since 1936 the Anglican Church had been doing so also. There were other church residential schools in the Mackenzie. They were attended by children of the faith of the sponsoring mission organization and both the residence and the school were operated by the missions concerned. Government grants, when these institutions ceased operation, were in the neighborhood of \$600 a year per pupil. Church schools filled an educational vacuum in the north. They provided instruction for some of the children of the north when no government schools were available. When it was decided to undertake a full scale educational programme, the government asked the churches concerned to withdraw from the teaching field in favour of an arrangement whereby the government would build, maintain and pay for hostels to be operated by the churches at government expense, and the government would build and operate government schools to be staffed by government employees. About the time these arrangements were being concluded, planning for the new town of Inuvik was proceeding. After considerable negotiation with the churches, it was agreed that in Inuvik there would be two hostels each with 240 beds, one to be turned over to the Anglican administration and the other to the Roman Catholic administration, both under government contract. The day school which would teach the students resident in the hostels as well as day students from the community, would be operated by the Federal Government.

The size of the hostels was set in relation to the anticipated educational needs of the school population in the area concerned. The hostels were built to accommodate the school population at the level which it was expected to reach in about 1961. There was no intention to build hostels which would be equal only to the requirements of the year when they were opened. There was therefore no expectation that these hostels in Inuvik would be filled to capacity in the present year, and there was no desire to ensure that they would be filled. In the event, the two hostels were filled to 85% of capacity within three weeks of their opening date and further entries are expected in the course of the year. The problem, therefore, is not to find additional recruits for the hostels but will very soon be a matter of selection amongst those who have applied for admission.

The instructions given to every member of the Administration concerned have been explicit in requiring the freely expressed consent

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of parents before any child is admitted to the hostels. Our most recent reports reassure us that this has always been obtained. It is, of course, conceivable that in the minds of some individual parents there may have been confusion about the role of the hostel, but the officers of the Administration, who are seeking a complete public understanding, have not found any such cases of confusion or of consent given on any basis except free will and full comprehension. We are satisfied in this connection not only with the sincerity of the officers concerned with the admission programme but with their competence in understanding the validity of parental consent. If a single case can be cited by any newspaperman or by anyone else of a child who has been admitted to the hostels over any reservations of the parents concerned, an immediate investigation will be made. If the parent wishes the child removed from the hostel, sympathetic consideration would be given to such a request.

Criticism has been expressed of the use of large institutions and the case has been made that if institutions are necessary at all to house children when going to school, small ones would be preferable. This is a viewpoint with which we are substantially in agreement. Bringing education to the most scattered population in the world requires some concentration of students since it is obviously impossible to build a school in every tiny outpost in the north, some of which may have a school population of only three or four students. The area of judgment must be exercised in the degree of concentration, or in other words in how large a hostel is built. In 1960 the Department is beginning a programme of smaller hostels for primary pupils. The first six in this programme will house eight pupils each under conditions equating home life as far as possible. The Department does not contemplate the building of any more large hostels for very young children.

Nevertheless there was every justification for the hostels already built in the context of the educational history of the Mackenzie. They were built in consequence of a policy fixed long ago. The responsibilities which the churches discharged in education made it wrong in morals and in logic to destroy the structure which they had created. Instead a reasonable compromise has been obtained through the building and operation of government schools with the management of the residences being left to the churches.

A misunderstanding has been created about the grades of teaching in the town of Aklevik. It has been charged that although instruction only to Grade 6 had been planned in the old town, it was

extended through Grade 9 through the pressure of white residents of the community. This is a complete distortion of the facts.

It is true that instruction in Aklavik had been planned to Grade 6 only, if the new town of Inuvik was in operation. By September, 1959, however, it became apparent that adequate housing and other facilities in the new town would not be ready this autumn and that many people who would normally be resident in Inuvik would spend all or part of the coming winter in Aklavik. The Aklavik school population was therefore much larger than anticipated and it was necessary to continue instruction through Grade 9. Only a minority of the students in those three higher grades are of the white race. This is an arrangement which will continue for the present year only; next year the Department will carry on with its plans for education in the higher grades being concentrated at Inuvik.

The charge is often laid that children going into hostels will not see their parents for many years to come. This is totally wrong. It is true that in former years children in the church-owned residential schools frequently remained in those institutions for many years without visits home, but this is no longer the case. Every child attending the Inuvik hostel, or indeed any other hostel, returns to his family at least for the long vacation once each year, and in some cases more frequently. The full costs of transportation for the yearly vacation are borne by the government.

A further misunderstanding has been spread through the suggestion that the students in the hostels are drawn from communities with schools. This is practically never the case (except for senior grade pupils). The purpose of either the large hostel or the now family-type institution now being planned is to serve the needs of children who cannot live with their parents and go to day school. Except in the most isolated welfare cases, no child in the elementary grades in school hostels comes from a community where other forms of schooling are available. There are no problems of over-crowding in day schools. If arrangements can be made for out-of-town children to go to a small day school by living with friends or relatives or in a boarding house, the children are free to do so, with government support where necessary.

Misguided comments have been made about the size of the educational effort. The term "empire building" has been applied to the growing number of education institutions. The simple question that

- 4 -

Canadians must ask is whether they wish to take responsibility for continuing to deny educational opportunities to an important group of Canadian citizens. If the answer is no, then classrooms must be built, and they will be built. No apology is made for the growing number of schools in the north. With all hostel accommodation virtually filled, 60% of the Eskimo children still have no opportunity for schooling. The government will continue to work on this problem and expand facilities until this blot on our national record is erased.



MISSION RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AT AKLAVIK

Aklavik R. C. Residential School

Built in 1931 - Closed on June 30, 1959.

Aklavik Anglican Residential School

Built in 1936 - Closed on June 30, 1959.

Grants paid to each School -

- (a) Grants for Building maintenance and operations - \$400 per school from inception. This grant was replaced in conformity with Indian Affairs Branch policy by \$35 per capita grant.
- (b) Per Capita grants for maintenance of children - these ranged from \$145 per pupil per year at outset to \$458.85 per pupil at the R. C. Residential and \$565 per pupil at the Anglican Residential.
- (c) Grants towards salary of night watchmen - a total of \$525 per year for each school.

N.B. The Department also provided the necessary school supplies and equipment in such schools and on April 1, 1956 began employing teachers in mission owned residential schools.

003348 [000-000]

NAC-RG85 Vol. 1385
600-1-1 Pt. 15
09/59 - 08/60



A. E. Forsild's letter
dated 24th March, 1933.

*Mr Bannas
for Reindeer Committee
ATK*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

APR 5 1933
N.W.T. & Y.B.

PORTSMOUTH, N.W.T.

Reindeer Station,
March 24. 1933.

Dear Sir:-

Two of the children of our Lap herders are of school age and their parents have asked if next winter their children could attend school at Aklavik.

There are two schools at Aklavik, one Anglican day school and one Roman Catholic boarding school. The Laps are Lutherans, but I presume would prefer to have their children attend a Catholic school at Aklavik, rather than sending them to the distant Anglican boarding school at Hay River.

I have discussed the matter with the Rev. Father Binname in charge of the R.C. Aklavik Mission, who informs me that there are several Protestant children in his school and, that as far as the school is concerned, there would be no difficulty in admitting the Lap children.

I understand that the boarding school charges are about \$ 200.00 per annum for each child. The Laps are, in their own country, entitled to free Government schools, and would not, under their present wages of \$ 480.00 per annum be able to pay school charges.

I would ask that the Department would pay this school charge, and that I be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for having the two children admitted next winter.

The two children in question are:

[] aged six
[] aged eight

The Anglican boarding school at Shingle Pt. is at the present time unable to admit further pupils.

Your obedient servant,

A. E. Forsild
A. E. Forsild

H. E. Hume, Esq.,
Chairman, Dominion Lands Board,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

RG 85, Vol. 847, File 7770,
Education of Lapp Children & Education
Policy in General,
1933 - 1934,
National Archives of Canada

ASU-000001[000-003]

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NPC-602546

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
North West Territories and Yukon

Aklavik, N.W.T.,
February 8, 1934.

The Chairman,
Dominion Lands Board,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,-

Re: Your file 7580 NWY.

With reference to your letter of November 27th, 1933, I beg to submit the following expression of opinion.

With regard to the question of holding a conference of medical officers, I think this is highly desirable and should result in a definite amount of good being accomplished. It would give the men in the North who are normally thoroughly isolated the opportunity of exchanging views and would, I am sure, tend to the development of a much more uniform service.

Economic Conditions.

With regard to this and the following questions I would like to point out that conditions vary greatly on different parts of the river and that I am naturally dealing with them as I find them in this area and along the Coast.

- (a) The natural resources are sufficient to meet the present needs in the Delta and along the Coast. Any increase in this area would unquestionably begin to overcrowd. Many of the trap-lines now are a little too small.

The reindeer will undoubtedly be of benefit here and more particularly along the Coast where they are needed more than they are in the Delta. On account of their habits they naturally will only be of value to those who live strictly in the Barran Lands, and it will not be possible for Indians south of Arctic Red River to obtain any advantage. The importance of the deer depends largely on whether or not caribou continue to be plentiful in any given area.

- (b) The fur resources remain approximately the same though with the greater number of people in the Delta and surrounding country the individual trapper naturally does not make as large a catch.

The present Game Act would appear to offer as much protection for the fur bearers and still allow the trappers, native or white, to make a living, as is practical.

The price paid for fur is good. Trade goods are of course high but with the present system of competitive trading I do not think there is any real cause for complaint with regard to prices paid or charged. The only objectionable phase of the trading situation as I see it is the custom of extending very free credit to the natives when times are good. This custom had the result with the present low prices of fur of the natives not being able to meet their obligations, which could not be avoided and unquestionably definitely decreased their moral

NPC-602546

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sense of obligation and honesty. In addition to this having been encouraged to spend everything they made in good times they are not as well equipped to weather a period of depression as they should be.

- (c) In this area relief is not given on a sufficiently large scale to actually harm the natives. This question is one which might well stand a certain amount of revision. I would suggest that a very clear-cut distinction be made between sick and destitute, that is, destitute on account of sickness, and merely destitute, which is usually a question of indolence. It is admitted that one must keep such people from actually starving but I think where sickness or old age are not the causative factors it would be a sound plan to exact a definite amount of work for rations or relief supplied to those who are merely indolent. In this district, as in any other, a certain amount of direct relief must always be looked forward to and I think should be confined to actual necessities.

I would like to add a suggestion here which is not quite covered in your questionnaire. There are always a certain number who are semi-invalids or aged and who are unquestionably not capable of looking after themselves. To put them into hospital is much too expensive a method of caring for them and they are still not quite capable of caring for themselves in lonely camps even if destitute rations were issued. I think a feasible solution to this would be to have one or two buildings in connection with the Missions and under their supervision at the various points in which this class of person could stop, having been issued with destitute rations. They would be able to make their own fire and do their own cooking which they infinitely prefer and they would at the same time be under the observation of the medical officer or nurses, and in points where there are no medical officers or nurses they would be under the observation and supervision of the missionary in charge. This would take care of quite a large number of those who are at the moment our most difficult problem and would give a reasonable form of relief at a minimum cost.

Educational Policy.

There is no doubt that an educational policy should be carried out. This of course might vary according to the location or area from which the children come. Residential schools are, I think, the only feasible schools. We have at Aklavik, in addition to a residential school, a day school, and the day school I do not consider suitable for the following very definite reason. If children are to attend the day school their parents must of necessity live in the settlement, and this is highly undesirable. Locally it means that there are more trappers running trap-lines out of Aklavik than the area surrounding it within reach of these trappers, can possibly support. The result is that of those who stay in the settlement under these conditions, they are all destitute or semi-destitute throughout practically the entire year and, of course, they are right at the source of relief and naturally get it, which they would not get to the same extent or actually need if they were located out in the bush where they had a better chance of making a living.

With regard to the residential schools which cannot be industrial in as far as the boys are concerned as they have no way or means of teaching them trapping which is their future avocation. It follows

NPC-602546

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therefore that the boys should not stay in the school too long. At a comparatively early age they should return home while they are still in a receptive mood or age to acquire the art of trapping from their father. The girls present a rather different problem. They do learn to sew, keep house, etc., and do benefit by remaining longer in the schools, and it is most noticeable when travelling among the natives to see the difference in the camps where the girls have been to a residential school and where they have not.

There is one further point to be taken into consideration here and one which I consider very important and that is the fact that during the time children are most susceptible to tuberculosis they are in a school, living under a proper regime of regular hours, good food and the close supervision of the teaching staff and nurse. The value which is obtained from this while very hard to calculate is unquestionably very great.

From the above you will gather that I consider a further residential school for the Protestant natives at Fort McPherson and in the Delta to be badly needed.

Tuberculosis.

I do not think there has been any increase in tuberculosis in this area, rather the reverse is true. I am speaking now particularly of the Delta, Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River. Good Hope, which also send its sick to Akleavik has always been very bad and is probably more or less unchanged. All types occur from time to time, pulmonary and glandular predominating. The pulmonary of course accounts for the greatest number of deaths. We have of course an occasional case of acute miliary, and also of meningial, with in addition a slightly greater number of peritoneal.

During the time I have been here I have concentrated on the infants and children, as it is there that the only possible solution can lie. If one can bring them into the world healthy and keep them that way till they have passed adolescence, a very definite good has been accomplished, while any expenditure of either money or effort on the unfortunate adults who are afflicted is palliative rather than curative. Very little can be done for them beyond relieving distress as far as is practical.

If tuberculosis were controlled there undoubtedly would be an increase in a healthy population which to a very large extent would take care of itself. Competition in trapping areas would be sufficiently kept from a native standpoint that the country would not attract as many white men who expected to make a good thing out of that means of livelihood. That problem is so very speculative that it seems almost futile to try and judge it from this distance.

The question of sanatoria is, I think, debatable. Such an institution would necessarily have a high mortality and the majority of natives would have to go long distances from home to receive treatment. In most cases they have a rooted objection to death and burial away from home and friends and it would be difficult indeed to get them to accept such a method no matter how much to their benefit it might be. A partial solution I have suggested earlier is in the establishment of huts at the various missions.

Veneral Disease.

In this district we are extremely fortunate and since my arrival in 1928 I have seen only two cases of venereal, both gonorrhoea. There has been no case for the last four years. The reason for this is, I suppose, that those who come down the river have come a long distance

NPC-602546

- 4 -

and if there is a suspicion of venereal they have no alternative but to consult myself, which gives me the whip hand in preventing its spread. The boats that come into Herschel Island have been at sea a long time before arrival, which would make it difficult for a concealed case to come into that port and cause trouble. It is, however, the one place I am afraid of, particularly on account of the Eskimo, who at the moment have absolutely no venereal and less than one percent of tuberculosis.

I would not care to lay down a course of treatment for venereal by a layman.

Epidemic Diseases.

The only serious epidemic we get here is influenza in varying degrees of severity. It invariably follows the arrival of every boat and more often than not the mail plane. In itself it is not so serious at the present time but the sequelae particularly the flaring up of quiescent tuberculosis is at all times distinctly serious. I can see no way of eradicating this. It is a question of a comparatively harmless bacterial flora in the host taking hold where there is no acquired immunity for it. Typhoid I have dealt with in previous reports and while there has been no epidemic of diphtheria it is one which is apt to occur at any time and there should be a small annually renewed supply of serum at all points where there is a medical officer.

I do not think a system of examination of persons entering the Territories would be practical. It would be practical, however, to arrange for a system of notification from medical officer to medical officer or any infective cases, venereal or otherwise, which come under his observation and which may be travelling into another area.

Maternal and Child Welfare.

This is a subject upon which much might be written. I can only give my own experience. I have always endeavored to handle as many of these cases as could be persuaded to accept treatment, with excellent results. The stay in hospital need not be prolonged, the mother is taught sufficient personal hygiene and child welfare that even with the most stupid they have much better results than were the infant is born on a willow bed under canvas and often with temperatures away sub-zero. The mother receives better care and is better able to look after her family upon discharge. From a purely monetary standpoint I believe the Department is away ahead. With children born under proper supervision in a hospital it is my experience that it is rare to have that infant back as a patient, except from some acute infective condition. Practically never from malnutrition or debility from lack of proper maternal care. The bulk of the infants admitted to the hospital are those who have been born in the bush and not properly cared for.

My work is divided about equally between Indian and Eskimo and the attitude of the natives towards this policy is most gratifying. A very large percentage of the native women who are expecting babies at one time or another during their pregnancy, consult me and either have the baby in the hospital or at a place where it will be possible to get me if required. In any event they are all anxious to get as much advice as possible in case it is not feasible for them to get to Aklavik. Eskimo women come from sixty, eighty and a hundred miles. Indian women, who have had trouble and have lost child after child, have come from as far as Old Crow in the Yukon; to be attended to, eventually returning several hundred miles with a healthy baby and a very clear idea as to how to look after it.

NPC-602546

General Considerations.

I realize that brevity would be appreciated and it would appear that my reply is anything but brief. Anything less seemed futile and at that, the surface has only been scratched. Should the proposed conference of medical officers eventuate I think it would be great value and I would suggest that the various field men have sufficient notice together with fairly complete information as to along what lines the conference would be followed to give them ample opportunity to thoroughly prepare themselves in advance.

Trusting the above information and suggestions may be of some value to you.

Yours truly,

'sgt' J. A. Urquhart,

Medical Health Officer.

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PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 7946
4740

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

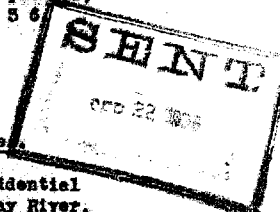
OTTAWA,

21st September,
1956

Memorandum,-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of
the Northwest Territories.

Ref. - Pupilage - Anglican Residential
Schools - Aklavik and Hay River,
N.W.T.



The recent correspondence on the accompanying N.W.T. Files deals with the requests made by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada for the maintenance of children in the new residential school built this year at Aklavik, N.W.T.

It will be recalled that Reverend Dr. T. B. R. Westgate, Field Secretary of the above Missionary Society, asked that a minimum pupilage of 80 be authorized for the Aklavik school during its first year of operation. I have pointed out that only \$8,000.00 was provided in the 1936-37 Estimates of the N.W.T. for the maintenance of children in the Shingle Point school, formerly operated by the same Society but which was closed on the erection of the new school at Aklavik.

As the maintenance and education of children in the Hay River school, also operated by this Society, has a direct bearing on the Aklavik school and also involves the Department of Indian Affairs, you directed -

- (a) Dr. J. A. Urquhart be asked for a report dealing with the Aklavik school and to wire the total number of children giving the number supported by the Department of Indian Affairs and by this Department, also the total pupilage recommended for the current and next fiscal years.
- (b) Ascertain from the Department of Indian Affairs what support they are giving the Aklavik school and whether it is known definitely if the Hay River school will be continued in operation.

A radiotelegraph message has been received from Dr. Urquhart. This bears date of the 16th instant and reads,-

2.....

"Anglican residential school should be limited to seventy-five this year of which twenty-seven are a charge against Indian Affairs and forty-three a charge against Interior, Balance, workers or paying. Next year one hundred can be handled. Reporting fully by mail."

As mentioned in my memorandum of the 31st ultimo, hereunder, the Department of Indian Affairs would appear to have provided for a total of 50 pupils at both schools, that is, 15 at Hay River and 35 at Aklavik.

I have been in communication with Mr. J. D. Sutherland, Schools Branch, Department of Indian Affairs, who stated that the Anglican Mission had definitely decided to keep their Hay River school in operation for the accommodation of approximately 15 Indian children and whatever white or half-breed children may be available. The Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken to pay the established grant (\$180.00 per year) for these 15 Indian children and also provide a small quantity of school supplies. They will not make any contribution towards the maintenance of the buildings or other expenses of a similar character.

As the Department of Indian Affairs has evidently provided for 50 pupils in both schools and as there are only 15 at Hay River and 35 at Aklavik, making a total of 43, they should experience no difficulty in financing the maintenance of these children. However, a somewhat different situation prevails as regards this Department. As mentioned before, only 30 children were provided for in the Shingle Point school, representing an outlay of about \$8,000.00. Dr. Urquhart now states that the maintenance of 43 children in the Aklavik school for this year should be met by this Department. This would represent an outlay of \$8,000.00 or \$2,000.00 more than the appropriation. He also states that 100 children can be accommodated during the next fiscal year, representing an annual cost to this Department and the Department of Indian Affairs of \$20,000.00. Dr. Urquhart does not state the proportion chargeable to each Department but it may be assumed this would be on a fifty-fifty basis.

Reverend Dr. Westgate is awaiting a reply to his letters regarding the pupils in the Aklavik school to be provided for by this Department during the present year. In view of Dr. Urquhart's recommendation I would suggest this Department pay the regular grant of \$800.00 per annum for the 43 children now in residence whom Dr. Urquhart states should be a charge against this Department. Although the appropriation set aside in the current year's Estimates for this purpose is not sufficient, I feel it will be possible to meet the expenditure through a reallocation of the N.W.T. Vote as a whole.

As for the year 1937-38, I would recommend provision be made for the maintenance of 50 children in this school, representing an outlay of \$10,000.00.

If you agree with the foregoing I shall notify Dr. Westgate accordingly and make provision in the 1937-38 Estimates which are now being prepared.

Respectfully submitted,


J. Lorne Turner, Director.

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7946
4740

Mr. Joy

Extrac^ts from the Minutes of the 54th Session of the Northwest Territories Council, held on December 29, 1936.

fy

Education -

(i) Anglican Residential School - Aklavik -

It was reported that Dr. Urquhart had stated 100 pupils could be accommodated next season at this school. Evidently the school authorities expect the Government to support the school to this extent. The Indian Affairs Branch are providing for 35 pupils in their estimates and provision has been made in the estimates for the Government of the Northwest Territories for 43 pupils in this school.

After discussion it was moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Sir James MacBrien

"that the Minister of Mines and Resources be asked to include in the Supplementary Estimates an item to cover the admission to the Aklavik school of a total of 100 pupils."

Carried.

It is understood that this will necessitate the voting of an extra \$4,400.

The Deputy Commissioner suggested that it be made clear that it is not the intention that the Government shall pay for the education of Eskimo children whose parents can afford to pay for their education.

Incidentally, mention was made of four Eskimo children taken recently from Coppermine to the Anglican residential school at Hay River. It had been pointed out to the Mission authorities that these children must be sent to Aklavik by the first boat, and that no expenses of transportation will be borne by the Administration.

NPC-622705

RADIO GRAM

January 16, 1937

Aklaavik,

JAN 19 1937

Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes

TYPHOID LAST SUMMER AND FALL DUE TO LARGE
NUMBER OF NATIVES EMPLOYED CONSTRUCTION ANGLICAN MISSION
SCHOOL WHO PERSISTED IN USING RIVER WATER WITHOUT BOILING
STOP 12 INDIANS 7 OTHER CASES STOP 12 CASES SINCE
FREEZE UP

J. A. Urquhart.

n.18,37

1.55 a.m.

by M.C.

NPC- 622705

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gile
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF A MINUTE OF A MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE 25th APRIL 1938.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

APR 20 1938

The Committee of the Privy Council have had
before them a report, dated 6th April, 1938, from the
Minister of Mines and Resources, stating:

That the estimates for the fiscal year 1938-39,
Vote Number 169, Indian Affairs Branch, Mines and Resources,
provide an amount of \$34,582.00 for new works, repairs
and purchase of equipment for the following Church owned
Indian Residential Schools:

(a) ONTARIO

Spanish Roman Catholic Residential School
Moose Fort Church of England Residential School.

(b) SASKATCHEWAN

Thunderchild Roman Catholic Residential School.

(c) ALBERTA

Braineau Roman Catholic Residential School
Grouard Roman Catholic Residential School.
Holy Angels Roman Catholic Residential School.
Joussard Roman Catholic Residential School
St Albert Roman Catholic Residential School
Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic Residential School
Vermilion Roman Catholic Residential School.
Wabasca Roman Catholic Residential School.
Wabasca Church of England Residential School.
Whitefish Lake Church of England Residential School.

(d) NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School
Aklavik Church of England Residential School
Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential School
Providence Mission Roman Catholic Residential School

(e) BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ahousaht United Church Residential School.
Cariboo Roman Catholic Residential School
Christie Roman Catholic Residential School
Kitimaat United Church Residential School
Port Simpson United Church Residential School
St Mary's Mission Roman Catholic Residential School.
Squamish Roman Catholic Residential School.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6368, file 762-5, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

- 2 -

That, as these buildings are Church owned, new works, repairs and purchase of equipment constitute a grant and, therefore, the approval of Your Excellency in Council is desirable.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that approval be given for the expenditure at the above-mentioned Indian Residential Schools of the sum of \$34,582.00, same to be chargeable to Vote Number 169, 1938-39, Indian Affairs Branch, Mines and Resources.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

E. J. Lemaire.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
the Minister of Mines & Resources.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6368, file 762-9, part 4)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA



NPC-622988

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Public Health Engineering Branch
P.O. Box 1012, Vancouver, B.C.

September 20, 1936

Report on a survey of sanitary conditions at
Aklavik, Northwest Territories

Period of examination - August 12 to 20, 1936.

Aklavik is a trading post and settlement situated in the Peel Channel of the Mackenzie River delta, containing besides hospitals and schools operated by religious organizations, an R.C.M.P. detachment, wireless station, two hotels, trading stores and many frame dwellings.

The resident population is made up of approximately 100 white persons and a similar number of Indian families together with the native occupants of the schools and hospitals, mostly children. On one or two occasions during the summer this population is considerably increased by an influx of Indians and Eskimos who come in for several weeks to trade and obtain winter supplies. This temporary concentration in the settlement gives rise to many problems of sanitation.

The settlement has been developed on a former willow and alder swamp. Due to its northerly position the ground only thaws out to the extent of two feet or so during the short summer from June to September and consequently drainage is quite poor, much of the surface runoff accumulating in the shallow depressions.

The cut banks of the river channels are very low and the surrounding country is quite level, the delta consisting of a maze of channels, ponds and small lakes which is illustrated in an accompanying photo, No. 1, taken from the air. After the break up of the river in the spring its level rises, flooding many of these lakes which are at a slightly higher elevation, and then subsides to its usual channels. Sedimentation effects a considerable improvement in these lake waters and they become quite clear and suitable for drinking. The river, however, remains turbid throughout the summer carrying in suspension large quantities of clay and sand.

The amount of organic pollution entering the river is very small because of the sparseness of the contributory population, the great distances between the settlements and the volume of the river but is apt to be very dangerous during the spring when the winter accumulation of night soil, garbage and refuse of the settlements above is washed downstream. The high turbidity renders the water undrinkable and unsuited for other domestic purposes.

Water supply

Sources of water supply for drinking and culinary purposes by the residents and others are -

NPC-622988

2

1. Mackenzie River, in summer direct or in winter through holes in the ice.
2. Ice cut from the river or nearby lakes and stored for summer use.
3. Water direct from the nearby lakes or clear creeks flowing into the main channel.

In addition to the pollution entering the Mackenzie River from the settlements above Aklavik there is also local pollution by sewage from the hospitals and schools dumped into the river and from lines of sled dogs tied up along the bank (Photo No. 6). This water is quite unfit for domestic use during the summer. In winter when the ice covers it turbidity decreases and surface pollution is prevented from gaining access.

The use of ice cut from the surrounding lakes, clear channels, or in the river above the settlement is a quite satisfactory method of obtaining drinking water provided that the ice is stored in above ground structures to avoid flooding by polluted river water in the spring.

Raw water from the lakes and clear channels across the river appears to be a safe source of drinking water for the natives in the summer months as there are no sources of contamination affecting these.

Sewage disposal

The system in vogue for the residents and the mission properties with regard to sewage is the dug pit privy which is quite unsuited to this climate. As the ground never thaws out there is no seepage and the dejects remains frozen or partially thaws to mingle with surface water and create a nuisance condition.

The schools and hospitals have pail or chemical type closets for night use and the contents of these are usually dumped into the river from a scaffold or dock, (see photos 2 and 3).

The most objectionable insanitary conditions occur during the influx of Eskimos and Indians in July when as many as 60 schooners may be tied up along the river bank. As there are no public toilets provided for the natives conditions along the waterfront then become extremely bad. Many of the Indian houses in the settlement have no toilet buildings at all. (Photo No. 4).

It may also be stated that very few of the existing privies are flyproof, the majority being of very poor construction.

Garbage and refuse disposal

During the eight months of winter all the garbage, tin cans, refuse and other rubbish is taken out to the center of the river channel and accumulates on the ice to be carried away during the break up. Much of this, however, is dumped just over the bank with the result that many tin cans and other objects become imbedded in the anchor ice which shifts in the spring and only carries the rubbish part way downstream or not at all.

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3

During the summer such rubbish as is combustible is usually burned although many tin cans are carried out on scaffolds and dropped in the river with the result that the river banks are littered with an unsightly accumulation.

Roman Catholic Mission

This mission operates both a school for native children and a hospital. (See Photos 8 and 9).

The school has an attendance of about 70 Indian and Eskimo children, while the hospital accommodates 20, the total staff being about 31 persons.

For drinking water in these establishments during the summer months, ice is used which has been cut from a small muskeg lake behind the school and stored in a log ice house. Water is also pumped from this lake to be used for both drinking and washing purposes. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes in the school and hospital is boiled. This is done in a 5-gallon container on the stove and the boiled water stored in steel barrels in a cellar from where it is pumped back to the kitchen after cooling.

During the winter, drinking water is pumped directly from the river, by erecting a knock down pump house on the ice, which is heated by a small stove which also heats the pipe leading to the school cellar. This water is also boiled before use.

With regard to sewage disposal, in the summer months outdoor multiple privies are used, one each for boys and girls, (see above photo). These are situated about 50 feet from the river bank and each pit was noted to be flooded with water.

In the winter time indoor chemical toilets are used, the contents being discharged onto the river ice.

Garbage and rubbish that is not burned is also deposited in the river or on top of the ice.

Anglican Mission

This mission is situated at the downstream end of the settlement and comprises a residential school with a capacity of 65 children and a hospital with capacity for 48 patients.

Ice for drinking purposes at the school and hospital is cut from the river and stored in semi-subterranean covered chambers. (Photo No. 14). The melted ice is boiled before use. For wash water a pumping system from the river has been installed (Photo 15), in connection with wooden storage tanks in the basement. During the winter time it is proposed to use this supply for drinking purposes and should be satisfactory provided the water is boiled.

For the disposal of sewage pail type privies with a small amount of chemical added, caustic soda or chloride of lime, is used and the contents emptied into the river at the end of the mission wharf. Garbage and rubbish that is not burned is also deposited here.

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4

The following conclusions are drawn and recommendations made with regard to the improvement of sanitary conditions at Aklavik.

Water supply

The use of water from the Mackenzie River for drinking purposes should be prohibited during the summer months.

For the permanent residents the putting up of ice out from a proper source, - in the river above the settlement or in the nearby lakes and clear channels, - appears to be a good solution for the provision of safe drinking water during the summer. Where the ice cannot be stored in an above ground structure, it should be boiled before use.

For those individuals who are not able to put up a supply of ice and for the numerous natives who make Aklavik their temporary camp it is recommended that all water for drinking and culinary purposes be obtained from the clear water creeks flowing into the river or the nearby lakes across the river, of which there are several.

During the winter months it is the practice of the residents to obtain water through holes in the river ice and there does not appear to be any objection to this provided that the deposition of sewage solids on the ice be stopped as a temporary midwinter thaw might easily contaminate the water. During this time the river channel is the only source of moving water as the nearby creeks and ponds freeze solid. It is preferable, however, that water from this source should be boiled.

It is also recommended that the practice of boiling water for drinking and culinary purposes by each of the schools and hospitals, now being done, should be continued.

Sewage disposal

The present system of pit privies constitutes a nuisance condition in many instances and also creates a menace to health by attracting flies to poorly constructed vaults with the danger of transmitting infection by this means.

As the frozen ground permits of no purification of the sewage and the fecal matter continues to accumulate, it is recommended that the pit privies be abandoned in favour of a pail type system with an attendant employed to empty them at regular intervals into the Peel Channel at least 200 yards downstream from the nearest building in the settlement.

The depositing of sewage on top of the river ice in the sections upstream and facing the settlement should be prohibited so as not to endanger the winter water holes from possible sewage contamination and all such sewage should be taken to the lower end of the settlement.

For the benefit of the several hundred Eskimos and Indians who visit the settlement at certain periods it is recommended that public toilets of the pail type be constructed at

NPC-622988

5

convenient places, particularly at the point in front of the Northern Traders Limited store, and be maintained in a sanitary condition by an employed attendant. In making this recommendation it is desired to point out that its carrying out will not necessarily clear up the seasonal insanitary conditions now prevailing. This is because the habits of personal hygiene of the native are different from those of the white men and must be taken into account. This applies particularly to the native children who are prone to defecate anywhere. However, the provision of public toilets, where none at all now exist, is hoped to ameliorate to a certain extent the nuisance conditions created and in time possibly to eliminate them to a much greater extent. In this connection the services of the Medical Health Officer are very valuable in training the natives to maintain cleaner camps.

The dwellings of all natives living in the settlement for an extended period of time should be required to have a pail type privy of fly-proof construction in connection with each.

Drainage and general sanitation

The Mackenzie River has become the dumping ground of the several settlements along its course and during the long winter, tin cans and all kinds of other refuse are thrown over the banks to be carried downstream by the spring floods. At Aklavik trouble is encountered in following this practice because of the shallow slope of the river bed. Where the refuse is just thrown over the bank it beds down into the mud and ice which later becomes anchor ice and fails to move out when the river breaks up so that the shoreline remains cluttered with stranded rubbish and tin cans.

It is recommended that all combustible rubbish and garbage should be destroyed by burning, throughout the year. During the winter months, refuse placed on the river ice should be well out over the channel so as to ensure it being carried away and be prohibited from being dumped over the banks.

Because of the frozen subsoil and other factors it is recognized as a practical impossibility to prevent pollution entering the river and consequently it should be regarded as contaminated at all times during the summer months. Part of this pollution is from lines of sled dogs tied up along the banks for easy access to the water and some of it is casual from the schooners and boats tied up at the settlement.

The question of dogs is largely a matter of offense to the nose. If desired, the maintenance of dog lines along the waterfront from Kost's Hotel to the Northern Traders store could be prohibited.

The construction of drains and ditches for draining low areas in the settlement should be followed with caution because of the possible danger of flooding the area during high flood in the spring by reverse flows. It would seem advisable however, to drain the depressed area from the Indian dwellings behind the Anglican Mission by a shallow ditch out to the river past the church, in order to clear up this muddy area.

(SGD) A.H. Perry

District Engineer.

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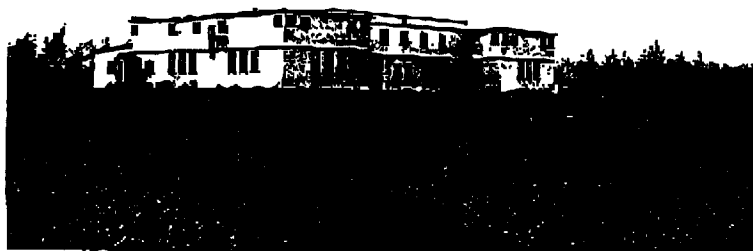


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Atlin, B.C.

Boy's Toilet House at R.C. Mission School.
Left foreground was the previous site for
this which has been filled in with light
soil cover and back.



The Anglican Residential School at
Atlin.

NPC-622988a

ANGLICAN MISSION HOSPITAL



The Anglican Mission Hospital
at Anluvek.



One of the Ice Store Houses used
by the Anglican Mission.

NPC-622988a

AUGUST 11, 1944



Anglin's Station, where supply train and
first line. Now the camp is not back at
night.



Interior of full type building for
first and line at Anglin's Station
School.

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BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

1939

March	31	To Grant to All Saints Mission School at Aklayik for the quarter ended 31st March, 1939 @ \$400.00 per annum.	\$100. 00
		Services Rendered	
		Prices Fair and Just	
		Estab 007	
		VOTE 27	
		ENC 268	
		PRIMARY 14	
		OBJECT 804	
		Em Phillips	
		RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT.	
		Em Phillips	

Extract from Bishop Fleming's letter of
November 8, 1939, to Mr. R. A. Gibson.

When I come to see you on November 27, I would like to take up with you various matters, and it has occurred to me that it would be better to let you know ahead of time what information I shall seek so that you may be able to supply it.

7. You are familiar with the fact that we fitted up a dental surgery in All Saints Hospital, Aklavik, the fitting complete having been paid for by the Church but purchased on our behalf by the College of Dental Surgery, University of Toronto. You are also familiar with the fact that one of the professional staff has gone down to Aklavik rendering his services entirely gratis. We have assumed full responsibility paying his travelling expenses by air to Aklavik, etc. I doubt not that you have received reports of the good work that has been done and the benefit that has come to the people in that whole area. Our fees are roughly half the price of those in the city of Toronto.

We treated a number of the children from the school and it seems to me that that work is almost as important as any work that could be done.

I understood from you that the Government would pay for a modest amount of work done amongst the children if that work was considered necessary. Nurse Solomon has written from Aklavik asking us what is to be done about the school children's accounts. Will you be prepared to tell me what the Government's decision is regarding this matter when I see you on the 27th.

This, however, raises yet another problem. Dr. McCay who was with us last summer expressed the opinion that all the school children should have their teeth carefully examined every summer, as otherwise the best is not being done for them. This again raises a more serious problem. If the children in our school are to be examined and attended to, it would take probably a full week of the dentist's time, allowing say 20 minutes or so per patient. Then, too, the Roman Catholic school children would have to receive similar examinations and treatments which would mean roughly another week of the dentist's time. This in turn raises the question of how long we can keep a dentist at work on the present basis. Dr. McCay this last summer was extremely busy, but of course left early in August. I think that the matter can be met if we have the good will and co-operation of the dental authorities and the Government, but it may interest you to know that each year we have had a deficit on our dental accounts. This year, fortunately, was not a very heavy one but I feel that the work ought to pay for itself and provide for renewals and contingencies. The obvious answer to the question is to slightly increase the charges, but I have had in my mind from the very beginning that the dental work should be paid for by the people who benefit from it and I have felt that by keeping the fees down to the minimum this could be accomplished and we would not be inundated with people asking for free dental services. I have written to you quite freely about this matter and I feel that we can count on your sympathetic understanding, co-operation and help.



4079
5461
7946
9453

Ottawa, November 22, 1939.

6671
5569MemorandumMr. GibsonRe - Dental Treatment -
Aklavik Hospital.

In his letter of November 8, Bishop Fleming advises that he will be in Ottawa on November 27 and would like to discuss a number of subjects with you which he itemises.

Item 7 deals with the question of dental treatment of children in the residential schools at Aklavik.

The Anglican Mission has installed dental equipment in their hospital at Aklavik and each year a dentist of the College of Dental Surgery, University of Toronto, visits Aklavik, the Mission being responsible for his expenses. Apparently this dentist treats patients able to pay and Bishop Fleming states that a number of the school children have also been treated.

Bishop Fleming wishes to know whether the Northwest Territories Administration will pay the accounts for the treatment of the school children and he raises the question of dental treatment for the children in the Roman Catholic School as Dr. McCoy, who visited the hospital last year, expressed the opinion that all children in the schools have their teeth examined every summer.

On February 13, 1939, Dr. Livingstone wrote to you confidentially (letter marked) setting out the situation in regard to dental treatment at Aklavik. Dr. Livingstone stated that he had used the Mission equipment for his dental work but as objection was raised to this procedure unless the Mission received some compensation, he intended for the future to carry on such work in his own office. The last paragraph on Page 2 of Dr. Livingstone's letter reads as follows:-

"All the dental work for the Roman Catholic institutions and their people has to be done here in the office manner and the schools require a lot of dental treatment."

Referring to the statement made to him by nurses in charge, Miss Solomon, that the hospital should be allowed to charge patients direct for work done by the dentist who comes in summer, Dr. Livingstone states:-

"I told her that I had been doing this work for years gratis, both for the native and white population and that I would not consider the hospital making any charges for my work. I am quite agreeable, however, to the hospital making a charge for the use of their equipment."

2*****

Dr. Livingstone's letter would indicate that he is giving free dental treatment to anyone requiring it and is looking after the dental needs of the children in the schools.

The position appears to be that the hospital has good equipment with no one to use it and our Doctor is doing a lot of work with such equipment as he has managed to obtain himself. We have no record of his having been supplied with any dental equipment.

As it would appear that Dr. Livingstone is doing whatever dental work is necessary for the children in both schools at Aklavik, there is a question as to whether the Administration would be justified in paying for the services of the visiting dentist, particularly as such action might bring up the matter in regard to other hospitals and residential schools in the Northwest Territories.

J. W. K. Lock.



By 26/7/40

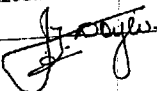
Date 26th July, 1940

File 6073

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, H.B.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis St.,
Toronto.

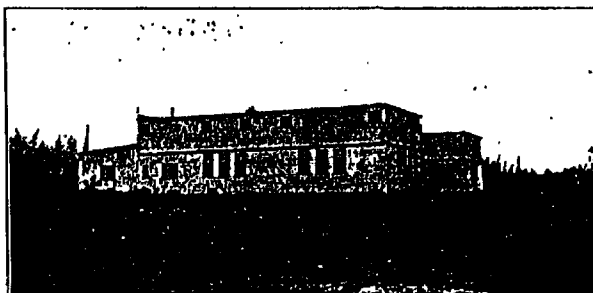
1940						
July	26	To Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklavik, for the quarter ended 30th June, 1940, \$400.00 per annum.				\$400.00
<p>Vote. 27. Primary 14. Enc. 228 Estab. 20.7. Obl. 8.04. @ Goods received - Services rendered Prices fair and just - Certified correct. RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT. </p>						

Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission

of the

Missionary Society of the Church of
England in Canada

(38-43 The Bible House, 184 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba)



ALL SAINTS INDIAN AND ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

(OPENED, SEPTEMBER, 1936)

DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC



SCHOOL CREST
(See page 19)

21559

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ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES
690 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M4Y 2J6

ANGLO-IRISH CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES
693 JAMES STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M4Y 2A6

GS15-103, B13, F9-8.1

21560



(Reproduced by permission of the Hudson's Bay Company)



REV. CANON H. SHERMAN SHEPHERD, B.A., (PRINCIPAL)
AND MRS. SHEPHERD, AND THEIR BABY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

—(St. Matthew 28: 19).

In obedience to this Divine command, brave and consecrated men and women of the Church of England laboriously made their way into the Great Canadian North West, after the discovery of the Mackenzie River by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789.

Archdeacon Hunter was the first of these to make a missionary journey down the Mackenzie River, travelling in 1860 as far as Fort Good Hope, thus bringing the Gospel to the Arctic Circle. In 1861, Rev. W. W. Kirkby, accompanied by his wife and family, proceeded to, and took up residence at Fort Simpson. Then, descending the Mackenzie to the Peel River, and ascending the latter as far as Fort McPherson, he crossed the Rocky Mountains to Fort Yukon, and was the first to carry the Gospel within the Arctic Circle. Upon returning to Fort Simpson from his long and eventful journey, he found awaiting him an able and devoted colleague in the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) Robert McDonald. On Christmas Eve, 1865, the Rev. William Carpenter Bompas (afterwards Bishop, first of Athabasca, later of Mackenzie River, and finally of Selkirk, now known as Yukon) reached Fort Simpson, and "entered there upon a life-work which will remain as a standard example and inspiration of self-effacement and missionary devotion." While still at Fort Simpson, Mr. Bompas was joined by the Rev. W. D. Reeve (afterwards Bishop of Mackenzie River) and the Rev. A. Garrioch. Later, when Mr. Bompas moved to Fort McPherson on the Peel River after his consecration as Bishop of the new Diocese of the Mackenzie River, which had been carved out of that of Athabasca, he was joined in 1880 by the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) T. H. Canham. His successor in Mackenzie River, Bishop Reeve, received a distinguished recruit in 1892 in the person of the Rev. I. O. Stringer, afterwards Bishop of Yukon, and later Archbishop of Rupert's Land. In his arrival in the Canadian Northland Mr. Stringer was preceded by one year by Mr. Thomas Marsh, later ordained, who founded the Hay River School in 1895.

Prior to the founding of the Hay River School, a small School had been maintained by the Rev. W. Spendlove in the Mission House at Fort Resolution. When Mr. Spendlove went on furlough in 1895, the

Mission at this centre was closed, and the pupils in school were transferred to Hay River.

From 1892 until 1897 Mr. Stringer had his headquarters at Fort McPherson, and from there he was able to visit the Eskimo at Kitigagzuit and Herschel Island. In the latter year he and Mrs. Stringer took up residence on Herschel Island, which has been described as "the most northerly inhabited spot in the British Dominions, and perhaps the most inaccessible; a bleak, desolate, treeless island, ice-bound for nine months of the year, and surrounded by floating masses of it during the short summer."

They remained there until 1901 when they were succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Whittaker (afterwards Archdeacon) who occupied that lonely outpost until 1906. From 1906 until 1917 Mr. Whittaker's work



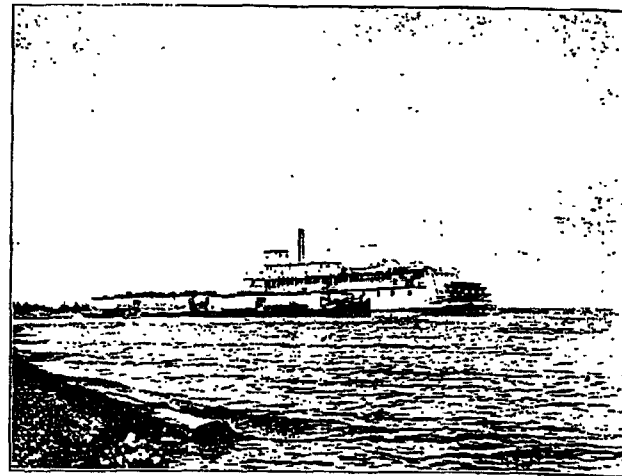
The temporary quarters for the Eskimo school at Shingle Point showing the Church, Mission House and Principal's residence

was amongst both Eskimo and Indians. In 1909 Mr. Henry Fry joined the Arctic Mission and devoted himself wholly to work among the Eskimo, among whom the first baptisms had taken place that year. The re-discovery of the Eskimo of the neighbourhood of Coronation Gulf came as a clarion call to the Christian Eskimo of Herschel Island to carry the Gospel to them, and in 1914 a courageous attempt was made by Mr. Fry with a band of volunteer Christian Eskimo to answer this call. The expedition, poorly and hastily equipped, suffered many hardships, and was compelled, to escape starvation, to turn back. A

second expedition under the leadership of the Rev. H. [redacted] g, and better equipped than the first, succeeded in reaching these [redacted] ple the next year, and our Church has been working amongst them ever since. In 1915 the Rev. Edward Hester (afterwards Canon Hester) joined the Arctic Mission, and in 1919 he erected a Mission House at Aklavik and a Church at the same centre in 1925. Canon Hester was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Geddes (afterwards Bishop of the Mackenzie, and later Bishop of the Yukon) who established a Mission House and Church at Shingle Point in 1920. Owing to the spread of "influenza" throughout the Northland in 1925, Shingle Point was abandoned until 1929, when the Rev. H. S. Shepherd, B.A., a graduate of King's College, Halifax, arrived and established a Residential School, using the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and the Mission House and the Church for the Eskimo children. Mr. Shepherd, with a staff of four or five workers, operated this School until 1936, when the pupils and equipment were transferred to the New Residential School at Aklavik.

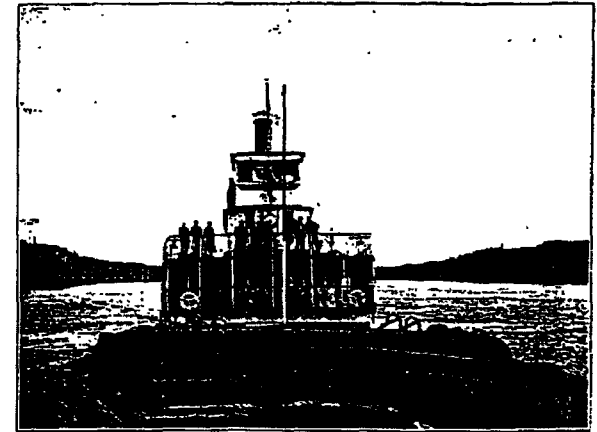
THE LOCATION OF AKLAVIK

From the chart which appears at the beginning of this pamphlet, it will be seen that Aklavik is located in the Mackenzie River Delta, and approximately fifty miles from the Arctic Ocean. The total



One of the Hudson Bay Company's Steamers on the Mackenzie River.

distance from Edmonton is 1965 miles, and transport over this vast distance is available all the year round, as far as waterways, by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. During the comparatively short season of navigation in the summer months, the Hudson's Bay Company provides a regular boat service (a) between Waterways and Fort Fitzgerald in Alberta, and (b) between Fort Smith and Aklavik and some remoter places in the North West Territories. Motorcar and truck service is available for the sixteen mile portage between Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith. Throughout the summer aeroplane service is available for those who desire to use it, the service being provided



The Steamer going through the rapids at midnight.

over the whole distance, and even from Edmonton if required, by the Canadian Airways Limited, and also by the Mackenzie Air Service. Aeroplane service is also available during the winter months, though at less frequent intervals than in the summer.

THE AKLAVIK SETTLEMENT

In addition to the School, Hospital, and Mission, owned and operated at this centre by the Church of England in Canada, the Roman Catholic Church also owns and operates a School and Hospital. Commercial and Government concerns are represented by the Hudson's Bay Company, The Northern Traders Limited, some private trading

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHDEACONS
600 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO MAY 2/36

6575-103, B.31, 69-8.1
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establishments, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and a Medical officer and assistant. In the centre of this compact little settlement there is also a small hotel, but comparatively few Indians or Eskimo reside permanently at



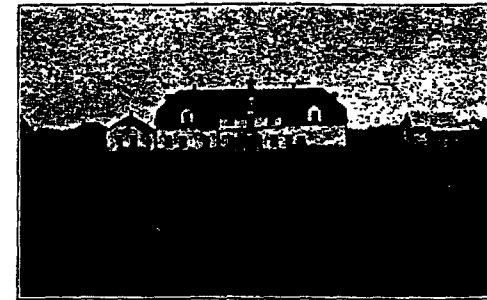
Eskimo Schooners at Aklavik. Note the dogs sleeping in the foreground.

Aklavik. During the summer months they come in very considerable numbers, and it is quite a picturesque sight to see the Eskimo schooners moored to the River bank, with scores and scores of their special breed of dogs tethered to stakes driven into the ground near the shore line.

THE NECESSITY OF THIS SCHOOL

When the Shingle Point School opened in 1929, the pupilage was limited to 8 boys, 10 girls, and 6 children who lived at home but attended the class-room daily. By 1930 the pupilage had increased to 77, and in this increase is to be found one of the reasons for a larger and better school building. In addition to this, climatic conditions at Shingle Point provided almost constant anxiety. In the long winters the buildings were almost completely covered with snow, and tunnels had to be dug from doors and windows. Then, when Spring came, there was the danger that these same buildings might be crushed by icebergs, or washed away by the high tides. A still further need for a new school was due to the increasing difficulties and dangers of securing the indispensable supplies of food and clothing from the outside world. As the Hay River School was approximately 1200 miles away, and moreover, did not have accommodation for so many pupils in addition

to those already in residence there, the only practical solution to the problem appeared to be in the establishment of a new and larger school building at some other centre. As a Church, Mission House.



Hay River School

Hospital, and Day School had already been established by our Church at Aklavik, and as this was becoming an important centre for trading companies, as well as for departments of the government, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, after careful consultation with the M.S.C.C. decided that the new School building should be located there. Through the vigorous efforts of the Bishop, in close collaboration with Canon Gould, General Secretary of the M.S.C.C., a fully modern building capable of accommodating 150 pupils was ready for occupation, and was actually occupied at the beginning of September, 1936.



Classroom

AMERICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
CENTRAL SCHOOL ARCHDIOCESE
610 JENNINGS STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M4Y 2J6

GST-103, B181 F9-8.1
21563

THE AKLAVIK SCHOOL BUILDING

In his report on his visit to Aklavik during the summer of 1936, just as this building was nearing completion, the Secretary of the Commission, embodied the following information:—

"This building exceeded in capacity and excellence of construction my conceptions. It is 130' 2" long and 73' 10" wide with an extension of two rooms at the rear of one end, one of which will be used as a laundry and the other as an inside storeroom. At either end of the ground floor are spacious classrooms each 57' 6" in length and 32' 4" in width. These are divided by folding-doors so that they may be divided into four smaller ones if required. The other rooms on the ground floor are as follows:—

Two furnace rooms—one at each end, and provided with "Economy" furnaces, No. 23, made by the Pease Foundry, of Toronto & Winnipeg.

Kitchen (31' 6" x 16' 11") with a McClary Chief Junior Range and a Brantford Pastry Oven No. 115.

Pupils' refectory (46' 11" x 31' 6").

Staff dining-room (15' 4" x 14' 2").

Staff living-room (18' 2" x 16').

Principal's office (15' 4" x 14' 2").

The rooms upstairs include:—

4 front dormitories each 33' 2" x 16'.

4 rear dormitories 29' 2" x 16'.

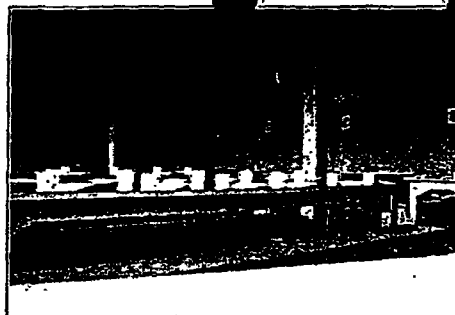
5 front staff-rooms 13' x 9' 2".

4 rear staff-rooms 14' 10" x 8' 3".

1 sick bay 14' 10" x 12' 2".

There are also 2 staff bath-rooms, and cubicles have been provided at the end of the wide halls for baths for the pupils. A large basement was being completed as the frost came out of the ground, and it was expected that a large tank would be installed here from which water would be pumped by hand to the kitchen and also to the bath and wash-rooms upstairs, as well as to the laundry. Every possible care was being taken to prevent the intake pipe from the river from freezing.

While the main school building is of frame construction, no effort has been spared to make it both fire and frost proof. For the inner surfaces of the walls and ceilings "ten test" has been used, and between this and the outer frame work there is a thick layer of "mineral wool" which is non-combustible. The location is well above



Dining Room



Laundry

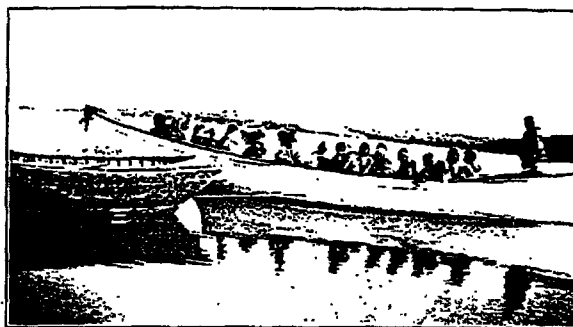


Staff Sitting Room

the high-water mark, and although the soil is of sedimentary deposit such as is found throughout the delta, no trouble from settling is anticipated, as strong posts reaching to the permanent frost line were inserted for foundations, and substantial girders placed on top of these.

Similar foundations were being prepared for the Principal's residence, and also for the school warehouse, in addition to those for the new hospital and a new and larger church which the Bishop of the Arctic had in hand.

Before concluding my references to the main school building, I feel constrained to congratulate the architects (Messrs. Molesworth, West, and Secord, of Toronto) on their plans and specifications, the chief builder (Mr. Summers) and his assistant (Mr. Quartermain) as



The children of the Eskimo school at Shingle Point going on a picnic in the Rev. Thomas Umsack's whale boat. They are often brought to the Aklavik School in a boat of this kind.

well as the Loucheaux Indians who quickly learned all kinds of carpentry under their instruction. The chief builder and his assistants began their work in August of last year (1935) and all are deserving of unqualified praise for the magnitude of the work achieved under very trying weather conditions, as well as for the excellence of the workmanship. I also feel constrained to state that, in my opinion the entire body of the Church of England in Canada is deeply indebted to the Bishop of the Arctic (Rt Rev. A. J. Fleming) and all who collaborated with him, especially the General Secretary of our Society (Rev. Canon S. Gould) in the conception of the undertaking, and the prompt and masterly way it has been carried through. The Aklavik school building is unquestionably the finest of its kind in the whole of the

Canadian Northland, and we can only hope and pray that the Divine help and guidance which have been so manifest in its construction may be continued in its administration and maintenance."

In 1938, two years after the above report was written, this School was provided with a Diesel Electric Light plant, 110 volts, operated by a 7 h.p. Diesel engine.

STAFF AGENTS

The staff comprises the following agents:—

The Principal
General Assistant and Engineer,
Fisherman
Native Assistant
Head Matron
Senior Teacher
Junior Teacher
Boys' Supervisor
Girls' Supervisor
Laundry Supervisor
Kitchen Supervisor.



A group of the School boys

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES
600 LAUREL STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO MAY 21/6

6575-103 B131 F9-8.1
21565

THE SAGE

While the School has a capacity of 150 children the present (January, 1941) is limited to 100. Of these the per capita grant for 50 is provided by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Depart-



Some Eskimo Girls

ment of Mines & Resources, and that for the other 50 by the Department of the North West Territories.

FOOD SUPPLIES

As no vegetables can be grown locally, arrangements have been made for potatoes and vegetables to be grown at Fort Simpson and



Supplies for the School landed on the river bank

sent through to the School by the last boat going each summer. Fish can be secured locally, and a liberal quantity of reindeer meat can be secured from the Reindeer Camp at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. All other food supplies have to be purchased in the outside world, and a year's requirements sent forward in advance each summer.

THE FUEL SUPPLY

At the present time (1941) wood fuel is used for heating and cooking purposes, but as the supply decreases, and has to be brought in in the early Spring from a distance of 20 miles, or more, when the



A barge load of wood fuel for the School

water is high in the river, it seems likely that some other system of heating may become a necessity in the not remote future. There is some coal at Fort Norman, but those who have already tried it have not found it altogether satisfactory. A better quality of coal is said to have been discovered in the Aklavik Hills, but the difficulties of transportation may prove insuperable. There is a possibility that an oil burning system may be found to meet the School's requirement better than any other. As 200 cords of wood are required each year, and the cost of cutting is \$8.00 a cord, an oil burning system, after the neces-

sary equipment has been installed is not likely to be expensive than the one now in use.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION

In addition to the special line of instruction requested by the Department of the N.W.T., selections have been made from the curricula of the three Prairie Provinces. Vocational and religious training are also included in the daily routine and every effort made to fit the children for the conditions under which they will live when



they graduate. Several of the pupils are being taught to play the organ and singing classes are held. Children from the School have a prominent part in the Cathedral Choir.



16

ORGANIZATIONS

A Church Boys' League has been organized. The enrolment of members and the dedication of their Shield being held in the Cathedral Church. The boys of the League and those of the Cubs, who have also



been organized at this northerly centre, have made and sold considerable "handicraft" and woodcraft. The proceeds from the first year's sale amounted to \$28.00.

Girl Guides and Brownies have been inaugurated and membership in each is gradually increasing. Their exhibitions of figure marching and physical drill have greatly pleased their parents and friends. A Girls' Branch of the W.A. has been formed and they elect their own



17

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES
600 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO MAY 2/6

GS75-103, B13, F9-8.1

21567



Copy

5542

17

7946

Aklavik, N. W.T.

18th March, 1941.

Dear Sir,

Re: Transfer of pupils from one
Denominational school to the
other.

Mr. Shepherd, Principal of the Anglican school, has informed me that he has received a letter from Rev. Mr. Webster of Coppermine, along with a signed statement by the parents, wishing the transfer of a child from the Roman Catholic school to the Anglican school.

I cannot find anything on file here dealing with such cases. However, Mr. Shepherd thinks that this policy of transfer would be unsatisfactory and probably cause friction between the two schools. I am of the same view myself. I would suggest that a departmental ruling be made not to allow such transfers.

If the parents are not satisfied with the children where they are placed it should be quite in order that they could remove them from the school and of course at a later date they might be admitted to another school.

Would you kindly give this your consideration and let me know your views as soon as possible. If there is no further mail service this winter kindly let me know by wire.

Yours truly,

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Director,
Lands, Parks and Forests Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Wm. L. D. Livingstone,
Medical Health Officer.



Ray

4, 10

Date.....April 3, 1941.....

File.....4079.....

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with.....The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis St.,
Toronto, Ont.

1941

April 3

Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day
School, Aklavik, for the quarters ended
30th September and 31st December, 1940
and 31st March, 1941 @ \$400 per annum

\$300 00

Vote 27.. Primary.. 14.. Enc. 268.

Estab.. 097.. Object.. 894.

Goods received - Services rendered

Prices fair and just - Certified correct.

RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT.

J. Wayne

APR 3 '41
CMB

JFD:SAC

(Copy)

5569

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



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						Confirmation sent. Copy for Mr. Morin.

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF:—

Dr. L.D. Livingstone,
Aklavik,
N.W.T.

Ottawa, Ontario.
10th April, 1941.

Your letter eighteenth March. Transfer of children from one Mission school to another during school year not approved unless there are extenuating circumstances of which full details should be submitted for consideration.

APPROVED -

R.A.G.
R.A. Gibson, Director,
Lands, Parks & Forests Branch.

R. A. Gibson,
Deputy Commissioner of
the Northwest Territories.

N.D.—G. F. 4c.
800-139





134

Date 19 Aug. 1942

File 4073

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, N.S.C.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis St.,
TORONTO, Ont.

1942

Aug.

19

Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School,
Aklavik, N.W.T. for the quarter ended June 30,
1942 @ \$400 per annum.

\$100.00

Vote. 27 Primary. 17 Enc. 61.

Etab. 00.7 Obj. 80.4

Goods received - Services rendered

Prices fair and just - Certified correct.

RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT.



AUG 19 42

J. G. Smith

1

2

3

Extract from A. Lawrence's
Report, re Visit to Sub-Stations,
Northwest Territories, 14-11-42.

4079

1025

The most outstanding garden this season, was at the Anglican Residential School in charge of the Reverend H. S. Shepherd. A small greenhouse constructed of storm sash and heated with a wood burning heater was used to start cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and some of the more tender varieties of flowering plants. These were all seeded during the last week of May and transplanting to the open garden was done one month later. After the cabbage, cauliflower, and flowers were removed, the tomato plants were reset in the greenhouse, spaced three feet apart and allowed to remain for the season, these were producing ripe fruits by the end of August and a very heavy crop of large green fruits were picked September 12 when all were harvested. Transplanting of cabbage and cauliflower was quite successful and seasonal development fair, cabbage 6-7 inches and cauliflower 5-6 inches in diameter were quite common. Carrots and turnips were large and of excellent quality, The crop of Warba potatoes was exceptional, as to size, quality and yield, being quite equal to any I had seen on the trip down stream. The annual flowers also did quite well and bloomed profusely.

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B4

Date 8 January 1943

File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, N.W.T.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis St.,
TORONTO, Ont.

1943					
Jan.	\$	Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Akilavik, N.W.T. for the quarter ended 30 Sept. 1942 @ \$400 per annum.		\$100.00	
<p>Vote <u>27</u> Primary <u>14</u> Enc. <u>61</u></p> <p>Estab. <u>007</u> Object <u>804</u></p> <p>Goods received - Services rendered</p> <p>Prices fair and just - Certified correct</p> <p>RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>JAN 5 '43</p>					

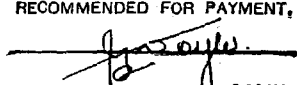


Date March 29, 1944File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

1944						
March 29		Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklavik, N.W.T., for the quarter ended 31st March, 1944, @ \$400.00 per annum.			\$100.00	
<p>Vote 27.. Primary 14.. Enc. 2, 27. Estab... 007.. Object... 8.04.. Goods received - Services rendered Prices fair and just - Certified correct. RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT,  MAR 29 '44</p>						



NPC-622704

BUREAU OF

1050-1-F4

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa, Ont., December 18, 1944.

Dr. P. E. Moore, Acting Superintendent of Medical Services, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Re - Medical Services at Aklavik.

The following are extracts from a report dated October 18, 1944, submitted by Dr. R. Hayward of Aklavik, -



"I have been vaccinating and toxoiding the children in the two schools here and should like a supply of certificates to issue them at the completion of the course. Some of the people here have been asking about typhoid inoculation. If you thought fit to supply the vaccine I could go ahead and do this. Mrs. Dawdney says there are plenty of small children at Ft. McPherson at certain times of the year I could vaccinate and toxoid them but transportation seems to be a difficulty. I have not been there yet as the RCAF plane was either too full or would have to leave me there a couple days instead of being able to bring me back the same day."

"Re public health literature: Both missions here have 16 mm. movie projectors and S.M. Puffer has a machine equipped for sound in his hall. Mr. Marsh also has a projector for film strip. I should like to have some films illustrating the spread of Th, typhoid fever, etc. If there are any posters available I should be glad of a supply from time to time to put up in the school, and one or two other places."

If you have a form of certificate such as mentioned by Dr. Hayward would you please let me have a copy as a sample.

I presume any vaccine, etc. required at Aklavik or Ft. McPherson can be obtained through the Department of Health at Edmonton. We will ascertain the quantities required and have them delivered to Mr. L. E. Drummond at Edmonton for dispatch by first available plane.

E....(over)

NPC-622704

- 2 -

Has your Branch any film of the type asked for and if so, would you be willing to have it sent to Dr. Hayward? Apparently he is making an effort to handle all medical matters in an efficient manner and to impress upon the residents the benefits to be derived from vaccination and inoculation. Consequently anything we can do to encourage him in his efforts should be done as promptly as possible.



R. A. Gibson,
Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest
Territories.

Document Separator



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WB

Date April 3, 1945.

File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

1945

Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission
Day School, Aklavik, N.W.T. for the
quarter ended 31st of March, 1945,
@ \$400.00 per annum.

\$100.00

Vote. 27 Primary. 14. Encl. 254

Etab. 007. Object. 804

Goods received - Services rendered

Prices fair and just - Certified correct.

RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT.

[Signature]

APR 3 '45



NPC-600901

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

The Arctic Institute Of North America
Montreal
29 0 46

Dear Dr. Pett:

The addresses are:



I remembered later that Miss Robinson has taught in an Indian school, I think in the James Bay Region - anyway, it was a place where the Indians were much poorer than Aklavik and used woven rabbitskin blankets instead of caribou skins for bedding.

I should have added to my diatribe against the Anglican Hospital at Aklavik that the staff is entirely new this year, so they may pay more attention to the patients' ways and recreational needs now than when I was there; though from what I have heard of one of the nurses she is not likely to. As an example of what I objected to; during the flu epidemic I gathered up all the funnies and magazine supplements of newspaper I could and took them over for the bed ~~xxxxxx~~ patients; the idea being that wards were to exchange papers. They did, if Geranium or an ambulatory patient were around to do it; but if they gave the papers to the nurses they promptly burned them up; if they had felt they should be sterilized they could easily have put them in the oven instead of the firebox;. And they refused to accept books for the children. Another point; a nurse who had been there 7 years (as told) did not know the Eskimo word for thank you and seemed surprised that I expected her to. Also they complained about the Eskimos not knowing enough English to tell ~~xxxxxx~~ their symptoms. I believe the nurses did know a few words like pain, but they certainly made no attempt to learn the language.

Also, at that time, the nurses were forbidden to do any public work in the homes. Personally I think public health nursing is a need in the Arctic; one of the nurses was eager to do it, though was the one who didn't know thank you I'm not sure she would have been very effective. And I suppose you are aware that the Anglican school matron may easily be a person with absolutely no knowledge or ability though she plans the meals. They did get a dietitian down there one year, but she quit in despair, very quickly, as she found that the supplies did not permit her to feed the children adequately. One of the reasons the natives wanted a school at MacPherson was so their children could get enough to eat. As for the separation idea; I travelled to Cambridge with some girls going home from school at Aklavik and the two older ones wept most of the time because they had not seen their family in so long it was like going to strangers and they couldn't talk Eskimo adequately. Did you know that the children at the Anglican school are forbidden to talk Eskimo?

Margaret Oldenburg

Document Separator



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6079

Date... February 21st 1946

File... 6079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with... The General Treasurer, N.W.T.,
Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 8, Ontario.

1946	Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklavik, N.W.T., for the quarter ended 31st December, 1945, @ \$400.00 per annum	\$100.00				
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By

Date March 24, 1947.

File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
In account with Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

1946	Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklavik, N.W.T., for the quarter ended December 31st, 1946, @ \$400.00 per annum.	\$ 100 00				
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Date April 1st, 1948File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

B-3 Jell

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
Church House, 604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario

1948	Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklavik, N.W.T., for the quarter ended March 31, 1948 - @ \$400.00 per annum		\$ 100 00		
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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION
TO THE M.S.C.C. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, MAY 31, 1948.

The Indian School Administration wishes to associate itself with the many congratulatory expressions tendered the Most Reverend G. F. Kingston upon his accepting the high office of Primate of All Canada. His Grace has always been keenly interested in the work of the Indian and Eskimo residential schools and he is assured of the loyalty and regard of the many missionary workers under the Administration.

The past year has witnessed the passing to higher service of two outstanding Indian educationalists in the persons of Canon H. J. Alderwood and Canon John W. House. Deserving tribute to their honour has been penned in both Church and secular publications. Both came from England in 1912 to study in Canadian theological colleges for service in the Canadian west. Throughout the years they remained close friends as each in his own sphere of influence contributed of his talents in Christ's service for mankind. During the closing weeks of 1947 one followed the other into the greater life.

In Winnipeg, Colonel Hermann, retired since 1945 from an administrative position in the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission, died at his home after a brief illness.

"We bless thee, O God, for Thy grace that kindled in their hearts the love of Thy Holy Name, that enabled them to fight the good fight, to finish the course and to keep the faith, even to become more than conquerors through Him that loveth us."

In taking up the task as superintendent of the Indian School Administration, I soon became conscious of the painstaking work of my two immediate predecessors. In many cases where action was required it was necessary only to carry out plans formulated some months previously. At other times, without any impetus from me, events fell into an obviously pre-conceived pattern. Major General G. R. Turner, the school principals and the young ladies of the Ottawa head office staff gave patient help and guidance and without their aid and kindness my adjustment to a new position within the Church would have been most difficult.

RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Schools Administered</u>		<u>Grant</u>
		<u>Diocese</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>1948</u>
Chocoutla	Carcross, Yukon.	Yukon	60	\$368
St. Michael's	Alert Bay, B.C.	Br. Columbia	20	240
All Saints'	Aklavik, N.W.T.	Arctic	100	351
St. Andrew's	Whitefish Lake, Alta.	Athabasca	30	281
St. John's	Wabasca, Alta.	Athabasca	35	281
Old Sun	Gleichen, Alberta.	Calgary	100	246
St. Paul's	Cardston, Alta.	Calgary	140	246
St. Cyprian's	Brocket, Alta.	Calgary	60	246
St. Alban's	Prince Albert, Sask.	Saskatchewan	130	251
Elkhorn	Elkhorn, Man.	Brandon	130	257
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Keewatin	135	246
Shingwauk	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Algoma	140	240
St. John's	Chapleau, Ont.	Algoma	100	220
Bishop Horden	Moose Factory, Ont.	Moosonee	100	208

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001415

St. Philip's	Fort George, Que.	Arctic	75	308
Gordon's	Punnichy, Sask.	Qu'Appelle	120	257
All Saints'	Prince Albert, Sask.	Saskatchewan	120	257
(temporary Lac la Ronge)				

The Chooutla School, while it has government authorization for 60 pupils nevertheless has not sufficient space to accommodate more than 45 children with the necessary staff.

St. Philip's, Fort George, is in somewhat the same position in regard to pupils as Chooutla School. Existing accommodation allows for a pupilage of only 50 while the authorized figure is 75.

Gordon's School, closed for a considerable period because of the need for repairs to heating and water systems, is to re-open in September. At least half of its authorized pupilage will be drawn from the Gordon reservation while the remainder will have to be solicited from other reserves in the area south of Prince Albert.

The temporary All Saints' (L.M.R.) established in five buildings of an army camp on the outskirts of Prince Albert, will also open in September. Since February of 1948 all of the boys from St. Alban's school have been using one of the huts as a dormitory and going by truck to St. Alban's for meals and classes. By this measure, St. Alban's has been able to utilize its full authorized pupilage for girls and many children who would have been without schooling have thus benefited.

Missionary Work

Sarcee

A long-standing agreement makes the Indian School Administration responsible for Indian missionary work in the Diocese of Calgary. On the small Sarcee reserve south-west of Calgary the Administration has been operating a day school for the children of the tribe. For the last two years the Indian Affairs Branch has been paying the salary of a day school teacher and the missionary has included in his duties the supervision of two or three small white missions. The missionary work on the Sarcee reserve is no longer of the type for which the Indian School Administration functions and it is strongly urged that measures be taken to relieve the Administration of this particular responsibility.

More than one-half of the Administration's school principals also serve as Indian missionaries in the areas surrounding their respective schools. In latter years the responsibility of being a school principal as well as missionary has become increasingly more difficult. It is now physically impossible for a Principal-Clergyman to serve two masters and the unfortunate result is that the schools and the Indian missions have degenerated accordingly. Some of the reasons for the added responsibility required of Principals ought to be recorded and they are (a) Increased standards in every department of school life demanded by both the Church and state. (b) Understaffed schools. (c) Inadequately trained staff members, many of whom are not motivated by Christian principles. (d) The changing attitude of the Indian parents towards residential schools. (e) Having to use outworn equipment, a backlog of which was built up during the war years. (f) The need for more frequent and detailed reports to the Administration's head office so as to allow for economical purchasing. It is respectfully recommended to the Board of Management that it take the necessary steps to relieve the Administration of responsibilities outside the immediate scope of Residential Schools.

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Series 2.15 Box 21

file 3

001416

Hospitals or Nursing Stations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Diocese</u>
St. Michael's Preventorium	Alert Bay, B.C.	British Columbia
St. Peter's Mission Hospital	May River, N.W.T.	Mackenzie Deanery
Newham Cottage Hospital	Moose Factory, Ont.	Moosonee
St. Philip's	Fort George, Que.	Arctic

The Indian Health Services have commenced building operations on the million-and-a-half-dollar preventorium at Moose Factory. This building, when completed, will be a boon to the Indians of James Bay but for many years to come will not necessitate the closing of Bishop Newham Hospital.

Since last winter the hospital at Fort George has been closed. The operation of a Government nursing station at that post is not sufficient to fill the need and it might be expedient to re-open the Anglican Fort George Hospital after renovation.

STAFFPrincipals

The Rev. Canon S. J. Wickens retired from St. Michael's, Alert Bay, and the Rev. B.O.G. Dixon transferred from Elkhorn to succeed him as principal of the Administration's largest school.

After Mr. Dixon's transfer from Elkhorn, Mr. D.A.E. Stoddart served as acting principal until the Rev. W.J.J. Woods of Golden, B.C. was appointed principal.

Canon A. E. Minchin, after many years' service in Indian schools, retired from Shingvauk and the Rev. D. C. Wickenden of Sioux Lookout school was transferred to take his place.

To fill the position made vacant by the passing of Canon J.W. House, the Rev. E.S.W. Cole was transferred from St. Cyprian's to Uld Sun. However, until a new principal is appointed at the Bracket school, Mr. Cole is overseeing both institutions.

Rev. L.F. Rowe resigned as missionary on the Sarcee Reserve and the Rev. V.S. Lord of Vulcan, B.C., has taken over his duties.

At Wabasca, the Rev. A.E. Christie resigned as principal of St. John's.

The Rev. G. A. Crawley, [REDACTED] has resigned from the principalship of the school at Chapleau.

When the present Superintendent was called to Ottawa, Mr. H.E. Taylor was made acting principal and has since been promoted to principal of Bishop Morden School.

The above-mentioned resignations and transfers are indicative of the difficulties the Administration is experiencing in its effort to acquire the services of capable Principals to oversee the operation of individual schools. A number of vacancies still exist and although many applications have been made for positions, great difficulty has been experienced in the making of appointments. At the urgent request of the Superintendent, the M.S.C.C. Executive passed the following motion -

"That in view of the great need for Principals for our Indian Residential Schools, a memorial be sent to the House of Bishops petitioning that

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ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 2.15 Box 21 file 3

001417

whenever a clergyman offers for service as Principal of an Indian Residential School, every effort be made by his diocesan to release him to I.S.A. for that purpose as speedily as possible.

It is hoped that this action will result in the early filling of vacancies.

School Staffs

Before the beginning of the 1948 Fall term, the Administration will have to replace 78 members who retired from staff positions in its schools. Twenty-four of these are teachers and fifteen are male workers. Repeated appeals have been made through the medium of pamphlets, sermons, deputations and follow-up letters to former workers but unless the Bishops and Clergy of the Church are wholly in sympathy with the Administration's efforts, all of our schools will be understaffed again this present year. The increasing of salaries is not the whole solution to the problem. If funds were available to pay workers higher remuneration for their services, many young people, with financial obligations to their families, could accept work in the schools and send money home - this is admitted. However, the greatest deterrent to our campaign for staff is the apathy of the Church to the needs of Indian missions in general and to the needs of the I.S.A. in particular.

The Administration learns with a glad heart of the revision by the Anglican Women's Training College of its curriculum for candidates training for Indian school work. It has long been recognized that the standard course was inadequate for this particular branch of missionary service and it is hoped that many young women will be guided to avail themselves of this special training for a special duty.

The modern trend is towards minimum wage scales, fewer work hours and pension schemes for workers. To date, the labor departments of two provincial governments have brought to the attention of the Administration its deficiency in these quarters. Up to the present we have been dealt with in an understanding and lenient manner, but if general wage scales continue to increase we shall have no alternative but to adjust our salary scales to within the minimums as required by provincial decree. Such action will, of necessity, increase the operating cost of each school and add to the burden of finances.

Head Office

Upon Mr. J.C.M. Forward's resigning as purchasing agent for the Administration, Major-General G. R. Turner has joined the staff of the head office. His wide experience in administrative problems and his understanding of government procedure have been of inestimable value in the Administration's struggle to reduce operational costs. General Turner has represented the Superintendent on inspection trips to various schools and it is hoped his association with the Administration will be a long and happy one.

Mr. R. W. Simpson has been appointed to the position of purchasing agent and has some responsibilities in the accounting department.

The same staff of young ladies (with the exception of Miss Doherty who resigned) as last year are giving faithful and cheerful service in the various departments. Mrs. Caswell has been hired as part-time typist to give assistance in seasonal extra work.

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Series 2.15 Box 21 file 3

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In one or two respects the moving of the head office from Winnipeg to Ottawa has proven to be very worthwhile. In particular can this be said of the Administration's connection and dealings with Government from the various departments of which the Administration has experienced courteous and whole-hearted co-operation and advice. Having a closer association with the M.S.C.C. offices in Toronto has been of benefit in co-ordinating the work of the Administration and the missionary endeavour of the Church. On the other hand, however, the head office is a tremendous distance from the majority of the schools and this geographical fact will tend to increase the travelling costs of head office. The principals and school staffs constantly complain that visits from head office are too few. Head office, in spite of airmail and telegraph services, oftentimes becomes frustrated because time and finances prohibit the more frequent inspections of trouble centres.

PUPILS

Enrolment

The total enrolment for the past year in all the schools under the Administration totalled 196 pupils less than the total authorized pupilage. This deficiency in pupilage resulted in a loss of \$40,525 to the income of the Administration during the fiscal year of 1947. Many reasons contribute to this unhappy situation, the chief of which being (a) the construction by Indian Affairs Branch of day schools upon the reserves and in Indian settlements, (b) the changing attitude of the Indians towards Church-operated residential schools. Evidence of this is recorded in the minutes of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on the Indian Act, (c) the non-co-operation of Indian Agents, (d) the inability of principals to go into distant reserves and camps to solicit pupils due to other responsibilities created by insufficient staffs.

Certain steps have been taken in an effort to correct the situation as mentioned above. In connection with (c), proposal five of the deputation of March 25th to the Department of Mines & Resources asks that the Indian Department instruct its Agents in the field to give full support in aiding principals in the search for pupils. Assurance has been received that Agents will be so instructed and that special measures are to be taken by the Indian Department where pupilage is abnormally low. In turn, the principals have been admonished to co-operate with Agents and use every reasonable means to bring their pupilage up to quota.

An all-out drive to staff adequately each school, if the drive meets with success, will automatically release the Principal from certain duties about the school and allow him to travel further afield to pick up children.

Health

Speaking generally, the health of the children has been good. Improved dietary standards are beginning to show results not only in the physical characteristics of the youngsters but in happier dispositions and more alertness in the classrooms.

At St. Alban's, a minor outbreak of influenza disrupted school life for about two weeks. The prompt action of the principal in calling in and acting upon medical advice prevented what might have been a grave situation.

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Bishop Morden School experienced a combined epidemic of diphtheria and typhoid during the period when the children were coming in for the fall term. Extra nurses had to be sent in and the Indian Health Service gave invaluable aid. Commendation must also be given to the staffs of both the school and Bishop Sewnham Hospital for their untiring loyalty and work during an arduous couple of months.

Curriculum

The past year has seen a marked change in the classroom activities of residential school children. As reorganization of staff allows, the classroom hours are being increased. In many of our schools most of the children now enjoy the same period of classroom study as do their cousins in provincial day schools. More and more are crafts and training in practical pursuits being introduced. Under the sponsorship of the Department of Fur Conservation, classes of senior boys, at one school, are receiving practical bush experience in the trapping of beaver. Well-equipped manual training shops and competent instruction in sewing classes are guiding to a useful purpose the Indian's natural skill in the use of his hands.

Gradually the academic standard is improving and the day is not far distant when serious consideration will have to be given the matter of establishing suitable hostels for Indian high school pupils.

FARMS

Farm reports and financial statements lead one to believe that many of the school farms are liabilities rather than assets. The time is past when the Government requires that farms be operated so that the Indian boys might receive instruction in agricultural pursuits. It is now recognized that the majority of Indians are not by temperament destined to be sons of the soil and emphasis of education is being placed in other quarters.

The sole purpose of a school farm under existing circumstances is to provide the inmates of the school with an adequate supply of farm produce. Where it can be proven that these specific requirements can be procured more economically from another source the operation of the farm ought to be discontinued.

Before making any drastic changes, however, the Administration has asked for expert advice from various departments of agriculture. The Deputy Ministers of Agriculture for Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have promised to send competent field men to the school farms within their respective provinces and a report of the inspection of each farm together with suggestions and recommendations will be submitted to the Administration. Any subsequent action taken by the Administration in connection with its farms will, to a large extent, be guided by the departmental reports.

SCHOOLS

Northern Saskatchewan

Residential school facilities in Northern Saskatchewan have been inadequate for some years past. Since the destruction by fire of Mackay School (1933), Onion Lake School (1943) and Lac la Ronge School (1947), many Anglican Indian children have been unable to acquire an education. To relieve the situation somewhat, with the co-operation of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, St. Alban's school was re-opened primarily to accommodate those children who would otherwise have gone to Onion Lake. With the burning of Lac la Ronge an added burden was placed

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on St. Alban's and Gordon's. When it became necessary to close Gordon's to allow for extensive repairs to the heating and water systems, the situation once again became critical. The government offer of certain buildings in an Army camp at Prince Albert has been accepted and briefly reported on earlier in this submission under "Responsibilities". To make the situation more complex, a survey of the pupils in the Elkhorn School, southern Manitoba, revealed that the majority of children there came from northern Manitoba - an area from which the Indian children could more economically be schooled in northern Saskatchewan. As the Elkhorn buildings are rapidly deteriorating and the government tardy in commitments about replacing them, it is evident that, over a period of a year or so, it will be economically wise and administratively sound to close the Elkhorn school and redirect its pupilage north.

The Indian Affairs Branch has a considerable appropriation on hand for the erection of an Anglican residential school in Northern Saskatchewan. Inability to find materials and a contractor for the project plus the matter of a suitable site have resulted in the delay of its building. The Bishop of Saskatchewan and the Administration are, however, pressing the matter with the government and it is hoped that definite action will be forthcoming shortly.

Carcross

The Archbishop of the Yukon upon investigating the Anglican Indian population of that north-western diocese has recommended the construction of necessary buildings at Chocoutla School to allow for accommodation of at least 80 pupils and the required staff. The Indian Affairs Branch has been approached and made aware of the Archbishop's recommendations.

Upon application from the Administration, the Indian Affairs Branch has consented to build a principal's residence at Carcross and indications are that it will be ready for use before winter.

Wabasca

Materials are on the ground for the construction of a new main school building at Wabasca. Again at this school inability to find a suitable builder has created delay.

Moose Factory

Arrangements have been made with the Indian Health Services that when the Government Preventorium at Moose Factory is constructed the sewage and water systems of Bishop Morden School are to be incorporated with those of the government building. For many years, these two utilities have been a source of expense and concern to the Administration.

Aklavik

Extensive repairs are being administered to the roof of the All Saints' School, Aklavik. The improper application of insulation when the building was first constructed caused decay in roof linings and ceilings.

Shingvauk and Sioux Lookout

The heating and water systems of Sioux Lookout and Shingvauk are receiving very necessary repairs. A new diesel electric unit has recently been installed at Sioux Lookout.

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FINANCES

The increase in cost of living during 1947 assumed great proportions as is illustrated by the following data obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	Index 2nd Jan. 1947	Index 2nd Jan. 1948	Percentage Increase
Food	145.5	182.2	25.2
Fuel & Light	109.0	120.4	10.5
Clothing	131.5	161.2	21.8
House Furnishings & Services	129.8	158.4	22.0

In the autumn of 1947 when it became clear that the increasing cost of living was having a crippling effect on our finances, repeated representations were made to the Government for greater per capita grants and, finally, the Government decided to grant an increase of 17% on per capita grants, effective 1st October, 1947. Although this increase was a help, the fact that it applied only to the last quarter of the year made it wholly inadequate to cover our increased costs for the year and, as a result, our operating deficit for 1947 was approximately \$58,000. When it is considered that our revenue included grants of over \$37,000 and \$11,000 from the M.S.C.C. and W.A. respectively and that a large amount of clothing was supplied free of charge by the W.A. our actual operating deficit, so far as Church funds are concerned, for 1947 was in the order of at least \$125,000.

Pressure is still being exerted on the Government to provide additional financial assistance and there is some prospect of a further revision of per capita grants to bring them more closely in line with actual costs as determined by Government auditors. It is hoped also that the Government will assume a greater share of the cost of maintenance and repairs at Government-owned schools than they have done in the past. That more financial assistance is needed is clearly demonstrated by the latest available figures (beginning of May, 1948) from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which show cost of living indices at that date as follows:

Food	191.2
Fuel & Light	122.7
Clothing	173.6
House Furnishings & Equipment	161.9

While every effort is being made to obtain greater financial assistance from the Government, the Administration is making a strenuous effort to reduce costs (without sacrificing quality or quantity of supplies) by extending the practice of obtaining competitive quotations before placing orders.

In the matter of purchasing, we are convinced that decentralization would be more advantageous and convenient than the present centralized method from the standpoint of both head office and the principals. While it has not yet been possible to work out a satisfactory system of decentralization, owing to certain factors beyond our control, the problem is being constantly studied and it is hoped that in the not-too-distant future a satisfactory system will be evolved.

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GENERAL

At the General Synod in Winnipeg, the Board of Management passed the recommendations of Section 5 of the Indian Work Investigation Commission and the newly founded Administration was given 3 years "in which the operation of the Residential Schools shall be reorganized, the standards raised, the conditions improved and the expenses brought within the available income.". Two of the three years have now passed and during that period earnest efforts have been made to comply with the somewhat contradictory wishes of the Board. In spite of the ever-increasing cost of foodstuffs, the Administration sanctioned the greater use of milk in the children's diets. Small salary increases were given certain classes of staff workers. Reorganization of duties allowed staff members to enjoy a reasonable amount of off duty time. There is still much to be done, however, but until more workers offer themselves for service and until living costs allow the Administration to operate more closely within its budget, little further progress can be expected in the carrying out of the Investigation Commission's recommendation.

The Indian Affairs Branch is seriously considering a change in policy which, if put into practice, might well relieve the Administration of one of its ever-present problems. Under the existing arrangement the Administration is responsible for the procuring and payment of teachers for its classrooms. As the provincial and federal wage paid today to school teachers has increased, in like manner the number of teachers offering themselves for classroom work in our schools has decreased. Government officials are not blind to this fact and it is also recognized that our teaching standards are suffering accordingly. As an experiment it is proposed that, in certain centres, the government build classroom blocks and staff the classes with government-paid teachers, the appointment of whom will be by joint arrangement between the Department and the Administration. The residential school will continue to function as a hostel for the Indian children attending the day school as it is recognized that the Church can create more readily the "home" environment in an institution than can the Government. Adjustment in per capita grants would have to be made and a reorganization of school staffs brought about to make such a plan workable but it certainly merits a serious trial and appears to be the answer to a number of perplexing problems connected with Indian education.

Due to the many new appointments as principals and Ottawa office officials, minor misunderstandings of policy and authority have arisen between the schools and head office. A conference, at which about 8 principals will meet with head office representatives, has been called and very worth while results are anticipated. Only by the closest cooperation between Ottawa and the individual schools is it possible to operate such an Administration as ours in a satisfactory and economical manner. A tentative "Manual for Principals" has been drawn up and submitted for comments to those planning to attend the conference and, from the joint effort, a revision of lasting value ought to be forthcoming.

Earlier in this report casual mention was made about the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons considering the Indian Act. The minutes of proceedings and evidence make informative reading to one interested in the Canadian Indian. It is obvious that our Indian Brother is passing through a very critical phase in his adjustment to modern conditions of life and government as brought about by the white man. The duty of all Christians in relation to the Indian is plainly seen and we must not in any way shrink our responsibilities.

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Date July 15, 1949

File 4079

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The General Treasurer, N.S.A.C.,
Church House, 604 Jarvis St.,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School,
Aklavik, N.W.T. for the quarter ended June 30,
1949, at \$400.00 per annum.

\$ 100 00

PAID 12 JUL

100 00

PAID 11 JUL 1949

100 00



c o p y

NPC-606176

MEASLES EPIDEMIC
MACKENZIE RIVER DELTA DISTRICT

Measles was brought to Aklavik by the first plane after freeze-up on December 3rd, 1949. I saw the first case on December 6th in a white child. Before coming down with a rash this child had made numerous contacts. On December 17th I saw the second case, again in a white child, and by December 20th there were several more cases all in white children. On this date I set up quarantine regulations which were read over Radio Station C.H.A.K. A copy of these regulations is attached. On December 21st the first case in Fort McPherson was reported in a native girl who had gone to Fort McPherson by plane. Mr. Bouchard, the Northwest Territories Administrator recommended to the Northwest Territories Administration in Ottawa that a state of quarantine be established for the Northern Mackenzie area. He received confirmation of this and on December 24th a revised set of quarantine rules was drafted by Mr. Bouchard, the R.C.M.P. and myself. A copy of these are attached.

From December 30th to January 5th I completed an up-river trip survey and on the way back visited Fort McPherson where I found the measles spreading but under control. Miss Desrosiers was very busy visiting the Indians in their homes and giving them prophylactic doses of penicillin and sulphur. On my arrival back in Aklavik I found the measles spreading among the natives and among the Anglican school children. A supply of immune globulin sent by Dr. Falconer was used on the patients in the Anglican hospital on January 9th, who by this time, had been exposed to measles. As exposure had already taken place the immune globulin seemed to have little effect. By January 10th most native families in Aklavik including some from the Delta who had been caught here by the regulations had contracted measles. It was necessary for me to make daily visits to a number of them giving penicillin and sulphur to prevent complications.

On January 12th I made a trip by plane to [] camp to see his wife who had been reported seriously ill following measles. On my arrival I found that she had died the previous day, evidently from pneumonia. This was the first death attributable to measles. On January 14th I was called to Fort McPherson to see a case of subarachnoid hemorrhage. When there I saw a number of measles cases and found everything to be under control on the whole.

By January 16th measles was spreading among the Eskimo camps in the Delta. After visiting several of them and finding whole families prostrate at the same time, I felt that, unless some help was given quickly to these people there would be a considerable number of deaths. Many camps were almost without food and scarcely any had meat from which to make soup. In consultation with Mr. Bouchard, Inspector Watson and Sgt. Weston of the R.C.M.P. it was felt that a survey should be done of the Delta camps in order to see the extent of the disease, and to assess the question of food supplies among the Eskimos. On most of the subsequent trips I was accompanied by an R. C. M. Police constable who took detailed notes of the conditions we encountered. A copy of these notes is being forwarded to Dr. Moore from the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. in Ottawa. Dehydrated foods were carried on most of these trips and left at the camps which needed suitable food for convalescent natives.

So many measles cases needing nursing and medical care were discovered that it was found necessary to organize an emergency hospital at the day school in Aklavik. Mr. Bouchard was a great assistance in getting permission to use the school and in organizing relief for those camps which were out of food. Mrs. Montgomery,

NPC-606176

- 2 -

wife of Canon Colin Montgomery, volunteered to organize and direct the volunteer staff of the emergency hospital.

By January 22nd the measles had spread to Tuktoyaktuk. Miss Dorothy Robinson, the teacher who, together with Father Franche, who had been treating a number of cases in every home, were finding the situation increasingly difficult. Accordingly, I visited Tuktoyaktuk on January 22nd and I saw the extent of the situation. I felt that the wisest thing to do was to get all the cases into the school where they could be nurses conveniently. Miss Farliament, a graduate nurse from Aklavik, and Mrs. Stewart arrived in Tuktoyaktuk by plane on January 23rd to assist with the emergency hospital.

On January 23rd Dr. Harvey arrived in Aklavik with three nurses after having been delayed several days by bad weather. The nurses (Miss Murphy, Miss Chapman and Miss Fadum) relieved the volunteer nursing staff of the Aklavik emergency hospital considerably. Miss Murphy very ably directed the hospital until it closed on February 19th. All patients in the emergency hospital at Aklavik were x-rayed before being discharged. It was necessary to send several of them with suspicious chest lesions to the Mission hospitals. The emergency hospital at Tuktoyaktuk was closed on February 21st.

On February 11th the first case of measles at Fort Norman was reported, in the person of [] who arrived in Aklavik along with Dr. Harvey, and who returned a few days before he developed a rash. He was isolated and all known contacts were isolated as well as possible. In spite of this about 25 cases of measles were subsequently reported by Miss Beckham in Fort Norman.

On March 6th Doctor Harvey and the nurses left Aklavik for Edmonton. Dr. Harvey visited Fort Norman on the way back to inspect the measles situation and pick up a two year old child with milium tuberculosis.

Deaths in January and February
(mostly from complications of measles) - 14

Number of patients in Aklavik 118
(Emergency Hospital)

Number of patients in Tuktoyaktuk 67
Emergency Hospital

Although the emergency hospital in Aklavik was mainly in the day school, it was necessary for a time to utilize other buildings as well. The Aklavik Hotel was generously donated for this purpose. It was found that the native hall which was near to the day school was more convenient and so the patients in the hotel were moved there. It was fitted with wooden platforms which served very well as emergency beds.

A great deal of credit is due to the volunteer staff who ran the hospital so well before assistance arrived; also to those individuals who loaned beds. The Mission hospitals loaned both equipment and staff. Thanks is due also to the Northwest Administration for the use of the school buildings at Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk. The R. C. A. F. co-operated admirably by arranging two air drops of items the hospitals were urgently in need of and

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and which were supplied by Dr. Falconer. Thanks is also due to Dr. Falconer for arranging the prompt delivery of drugs and sending the additional medical personnel. The Eskimos and Indians of this district owe a great deal to the timely assistance of these individuals and institutions.

signed: K. A. Ward, M.D.
Indian Health Services,
Aklavik, N.W.T.

c.c. Dr. P. E. Moore,
Ottawa, Ont.

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NPC-603141a



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

1050-5-F4

Aklavik, N. W. T.,
October 26th, 1950.

Rev. R. E. Gibson,
All Saints' Anglican School,
AKLAVIK, N. W. T.

Dear Rev. Gibson:-

In our discussion this afternoon of drainage facilities from the Anglican property mention was made of the disposal of wash water from the school. You pointed out that it was carried about thirty feet from the back door and thrown on the ground. Presumably in the spring this material melts and flows into the low lying ground to the rear where it remains until evaporated due to the fact that the small ditch which has been constructed in that area is not functioning properly. In the instructions I recently posted in Aklavik with reference to the disposal of garbage and sewage I suggested that wash water be placed in the ditch or the river. In order to be consistent with these instructions I must ask you to have the wash water carried to the low lying area in the neighborhood of the small ditch which is there. I feel too that it is not advisable to deposit wash water on the ground so near to the rear of the building as is done at present. As you know Mr. Parker is aware of the drainage problem in the low lying ground where I am asking you to place the wash water. I am suggesting to him from a public health point of view with reference to both mosquitoes and wash water that the small ditch already constructed in the area be deepened and widened to provide adequate drainage for this boggy piece of ground.

In the meantime, if you will ask your staff to deposit the dish water in this ditch it will be consistent with my posted instructions and will keep the yard in the vicinity of the school in better condition.

Yours very truly,

K. A. Ward
K. A. WARD, M. D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Aklavik, N. W. T.

C.C. Mr. F. H. Parker,
Aklavik, N. W. T.

Ottawa, Ont. NWT Admin.

Mr. C. L. Mulvaney,
Edmonton, Alta.

LES/Dr. R. E. Moore
→ Ottawa

NPC-603141a

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NPC-603141c



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Aklavik, N. W. T.,
October 6th, 1950.

Mr. P. B. Parker,
District Administrator,
Aklavik, N. W. T.

Dear Sir:-

Re:- Sanitary Conditions
Aklavik, N.W.T.

As you are aware Mr. LeGacelain made an inspection of sanitary conditions in Aklavik in July of this year. I am sure he felt that conditions generally were in a very lamentable state. In August I received a letter from Mr. R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, indicating that efforts should be made to improve general conditions. I have also had a number of local complaints from private individuals.

It was with this in mind that I made a general inspection of the town on October 4th, 1950, in company with Constable Madson of the R. C. M. P. We inspected the water front and found a miscellaneous collection of garbage strewn along the beach, some old, some new, but all unsightly and detrimental to the cleanliness of the town.

We visited the native camping ground which is situated beyond the Anglican school along the edge of the river and found many camps sites unoccupied at present, but each with its little garbage pile. A bad infestation on the families who will be camping there this fall and winter.

Along the road leading to the railance ground there are several areas where garbage has been dumped, presumably when the roads were too bad to permit taking it further.

In driving around town I noticed that most of the ditches contained a varied assortment of garbage and that they are not draining properly. Wash water from the institutions and private homes deposited in these ditches remains there indefinitely.

In front of the Anglican school and presumably on Government land are three areas where garbage has been deposited some time ago. These areas are not too noticeable but should be cleaned up.

In addition to these aspects of the situation which are of a general and civic character, I inspected conditions in the Indian village. A number of houses are surrounded by refuse of various sorts, but I will not trouble you about this in detail as it is the responsibility of the householders to keep the places clean. Some of them may be brought to trial and to your attention later.

There is one more area in town which I think you should know about. Behind the Aklavik Hotel to the rear of the warehouses is a small swamp. A large collection of old cans is at present at one point and represents, apparently, an attempt to fill up the bog. I have ordered this filling material covered with earth which should have been done long ago. The problem of the bog remains unsolved. I am informed that wash water from the hotel is emptied into this swamp. Presumably a ditch through the area carries it away, but the ditch has caved in and become ineffective. I believe the solution of this problem requires co-operation between the Aklavik Hotel and the Administration.

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NPC-603141c



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO

Page two

On October 5th when Constable Maidens drove both you and I around Aklavik I pointed out to you all of these unsightly and unhealthy situations.

In closing allow me to request as Medical Officer of Health the following remedies which I believe should be applied immediately by the Administration before the ground freezes:-

- (1) Cleaning up of the beach from the Meteorological station to the Anglican school.
- (2) Immediate removal of all garbage from Aklavik ditches (ditches to be graded and deepened in the spring).
- (3) Cleaning up of the garbage in the native camping ground beyond the Anglican School.
- (4) Cleaning up of garbage along the road to the nuisance grounds and depositing same at the nuisance grounds.

I feel that these points represent the measures that should be taken immediately before freeze-up. Next summer proper drainage of the bog behind the Aklavik Hotel should be considered, and attention should be given to the matter of burning garbage at the nuisance grounds at suitable intervals.

If you will kindly arrange to have these urgent matters taken care of in the next few days you will reinforce to a great extent my efforts to get the natives to obey my instructions on garbage and sewage which I posted in the hotels and stores early this week. Once the town has been cleaned up generally I am going to request the R.C.M.P. to keep careful watch for offenders in these matters. I solicit your energetic co-operation in this very difficult business.

Yours very truly,

H. A. WARD, M. D.,
Indian Health Services,
Aklavik, N. W. T.

c.c. Deputy Commissioner,
N.W.T. ADM., Ottawa.

Dr. P. E. Moore,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. W. L. Falconer,
Edmonton, Alta.

EAK/m

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noted by

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Bj

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

*School 19182
Pedemini 6746
Dashed 8245*

LANDS AND
DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES BRANCH

Ottawa, February 4, 1950.

Mr. LeCapelain:

The following wireless message dated February 3rd has been received from R. Bouchard, Aklavik, N.W.T.

"Dr. Ward advises me that two mission hospitals are overloaded with TB and non TB patients and he expects that our school will have to be kept as emergency hospital for an indefinite period of time possibly until summer for measles and non T.B. patients STOP because of its ideal lay out and kitchen, toilet etc., facilities no other building could serve this purpose better STOP in circumstances it may be advisable to suspend if not cancel negotiations to bring teacher and husband to Aklavik until Doctor advises school is not required any more as hospital."

'sgd' R. A. Gibson

Director.

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2

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FF:mem

19102
67455
8245

5 February, 1950.

Mr. LaCapelein:

As Mr. Grantham is away today, I have prepared an answer to Mr. Bouchard's wireless message of February 3rd. Mr. Bouchard's recommendation is very sound and we should not open the Aklevik school until July or August. This will serve a useful purpose also in that it will give us an opportunity to secure the services of a qualified teacher and provide transportation for the teacher's effects by boat, thus effecting a considerable saving.

7

Fred Fraser.



B. Recall
Image 150
50
50
50
School 19102
Teacher 8245 ✓
Epidemic 6746

Ottawa, February 7, 1950.

J.R.E. Bouchard,
District Administrator,
Aklavik,
N.W.T.

WE AGREE WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION IN WIRELESS MESSAGE
OF THIRD INSTANT Step WE WILL NOT SEND TEACHER TO
AKLAVIK SCHOOL WHILE THE SCHOOL PREMISES IS REQUIRED
FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

R.A. Gibson,
Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Morin
might as well
incorporate
in 8245 journal.
h.l.



O.H.S.



Pay
/



Date Apr. 18, 1950

File 4079

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES,
LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH,

Division Northern Administrations

In account with The General Treasurer, M.S.C.C.,
Church House, 604 Jarvis St.,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Grant to All Saints Anglican Mission Day School, Aklaavik, N.W.T. for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1950 at \$400.00 per annum.			100	00	
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NPC-601412

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital
Edmonton, Alberta.Dr. W.L. Falconer, Medical Director
Charles Camsell Indian Hospital
Edmonton, Alberta.

JAN 8 1950

REPORT ON MEASLE EPIDEMIC - January and February, 1950.
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

On January 23rd, a medical team of a doctor and three nurses left Edmonton for Aklavik, N.W.T. to assist in caring for the measles cases brought in from the Aklavik community and from the delta about the town. The team comprised of Dr. J.P. Hargay, Ruth Fedun R.N., Dorothy Chapman R.N. and E. Murphy B.N. We reached Hay River, N.W.T. by charter flight with Associated Airways, the first night and Norman Wells the next day. Here we were held up for a day and two nights with snow storms. We reached Aklavik, on the evening of January 25th. We had short stops at Fort Norman and Fort McPherson.

Reaching Aklavik we were taken to a private home for room accommodation and later the same evening, Mrs. Montgomery (wife of Canon Montgomery, of the Anglican Mission), came to talk over the situation and to plan for the following day. Miss Chapman went on duty at midnight, of the same day, we visited Puffer's Hotel and the new school building, the two buildings that were housing the sick. The situation was a bit chaotic, despite the tremendous goodwill and hard work of the local population. Both white and native were offering their services, for the most part in two and three hour shifts, which meant that a large number of people were involved. Of this number only half a dozen had any knowledge of nursing skill or organization. From what we saw when the situation was already a week old, the first influx of patients must indeed have been overwhelming thing, arriving as they did in tens and dozens and with no hospital set-up into which to receive them. A great deal of credit is due to Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Jean Ward R.N. wife of Dr. Ward, Mrs. M. Zubko, R.N. as well as the staff of the Anglican Mission, the townspeople, the Hudson Bay Co. and the R.C.M.P., as well as both mission gave generously of their own belongings to meet the emergency.

When we arrived on the scene, there seemed to be people everywhere, in regular beds, safari beds, and even a couple of double beds, one of which held a mother and four small children. There were about sixty patients at that time. About thirty of this number were in the hotel, two long blocks from the school building. Here they were in rooms upstairs, and in the room downstairs, that was usually used as a movie hall. Many were on the floor. Everything here was crowded and inconvenient. Only the patients convalescing, were supposed to be here, but a quick investigation, showed many quite sick ones here and no nursing supervision, except for a short period each day. It seemed that most of the volunteers were taking temperatures and giving penicillin.

The school building with its two large class-rooms lent itself admirably as a hospital ward. There were two bathrooms with the ordinary sanitary closets used in rural areas; these were sinks also which were not used as such, for there was no drainage system. There was one room next to the kitchen and centrally located that served as office, dispensary, linen cupboard and staff dining-room. At either end of the hall there was a small room, one of which was used for storage of food supplies and the other for very ill or tuberculous suspects.

The first day on duty, I was asked to go on a trip to the delta to visit the camps and look for more cases that should be hospitalized and to collect a family of eight that had already been seen but there was no room at the time in the bombardier for them to be brought in. We found three other patients also requiring hospital care. The trip took seventeen hours, so that the first day on duty ran into a twenty-seven hour stretch.

At a meeting later in the same day, presided over by the Department Administrator Mr. R. Bouchard and including R.C.M.P. Inspector Watson, Sergeant Weston, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Ward and myself, reorganization was discussed. (Dr. Ward and Dr. Hargay were both out on sick calls). It was suggested and approved that the situation be met by arranging for the emergency hospital to be staffed by paid personnel instead of volunteers, on an eight hour basis, in order to give some direction and continuity to the proceeding. It was also decided that as soon as possible we would start using the native hall as a hospital ward. The hall was quite close to the school, so that the

NPC-601412

2.

food supply for both buildings could be handled from the one kitchen. In this way also many medical supplies could be shared and proper nursing supervision maintained.

Preparing the hall for use as a hospital ward entailed building a partition down the centre, with sheets of tinplate, about two feet from the floor, in such a way that the heat would spread evenly about the room. The partition was about five feet high. Bunks were built from rough lumber in lieu of beds; narrow ones along the walls for some of the children and double size ones down the centre. We had a few mattresses and when we ran out of these we used bed rolls and caribou hides. We didn't find a single spring-filled hide, but they were draft-proof and quite familiar to most of our patients.

Within three days of our arrival we had the patients moved from the hotel to the hall and all under supervision. It was rather a record, that we were able to move thirty odd patients from one place to another by dog-team in less than half an hour. It was arranged to have a nurse to check on the despatch end, at the hotel and another nurse to receive them as they arrived at the hotel.

There were in all one hundred and eighty admissions and our largest number of patients at any one time was one hundred and two.

The staff was selected largely from the native population. One nursing-aid, the cook and the janitor were the only white personnel outside of the qualified nurses who were on the staff. Mrs. Montgomery was most helpful in recommending the different ones and where they would best be employed, having watched them at work for a week before we arrived. Notably one of our outstanding helpers was [] an ex-patient of the Cassell Hospital. He not only knew the meaning of hospital routine but had a strong influence, in training the other natives for their various domestic duties. He was of great assistance in sorting out the patients clothing and the bed clothing in which which many of them had arrived, before we took over the hospital, and in finding the rightful owners of the various articles.

The entire personnel at one point reached twenty-five, then as things slackened the number on staff was reduced each day. "I was given a free hand with the hiring and firing" and I am happy to say that the later was not necessary at any time. A slight bribe was all that was required in a few instances. When the natives learned that the personnel was to be paid, there were many who came in looking for work. It was necessary to put their names on a reserve list. We tried to give employment to the ones who had given volunteer service. The native help were paid at the rate of fifty-cents an hour, except a couple of boys who helped in the kitchen and ran errands, they received twenty-five cents an hour.

We were fortunate in having a capable person in charge of the cooking and food supply. It was nothing short of a miracle that over three-hundred meals a day were prepared and served from an ordinary kitchen range.

Our supply of dishes comprised of cups, white enamel bowls, small plates and spoons. Lacking a sufficient number of knives and forks etc. our diet was more or less designed to fit the dishes i.e. reindeer soup that was thick with meat, vegetables and rice or barley; roast reindeer; boiled fish; stewed fruit or puddings. To this was added plenty of bread and butter and the cookies or cakes sent over each day from the R.C. mission. Large pitchers of powdered milk were prepared and fruit juices were served at least once a day. As a special treat, frozen fish was served as an afternoon "snack" and was a very popular item in the day's food.

We had many small children, so that at one point we had to improvise cribs, by nailing packing boxes together and lining them with a blanket. Saw horses and planks were used and the cribs lined up on this shelf arrangement to keep them off the gold floor. "I couldn't help but feel that Florence Nightingale might have smiled in reminiscence had she been able to see us at various times in this situation."

Our laundry problems were numerous. The Anglican Mission School had helped out for the first week, but we felt that the sooner we were on our own the better. The only suitable spot proved to be a store room in the Administration Building, some two blocks from the hospital. A washing machine was rented and two native women employed to do the laundry. It was necessary for them to carry the water in and out in buckets and to heat most of the water on a neighbour's stove. The soiled linen was called for each day and taken over to the other building by dog-team and occasionally when dogs were not available the two women hauled the sleds themselves. Somehow with all these inconveniences we managed to keep a fair supply of clean linen; an extra diaper wash was sometimes necessary to keep our smaller patients happy and there was always someone ready to come in as casual labour upon such occasions. There were times when I had to close my eyes to some of the methods used and console myself with the thought that in theory at least the soiled linen had been swished through some soapy water and rinsed in a fashion.

3.

NPC-601412

It required many extra hands to make up for the lack of such things as running water but there was very good cooperation on every side. [] gave generously of their time and talent and a happy, friendly atmosphere prevailed.

We had quite a few sick patients, some pneumonias and many ear complications. There were only two deaths in the hospital; the one death that occurred after we reached there was a pneumonia and was likely tuberculous also.

About sixty-five percent of the patients were x-rayed, at the Anglican Hospital, several being smet over each afternoon by dog-team.

We had a well organised de-lousing program, using a Flit gun, with ordinary "Flit" solution. The patients were instructed to close their eyes and cover them with their hand while this treatment was being given. In no time at all, even the smallest children put their hands over their eyes at the first appearance of the "Flit-gun" in the ward.

After the hospital settled down to a quieter routine and most of the patients were over the acute stage of the measles, we started giving demonstration baths to the small children and then encouraged the mothers to give baths to their own little ones. From then on each morning saw a soap and water parade and the ward was a beehive of industry.

Small children who had seemed so frightened of us at first soon changed to laughing little ones, who wanted to be played with and we could hardly walk about for small children underfoot or swinging off our gowns.

The last patients were discharged on February 19th, and Miss Faqun and Miss Chapman returned to Edmonton. I remained to close the hospital and escort tuberculosis patients for admission to the Gamwell Hospital. Closing the hospital was almost as much work as organising it had been, for there was blankets, linens of all descriptions, and various other articles to be sorted out and returned to the rightful owners, all over the community. Many people came in to claim their own goods, but largely we were left to find out for our selves where many of the things belonged. There was the terminal disinfection of all the mattresses and bed clothes, the marking of articles and then the inventories of all the goods that belonged to the Administration and to our own department. All this material was boxed or baled and the contents listed on the outside.

All in all it was a rich experience made up of hard work, humour and good-will, an experience long to be remembered.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth Campbell M.A.

Document Separator



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OTTAWA, November 20, 1950.

The Rev. Canon L. A. Dixon,
Masonic Society of the
Church of England in Canada,
604 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Canon Dixon:

I wish to inform you that the responsible officers of Indian Affairs have given most careful consideration to the various points raised in your letter of November 7th, and while I regret that the Department is not able in all cases to arrive at a definite decision in respect thereto you may rest assured that we will continue to actively engage these problems in the hope that satisfactory solutions may ultimately be found.

The question of the per capita grant is, I know, of great importance to you. I know, also, that you will appreciate that there are many points of view and alternate proposals which must be carefully considered before the Department is in a position to decide on a firm policy which would be fair to all. During it to say that while the Department is not at the moment in a position to make a definite statement it is a problem for which a solution must be found soon and to this end we are working.

In regard to the purchase of buildings, the following Departmental views are placed before you.

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Indian Affairs. 100-11, Volume 9040, file 100-1, part 1)

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Moose Fort

Funds are already available in the current year's estimates for the purchase of this building, and its finalization awaits only the registration of plans in order to secure title.

Fort George

Consideration will be given for purchase at a later date, and initial steps have already been taken towards that end.

Nahasse

You will appreciate that the Department has already, in the past two years, spent in excess of \$200,000 in the erection of a dormitory block at this location. A decision has not yet been arrived at in respect to the purchase of Church-owned buildings at this point.

Whitefish

The Department will give consideration only to the purchase of such buildings as may be necessary for the operation of a day school.

Aklavik

This Department is not prepared to give consideration to the purchase of buildings, but it is a matter which might be referred to the Northwest Territories Administration for consideration at a later date.

Carcross

It is the intention of the Department to proceed with the erection of a new school at Carcross, or other suitable point, as soon as the necessary funds are available.

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- 3 -

The matter of a suitable site is being reviewed and is at the moment delayed in that the prospective site may be required for commercial purposes.

I hope that the foregoing may assist you in your deliberations, and, in closing, I would point out that the Department is not unduly of the historic and active role of the Church of England in Canada in the educational field among our Indians and, wherever possible, it is our desire to be of practical assistance.

Yours sincerely,

MA/PL

Indian Affairs. (C-11, Volume 1100, file 107-2, part 1)

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NPC-601407

PRELIMINARY QUARANTINE REGULATIONSDecember 30th, 1959

On account of the measles epidemic in town it is my duty as Medical Officer of Health to make these announcements.

1. Until further orders there shall be no public meetings held in Aklavik. This includes dances, public parties and public entertainments of all kinds.
2. The Schools and Hospitals may have their Christmas entertainments, but these must be entirely private with the public not allowed to be present.
3. All visiting at the Hospitals must stop until further orders.
4. Delta Eskimo and Loucheux must not bring their families to Aklavik for Christmas and until this epidemic is over. I will announce over C.B.A.T. when I consider Aklavik to be safe for Delta people. The Eskimo and Loucheux men may come by themselves to get provisions. Families must be left at home.
5. Eskimo and Loucheux already in Aklavik with their families are asked to go home as soon as possible.
6. These families in Aklavik who have measles are asked to isolate the sick for two weeks and to allow no visitors in their homes.

Dr. Ward,
Medical Officer of Health

NPC-601407

Document Separator



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1. (Minutes of N.W.T. Council meeting).

7946.

Dec. 13/51.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AT AKLAVIK -
MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION

19102.
5569.
7946.
Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Commissioner, may I make a motion that the school situation at Aklavik be investigated. We have three schools down there, two residential schools and a day school. They are all more or less over-crowded. The day school is a two-room school and at the present time we have around 80 some odd pupils. It is over-crowded, and there would be more pupils attending if it were bigger; and there is some talk of building a new school, or building an addition to the present day school. I think you will find that the Anglican Mission are very much over-crowded as well.

General Young: Mr. Carmichael, I am in complete agreement with what you have said. The school situation at Aklavik is particularly bad. Upon investigation we were startled a few weeks ago, and I suggest to the members of Council that by next session we have proposals to put forward to you, with regard to some temporary expedient to carry us over until 1953, when I think arrangements should be put under way to construct a new school. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, thank you.





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REPORT
TO THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL
by
H. R. Low
on
NORTHERN EDUCATION

April, 1951

NAC-RG85
[600-1-1]

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The power unit supplying heat and light was completely useless and at the time of my visit had been dismantled. The school was obtaining heat and light from the power plant belonging to the Army Signals. I have already commented upon the need for technical care of these units in schools.

Aklavik:-

Territorial Day School: There are 55 pupils enrolled at this two-room school. There is one teacher at present but arrangements have been made for an additional teacher at the beginning of the next school session. The teacher is most capable and has identified herself very actively with community activities. I would fully expect that this school will become a real live community centre. The native and half-breed pupils, with their much better command of the English language, were far ahead of similar pupils whom I had visited at other settlements along the Mackenzie River.

At a meeting of parents which was held in the school it was decided to form a School Advisory Committee and I feel quite sure that the contribution of this school to the children and the community of Aklavik will be very worthwhile and effective.

R.C. Residential School: There is an enrolment of 85 pupils and the three classrooms are sufficiently large to provide comfortable accommodation. I was very favourably impressed by the dormitory accommodation and facilities and there is every evidence that the children are being given help

and encouragement to follow a high standard of living.

The Brothers assist in providing practical activities for the boys and the girls are given sewing and cooking.

Anglican Residential School: There is an enrolment of 104 pupils and there are three teachers. The teachers are most earnest in their efforts and there is every evidence of a very happy relationship between pupils and teachers.

I have previously recommended that in institutions of this nature the school should be placed under the complete jurisdiction of the Northwest Territories Administration.

Arctic Red River:-

Indian Day School: This one-room school has just been opened and there was an enrolment of four pupils at the time of my visit. I was advised by the teacher that the children in the settlement leave with their families for hunting and trapping but that there is a possible enrolment of about thirty pupils when they return.

The present teacher is, I understand, a temporary appointment since he is not professionally qualified, having left school from Grade IX, and he did not impress me favourably in his personal qualities. A fully qualified teacher should be appointed for the new school session and he should have the qualities to make this school a community centre.

Fort McPherson:-

Indian Day School: This is a one-room school with

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Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

CHAIRMAN — THE PRIMATE

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — THE RT. REV. W. T. HALLAM, M.A., LL.D., D.D.

GENERAL SECRETARY
REV. CANON L. A. DIXON, M.A., D.D.

FIELD SECRETARY
REV. H. G. WATTS, B.A., D.D.

SUPERINTENDENT, INDIAN SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION
REV. CANON H. G. COOK, B.A., D.D.
102 BANK ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

THE CHURCH HOUSE
804 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO 5, ONT.

GENERAL TREASURER

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
ACCOUNTANT
OTTAWA EVANS

JUN 8 1951

MINISTER'S OFFICE

4th June, 1951.

The Honorable W. E. Harris,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Harris:-

We are grateful for the time which you gave to Canon Cook and myself when we called to see you on the 28th May, and for the sympathy and understanding with which you received the several questions which we laid before you.

1. Per Capita Grants.

We are duly grateful for the recent 5% increase. As we explained to you, it has been very acceptable, but has not been adequate.

As an indication of the practical difficulty confronting us we pointed out that, whereas our expenditure for food in 1948 had been \$133,000, in 1950 it had been \$182,000, an increase of 36%. The corresponding increase in the per capita grant had been approximately 6%.

For 1951 we estimate that our expenditures will exceed those of 1950 by \$80,000. Toward this, the recent 5% increase in per capita grants will amount to \$20,000, leaving an estimated net excess of \$60,000. This presents us with one or more possible alternatives:

- To reduce staff salaries - and so impair the quality of the work;
- To reduce the standards of management - food, clothing, etc. - which are already none too high.
- To incur a deficit and so add to our already heavy overdraft - which our Society refuses to consider.

In view of the above, our request to you was that the present 5% increase be further increased by 15% as from 1st January 1951.

*M.H.
Please OK
a - then pass
to Am.*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6040, file 160-2, part 4)

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2. Sale of Northern Schools.

On the 7th November 1950, I wrote to you confirming our talk with you the previous day. In my letter I referred to the negotiations which were initiated in 1947 with reference to the purchase by Government of six northern residential schools which had been erected with church funds. As there pointed out, the proceeds from such sales would be used in the first place to liquidate the overdraft of \$160,000 incurred by our Society during the war years.

In your reply of the 20th November 1950 you referred to the existing situation in the case of each of the six schools. To these we referred as follows:

- 4/
- a. Moose Fort. We have been informed that the cheque for this school has been issued but has not yet been released. We have written to the Director about the furniture and equipment in the school, and also about the former hospital building, now being used as a residence for the principal, but have not yet had reply.
- b. Fort George. In your letter you stated "Consideration will be given for purchase at a later date, and initial steps have already been taken toward that end". Since then we have had no further word. Could you kindly let us know what further action has been taken?
- c. Wabasca. The new Government building has been erected on our Church property. Government still finds it necessary to use some of our buildings. We have enquired about the purchase or renting of these buildings but have had no reply.
- 131 ✓ d. Whitefish. You have written "The Department will give consideration only to the purchase of such buildings as may be necessary for the operation of a day school". We should be glad to know what further action has been taken.
- 4/ ✓ e. Aklavik. This building was erected by our Society in 1936. In 1949 the appraiser from the Department of Public Works valued it at \$124,600, an estimate which our Society approved. On 23rd March 1950 the Director wrote that it had been decided to take no action with regard to purchase. We feel that this action would not be fair to our Society, and we therefore ask that the matter be given further and favourable consideration.
- f. Carcross. You have written "It is the intention of the Department to proceed with the erection of a new school at Carcross, or other suitable point, as soon as the necessary funds are available".

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6040, file 160-2, part 4)

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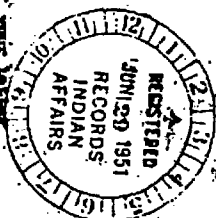
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INDIAN AFFAIRS
Ottawa, June 25, 1951.

Reverend Canon L.A. Mason, M.A., D.D.,
General Secretary,
Episcopalian Society of the
Church of England in Canada,
The Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.



Dear Canon Mason:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter
of June 4th with regard to the matters which you discussed
with me on May 28th.

1. For Canada (Etc.)

Careful consideration was given to your request
for a further increase in the per capita grants, but it
has not been found possible to provide additional funds
for this purpose at the present time.

2. Sale of Indian School

(a) House Fund

The Director of the Indian Affairs Branch advised
me that another valuation was recently made of the equipment
which you request us to purchase. Funds for the purchase
have been allocated in the supplementary Estimates, 1951-52,
and if allowed, we will be able to complete the transaction
early in July.

(b) Land Grants

Funds for the purchase of this building for the
amount on which there was agreement some time ago,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6040, file 160-2, part 4)

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- 2 -
namely \$43,448.00, have been included in the Supplementary Estimates, 1951-52. If the amount is allowed, the transaction will be completed as soon as matters relating to the title of the land involved can be settled.

(c) Nabegon

While consideration was given some time ago to the amount that might be allowed by the Department for the land and buildings owned by your Society, it is felt that additional information should be secured. Consequently, further consideration of the purchase will have to be delayed.

(d) Whitford Lake

Our officials who have examined the buildings report that they are very old. If the attendance at the day school which has been established warrants such action, it is considered that it will be preferable to erect a new day school. In the meantime, we are allowing rent for the buildings that are being used as classrooms and living quarters for the teachers. In this connection I refer to the Director's letter of August 4, 1950, to you, confirming the present arrangement.

(e) Aklavik

As indicated in the Director's letter of March 23, 1950, to which you refer, the Indian Affairs Branch has already reached a decision not to recommend the purchase of the Aklavik school by this Department. The Aklavik school is, as you know, situated in territory administered by the Department of Resources and Development.

(f) Caravon

In the 1951-52 appropriation an amount of \$100,000.00 has been provided to erect a new residential school at Caravon.

Indian Affairs. SER. 10, Volume 8040, file 160-2, part 4)

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It is our intention to provide for accommodation for approximately 60 pupils. No consideration has yet been given to the purchase of the present church-owned building.

Yours sincerely,

N. E. Harris

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6040, file 160-2, part 4)

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CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

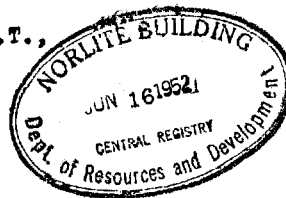
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Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
June 11, 1952.

G. E. B. Sinclair, Director,
Northern Administration and Lands Branch,
Department of Resources and Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Sir:

I am enclosing, herewith, copy of a letter from the Reverend R. T. Gibson, Principal of the All Saints' Indian and Eskimo Residential School, Aklavik, Northwest Territories. As you will note, Mr. Gibson has been advised that Indian Affairs Branch is supplying library books for Indian children only. It is requested that the Northern Administration supply the remainder. Your early attention to this matter would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. V. Jacobson
J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

Encl.





COPY

Aklavik, N.W.T.
May 22, 1952.

Mr. J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Indian Affairs Branch over the signature of Mr. P. Phelan, Superintendent of Education:

"with reference to your requisition for library books for the Aklavik C.E. Indian Residential School, you are advised that we are asking the Department of Public Printing and Stationery to ship fifty-four books, which is one book for each Indian child.

"We are forwarding a copy of your requisition to the Department of Resources and Development explaining to them what books we are supplying for the Indian children."

The fact that the Indian Affairs Branch is not supplying library books for Eskimo children seems to be a new departure from former times. I have never been informed that school supplies and library books were no longer to come from that Branch.

Could you kindly check to see that your Department does not overlook their share of the library book requisition. Mr. Phelan does not say anything about the general school supplies. I sincerely hope that I am not left short in the supplies I ordered.

Sincerely yours,

'sgd' R. T. Gibson.



COPY

Ottawa, February 12, 1952.

Right Reverend Donald B. Marsh, D.D.,
Bishop of the Arctic,
The Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Bishop Marsh:

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 16th. I was pleased with our interview of January 14th and I feel that it has helped to clarify certain problems which existed and, in addition, has satisfactorily cleared the apparent misunderstanding reflected in your letter of January 3rd.

With reference to securing title to the land at the Fort George Church of England Residential School, I shall await another letter from you before taking any further action. If at any time you feel that I can assist you in this regard, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With regard to the children of Anglican faith enrolled at the Fort George Roman Catholic School, I will give this matter further attention when I receive Canon Cook's report.

A report has just been received from the Principal of the Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School, giving the names of twelve children in that school who are stated to be members of the Church of England. None of these children is Indian and the Department has not been paying any per capita allowance for maintenance.

As far as the proposed Fort McPherson hostel is concerned, I explained to you during our interview that we were unable to find on file any definite assurance from our officials that funds would be provided. However, in view of the statements you made, the matter is being further investigated. I also mentioned to you that neither Colonel Neary nor Mr. Hunter had authority to commit the Department to any expenditure. However, on receipt of the additional information required, consideration will be given to the question raised by Canon Cook in connection with the expenditure made by the Church in preparing the building for hostel purposes.

With regard to the education of the children at Fort McPherson, my recollection is that it was agreed that a hostel would not provide additional education facilities in view of the fact that the present day school attendance was good and there was no room for additional pupils. It was further agreed that an additional two-room day school would provide the necessary facilities for the education of the children in that area, but you expressed doubts as to whether or not the children would be living close enough to the post to attend school. It was suggested by you and by Canon Cook that it was possible that the additional two-roomed day school might be well attended for the first and second year by the children of the area, but, due to economic conditions, it was possible that the parents would move away from the post and this would affect the attendance.

It is recalled that you expressed the view that the Department might find it necessary to provide hostel or residential school facilities at some future date.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
Laval Fortier.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

All Saints Anglican Mission Residential
Indian School

Date of visit February 25 - Feb. 29/52

Post Office address of school AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

Grades..... I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX Totals

Enrolled..... 25

Present..... 25

Teacher Grading

Teacher.....
(Name in full)
Licence (or certificate).....
Valid to..... 19.....
Taught last term in.....
Teaching experience..... Service in Indian School.....
(years) (years)
Conventions attended.....

Appearance.....	A	Management.....	C
Health.....	A	Teaching skill.....	C
Personality.....	B	Preparations.....	B
Initiative.....	C	Language.....	B
Discipline.....	C	Community service.....	C
Relations.....	C	Pupil's progress.....	B

A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor.
The scale of grading may be increased by the use of + and - (A+, A, A-).

General Comment:

J. V. Johnson
Inspector of Schools

N.B.—ONE FORM TO BE USED FOR EACH CLASSROOM TEACHER

(Use reverse if necessary—This end to be the top)

I.A. 401

RG 85, Vol. 226, File 630/119-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Aklavik,
1951 - 1952,
National Archives of Canada

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
 Northern Administration and Lands Branch
 Office of Education

TEACHER REPORT

School - All Saints' Anglican Residential School,
 Aklavik, Northwest Territories.

Date of Inspection - February 25 - February 29, 1952.

Teacher - [] *Reminding*

Enrollment

<u>Grades</u>	[]					<u>Totals</u>
Boys - Indian	0	3	1	2	0	6
Eskimo	2	1	1	1	0	5
						11
Girls - Indian	6	2	0	1	1	10
Eskimo	2	0	1	1	0	4
						14
Total Enrollment	10	6	3	5	1	25
Number Present	10	6	3	5	1	25

Total enrollment of Residential Pupils - 25
 Total enrollment of Day Pupils - 0
 Total enrollment of Indian Pupils - 16
 Total enrollment of Eskimo Pupils - 9

Qualifications

[] This
 certificate entitles [] to teach Grades []
 [] has specialized
 in History and Geography and has a specialist certificate
 in French. [] is being paid a salary of [] a month,
 twelve months of the year, with board and lodging being
 provided.

Experience

[] has been teaching in the present
 school for [] years and before that, taught for
 [] years in the [] giving [] a total
 teaching experience of [] years.

Evaluation

[] has a pleasing manner with the children under [] care. [] keeps neat and clean in appearance. A better attempt should be made by this teacher to adapt the level of instruction to the ability of these students. One lesson taught was based on concepts almost entirely unfamiliar to the students in this class (i.e. lesson on the street car system in Toronto). Apart from this, however, lessons are well planned. Assignments are typed out for the older students resulting in considerable saving of classroom time. The presentation of subject matter is not interesting and stimulating enough for the pupils. The teacher's figures and writing on the blackboard could be neater and more easily read.

The teacher is inclined to do too much of the thinking for [] students, which results in insufficient participation on the part of the pupils. The text books are followed rather too closely without enough of the teacher's own ideas being used. Questions directed to the class should be distributed more judiciously. Some art work is being done but more expressional activity is needed.

More adequate and tidy records and registers should be kept in this classroom and the work of the students could be displayed effectively in the classroom.

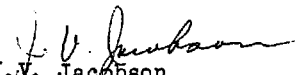
A spelling chart is kept showing the progress of the pupils and a list of the library books is also displayed.

Inadequate seat work was provided for the students who were not participating in a lesson or discussion.

It should be noted that teachers are not required to follow the enterprise program as outlined in the Alberta Program of Studies, in its entirety but that some modified activity program should be followed in each classroom. This would involve student participation in work being done in the classroom for a portion of the day at least. Such activities would include the making of animated maps, charts, friezes, salt and flour maps, murals, time lines, handicrafts, woodwork, sewing or other student activities.

Despite the above listed constructive criticisms, [] is doing a reasonably satisfactory job of teaching. I feel confident that if improvements could be made in [] teaching methods along the lines suggested, that [] would be a good teacher.

Respectfully submitted,


J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

TIME TABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 - 10:00	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Review Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.
10:00 - 10:30	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic Review, Gd.
10:30 - 10:45	R E C E S S				
10:45 - 11:15	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.	Arithmetic Review, Gd. Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd.
11:15 - 11:45	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd.	Literature, Gd. Arithmetic, Gd. Literature, Gd. (review)
11:45 - 2:30	N O O N R E C E S S				

TIME TABLE (continued)

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
2:30 - 2:45	Film Showing (when in) 2:30 - 4:00	Religious Instruction	Religious Inst.	Film Showing (when in) 2:30 - 4:00	Recitation - 2:30 - 3:00
2:45 - 3:15	Spelling []	Spelling []	Spelling []	Spelling []	Art [] (3:00 - 3:45) or Composition
3:15 - 3:45	Health or Lang. Science, Gd. S. Studies, Ga. Science, Gd. (or other work)	Health or Lang. Science, Gd. S. Studies, Ga. Science, Gd. (or other work)	Health or Lang. Science, Gd. S. Studies, Ga. Science, Gd. (or other work)	Health or Lang. Science, Gd. S. Studies, Ga. Science, Gd. (or other work)	
3:45 - 4:00	R E C E S S				
4:00 - 4:30	S. Studies, alt. Geog. and Hist. " Gd. Social Studies, Science, Seatwork,	S. Studies, alt. Geo. and Hist. " Gd. Social Studies, Science, Seatwork,	S. Studies, alt. Geo. and Hist. " Gd. Social Studies, Science, Seatwork,	S. Studies, alt. Geog and Hist. " Gd. Social Studies, Science, Seatwork,	Alternating every 2nd and or 3rd week, Singing, Reading, or Physical Education.
NOTE: From 4:30 - 5:00 I try and complete class work I was unable to do, during given time above.		I am using correspondence courses for Grades [] and I am correcting work myself, giving credit on work done in courses for school questions.			
		sgd: [] Teacher.			

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

All Saints' Anglican Mission Indian School Date of visit February 25 - 29, 1952
Residential
Post Office address of school.....

Grades..... I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX Totals

Enrolled..... 35

Present..... 35

Teacher [] (Name in full).....

Licence (or certificate) [].....

Valid to [] 19.....

Taught last term in [].....

Teaching experience [] (years) twice in Indian School [] (years)

Conventions attended.....

Teacher Grading

Appearance.....	B	Management.....	A
Health.....	B	Teaching skill.....	B
Personality.....	B	Preparations.....	B
Initiative.....	B	Language.....	A
Discipline.....	B	Community service.....	B
Relations.....	B	Pupil's progress.....	B

A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor.
The scale of grading may be increased by the use of + and - (A+, A-, B+, B-, etc.).

General Comment:

J. V. Jackson
Inspector of Schools

N.B.—ONE FORM TO BE USED FOR EACH CLASSROOM TEACHER

(Use reverse if necessary—This end to be the top)

I.A. 401

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Office of Education

TEACHER REPORT

School - All Saints' Anglican Mission Residential School

Date of Inspection - February 25 - 29, 1952.

Teacher - [] []

Enrollment

<u>Grades</u>	-	[]	[]	<u>Totals</u>
Indian	=	9	8	17
Eskimo	=	18	9	27
Half-Breed	=	1	0	1
Total Enrolled	=	28	17	35
Total Present	=	28	17	35
Number of Residential pupils	=	35		
Number of Day pupils	=	0		
Number of Indian Pupils	=	17		
Number of Eskimo Pupils	=	27		
Number of Half-Breed Pupils	=	1		

Qualifications

[] holds [] This
entitles [] to teach Grades [] In addition, []
[] is being paid a salary of [] a month for 12 months
with room and board being provided.

Experience

[] has been teaching here for []
[] In addition to this, [] taught [] years in the []
[] and [] years in the Province of []

Evaluation

Work of the students is displayed effectively here making the classroom an attractive place. The books are arranged on the different tables and are labelled according to the grade level. Effective murals have been constructed as well as nicely made paper cut-out. Written work on the blackboard is neat, orderly, careful and business-like.

Rhythmic exercises are used during the

Physical Education lessons were quite effective and were thoroughly enjoyed by the students. Selections in choral speech were also effective and were enjoyed by the students as well.


Singing lessons were well presented and pupil participation was keen.

The students were not shy in their responses during discussions but instead gave answers quite readily.

Reasonable progress is being made in Reading, although more modern methods are not being used.

[] is a teacher of somewhat better than average ability. A modernization of teaching methods in the skill subjects is suggested and if continues to teach here, it is recommended that courses along these lines be taken.

Respectfully submitted,


J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

TIME TABLE

Time	Grades - <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9:30 - 9:45	Opening Exercises (1) Bible Story (2) Current Topics
9:45 - 10:00	Arithmetic
10:00 - 10:30	Reading Written Language
10:30 - 10:45	R E C E S S
10:45 - 11:00	Music
11:00 - 11:15	Phonetics Spelling
11:15 - 11:20	Choral Speech - Speech Training
11:20 - 11:45	Reading (Library)
11:45 - 2:30	N O O N
2:30 - 2:45	Writing
2:45 - 3:15	Reading (Library)
3:15 - 3:30	Physical Education
3:30 - 3:40	Arithmetic (oral)
3:40 - 3:45	Lunch
3:45 - 4:00	R E C E S S
4:00 - 4:15	Story
4:15 - 5:00	Enterprise Activities and Art

'sgd' ☐ ☐

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
INSPECTOR'S REPORT

All Saints' Anglican Mission Indian School Date of visit: February 25 - Feb. 29/52
Residential Akla vik, N.W.T.

Post Office address of school.....

Grades..... I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX Totals

Enrolled..... 37

Present..... 37

Teacher..... (Z. become) Teacher Grading Replacement

License (or certificate)..... (Name in full) A B

Valid to..... 19.....

Taught last term in.....

Teaching experience..... Service in Indian School..... (years) (years)

Conventions attended.....

Appearance.....	A	Management.....	B
Health.....	A	Teaching skill.....	C
Personality.....	A	Preparations.....	C
Initiative.....	B	Language.....	B
Discipline.....	B+	Community service.....	B
Relations.....	B	Pupil's progress.....	d

A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor.
The scale of grading may be increased by the use of + and - (A+, A, A-).

General Comment:

J. V. Jacobson
Inspector of Schools

N.B.—ONE FORM TO BE USED FOR EACH CLASSROOM TEACHER

(Use reverse if necessary—This end to be the top)

I.A. 401

RG 85, Vol. 226, File 630/119-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Akla vik,
1951 - 1952,
National Archives of Canada

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Office of Education

TEACHER REPORT

School - All Saints' Anglican Mission Residential School

Date of Inspection - February 25 - February 29, 1952

Teacher - [] []

Enrollment

<u>Grades</u>	[]	[]	[]	<u>Totals</u>	
Boys - Indian	6	3	2	11	
Eskimo	3	1	3	7	
				<hr/>	18
Girls - Indian	0	6	6	12	
Eskimo	1	3	3	7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	19
Total Enrolled	10	13	14	37	
Total Present	10	13	14	37	
Number of Residential Pupils				=	37
Number of Day Pupils				=	0
Number of Indian Pupils				=	23
Number of Eskimo Pupils				=	14

Qualifications

[] has completed [] []

Experience

[] has been teaching [] in this school. Prior to coming here, [] had [] years' experience as a [] in []

Evaluation

[] has a pleasing classroom manner. [] uses good English which [] adapts to the level of the students. [] figures and writing on the blackboard are neat, large, uniform and easily read.

Some work done by the students is displayed on the walls of the classroom. Some of this consists of cut paper work and a Bulletin Board entitled, "Canada, The Land of Opportunity".


Reading manuals are used to good effect in teaching lessons in Reading, thus insuring that the proper techniques are used. This procedure is to be recommended since, in this case, the teacher lacks the necessary educational background and training. As a result of using the manuals as a guide, Reading lessons conducted were extremely effective.

[] [] [] assists in looking after the [] [] pack.

Fair progress is being made by the students and reasonably good discipline is obtained. A record is kept of tests administered and of supplies issued.

I feel that [] [] would make a good teacher if [] had the proper training in the methods and techniques of teaching. [] plans on doing other work in the Mission and it is recommended that if [] does assume other duties, instead, that a fully [] qualified teacher be hired.

Respectfully submitted,


J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

TIME TABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 - 9:35	OPENING EXERCISES				
9:35 - 10:30	Reading, Arith, Writing Writing, Arithmet: Seat Work	Read. Arith. Writ. Arith. Spell Seat Work	Read. Arith. Writ. Writ. Arith. Sp. Seat Work	Read. Arith. Writing. Writing Arithmetic Seat Work	Read. Arith. Writing. Arithmetic, Writing. Seat Work
10:30 - 10:45	R E C E S S				
10:45 - 11:30	Spell. Lang. Spell. Read. Writ. Arith.	Lang. Spell. Writ. Read. Writ. Arith.	Spell. Lang. Read. Lang. Writ. Arith.	Spell. Lang. Spell. Read. Writ. Arith.	Spell. Lang. Spell. Read. Writ. Arith.
11:30 - 11:45	S P E E C H T R A I N I N G				
11:45 - 2:30	N O O N				

TIME TABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
2:30 - 2:45	S T O R Y				
2:45 - 3:45	<div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Language</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Spelling</div> </div>	<div> <div>L language</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Spelling</div> </div>	<div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Language</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Spelling</div> </div>	<div> <div>Language</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Spelling</div> </div>	<div> <div>Reading, S. Act.</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Language</div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Spelling</div> </div>
3:45 - 4:00	R E C E S S				
4:00 - 5:00	<div> <div>Art</div> <div>Library</div> <div>Art</div> <div>Art</div> </div>	<div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Language</div> <div>Library</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Language</div> </div>	<div> <div>Art, Library</div> <div>Art, Library</div> <div>Reading</div> <div>Language</div> </div>	<div> <div>Social Activities</div> <div>Language or</div> <div>Library</div> <div>Reading, Library</div> <div>or Art</div> </div>	<div> <div>P.T. Music</div> <div>P.T. Music</div> <div>P.T. Music</div> </div>

sgd

Department of Resources and Development
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Office of Education

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS

School - All Saints' Residential School, Aklavik, N.W.T.

<u>Classification as to Racial Origin</u>				<u>Total</u>
White	Boys	0	Girls	0
Half Breed Indian	Boys	1	Girls	1
Indian	Boys	22	Girls	30
Half Breed Eskimo	Boys	0	Girls	0
Eskimo	Boys	26	Girls	24
<u>Total</u>	Boys	49	Girls	55
				104

Classification as to Grades

GRADES											
<u>Kind.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	25	27	14	14	10	6	3	4	1		104

Total number of Protestant children attending - 104

Total number of Roman Catholic children attending - 0

Estimated number of new entrants for the school year

1952 - 53 - 12

Estimated number of withdrawals of pupils at the end of
school year 1951 - 52 - 12

Pupil capacity of school - 100

Number of desks on hand - 120

ALL SAINTS' ANGLICAN MISSION RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL - AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>H.B.Ind.</u>	<u>Aklavik & Delta</u>	<u>Fort McPherson</u>	<u>Reindeer Station</u>	<u>Tuktoyaktuk</u>	<u>Cambridge Bay</u>	<u>Coppermine</u>	<u>Perry River</u>	<u>Spence Bay</u>
6	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
7	5	4	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
8	14	8	6	0	2	5	1	3	1	0	1	1
9	14	6	7	1	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
10	14	7	7	0	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	1
11	15	7	8	0	6	5	2	1	0	1	0	0
12	14	6	8	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	15	8	6	1	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	1
14	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	9	3	6	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>106</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

13 - Ind. 40 - I 7 - E 13 - E 2 - E 1 - E 1 - E 4 - E
 23 - Esk.
 2 - H.B.I.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Office of Education

GENERAL REPORT

School - All Saints' Anglican Residential School,
Aklavik, N.W.T.

Date of Inspection - February 25, 1952 - February 29, 1952.

There are 428 sq. ft. of blackboard, Hyloplate type, in the three classrooms. Several of these are in only fair condition and it is recommended that blackboard slating paint be purchased for re-slating these blackboards.

There are 99 New Empire open front desks, in fair condition, and New Empire Model W chair desks. It is recommended that the older type desks be replaced gradually with chair desks.

Paper maps have been supplied for the use of this school. These do not last very long, however. This office is supplying three maps of the World and three maps of Canada (linen backed) for use of the school.

Requisition of the following is recommended:

- 3 - Union Jacks - 3' x 18"
- 3 - framed pictures of the Queen
- 3 - alarm clocks
- 3 - indoor thermometers (Taylor)

(Requisition sent April 25, 1952.)

The school is quite short of reading material for the primary grades. More books of this type should be ordered.

The school has a Victor Animatophone, Model 40B sound motion picture projector, 16mm. Films are obtained monthly from October to May through a regular circuit of the National Film Board.

There is an SVE Model AAA filmstrip projector. Filmstrips are obtained from the library of filmstrips in the Federal Day School at Aklavik, and from the Education Office at Fort Smith.


The school has a Viking, Model 46-03, radio in poor condition and an R.C.A. Victor, Model V84B, record player, which is in need of repair. It is recommended that these machines be either repaired and overhauled or replaced.

sa. putting in further condition

The range of the salary schedule for teachers in this school is from \$65.00 to \$85.00 a month with board and room provided. The present salaries of the teaching staff range from \$80.00 to \$85.00 a month. Transportation is paid for the teacher from his point of departure to Aklavik. At the end of four years period of service, they are allowed six months holiday, with pay, with an additional \$20 - \$45 a month allowed in lieu of subsistence. An upward revision of the salary schedule is strongly recommended if the Mission is to obtain experienced and qualified teachers.

I found the school and dormitories to be run very capably by Reverend R. T. Gibson. He is [] [] []

Respectfully submitted,


J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Office of Education

BUILDING REPORT

School - All Saints' Anglican Mission Residential School
Aklavik, N.W.T.

Date of Inspection - February 25 - February 29, 1952

This building, which was started in 1935 and completed in 1936, has overall dimensions of approximately 74' x 130' and is a two storey structure. There are the following rooms in the building:

1. First Floor

- 1 classroom 33' x 33'
- 1 classroom 33' x 33'
- 1 classroom 20' x 31' 6"
- 1 girls' playroom 25' x 33'
- 1 boys' playroom 25' x 33'
- 1 furnace room 15' 4" x 33'
- 1 laundry 20' 1" x 33'
- 1 furnace room 15' 4" x 33'
- 1 kitchen 16' 11" x 31' 6"
- 1 dining room 31' 6" x 27'
- 1 staff dining room 14' 2" x 15' 4"
- 1 staff living room 18' 2" x 16'
- 1 principal's office 14' 2" x 15' 4"

2. Second Floor

- 2 girls' dormitory rooms 29' 2" x 16'
- 2 girls' dormitory rooms 33' 2" x 16'
- 1 girls' wash room 10' 2" x 33'
- 1 women's wash room (with linen closet) 8' 2" x 18' 10"
- 1 girls' matron's room, c/w clothes closet, 8' 5" x 18' 10"
- 1 girls' matrons room, c/w clothes closet, 9' 2" x 17' 4"
- 2 staff bedrooms, c/w clothes closet, 8' 5" x 18' 10"
- 3 staff bedrooms, c/w clothes closet, 9' 2" x 17' 4"
- 1 boys' dormitory supervisor's room, c/w clothes closet, 8' 5" x 18' 10"
- 1 boys' dormitory supervisor's room, c/w clothes closet, 9' 2" x 17' 4"
- 1 men's wash room 8' 2" x 18' 10" (c/w linen closet)
- 1 infirmary, c/w 2 linen closets) 12' 2" x 18' 10"
- 2 boys' dormitory rooms 29' 2" x 16'
- 2 boys' dormitory rooms 33' 2" x 16'
- 1 boys' wash room 20' 2" x 33'

3. Exterior

(a) Walls

Studs are 2" x 4" at 16" c.c. covered with spruce shiplap overlaid with tar paper with outside spruce drop siding which is painted. Inner walls are lined with Ten-Test.

(b) Roof

Roof is of asphalt and gravel and is a flat type roof. It is in good condition.

(c) Insulation

Rock wool insulation is used. The Principal reports that it is not too effective since moisture laden air penetrates the walls. As a result, frost builds up in the insulation.

(d) Foundation

The building rests on wood sills on posts. These seem in reasonably good condition although some settling is noted. Floor joists are 2" x 10" with 16" c.c. These rest on 6" x 10" fir beams.

(e) Windows

Natural lighting is adequate in the first two classrooms but is inadequate in the third classroom (20' x 31'6") which has only two windows. Other classrooms have six window units. Outer dormitories have four window units but inner dormitories have only three corner window units.

4. Interior

(a) Walls

Interior walls are covered with Donnaconna wallboard. Trim is of fir and is painted or varnished.

(b) Floors

These are of fir.

(c) Lighting

Electric light is 110 volt, alternating current, 60 cycle from the local power company, Aklavik Power and Supply Company. Some of the rooms are not lighted adequately enough, especially the Senior Room which has six 60 watt bulbs in the room.

*Being
attended
Kre
more
outlets*

Larger bulbs should be installed to relieve eye strain.

(d) Air Space

Air space is adequate in the classrooms but rather limited in the dormitories since these are somewhat over-crowded.

(e) Heating

The building is heated from large wood furnaces located in the dug-out under the building. Wood is obtained locally and is stored outside the building in large cord wood stacks.

(f) Sanitary Arrangements

Chemical toilets have been provided for use of the students. These are in fair condition. There are no plumbing facilities. Drinking water is provided by means of melted ice. Method of dispensing is provided by means of pails and cups. It is strongly recommended that large size glazed stoneware or metal water coolers be provided with push button gravity bubblers for use in the classrooms and dormitories. These may be obtained from Moyer's School Supplies, Edmonton (Catalog No. 66, page 25).

under consideration

(g) Chimneys

The school chimneys are of sheet iron hung by metal brackets. They are in good condition.

(h) Basement

The school has no basement but has a large dugout. Accumulation of waste materials here constitutes a serious fire hazard. It is recommended that this be thoroughly cleaned at the earliest opportunity.

Structure insured to be cleaned and

5. Grounds

These are fairly level and tidy. Grounds are not fenced. There are several trees and shrubs in the school yard. Playground equipment consists of four swings. Installation of see-saws and maypoles is recommended.

Maypole has been in 1951 - will be installed this year

6. Fire Hazards and Protective Devices

Accumulation of materials in dugout is a fire hazard as mentioned above. Pyrene and foam type fire extinguishers are installed. Labels on these indicate they were last checked in January, 1951, and therefore, they should be re-checked. If these are refilled, they should be discharged in the presence of the pupils showing them how such extinguishers are used to put out a fire.

OK

Outside fire escapes have been installed leading from the second floor. In order to get out on the fire escapes, it is necessary to open the windows. At the time of inspection, it was noted that these windows could not be opened. These should be checked frequently for ease of opening.

*has made
a list
of windows
of dormitory*

Respectfully submitted,

J. V. Jacobson
J.V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All teachers hired should be qualified teachers with First Class, or equivalent, Certificates. ✓
2. More adequate lighting should be provided in the classrooms. ✓
3. Water founts with bubbler attachments should be provided. ✓
4. Dugout should be thoroughly cleaned. ✓
5. Additional playground equipment should be provided. ✓ *may be able to be erected*
6. Fire extinguishers should be checked. ✓
7. Windows leading to fire escapes should be checked for ease of opening. ✓
8. More books for primary grades should be provided. ✓ *done*
9. Record player and radio should be repaired or replaced. *OK*
10. An upward revision of the salary schedule for the teachers is recommended. *under consideration*

J. V. Jacobson
J. V. Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

TYPICAL MENU

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Porridge - Rolled Oats Milk, sugar Bread Jam Cocoa	Fish Potatoes Tomatoes, or other vegetable Rice Pudding Bread - Milk	Baked Beans Bread and Butter Stewed Fruit Tea
Porridge - Cream of Wheat Milk, Sugar Bread Byrup Cocoa	Roast Reindeer Potatoes Tomatoes or other vetables Cottage Pudding Bread - Milk	Soup Bread and Peanut Butter Stewed Fruit Milk
Porridge - Rolled Oats Milk, Sugar Bread Honey Cocoa	Spiced Beef (Canned) Potatoes Tomatoes or other vegetable Carmel Pudding Bread - Milk	Macaroni and Cheese Bread and Jam Stewed Fruit Tea

RG 85, Vol. 226, File 630/119-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Akavik,
1951 - 1952.
National Archives of Canada



COPY

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC

The Church House
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

5 March, 1952.

Colonel Laval Fortier,
Deputy Minister of
Citizenship & Immigration,
O t t a w a.

Dear Colonel Fortier:

Thank you so much for your letter of February 12th and I am very grateful to you for all you have written and for clarifying the situation.

With regard to title for the land at Fort George, the Archbishop of Quebec went to see the Department concerned and they gave unqualified promise that the title of the land can be ours but that they must have a survey. I have written requesting the name of a surveyor who might go to Fort George and we are awaiting this at the present time. I feel that this is the best we can do and a surveyor will go into Fort George just as soon as we can get him there.

Thank you very much for your paragraphs regarding Fort George Roman Catholic School and Aklavik Roman Catholic School and the names of Anglican children said to be in these schools. I am glad to hear that the children in the school at Aklavik are not Indians and I will deal with this matter when I am there in a few weeks.

Thank you also for your reference to Fort McPherson Hostel and I shall be very interested to hear of your investigations in this respect. Your recollections with regard to the Hostel are correct but you will also remember that I expressed the view that the building of a two-room day school was a tacit admission that there was a greater need at Fort McPherson and that if this second room were filled it would necessitate accommodation being made available for the Indian children.

I leave tonight for Aklavik but you will be in Ottawa in May and hope to have the opportunity of seeing you then.

With all the best of wishes and thanking you for your interest and help,

Yours very sincerely,

Sgd. Donald the Arctic.

/pg



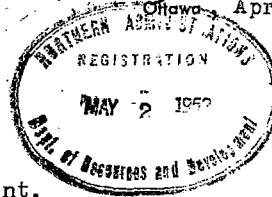


DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

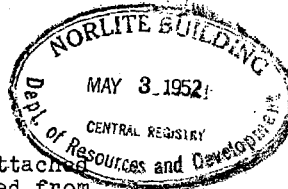
Mr. Coynon
Please requisition
for books listed
below deleted here (E6)
Chap. E. H. H. H. H.
P. G.

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 919-4
(E6)

Ottawa April 30, 1952.



Mr. E.N. Grantham,
Northern Administration
and Lands Branch,
Dept. of Resources & Development,
Norlite Building,
Ottawa.



Dear Mr. Grantham:

With reference to the attached requisition for library books received from Reverend R.T. Gibson, Principal of the Aklavik C.E. Indian Residential School you will note that he has asked for approximately one hundred and seven books, however there are but fifty-four Indian pupils at this school. With this in mind we have requested the Department of Public Printing and Stationery to ship fifty-four books to this school. We have deleted the books which we are forwarding to this school.

We are forwarding this requisition to your office in order to show you what books Reverend Gibson requires and what books we are prepared to supply for the Indian children. It is presumed that you will make arrangements to forward him suitable library books for the Eskimo children in the school.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan

Philip Phelan,
Superintendent of Education.



ENG/LL

17996
19102

Col Cunningham

Ottawa, 10 October, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

NEW SCHOOL FOR AKLAVIK

It has become increasingly more apparent that Federal school facilities at Aklavik, N.W.T., must be expanded to meet the local needs. The enrollment of the Federal School for the 1952-53 academic year will be approximately 96 pupils. In this connection, it is interesting to note that for the 1950-51 academic year, the first year of operation, there were 55 pupils enrolled in the school. For the 1951-52 academic year, the enrollment had increased to 84.

2. Indications are that even with the Anglican and Roman Catholic Residential Schools in operation at Aklavik, the Federal School will be confronted with an ever-increasing enrollment. In spite of the fact that approximately 200 pupils, in addition to those attending the Federal School, are now in attendance at the two residential schools, it is estimated that at least 350 children of school age in the Aklavik area do not attend school.

Jes

3. The need for increased school accommodation is made even more apparent by the decision of the Anglican Mission authorities to enlarge their present residential school and to operate it as a hostel with the children resident therein attending the Federal Day School. In view of their decision, accommodation for an estimated additional 170 pupils would have to be provided in the Federal School.

.../2

4. At present the school accommodation consists of a two-room prefabricated school-house and the Department has acquired the use for two years of the local native hall which has been renovated to provide a third classroom. On the basis of providing school accommodation for not only those pupils who would normally go to the Federal School but also for the pupils from the Anglican hostel, it would be necessary to provide classroom space for at least 250 pupils. A new school of at least eight rooms would be necessary to accommodate them and at the same time not overload the rooms. While the ideal situation may be 30 pupils to a room, the room enrollment should not exceed 40, in any case.

5. By letter of August 29, 1952, we asked Bishop J. M. Trocellier whether he would like to take advantage of the facilities to be afforded by the proposed school for Aklavik. He has advised that, as a Catholic Bishop, he could not accept an arrangement whereby Catholic children would attend any school from which the religious atmosphere and influence would be absent.

6. It would be our intention to use the present two-classroom prefabricated federal school building for manual training and other related activities. It would be desirable that the new eight-room school include a gymnasium-auditorium but this would mean an additional cost of \$100,000 which I cannot recommend at this time.

.../3

7. A preliminary plan with estimates has been prepared by the Engineering and Architectural Division, a copy of which is attached.

8. The plan and the estimates have been so prepared as to provide for four separate schemes for comparative purposes. These are either a modification or extension of the original Scheme 'A'. The furnace room, storage room, Principal's office, staff room, library and two multi-purpose rooms are common to the four schemes. Scheme 'A-1' conforms to this common arrangement but has two classrooms less than Scheme 'A'. Scheme 'B' includes Scheme 'A' with the addition of a gymnasium-auditorium. Scheme 'C' includes Scheme 'B', and the further addition of four classrooms. Provision is made for converting each of the two multi-purpose classrooms into two small classrooms by the use of accordion doors to make an additional four smaller classrooms. As this will be a two-year project, the material will be ordered and shipped and preliminary construction done in 1953 but construction will not be completed until the summer of 1954.

9. In brief, what each scheme provides and the estimated costs are as follows:

Scheme	Provides	Possible No. of Classrooms	Estimated Cost
'A'	4 standard classrooms 2 multi-purpose rooms, etc.	8	\$245,000
'A-1'	2 standard classrooms 2 multi-purpose rooms, etc.	6	194,000
'B'	4 standard classrooms 2 multi-purpose rooms, etc. Plus gymnasium-auditorium	8 245,000 <u>100,000</u>	345,000
'C'	8 standard classrooms 2 multi-purpose rooms, etc. Plus gymnasium-auditorium	12	403,000

.../4

10. The teaching staff required on the basis of an eight-room Federal School establishment would consist of eight classroom teachers, including the Principal, and a male and a female vocational teacher. The present living accommodation consists of a two-bedroom teacherage which is occupied by the Principal and his family. A new three-bedroom teacherage is planned for the Principal, which would make available the two-room residence for the assistant Principal. In addition, teacherage accommodation will be required for two married couples and six single teachers all of whom it is proposed to house in one building. It is estimated that the cost of a three-bedroom teacherage will be \$25,000 and of the apartment block, \$87,000, making a total of \$112,000 for teacher accommodation, materials to be shipped and some construction done in the summer of 1953. The three-bedroom teacherage is required for the year 1953 to accommodate the Principal and his family. The present two-bedroom teacherage is needed by the two lady teachers who are presently occupying an administration apartment which is now needed for the local administrative staff. In addition, an unheated dry storage building (at an estimated cost of \$3100) would be required for the apartments and would be used in 1953 for storage of building materials during construction.

11. A copy of the preliminary plan of the teachers' living quarters and storage shed, as prepared by the Engineering and Architectural Division, is also attached.

12. The following furniture will be required for the new house and the apartments but the furniture for the apartments need not be ordered and shipped until 1954;

Principal's house	\$2,500
2 apartments for married teachers	5,000
6 apartments for single teachers	9,000
	\$16,500
delivered to Aklavik.	

.../5

13. The equipment and furnishings required for the 8 classroom school building, taking into consideration the equipment already on hand for 3 classrooms, will cost \$15,000 delivered to Aklavik. Delivery would not be required until 1954.

14. It is estimated that upwards of 200 pupils would attend the proposed new school, of whom 50 would be either White or of mixed blood, and 75 Indian. In view of this, it is recommended that the Territorial Government of the Northwest Territories be asked to assume responsibility for twenty-five per cent, and the federal government seventy-five per cent of the total cost of construction and of furnishing the new school, storage shed and teacherages.

15. It is recommended for your approval that provision be made in the 1953-54 Estimates for:

- 25,000
- (a) \$131,250, being 75% of the \$175,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials and partial construction of an eight-classroom school according to Scheme 'A'. The balance of \$70,000 to complete construction would not be required until 1954.
 - (b) \$69,000, being 75% of the \$92,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials for the construction of a three-bedroom teacherage and the partial construction of an eight-apartment teacherage;
 - (c) \$2,325, being 75% of the cost of an unheated storage building with dry storage compartments for the apartments, to be used during construction of the school for storage of building materials; and
 - (d) \$1,875, being 75% of the \$2,500 required to provide furniture for the Principal's house, the three-bedroom teacherage.

.../6

If the foregoing is approved, we would provide in 1954-55 Estimates for:

- (a) \$52,500, being 75% of the \$70,000 required to complete the school;
- (b) \$15,000, being 75% of the \$20,000 required to complete the eight-apartment teacherage;
- (c) \$10,500, being 75% of the \$14,000 required to provide furniture for the eight-apartment teacherage; and
- (d) \$11,250, being 75% of the \$15,000 required to equip and furnish the school.

17. The territorial appropriations in 1953-54 and 1954-55 would provide for the remaining 25% of the proposed costs relating to the items set out in paragraphs 15 and 16. The overall total costs of the proposed buildings, equipment and furnishings is \$391,600 of which the federal government would provide \$293,700 and the territorial government \$97,900. Of these amounts the federal government would provide a total of \$204,450 in 1953-54 and the territorial government \$68,150.

W.L.

F. J. G. Cunningham

F. J. G. Cunningham,
Director.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH



OCT 17 A.M.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 16 October, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER

NEW SCHOOL FOR AKLAVIK

At the present time there are three schools in Aklavik, a Federal Day School, an Anglican Residential School, and a Roman Catholic Residential School. As you are already aware, the Anglican Mission authorities propose to convert their present residential school, which accommodates about 100 pupils, to a hostel capable of accommodating 170 pupils. The conversion should be finished by September, 1954, and from that time the pupils living in the hostel will attend the Federal Day School at Aklavik. The Roman Catholic Mission authorities, however, intend to continue their mission school as at present, and are not prepared to convert it to a hostel or to let the children of their faith now attending their residential school attend the Federal Day School.

*Exemption
Junior High School
Approved by
Senate*

2. In September, 1952, there were 88 children attending the Federal Day School at Aklavik. There were, in addition, 20 beginners for whom the school had no accommodation and who are not attending any school. Further, it is estimated that there are at least another 350 children of school age in the general Aklavik area who do not attend any school.

3. Under these circumstances, it is apparent that the Federal Day School at Aklavik must be expanded to meet anticipated needs. Although the number of children accommodated in the Anglican Hostel in September, 1954, may not be as many as 170, it is necessary to provide, by the fall

of 1954, accommodation in the Federal Day School for at least a total of 250 students.

4. I therefore recommend that plans now be made for the construction and completion by September, 1954, of a new eight-room Federal Day School for Aklavik. I attach a copy of a preliminary plan, with cost estimates, prepared by the Engineering and Architectural Division. The plan and estimates provide for alternative schemes for comparison purposes. Scheme "A" contemplates an eight-room school at an estimated cost of \$245,000. Scheme "A-1" contemplates a six-room school at a cost of \$194,000. Scheme "B" contemplates an eight-room school and gymnasium-auditorium at a cost of \$345,000. Scheme "C" contemplates a twelve-room school and a gymnasium-auditorium at a cost of \$403,000. I recommend Scheme "A". I think that an eight-room school is the minimum which we should provide, and in this connection would call to your attention that the plans are so prepared that additional classrooms can be added economically as required. Insofar as the gymnasium-auditorium is concerned, I think that this would be a most desirable and useful amenity, but I do not recommend that it be provided at the present time.

5. In addition to providing for the cost of the school itself, it will be necessary to provide additional living accommodation for teachers, furnishings for such living accommodation and for the school, and a dry storage building. The present two-room school will continue to be used, even after the proposed school is in use, for manual training and household science.

6. The present living accommodation consists of a two-bedroom teacherage which is occupied by the principal and his family. I recommend that, in addition, we now make provision for a three-bedroom teacherage and an apartment building for two married teachers and six single teachers. This will provide us with accommodation for a principal, an assistant principal, and eight teachers, all of whom will be required by September, 1954. The cost of the three-bedroom teacherage is estimated at \$25,000, and the cost of the apartment block at \$87,000, a total of \$112,000. A copy of the preliminary plans of the proposed teachers' living quarters is attached.

7. The cost of the furnishings for the principal's house is estimated at \$2,500, for the two married teachers at \$5,000, and of the six apartments for single teachers at \$9,000, a total of \$16,500 delivered at Aklavik.

8. The cost of the furnishings for an eight-room school, after taking into consideration furnishings already on hand, is estimated at \$15,000 delivered at Aklavik.

9. It is considered essential to provide unheated dry storage space for the teachers. The cost is estimated at \$3,100. A copy of the preliminary plans is attached.

10. I recommend that the costs above mentioned be divided between the Federal and Territorial Governments in accordance with their respective educational responsibilities. The Territorial Government is responsible for the education of white children, including children of mixed blood. As of September, 1952, there were 192 students attending the Federal Day School and the Anglican Mission School, of whom 51 were the responsibility of the Territorial Government. This number is approximately 25% of the total attendance at these two schools, and I therefore recommend that the Territorial Government assume 25% of the cost of constructing the proposed school, and the Federal Government assume 75% of the cost.

11. In making provision for the costs mentioned above, it must be borne in mind that the construction of the school cannot be completed in one summer season, and that therefore the various costs mentioned above should be provided for partly in the 1953-54 federal estimates and territorial appropriations, and partly in the 1954-55 federal estimates and territorial appropriations.

12. Specifically, it is recommended for your approval that provision be made *in the 1953-54 federal estimates* for:

- (a) \$131,250, being 75% of the \$175,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials and partial construction of an eight-classroom school according to Scheme "A". The balance of \$70,000 to complete construction would not be required until 1954.

- (b) \$89,000, being 75% of the \$92,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials for the construction of a three-bedroom teacherage and the partial construction of an eight-apartment teacherage.
- (c) \$2,325, being 75% of the cost of an unheated storage building with dry storage compartments for the apartments, to be used during construction of the school for storage of building materials.
- (d) \$1,875, being 75% of the \$2,500 required to provide furniture for the principal's house, the three-bedroom teacherage.

13. If the foregoing is approved, we would provide in the 1954-55 estimates for:

- (a) \$52,500, being 75% of the \$70,000 required to complete the school.
- (b) \$15,000, being 75% of the \$20,000 required to complete the eight-apartment teacherage.
- (c) \$10,500, being 75% of the \$14,000 required to provide furniture for the eight-apartment teacherage;
- (d) \$11,250, being 75% of the \$15,000 required to equip and furnish the school.

14. Provision for the remaining 25% of these costs would be made in the territorial appropriations for the corresponding years.

APPROVED

DEPUTY MINISTER

F.J.G. Cunningham
F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

ASU-000043[000-000]

of 1954, accommodation in the Federal Day School for at least a total of 250 students.

4. I therefore recommend that plans now be made for the construction and completion by September, 1954, of a new eight-room Federal Day School for Aklavik. I attach a copy of a preliminary plan, with cost estimates, prepared by the Engineering and Architectural Division. The plan and estimates provide for alternative schemes for comparison purposes. Scheme "A" contemplates an eight-room school at an estimated cost of \$245,000. Scheme "A-1" contemplates a six-room school at a cost of \$194,000. Scheme "B" contemplates an eight-room school and gymnasium-auditorium at a cost of \$345,000. Scheme "C" contemplates a twelve-room school and a gymnasium-auditorium at a cost of \$403,000. I recommend Scheme "A". I think that an eight-room school is the minimum which we should provide, and in this connection would call to your attention that the plans are so prepared that additional classrooms can be added economically as required. Insofar as the gymnasium-auditorium is concerned, I think that this would be a most desirable and useful amenity, but I do not recommend that it be provided at the present time.

5. In addition to providing for the cost of the school itself, it will be necessary to provide additional living accommodation for teachers, furnishings for such living accommodation and for the school, and a dry storage building. The present two-room school will continue to be used, even after the proposed school is in use, for manual training and household science.

6. The present living accommodation consists of a two-bedroom teacherage which is occupied by the principal and his family. I recommend that, in addition, we now make provision for a three-bedroom teacherage and an apartment building for two married teachers and six single teachers. This will provide us with accommodation for a principal, an assistant principal, and eight teachers, all of whom will be required by September, 1954. The cost of the three-bedroom teacherage is estimated at \$25,000, and the cost of the apartment block at \$87,000, a total of \$112,000. A copy of the preliminary plans of the proposed teachers' living quarters is attached.

7. The cost of the furnishings for the principal's house is estimated at \$2,500, for the two married teachers at \$5,000, and of the six apartments for single teachers at \$9,000, a total of \$16,500 delivered at Aklavik. X

8. The cost of the furnishings for an eight-room school, after taking into consideration furnishings already on hand, is estimated at \$15,000 delivered at Aklavik. X

9. It is considered essential to provide unheated dry storage space for the teachers. The cost is estimated at \$3,100. A copy of the preliminary plans is attached.

10. I recommend that the costs above mentioned be divided between the Federal and Territorial Governments in accordance with their respective educational responsibilities. The Territorial Government is responsible for the education of white children, including children of mixed blood. As of September, 1952, there were 192 students attending the Federal Day School and the Anglican Mission School, of whom 51 were the responsibility of the Territorial Government. This number is approximately 25% of the total attendance at these two schools, and I therefore recommend that the Territorial Government assume 25% of the cost of constructing the proposed school, and the Federal Government assume 75% of the cost.

11. In making provision for the costs mentioned above, it must be borne in mind that the construction of the school cannot be completed in one summer season, and that therefore the various costs mentioned above should be provided for partly in the 1952-54 federal estimates and territorial appropriations, and partly in the 1954-55 federal estimates and territorial appropriations.

12. Specifically, *in the 1953-54 federal estimate* it is recommended for your approval that provision be made for:

- (a) \$131,250, being 75% of the \$175,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials and partial construction of an eight-classroom school according to Scheme "A". The balance of \$70,000 to complete construction would not be required until 1954.

- (b) \$69,000, being 75% of the \$92,000 required in 1953 for the purchase and shipment of materials for the construction of a three-bedroom teacherage and the partial construction of an eight-apartment teacherage.
- (c) \$2,325, being 75% of the cost of an unheated storage building with dry storage compartments for the apartments, to be used during construction of the school for storage of building materials.
- (d) \$1,875, being 75% of the \$2,500 required to provide furniture for the principal's house, the three-bedroom teacherage.

13. If the foregoing is approved, we would provide in the 1954-55 estimates for:

- 17500 (a) \$52,500, being 75% of the \$70,000 required to complete the school.
- 5000 (b) \$15,000, being 75% of the \$20,000 required to complete the eight-apartment teacherage.
- 3500 (c) \$10,500, being 75% of the \$14,000 required to provide furniture for the eight-apartment teacherage.
- 3750 (d) \$11,250, being 75% of the \$15,000 required to equip and furnish the school.

14. Provision for the remaining 25% of these costs would be made in the territorial appropriations for the corresponding years.

[Signature]
F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.



C O P Y

19108, 98,
4579, 79-45,
6071

The Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 8, 29 Oct. 1952.

Gen. R. A. Young,
Deputy Minister,
Resources & Development,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Gen. Young:

The matter has just come to the fore once more with regard to Anglican children attending Roman Catholic School at Akilavik. I understand that the N.S.T. has a policy paralleling that of Section 117 of the New Indian Act whereby child of Protestant parents shall not be assigned to the school conducted by R.C. auspices.

This problem has been gradually on the increase at Akilavik, and has been one which we have been unable to tackle because of limited accommodation. The R.C. Church has taken great advantage of this and has refused Indian pupils of their own denomination for Anglican Eskimos. We are unfortunately obliged to send the Indian children from Fort McPherson to the Akilavik school, thereby relieving the Indian Department of their obligation to the Indians at Fort McPherson.

This problem would never have arisen if we had been able to leave the Akilavik school for Eskimo people, and if the Indian Department had agreed to the requests of their own agents, the Indians, and finally the Church, that we use the hostel or any other building at Fort McPherson for the Indian Children.

Might I point out here that any new extension we place at Akilavik will be for the Eskimo people, and will not increase the pupilage of Indian children accepted at Akilavik school. I would like to make this perfectly clear to you now, so that there will be no misunderstanding later. The Indians at Fort McPherson are a problem of their own, and they are the responsibility of the Indian Department.

I am further writing to ask that it be clearly understood that the authorities of the R.C. faith include in their schools the children of parents who belong to their denomination and no others. This parallels section 117 of the New Indian Act.

My best personal wishes, and thanking you,
Sincerely, Sgd. Donald the Arctic



BGS:M

COPY/PG

c.c. D.M.

Mr. Cunningham,
Mr. Sivertz

7946

19102

(Replacing your letter of 20 Dec, 1952).

Ottawa, 22 December, 1952.

The Right Reverend Donald H. Marsh, D.D.,
Bishop of the Arctic,
The Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Bishop Marsh:

Thank you for your letter of the 3rd December regarding the proposed new day school at Aklavik. Your letter arrived at my office at the time of my departure for Fort Smith, and I have not had the opportunity of answering it until now.

I agree that it is essential for us to correlate the construction of our new school and living accommodation for teachers with your new hostel. In preparing the estimates of the Department of Resources and Development for the fiscal year 1953-54, I assumed that our proposed construction would require two summer's work, in which event the new school and accommodation for teachers would be ready for occupancy on the 1st September, 1954. I note that the remarks Canon Cook has written to you expressed doubt that the work could be carried through to completion in the summer of 1953. All the circumstances indicate that we would be ill advised to attempt to rush the new construction to completion in one summer.

If it is satisfactory to you I propose that we on our part plan to have the new school and residence for teachers completed, and teachers engaged for the 1st September, 1954, and that you on your part plan to have All Saints hostel ready with the necessary staff to house and look after 170 pupils. I expect also you will make every effort to have the hostel full by the 1st September so that the children are ready to start school when the term opens.

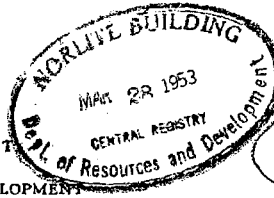
Yours sincerely,

Sgd. H.A. Young,
Deputy Minister.



NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 446

17996-C

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
24th March, 1953.

Mr Grantham
Can you deal with this?
mm
3/13/53

Memorandum for the Director:

This will acknowledge receipt of two sets of plans for a number of buildings to be erected at Aklavik, together with your memoranda of March 17th and 19th under file reference 17996-C. One complete set of drawings has been forwarded to Mr. Post, and he has been requested to supply as quickly as possible a list of potential carpenters, labourers, etc, who would be available for employment this summer. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for employing local labour as much as possible.

Together with Mr. Devitt and Mr. MacQuarrie, we have studied the drawings sent in and, so far as the proposed school at Aklavik is concerned, there seems to us to be a number of serious omissions to which we would like to draw your attention :-

(1) Unlike the present two classroom school in Aklavik, there is no provision for a small kitchen and lunch room for those pupils who, by virtue of the distance they must come daily to school, have of necessity to remain on the school premises during the noon hour. The present system in Aklavik is that at least forty pupils remain over the noon break and have a supervised luncheon under the direction of one of the teachers.

(2) There is no supply room for the janitor and the janitor's supplies. In a school of this size it stands to reason that considerable janitor supplies will be required, and a small supply room-cum-workshop is thought to be highly desirable.

(3) On the plan a room approximately 21' x 20' is designated staff room and library and supplies. Surely it is not meant to have the school library and school supplies mixed up with a room which will also be used as a staff common room? This would appear to be a very undesirable feature.

(4) No provision has been made for home economics, which part of the curriculum is considered to be more and more important in regard to the training of young Eskimo boys and girls for alternate employment. One of the main causes in the high incidence of tuberculosis is the lack of knowledge on the part of these people to understand the rudiments of hygiene and sanitation and good clean living. The study of home economics, and its application in the home, will do much to eradicate the present unsanitary conditions prevailing in the Eskimo homes.

(5) In a school which will accommodate some 300 pupils, it seems that there is no provision made for a nurses room which can be used by a doctor for the annual inspection of all children. Such a room would also be used to temporarily accommodate one or more children who may suffer as children so often do from the habitual nose bleed, etc. This room would also be used for eye testing, and a general purpose room in case a child is suddenly taken ill while awaiting transportation to one of the two hospitals. This room would also contain the first aid equipment, which necessarily has to be kept on the premises in case of emergencies.

Cont'd:

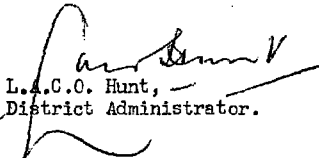
RG 85, Vol. 1208, File 311/119-A, pt. 2,
School Buildings - Aklavik (General)
(Plan: Insulated Warehouse for Teachers
- Aklavik; Hudson's Bay Company),
1953,
National Archives of Canada

ASU-000040(000-000)

These are the immediate disadvantages as we see it of the present plan.

It must be remembered that when the school has its 300 children in attendance, more than one-third will be children from the immediate vicinity of Aklavik, and the planning of the school must include the facilities which are normal features of schools which cater for a resident population. Two-thirds of the school attendance will be residents of the Anglican Hostel and as such will enjoy many of the amenities which are lacking in the present plan, but as Aklavik expands there will be more daily pupils from the Settlement, and their needs should not, in our opinion, be overlooked.

As a last comment, we would also like to add that the present Anglican School of All Saints accommodate between 40 - 45 Indian children from Fort McPherson. Since this new school is primarily for the benefit of the Eskimos, it is highly desirable that All Saints School should not increase the number of Indian pupils already accommodated, but rather decrease the Indian quota in preference to a larger Eskimo quota. These remarks are also motivated by the fact that at Fort McPherson a new two room school has now been completed and, therefore, many of the Indian children now attending the All Saints residential school in Aklavik should now be accommodated in the new day school erected by the Indian Affairs Branch at Fort McPherson.


L.A.C.O. Hunt,
District Administrator.



Ottawa, 14 August, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Jacobson has supplied us with a list of staff requirements for inclusion in the 1954-55 Estimates. It appears that all of these additional positions have been approved by you with the possible exception of (1) Welfare Teacher, Grade 3 at All Saints Anglican Hospital, Aklavik and (2) Welfare Teacher, Grade 3 at the Chesterfield Inlet Federal Day School.

With regard to the Welfare Teacher at Aklavik, Mr. Jacobson has stated that as the Department has taken over the cost of employing teachers for the children formerly attending the All Saints Anglican School at Aklavik, the Church of England will not want to hire a single Welfare Teacher for the hospital. As we have been assuming the costs of all education it is proposed that we also supply the Welfare Teacher for the All Saints Anglican Hospital. If you concur in this recommendation I will ask Personnel to have the position established.

At Chesterfield Inlet there is presently a position of Teacher, Welfare, Grade 3; but, with the establishment of the new RC Hostel there will be a large increase in the number of students attending school. It is therefore proposed that an additional teacher be supplied for the two room Federal Day School at Chesterfield and if you concur in this recommendation I will ask the Personnel Division to have a new position established.

J.F. Doyle
J.F. Doyle,
Chief, Branch Administration

lsh.

CWG/AK

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Ottawa, 21 August, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. A.C. BISHOP

TEACHER, WELFARE, GRADE 3
ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN HOSPITAL, AKLAVIK

In 1954-55 we will be operating our new Federal School at Aklavik and will be accommodating the children presently attending All Saints Anglican School. The Church of England will no longer be hiring teachers and it will therefore be necessary to supply instruction at the All Saints Anglican Hospital, in accordance with our practice of assuming responsibility for supplying teachers.

It is therefore recommended that a new position of Teacher, Welfare, Grade 3 be established to provide instruction at the All Saints Anglican Hospital, Aklavik. I am attaching form C.P. 1000 "Request for New Position" for this purpose.

C.K. LeCapelain

C.K. LeCapelain,
Acting Director.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

ASSISTANCE TO MISSION SCHOOLS / MACKENZIE DISTRICT
Fiscal Year 1953-54

1. Fort Smith Roman Catholic Day School - During the fiscal year 1953-54 one teacher was employed as a Federal Civil Servant but no grant was given.
2. Fort Simpson Roman Catholic Day School - During the school year 1952-53 one teacher was employed as a Federal Civil Servant but the employment of this teacher was replaced by an annual grant of \$2200, effective September 1, 1953. Furnished necessary school supplies and equipment.
3. Fort Providence Roman Catholic Residential School - An annual grant for the maintenance of school building and equipment to the amount of \$1000 is provided. Necessary school supplies and equipment are furnished. Per capita grants for maintenance of Indian pupils are also paid.
4. Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential School - An annual grant of \$1000 for the maintenance of school building and equipment is allowed. Necessary school supplies and equipment are furnished. Per capita grants for maintenance of Indian pupils are also paid.
5. Aklavik Anglican Residential School - An annual grant of \$1500 for the maintenance of school building and equipment is allowed. Per capita grants for maintenance of Indian pupils are also paid.
6. Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School - School is given an annual grant of \$1000 for the maintenance of school building and equipment. Per capita grants for maintenance of Indian pupils are also paid.

It is proposed to replace the annual grants for school maintenance by a per capita grant in an amount calculated to cover the costs of maintenance of school buildings and equipment.

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Name of School		1 Operational (Annual)	Per Capita Grant (Residential Students)	Supplies & Equipment	Employment of Teachers
Fort Smith Roman Catholic Day	Northern Administration	\$700. Nil	---	Yes	Employs one teacher
Fort Simpson Roman Catholic Day	Northern Administration Indian Affairs	\$200. \$2200 effective Sept. 53	---	Yes	Employed one teacher up to Sept. 1/53
Fort Providence Roman Catholic Residential	Northern Administration Indian Affairs	\$400. \$1000 - \$2000.	\$458.85 Eskimos & whites \$458.85 Indian Pupils	Yes	---
Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential	Northern Administration Indian Affairs	\$400 \$1000 - \$2000.	\$458.85 Eskimos & whites \$458.85 Indian pupils	---	---
Aklavik Anglican Residential	Northern Administration Indian Affairs	\$400 \$1500 - \$2000.	\$483. Eskimos & whites \$483. Indian pupils	Yes	---
Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential	Northern Administration Indian Affairs	\$400 \$1000 - \$2000.	\$458.85 Eskimos & whites \$458.85 Indian pupils	Yes	---

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004038 [001-002]



TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION (R-KID) BY FISCAL YEARS

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aklavik Federal	-	15,552.13	7,155.33	25,433.96	28,988.68	14,607.54	91,737.64
Cape Dorset Federal	-	-	20,210.01	10,569.71	6,335.58	2,830.00	39,975.30
Chesterfield Inlet Federal	-	-	-	18,491.08	20,571.82	13,910.80	52,973.50
Coppermine Federal	15,224.50	19,860.31	28,321.34	30,199.09	30,747.71	34,585.07	158,938.02
Coral Harbour Federal	-	11,603.76	11,111.32	9,663.30	11,281.00	8,882.00	52,541.38
Fort Chimo Federal	-	18,910.68	8,206.05	8,673.88	8,564.77	7,460.05	51,815.43
Port Harrison Federal	-	3,483.74	5,826.04	24,188.47	10,902.49	9,719.50	54,120.24
Lake Harbour Federal	-	3,005.60	1,481.18	5.25	54.00	30.00	4,576.03
Tuktoyaktuk Federal	6,126.99	7,995.00	10,448.66	10,367.86	11,781.94	10,721.57	57,472.02
Aklavik R.C.Residential	17,933.53	22,832.06	22,487.24	25,862.11	35,426.68	20,408.25	144,989.87
Aklavik Anglican Residential	21,187.82	17,988.35	21,569.57	24,851.40	20,074.33	7,509.89	113,141.46
Peto Seward Hospital	-	-	-	-	1,188.33	3,005.21	4,191.54
Charles Camsel Indian Hospital	-	-	-	-	30.00	3,142.57	3,192.57
Aroctic Bay R.C.Mission	-	-	-	-	-	42.00	42.00
Bethurst Inlet R.C.Mission	-	-	-	-	-	420.45	420.45
Baker Lake Anglican Mission	230.51	472.26	672.50	646.00	533.75	330.00	2,885.02
Cambridge Bay Anglican Mission	-	-	-	-	-	155.00	155.00
Eskimo Point Anglican Mission	-	456.00	238.00	262.00	305.00	180.25	1,441.25
Eskimo Point R.C.Mission	125.00	663.50	245.00	325.40	305.00	177.25	1,841.15
Edmonton United Church	-	-	63.22	-	-	-	63.22
Indian Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Francis Indian Residential	-	-	64.21	107.18	-	-	171.37
Port George R.C.Residential	4,355.97	2,235.82	3,868.71	3,950.39	3,487.32	-	17,878.21
Port George Anglican Residential	4,519.46	4,659.94	4,822.63	4,520.05	3,503.92	3,617.68	25,643.68
Gerry Lake R.C.Mission	-	-	123.63	-	-	235.00	358.63
Cape Haven R.C.Mission	-	-	-	-	500.00	275.00	775.00
Igloodik R.C.Mission	187.50	486.00	605.00	727.00	576.15	869.00	3,450.65
Ivuyivik R.C.Mission	-	-	125.00	434.75	503.50	355.00	1,418.25

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<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Keartak R.C.Mission	215.78	32.45	-	340.00	394.00	226.00	1,206.23
Maguse River Canadian Interior Mission	-	-	-	196.90	125.00	586.00	907.90
Koffet Inlet Anglican Mission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moosa Factory Anglican Residential	-	-	-	-	304.29	356.02	660.31
Padlei Northern Canada Evangelical Mission	82.50	501.00	320.00	250.00	-	100.00	1,253.50
Padlei Roman Catholic Mission	-	344.50	125.00	166.50	-	150.00	786.00
Pelly Bay R.C.Mission	-	-	-	596.00	595.75	573.00	1,764.75
Pangnirtung Anglican Mission	201.54	465.19	757.25	576.00	496.00	430.50	2,928.28
Pond Inlet R.C.Mission	-	-	-	-	-	354.00	354.00
Pond Inlet Anglican Mission	-	-	-	424.00	575.00	311.00	1,310.00
Repulse Bay R.C.Mission	187.50	663.50	362.00	384.00	250.00	362.00	2,209.00
Shingwauk Anglican Residential	-	-	436.60	903.00	724.50	241.50	2,305.60
Sugluk R.C.Mission	68.88	104.69	336.00	201.00	259.00	223.00	1,192.57
Thom Bay R.C.Mission	-	-	-	118.63	195.24	100.00	323.87
Wakeham Bay R.C.Mission	79.34	125.00	-	286.50	221.00	275.00	986.84
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$70,704.62	\$132,461.48	\$149,981.49	\$203,781.39	\$199,513.55	\$147,755.20	\$904,197.73

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EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOLS ON BASIS OF FULL YEAR
BY FISCAL YEAR'S

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aklavik Federal	..	..	50	84	89	91	314
Cape Dorset Federal	..	..	5	4	5	..	14
Chesterfield Inlet Federal	..	..	..	32	42	20	94
Coppermine Federal	..	..	20	15	15	11	56
Coral Harbour Federal	..	..	21	21	29	33	104
Fort Chimo Federal	..	10	30	8	10	18	76
Fort Harrison Federal	..	20	17	28	23	25	113
Lake Harbour Federal	..	9	11	..	..	..	20
Tuktoyatuk Federal	19	19	25	16	18	12	109
Aklavik R.C. Residential	51	63	49	47	72	72	354
Aklavik Anglican Residential	64	55	63	68	54	53	357
Pare Savard Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Charles Cammell Indian Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Arctic Bay R.C. Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathurst Inlet R.C. Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baker Lake Anglican Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Bay Anglican Mission	..	7	17	27	18	6	75
Eskimo Point Anglican Mission	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Eskimo Point R.C. Mission	..	..	..	..	4	..	14
Edmonton United Church Indian Residential	12	25	..	4	3	..	44
Fort Francis Indian Residential	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fort George R.C. Residential	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Fort George Anglican Residential	6	6	7	7	4	..	30
Garry Lake R.C. Mission	7	10	10	7	6	7	47
Gjoa Haven R.C. Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Igloodik R.C. Mission	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
Ivuyivik R.C. Mission	14	72	96	36	60	61	339
Joartak R.C. Mission	..	..	12	12	8	..	32
Agassuk River Can. Interior Mission	4	..	..	12	9	5	30
offet Inlet Anglican Mission	..	..	..	..	5	6	11
pose Factory Anglican Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
idlei Northern Canada Evangelical Mission	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
idlei R.C. Mission	..	6	7	12	..	..	25
id Bay R.C. Mission	..	6	6
ngnirtung Anglican Mission	17	10	30	25	30	..	55
				14	22	24	117

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	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Total
Pond Inlet R.C. Mission	12	21	2	2
Pond Inlet Anglican Mission	..	..	..	8	7	3	41
Repulse Bay R.C. Mission	7	17	15	2	2	..	54
Stirlingbank Anglican Residential	..	..	2	..	..	3	9
Sugluk R.C. Mission	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Thorn Bay R.C. Mission
Wabehar Bay R.C. Mission	..	7	4	..	11
Totals	301	352	502	497	573	492	2617

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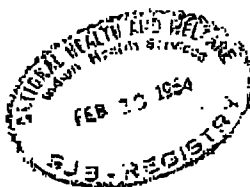
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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCHDEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 16 February, 1954.

P. B. Moore, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Director,
Indian Health Services,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
Booth Bldg.,
OTTAWA, Ont.



Dear Dr. Moore:

The necessity of having a thorough medical examination of all school children at the beginning of the academic year together with the necessary vaccinations and inoculations has been brought to our attention. We understand that this is an accepted practice at the schools at Aklovik where your doctors carry out such an annual medical examination of these children. It would be appreciated if consideration could be given by your Department to having these facilities extended to schools in the Northwest Territories at locations where the doctor is an employee of your Department. It might also be possible for your doctors when they visit a school where there is no hospital to carry out such a medical examination of the school children.

We would appreciate having your views on this matter at an early date, and wish to thank you for the many instances of your co-operation in the past.

Yours very truly,

F. J. Cunningham
F. J. Cunningham,
Director.

*Copy made
for Dr. Moore*

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EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(including Eskimo Education)

(Compiled - October 1954)

600-1-1

Education in the Northwest Territories is carried on under authority of the Northwest Territories Act, the School Ordinance and the Regulations thereunder, and the Indian Act and the Regulations thereunder. *13/11/54*

Order-in-Council P.C. 2993 of the 18th of July, 1946, designated education as a subject within the legislative authority of the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories and authorized the Commissioner in Council to make ordinances relating thereto as provided in Section 12 of Chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927 (Section 16 of Chapter 195 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1952).

The education of white children and of children of mixed blood in the Northwest Territories is the responsibility of the Territorial Government. The education of Indian and Eskimo children is the responsibility of the Federal government. A few schools are operated in the Territories by the Federal Government for education of non-native children due to the fact that the Territorial Government has no civil service. In order to insure continuation of service and to extend established privileges to personnel, the Federal government has undertaken to maintain certain schools on the understanding that recovery of the expenditures incurred is made from the Territorial government. This, in turn, is in keeping with the recommendations of the "Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems" (1951)

In the Mackenzie District, apart from that portion which may be regarded as Eskimo territory, federal day schools for non-Indian children are operated by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the

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Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, where the inhabitants are predominantly white, and of mixed blood. Indian Day Schools are operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Rocher River, Jean Marie River, Fort Rae, Lac la Martre, Fort Norman, Fort McPherson, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin and Arctic Red River. Also, in the Mackenzie District, the Roman Catholic Church operates residential schools at Aklavik, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution, and mission day schools at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Church of England operates a residential school at Aklavik. The Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited at Port Radium and the Discovery Yellowknife Mine near Yellowknife operate day schools.

The only organized school districts in the Northwest Territories are the Yellowknife Public School District No. 1 established in 1939 and the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 2 established in 1951. The new Yellowknife Public School, opened in 1947, operates a modern twelve-classroom combined elementary and high school. The Yellowknife Separate School, opened in 1953, operates an up-to-date four-room school.

Federal day schools for Eskimo children are operated by the Department of Northern Affairs at Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour and Cape Dorset, in the Northwest Territories, and at Fort Chimo and Port Harrison in the Province of Quebec. Non-Eskimo children are also free to attend these schools if they are resident at the settlements.

In addition to providing the teachers for all federal day schools, the Department provides two teachers each for the Eskimo patients in Parc Savard Hospital at Quebec City and Charles Cammell Indian Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, and one teacher each for Eskimo patients in the Moose Factory Indian Hospital and All Saints' Anglican Hospital at Aklavik. The

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Indian Affairs Branch provides a teacher for Indian patients in each of the following hospitals - St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Hospital at Fort Resolution, the General Hospital at Fort Smith and Faraud's Hospital at Fort Rae.

The "Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems", when considering the question of assumption of financial responsibility for education by the Territorial government, recommended that that government bear the cost of educating white children "(including children of mixed blood)" by means of an annual operating grant in respect of each such child educated in the Territories. This grant is payable to the organized school district where the child attends either a public or separate school as at Yellowknife, to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, for education provided at a Federal Day School, and to the respective missions for each child educated in a mission day or residential school. Schools operated by mines are assisted by the Territorial government. In the case of the school at the Port Radium Mine, the Territorial government pays one-half the teacher's salary and northern allowance and to the Discovery Yellowknife Mine School an annual grant of \$1,500 is made. In addition, the Territorial government furnishes the mission and mine schools annually with the necessary supplies and working materials.

The Territorial Government makes annual grants to the public and separate school districts at Yellowknife to the extent of \$150.00 per public school pupil (Grades I to VI) and \$225.00 per high school pupil (Grades VII-XII) on the basis of the average attendance for the preceding school year ending June 30th. The Territorial Government reimburses annually the Federal Government for the cost of educating white children and children of mixed blood in federally operated schools in the amount of \$345.00 per pupil based on the average attendance for the school year. The Territorial Government also makes annual grants of \$5,700.00 and \$200.00 to the Roman Catholic Mission Day Schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson respectively.

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In addition, the Territorial Government makes annual operation grants in the amount of \$400.00 each to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution and Fort Providence. That government makes annual per capita grants on the basis of \$458.85 for the maintenance of each destitute or orphan white child or child of mixed blood in residence at the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution, Fort Providence and Aklavik, and \$483.00 for each such child in residence at the Anglican Residential School at Aklavik.

In the field of Eskimo education, the Federal Government makes annual operation grants on the basis of \$400.00 each to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George, Quebec. The Federal Government also makes annual per capita grants in the amounts of \$483.00 and \$623.07 for the maintenance of Eskimo children at the Anglican Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively, and of \$458.85 and \$623.07 to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively.

Up to 1950, the policy was to make annual grants of \$250.00 to mission day schools in Eskimo territory, whether in the Northwest Territories or Northern Quebec. Such grants were fixed on a quarterly basis of \$62.50 providing the average attendance for the quarter was five or more pupils. Should the average attendance be less than five, then only one-half of the grant was paid. School supplies were also provided for these mission schools.

In 1950, the basic yearly grant was raised to \$500.00 and supplies up to a cost of \$200.00 were to be provided. The conditions laid down to qualify for full grant were that (1) some form of simple curriculum be followed, (2) the language of instruction to be that used at the trading post; (3) mission schools to be subject to inspection; (4) no school grants to be made to missions at centres where there are government day schools; (5) additional grants might be paid on the basis of inspection reports but in any case where certificated teachers are in charge and the quality of the teaching service shown upon inspection so merits, yearly grants may be increased upon the school inspector's recommendation by appropriate amounts up to an amount not exceeding \$1,000.00 per mission school.

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In addition to the grant, the part-time mission schools are furnished annually with the usual school supplies, food items for pupils' lunches, and some items of equipment. Part-time mission schools are operated in Eskimo territory by the Roman Catholic Mission authorities at Arctic Bay, Garry Lake, Baker Lake, Bathurst Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point, King William Island, Holman Island, Igloodik, Ivuyivik, Koartak, Pelly Bay, Pond Inlet, Repluse Bay, Spence Bay, Sugluk, Thom Bay and Wakeham Bay by the Anglican Mission authorities at Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet, and by the Canadian Interior Mission at Maguse River.

Since 1948 over \$1,000,000.00 (including capital expenditures) has been spent by the federal government on Eskimo education on a total of 2,898 one-year pupils. The average yearly cost per pupil was \$345.50.

The Department of Northern Affairs employs 13 teachers for non-Eskimo federal schools and 19 teachers for the education of Eskimos. The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration employs 14 teachers in Indian day, hospital, and mission schools in the Northwest Territories. 22 teachers are employed by the mission school authorities in the Northwest Territories including Fort George, Quebec (where some Eskimo pupils attend residential school) on a full time basis.

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ARTICLE

601-1

210-7

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Block 600
G79-003

Members of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association will be pleased to know that the Government has approved an extensive programme of construction of schools and hostels to provide better educational facilities for children in the Northwest Territories.

For a number of years the Indian and Eskimo population of the Northwest Territories has been increasing, and in the past eight or ten years the rate of population growth has risen substantially. This is in a large measure contributed to the increased medical services being provided and better food and clothing made available for children by Family Allowances. At the same time, a sharp drop in fur prices has made it increasingly difficult for the growing native population to rely entirely on the wildlife resources of the country. Other means of employment and sources of income have had to be found and have made the need for education more important than it has been previously. Due to the scattered character of the Indian and Eskimo population, it is extremely difficult to provide education for most of the children, except at centres where residential facilities are provided. It is felt that hostels operated in conjunction with Day Schools will provide such facilities. These hostels will be built and owned by the Federal Government; those intended primarily for Indian and Eskimo children will be operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, as, virtually all Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories are of either of these faiths. All schools operated in conjunction with hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources which, on April 1st, became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories.

In order to provide the necessary school and hostel buildings, a construction programme is planned extending over a six-year period. Since the provision of more adequate primary education is most urgent in the Mackenzie Valley, most of the construction will take place there during this six-year period. At a later date, similar facilities will have to be provided in other areas where the immediate urgency is not so great.

Day Schools now exist in all the localities where the new hostels will be built. The programme provides for the construction of hostels and schools at Fort McPherson, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Aklavik in the Mackenzie District and at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island. It is expected that some of the initial construction of the new schools and hostels at Fort McPherson and Fort Smith will be commenced in 1955 with the projects to be completed in 1956. In other centres the construction of new schools and hostels will be completed in the following four years.

In addition to providing increased facilities for primary education, it is planned to provide vocational training facilities for children who are capable of learning skilled or semi-skilled occupations. At present there are no such technical or vocational training schools in the Northwest Territories and such schools will be established at Aklavik, Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay between now and 1961. With the training provided in these institutions, Eskimo, Indian and other children will be in a position to take up new employments and to participate in the increasing economic development of the North. The hostels to be operated by the churches at Aklavik and Frobisher Bay for Indian and Eskimo children receiving primary education will also accommodate any children from outside areas attending the training schools or high schools at these

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centres. At Yellowknife the plans call for a non-denominational hostel to be operated by the Government to accommodate children from outlying areas who will attend the Federal vocational training school and high school.

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indians and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Eskimo or Indian. The new programme will provide for the enlargement of existing Federal Day Schools at Fort McPherson, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson with a new Federal School being built at the new site of Aklavik. All these schools, will be attended by the children from outlying points who are resident in the hostels as well as by all the children whose homes are in the settlement. Both the Federal and Territorial Governments feel it is most important to avoid racial segregation in the schools of the Northwest Territories and the intermingling of the pupils in the new consolidated schools will have important social and psychological advantages for all concerned.

Work has already begun on the preparation of special curricula for Indian, Eskimo and other children specially suited to the natives and conditions of the Northwest Territories. Special emphasis is being placed on the development of a curriculum suited to those children who will not go beyond grade school. In conjunction with the regular academic course, these children will be trained to fit into the types of employment that are likely to be available in the Northwest Territories and which do not require advanced general education or specialized vocational training.

Provision has already been made for extensive student-aid training grants, both by the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Federal Government to provide technical and vocational education in fields of employment for which training facilities are not provided at the present time in the Northwest Territories. This will continue, but it is expected that as the new programme develops that most of the necessary vocational training facilities for both children and adults will be provided within the Northwest Territories. The Government of the Northwest Territories has also announced recently a new scholarship plan which will pay for the costs of university training up to a maximum of four years for highly-qualified academic students.

It is expected that with the provision of extended and enlarged educational facilities in the Northwest Territories, the increased emphasis on vocational training and further assistance to worthy students, that the Northwest Territories will have an educational programme of which it can truly be proud.

613

Northwest Territories

AKLAVIK

Mr. A. J. Kerr
Miss E. J. Thomson
Mrs. A. Wallace
Miss A. Tkaczuk
Mrs. C. L. Miller
Mrs. F. H. Figgures

Reverend L. P. Holman
Miss K. Johnson
Mr. L. Bowen
Miss T. E. Thomas

Miss Joyce Pettem

Reverend Sister Irene Gallant
Reverend Sister Cecile Dansereau
Reverend Sister B. Leduc
Mr. G. Peltier
Mrs. Collier

Miss M. M. Poirier

Mr. D. S. Wilson
Miss K. M. Kimpton

Mr. W. A. Bowerman

Mrs. Victoria A. Douglas

Mr. E. O. Radcliffe

Mr. P. J. Foss
Mrs. D. L. Foss
Miss P. Geeran

Miss C. A. Hass

Reverend Sister C. Gagnon
Reverend Sister M. L. Champoux
Miss J. Lussier
Mr. J. Stevenson

Mr. E. J. McCart
Miss W. M. Kokott

Reverend Sister M. Boulet
Reverend Sister M. Monchamp
Reverend Sister G. Cote
Miss A. Mazerolle
Miss P. Pilgrim

Mrs. E. N. Schamahorn

Mr. T. R. Bleiler
Mr. E. M. Gallant

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ALL SAINTS' ANGLICAN MISSION,
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

February 21, 1956

J. A. Burton Esq.,
Sub/District Administrator,
Administration Building,
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

RE: ANGLICAN CHILDREN IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Dear Mr Burton:

I have discussed the matter of the Anglican children presently in the Roman Catholic School, Aklavik with Rev. L. Holman, principal of our School, and until accommodation is available in our School we approve of the following children being educated at the Roman Catholic School providing the children are allowed to attend All Saints' Cathedral for Services each Sunday from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. This time allows for walking to and fro from the Roman Catholic School.

The names of the children are;

Yours faithfully

Leonard P. Holman
Rev. L. Holman, Principal

J. H. Webster
Archdeacon J.H. Webster, Missionary in Charge

Agreed.
AKLAVIK NW.T.
22.2.56

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File No. 630/119-2
Refer To

Aklavik, N.W.T.,
February 23rd, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.A.C.O. HUNT

1. Further to my memorandum under date of December 17th on the subject of children of the Anglican faith attending the R.C. Residential School. The delay in forwarding this report has been due to the interested clergy not having completed their investigations into the religious background of the children concerned.

2. On February 20th I contacted both Missions and arranged for a meeting on February 22nd to finalize on this problem. The meeting took place as arranged with Archdeacon Webster, Rev. L. Holman and Father Benani in attendance.

3. Prior to the meeting I was advised:

(i) By Mr. Holman

(a) The authorized pupil capacity of the Anglican Mission Residential School was 108 pupils.

(b) The school was presently accommodating 104 pupils with one vacancy for a male child.

(ii) By Father Benani

(a) Twenty eight children of the Anglican faith were attending the R.C. Mission Residential School.

4. In opening the meeting I advised Father Benani of the pupil accommodation situation in the Anglican School and Archdeacon Webster and Rev. Holman of the number of pupils of the Anglican faith attending the R.C. Residential School.

continued.....

5. Rev. Holman suggested as they had accommodation for one male child, [] might be transferred from the R.C. School to the Anglican School. Father Benami pointed out that it might be better to select some other child for the following reasons:

- (i) [] brothers and sisters were presently attending the R.C. School; and
- (ii) It had been impossible to reach [] parents to determine which school they wished him to attend.

Archdeacon Webster and the Rev. Holman expressed no objection to Father Benami's reasoning and after a short discussion on the subject, [], Eskimo, was selected as the child to be transferred from the R.C. School to the Anglican Residential School. The transfer to take place after the dinner hour on February 22nd.

6. Archdeacon Webster handed me a letter pointing out that, until accommodation is available in the Anglican Mission School, they approve of the children, whose names were listed in the body of the letter, being educated at the R.C. School providing, the children are allowed to attend All Saints Cathedral for services each Sunday. The children whose names appear in the letter number twenty-seven and represent all children of Anglican faith resident at the R.C. School. Copy of letter attached.

7. After reading the letter Father Benami advised that the children were comfortably accommodated at the R.C. Mission and agreed the children would be allowed to attend All Saint's Cathedral each Sunday for religious worship during the the time period outlined in the letter. Father Benami signified his agreement by placing his signature of agreement on the original and four copies of the letter. The original and two copies of the letter were turned over to the Administration, one copy was handed to Father Benami and one copy was retained by Rev. Holman.

8. Considering all factors involved in connection with this problem, I am sure no other solution could be ~~found~~^{found}. Both Missions have expressed satisfaction with the outcome of our discussion.

9. It is the recommendation of this office that no further consideration be given to the transfer of children between Missions for the balance of the present school term. Reason: As the school year is 3/6's spent to change teachers, teaching ~~teachers~~^{teachers} and place the children in a strange living environment would quite well retard their educational advancement for this term.

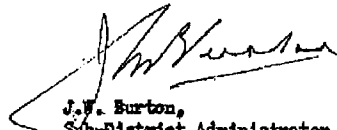
10. I am attaching hereto Applications for Admission to
continued.....

8.

Residential School (Form N.W.T. 77) in connection with the following children:

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Attached also is an Application for Admission to the Fort Resolution N.C. Residential School on behalf of ☐
The Medical Certificate could not be completed as I understand ☐
☐ is presently in Resolution.


J.W. Burton,
Sub-District Administrator.

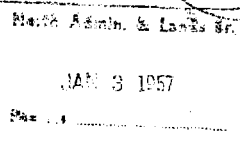
Encl.



AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

April 9, 1956

PA 630/119-1



The Central and Western Arctic Patrol by air in the spring of 1956 reached Aklavik from Tuktoyaktuk and DEW Line Site 4 at 1.31 P.M. on April 9th and left for Reindeer Station at 5.40 P.M. flying over East 3 en route.

School facilities at Aklavik consist of:

1. Federal Day School
2. Anglican Residential School
3. Roman Catholic Residential School

All three schools were visited; also the local office of the Sub-District Administrator Mr. J.W. Burton in charge.

The Federal Day School:

The staff of the Federal Day School was as follows:

Mr. A.J. Kerr - Principal
Miss E.J. Thompson - Welfare Teacher
Mrs. A. Wallace - Welfare Teacher
Mrs. Constance L. Miller - Welfare Teacher
Miss A.M. Tkaczuk - Welfare Teacher
Mrs. F.H. Figgures - Welfare Teacher
Miss E.E. Waterman - Welfare Teacher

Seven teachers are normally required for this school but only five were needed from April through June in 1956 and the holiday months of July and August. One of the teachers - Miss Thompson had been assigned to the Tuktoyaktuk Federal Day School from April 1st to June 30th as she could be spared to take over that school from Miss D.L. Robinson who had just departed on leave prior to taking over the new federal day school at Pangnirtung, N.W.T. Miss Thomson could be spared as two classrooms had been closed down due to so many pupils leaving for "rattling" activities and would be away from school for the balance of the term.

Only 5 rooms were in operation at the Federal School at Aklavik. A sixth teacher, Miss E.E. Waterman -- a new arrival -- was on hand but her services were not really required under the circumstances. The Principal wondered why she was sent to Aklavik at all -- just before Easter -- so late to be needed. Technically there had been a vacancy on the staff for the seventh teaching position but, due to the delay in obtaining the services of this teacher by the time she arrived at Aklavik the "rattling" season had started and about one-half of the pupils had left for the remainder of the term. The school had gone along from September 1955 to Easter 1956 without the seventh teacher, although needed and now when the teacher reached Aklavik she was not really needed and, in addition, Miss Thomson could be spared for Tuktoyaktuk, still leaving enough staff for the reduced school enrollment.

There are 3 rooms in the federal school (really 2 classrooms and a half-sized classroom capable of accommodating 12 pupils) the original utility room slightly enlarged by a piece off the girls' toilet.

The classrooms are as follows:

- 3 rooms in Federal School
1 room in rented Native Hall
1 room in rented Legion Hall
1 room in D.P.W. building (former bunk house)
1 room in D.P.W. building (former cook house)
7 rooms in all.

All classrooms were visited. All teachers were met briefly. The general "set-up" of the school plant was observed and points regarding equipment were discussed with the principal.

The Roman Catholic Residential School:

The staff of the Roman Catholic Residential school was as follows:

Reverend Sister Irene Gallant - Principal
" " Cecile Arsenault - teacher
" " B. Leduc - Teacher
" " Cecile Dansereau - teacher
Mr. G.H. Pelletier - Teacher
Mrs. Jean Kiff - Teacher

All classrooms were visited. All teachers were met briefly. The various units of the school plant were observed -- classrooms, dormitories, dining room etc.

Sister Gallant, Principal of the school, extended every courtesy as also did Father G.F.A. Biname of the local Roman Catholic Mission.

Four classrooms were in the regular schoolhouse. One extra classroom was located in a separate building behind the mission hospital. The classrooms were attractive in appearance. Some fine art work was in evidence.

The pupilage totalled 160-- some classes were quite large. Some classrooms were equipped with circular tables and benches. The school was filled to capacity.

The Anglican Residential School:

The staff of the Anglican Residential School was as follows:

Reverend L.P. Holman - Principal
Miss K. Johnson - Teacher
Miss T.E. Thomas - Teacher
Mr. L. Bowen - Teacher

All classrooms were visited briefly and all teachers were met.

There were 106 pupils enrolled. The school was also filled to capacity. One or two of the classes were quite large. Three classrooms are operated. The school seemed to have a good kitchen. It was apparent that at least one classroom was overcrowded. It would seem advisable that another teacher be added.

Father Biname had a very interesting art collection. He accompanied the patrol member to the Anglican residential school and introduced him to Reverend Holman. It was interesting to learn that the best relationships existed between the Roman Catholic and Anglican Residential Schools.

As the visit to Aklavik was of short duration, the opportunity afforded only brief visits to the schools. But brief as such visits were, they afforded a first class opportunity to see something of the over-all educational set-up at Aklavik, to meet the teachers, to see something of the classes in operation and to discuss something of the needs.

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EY/EM

Ottawa, 2nd March, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.A.C.O. HUNT,
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR, FORT SMITH.

Attention: Mr. Devitt

The following itinerary for Mr. Devitt's school
visitation for 1956 is hereby approved:

March 12 Fort Smith to Aklavik
March 13
14 R.C. Mission School, Aklavik
March 15
16 Anglican Mission School, Aklavik
March 17 Tuktoyaktuk
March 19
20 Federal Day School, Aklavik
March 21 Fort McPherson
March 22 Arctic Red River
March 23 Fort Good Hope
March 24 Fort Franklin
March 25 Norman Wells
March 26 Fort Norman
March 27 Fort Wrigley and Fort Liard

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March 28	Fort Simpson and Jean Marie River
March 29	Fort Providence
March 30	Fort Smith
April 9	Rochar River
April 10) 11)	Fort Resolution
April 12	Rae
April 13	Discovery
April 14	To Coppermine
April 15	Coppermine
April 16	Fort Radium
April 17) 18) 19) 20	Yellowknife
April 21	To Fort Smith via C.P.A.
April 23) 24)	Hay River - C.P.A. or Associated
April 25	To Fort Smith - C.P.A. or Associated.

B.G. Sivertz,
Acting Director.

REINDEER STATION

When we arrived at Reindeer Station, we were immediately contacted by Bob Douglas, the superintendent of the station, and once again the subject of the need for a school at this community was brought up. As previous statistics indicate, there were approximately twenty students of school age in the vicinity of this settlement. However, he felt that, should we be able to obtain a teacher, without providing hostel accommodation, he could assure us an attendance of from ten to twelve students throughout the school year. He also indicated that he would be willing to give a teacher a residence, which he was presently using for an office, for either living accommodation or both living accommodation and to serve as a temporary classroom.

As Miss Peters was available for teaching at Aklavik, and as her classroom was not ready, we suggested that she be employed immediately on a temporary basis at Reindeer Station. We suggested that a temporary classroom be prepared and that sufficient supplies be borrowed from the Federal Day School in Aklavik to make it possible to commence this enterprise. Since that time, an expenditure of \$800. has been authorized for the renovation of a building to be used as a classroom for this year. We understand now that the teacher is in the community and has commenced teaching school there.

AKLAVIK EAST-3

We were quite pleased with the progress being made at E-3. Mrs. Connie Miller was teaching in an Eskimo cabin modelled especially as a classroom. Her enrolment was as follows:

Grade 1	18
Grade 2	7
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	6
Grade 5	1
Grade 6	1
Grade 7	2
Grade 8	1

Total 44

Here, again, Mrs. Miller, because of the lack of space, found it necessary to operate on a split-shift basis, taking the juniors in the morning and the seniors in the afternoon. We saw that if an additional teacher was procured, provided accommodation for her was available, she could immediately fit into this situation, taking one group of these students from 8:30 to 12:30 while Mrs. Miller could take the other group from 1 to 5. As Mrs. Schmahorn was available for this position, we immediately recommended that action be taken in order to make it possible for her to teach in this settlement. Consequently, she was sent to Aklavik to wait there until suitable accommodation could be found at E-3. Again, lack of furniture has made this arrangement critical. We expect that, by this time, through the kind co-operation of Mr. Merrill, Site Superintendent at E-3, Mrs. Schmahorn will be teaching at E-3 where, by the first of November, an additional classroom will be available, making it possible to teach in the usual manner.

A great deal of study was given to the population statistics in this area. The conclusion arrived at was that, to the best of everyone's knowledge, the enrolment of students at E-3 during the winter would not fall below thirty, thus making the opening of two classrooms there feasible. Arrangements have now been made for a janitor to service these two classrooms and teacher dwellings, his salary to be [redacted] per month. Arrangements have also been made for obtaining the necessary fuel and ice supply.

- 3 -

AKLAVIK - Federal Day School

The school situation here was somewhat baffling. Mr. Kerr, the principal, had anticipated an enrolment of 160 students but, at the time of our visit, had a total enrolment of only 103. However, we felt that this figure would reach at least 150 when more students returned from the bush and from E-3. It was somewhat disconcerting to have seven classrooms and eight teachers. We were under the impression that an additional classroom would be constructed for the additional teacher. However, at the present time, none of the classrooms are congested and the employing of the additional teacher made it possible for us to open school at Reindeer Station.

We found [redacted] employed from [redacted] of last year, to be somewhat dissatisfied with conditions in general. Apparently, at the time of her appointment, she was promised single accommodation. This she had never been granted. She was also concerned over the lack of furnishings in her shared accommodation and had, during the summer, suffered considerable discomfort from the fact that her teeth were in poor condition. Consequently, while we were in Aklavik, the local M.D. recommended that she proceed to Edmonton for dental treatment. This, we understand, is being done, and [redacted] formerly teaching in the Aklavik Federal Day School, was appointed to substitute while [redacted] was absent. May we point out here that, should [redacted] not return, it is extremely doubtful if [redacted] would teach beyond December 15.

We were quite impressed with the manner in which [redacted] was coping with the various problems arising out of the improvisations necessary as a result of the moving of Aklavik.

AKLAVIK - All Saints' Residential School (Anglican)

This school expected a total enrolment of approximately 110 students. At the time of our visit, enrolment was as follows:

Grade 1	26
Grade 2	9
Grade 3	10
Grade 4	9
Grade 5	12
Grade 6	9
Grade 7	8
Grade 8	11
Grade 9	3

Total 97

Several other students were expected in the course of the next few days. All these students were residential except three, who were resident in the settlement.

As mentioned in a separate memorandum, Miss Colborne, who is in charge of grades two to five inclusive, with an enrolment of over forty students, was finding the teaching load very heavy. Consequently, it was hoped that the new classroom and teacher provided for this school would be available at the earliest possible date. After investigating this we were led to believe that the classroom would be ready for occupancy not later than October 15.

School was progressing at a reasonable level of efficiency. An interesting extra-curricular activity was the enterprise arising out of the school registered trapping area. All seniors and some intermediate students participated. As a result of a sale of their furs, instruments to make possible the organization of a school band were being purchased. These included twelve guitars, one mandolin, and four violins.

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AKLAVIK - All Saints' Hospital (Anglican)

Miss Thomas [redacted] in the Anglican Hospital. The enrolment is approximately eighteen students, in addition to the older patients who are given assistance in the line of occupational therapy. Her daily schedule extends from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with rest periods interspersed.

AKLAVIK - Immaculate Conception Residential School (R.C.)

This school was filled beyond reasonable limits, with eighty-five or ninety children in each bedroom. The enrolment was as follows:

Grade 1	41
Grade 2	45
Grade 3	37
Grade 4	22
Grade 5	15
Grade 6	4
Grade 7	4
Grade 8	6
Grade 9	4
Grade 10	1
Grade 11	1
Total	178

Several more students were anticipated. The above total included ten day students. As these figures indicate, at least one additional teacher is urgently required at this school. It is therefore important that an additional position be placed in the estimates for next year if this had not already been done.

PORT McPHERSON - Federal Day School

At this school there was an enrolment of approximately seventy students, as follows:

Grade 1	40
Grade 2	9
Grade 3	8
Grade 4	6
Grade 5	3
Grade 6	1
Grade 7	1
Grade 8	2
Total	70.

Under the direction of Miss Geeran, the school was progressing quite favourably. We were somewhat disappointed in the maintenance aspect of the plant. Although some painting had been done, the floors needed sanding and finishing, rooms were badly in need of redecorating, washing facilities were inadequate, and ice had to be borrowed from the Anglican hostel some distance away. Though the janitor's salary had been increased from [redacted] per month, due to the fact that he had been overpaid last year when someone had arranged to pay him on the basis of [redacted] per month, his present cheque was for approximately [redacted]. We understand, however, that from November 1, when the overpayment will be settled, he will be paid [redacted] per month. We feel that, in regard to janitorial services in this school, considering the work done in connection with the Anglican hostel, this man should be paid at least \$200. per month.

It was interesting to note that D.P.W. had used the teachers' quarters as accommodation for their men during the summer, though this office had no knowledge of this.

ARCTIC RED RIVER - Federal Day School

Because of the trek of many of the Arctic Red River native families to E-3, there has been some doubt as to the necessity of opening the school at Arctic Red River this term. However, on our initial visit there on September 11 we were informed by the Hudson's Bay Manager, the Police, and the teacher that a considerable number of families were expected back in the settlement in late November. We suggested the possibility of moving Mrs. Salmon to E-3 and replacing her at Arctic Red River by [redacted] but the Salmons were quite happy to remain at Arctic Red River. On our return to this settlement on September 22, we found an enrolment of 5 students, 4 being in grade 1 and 1 in grade 7. The teacher expected that, by Christmas, the enrolment would be approximately 10. Thus, it seems at present necessary to have the school in operation at Arctic Red River. We instructed the teacher to keep us posted at frequent intervals concerning the school population trends in this settlement.

FORT GOOD HOPE - Federal Day School

From Arctic Red River, we proceeded to Fort Good Hope, where Mr. K. G. Rubisch is in charge of the school. We found conditions here left much to be desired. Mr. Kakwi, the janitor, had been away part of the summer as he was requested to proceed to Aklayik for t.b. x-ray and, consequently, the school was not in good condition. The classroom had been painted, but the floors were in poor condition. One coat of varnish had been applied to the room used as a classroom. Prior to our visit on September 22, the heating plant had not been functioning so school had not been in session regularly. The teacher's living quarters were in poor condition though, during our visit, the complete interior of the upstairs was painted. The interior of the cistern had also been painted during the summer. Electric wiring was in poor condition and the kitchen oil range was leaking oil badly. The plumbing, which had been in the process of planning and installation for the past several years, was still in very elementary stages of completion as the only evidence of actual installation was a huge hole which was being dug in the yard for a seeps pool. However, Mr. F. D. Mallock, engineer from the Fort Smith office, was again making a thorough study of what was required in order to complete the installation of modern plumbing facilities. Apparently, at the time of our visit, though the furnace was going, there was no stack control in the heating system; thus making the operation of the furnace somewhat of a fire hazard. We understand action is being taken to remedy these deficiencies. However, since our return to Fort Smith, we have been informed by the teacher that due to the continued leaking of the oil stove, faulty wiring, short circuits in the heating system, and lack of stack control, he has found it necessary to close the school. As a result of receiving this information, every effort is being made by the Fort Smith Office to have school opened again immediately.

At the time of our visit, the following was the attendance and enrolment, respectively, of students at this school:

Grade	1	Attendance	4	Enrolment	10
"	2	"	1	"	1
"	3	"	4	"	4
"	4	"	2	"	2
"	5	"	0	"	0
"	6	"	1	"	1
"	7	"	1	"	1
Total			13		19.

This is a considerable decrease in enrolment as compared with figures for last year. This is due to the fact that two large families were admitted to residential school this year. This was made necessary because one or both of the parents contracted t.b. and were confined to hospital.

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NORMAN WELLS

While at Norman Wells we visited, for a short time, a classroom operated in her home by Mrs. Wood, [REDACTED]. At the time of our visit she had only three grade 1 students enrolled, but there were several others in the settlement who were not attending. Mrs. Wood was making no charge for this service, as one of the students was her own child. To assist her with this work we arranged to send her grade one correspondence course outlines.

FORT FRANKLIN - Federal Day School

We visited Fort Franklin on Wednesday, September 26. Mr. W.A. Bowerman is in charge of the school and is assisted by Mr. H.L. Brin. Except for the fact that the main power plant was not in working order, we found the situation at this school quite commendable. Since our visit, engineers have been in to service the lighting plant but, as yet, it is not operating. This could lead to serious complications.

Mr. Brin was in charge of grades 1 to 4 with a total attendance of 22 and a total enrolment of 24 students, while Mr. Bowerman handled the junior grade 1 with an attendance of 11 and an enrolment of 12. Several other children were expected to enroll in the near future.

Considering the type of settlement, the teachers here are to be commended for the neat, clean appearance of the students under their care. We can expect much better academic results now that Mr. Bowerman has a teacher to assist him. The general tone of the community was very good. There was plenty of food in the locker and the people were quite well clothed. Mr. Bowerman had supervised the building of an Eskimo type cabin to be used as quarters for the new teacher. The construction of this cabin was a commendable effort on behalf of the natives and, had it not been that they were able to do this work, it is quite possible that the cabin would not have been ready for occupancy. A sawmill had been set up and logs were hauled into the settlement in preparation for sawing lumber for new houses, etc.

At the time of our visit, Mr. Brin had not received his rations nor his personal effects, and to date we still have not had definite word that these have been sent in to Fort Franklin.

In view of the fact that an additional plant had been added and an additional teacherage, and the fact that water had to be carried by hand from the lake, we felt that the [REDACTED] per month paid to the janitor was very inadequate and recommend that this be increased immediately to not less than \$175.

Mr. Bowerman was arranging to have the natives serve breakfast and lunch to the children in the school, commencing October 1. Breakfast would include perridge, milk and possibly fish; while the lunch would include meat, fish, milk and vitamin pills.

Mr. Bowerman was surprised that he had not received any additional furniture for his residence, even though he had requisitioned it early this year. [REDACTED] had not been supplied with a washing machine or refrigerator; while such furniture was shipped in for the single man's apartment. Quite frankly, we were also rather amazed at this situation.

In general, it appeared to us that Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Brin would make a good team and would secure excellent results working in this community.

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FORT NORMAN - Federal Day School

Mr. F.M. Frey was in charge of this school and handles the senior grades, which include:

Grade 3	Attendance	3	Enrolment	5
" 4	"	1	"	2
" 5	"	2	"	3
" 6	"	2	"	8
Total		8	13	

Miss E.M. Bisson was in charge of the junior room, with the following attendance and enrolment:

Grade 1	Attendance	11	Enrolment	15
" 2	"	5	"	10
Total		16	25	

Both teachers were keen and school was progressing very satisfactorily.

The maintenance of this school was very poor.

However, no, or very little, painting had been done and some walls were filthy. The floors needed sanding and lino was required in the hallway. It appeared to us that air filters were still lacking in the air vents, as soot was deposited from these openings. No plumbing was installed and the roof leaks had not been repaired. It is noted here that funds for the modernizing of the plumbing system were in the estimates as far back as when we took this plant over from Indian Affairs but, as yet, no definite action was taken in the actual installation of the plumbing facilities. We were rather amazed to find that the only paint on hand for the classrooms was ten gallons of gloss enamel, which we felt was unsuitable for such a purpose due to the glare such a finish would create. We felt, here, that more playground space should be cleared in the yard and that there was more than enough work for a full-time janitor if this plant was to be kept in a good state of maintenance.

Although the living room and dining room were very nicely furnished, the bedroom furnishings were in a state of sad neglect, being all old furniture previously used by the Indian Affairs Branch.

At Fort Norman, Mr. Frey and Miss Bisson for the tremendous amount of work that they had done in getting the school ready for opening. On their arrival there the halls were piled with all the annual supplies and the floors had to be scrubbed. The janitor, due to an injury received when a storm window blew off, was not able to prepare the school for opening September 1.

FORT WRIGLEY - Seasonal School

From Fort Norman we proceeded to Fort Wrigley, where Mr. L. Bowen, teacher at All Saints' Anglican Mission School in Aklavik, was working this summer. This was the first time, to the best of our knowledge, that a teacher had been stationed in this community, though statistics indicate that the school population there fluctuates from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 35.

During the summer, Mr. Bowen divided his class into two groups, having approximately 10 in the older group and 15 in the younger group. The Warden's cabin was used to house his supplies, while the teacher lived in a tent and taught most of his classes out of doors. He felt this was a very worthwhile enterprise and his report will recommend that he hopes a permanent school can be built at this settlement immediately.

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Although his rations and much of his equipment arrived at the beginning of the course, blackboards and other equipment arrived only a short time ago. When the Hudson's Bay manager returned after having his store at Wrigley closed all summer, he found that his rations had not arrived. Consequently, it was necessary for him to use the remainder of the teacher's rations, with the intention of replacing them when the Hudson's Bay supplies arrived. All school equipment is in the custody of the Hudson's Bay manager until the teacher returns next summer.

It is hoped that this community will have a teacher again next summer and until a permanent school is established there.

FORT LIARD - Federal Day School

Mr. Radcliffe is now well established in the community of Fort Liard and there is a noticeable improvement in the general progress of the students as he commences the second year in which a school has operated in this settlement. The enrolment of the school is still around 15 students, with 7 in grade 1, 5 in grade 2, and 3 commencing grade 3 work.

The plant was in quite good condition, except that the power plant had been sent out for repair. This had been sent out during the summer but when it was returned and installed it would not function properly; consequently, it was returned to Fort Smith. In the meantime, another small plant was sent in from Fort Simpson but Mr. Radcliffe was unable to get it started. We have now dispatched our plane from Fort Smith to Liard with the original plant, which should now be successfully installed. The roof of the school is leaking. This should be investigated and repaired immediately, as there is no excuse for such a defect when the school has just been in operation for one year. The yard has been levelled and more playground space has been cleared. The school is proving to be a very valuable addition to this community.

NAHANNI BUTTE - Proposed Seasonal School

Although we were unable to get a teacher to go into this settlement, all the necessary plans were made to open a small summer school there during July and August. On our visit there, we contacted [redacted] who lives there with his family -- two of whom are school age -- and [redacted]. Both these men felt that a school would be of definite advantage to the community and that the Netla River Indians, who live approximately ten miles away, would settle at Nahanni Butte should a school be established there. Consequently, we will make plans again next year for establishing a teacher at this point during the summer. We plan to send to this settlement a few pre-primers and notebooks in the hope that someone will assist these children to gain at least some knowledge of reading.

FORT SIMPSON - Federal Day School

Mr. J.C. Robertson is in charge of the school at Fort Simpson, which is the only school in the Mackenzie area at the present time working under the Combined-School Ordinance. Needless to say, this does not work out too satisfactorily as both teachers have enrolments of approximately 30 students; each with all the grades ranging from 1 to 9 in the Roman Catholic wing, except for grade 6, and grades 1 to 10 in the Public Wing. This means that the teachers, even without considering community welfare work, were grossly overworked. We were more than amazed to hear that Mr. Robertson, on top of the principalship and the teaching of ten grades, had been saddled with the responsibility of Sub-District Administrator for this community.

[redacted] It is taking some time, in view of the fact that both of them are new to the community, to get the school operating as we would like to see it. The janitor had not arrived back from her summer

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job and, consequently, nothing was done to prepare the school for its opening. This was very unfortunate, especially since before leaving the field for the summer, the Superintendent had said that all janitors must be on duty at least two weeks prior to the opening of school to ensure that everything was in readiness by September 1. We have instructed Mr. Robertson to pay for this work on a casual basis until a permanent janitor can be found. The maintenance necessary to keep this school up to date, now that it comprises two rooms -- with out-door toilets and no modern plumbing-- would occupy a janitor full-time. In addition to this, the janitor in this community has three teachers' residences to maintain and it is therefore most expedient that the salary of this incumbent be increased to a minimum of \$150. per month so that the maintenance necessary to keep the school plant and houses in good condition can be carried out. It was disheartening to see that, in a new school, most of the door knobs were falling off and the seven tanks hidden in various parts of the building to supply water were either leaking or had overflowed when they were being filled. Incidentally, the only way to indicate whether or not they are full is by running them over. It appeared to us that the roof was leaking; otherwise it was difficult to account for the fact that the huge light fixture over the bulb in the principal's office was full of water. It was a wonder that this had not shorted and caused the demolition of the building. Incidentally, the roof of the residence occupied by Mr. Paskall continues to leak.

It is most difficult to understand that, after years of recommending that the school and principal's residence should have modern plumbing facilities, to date, to the best of our knowledge, these are the only buildings in Fort Simpson without these facilities. It seems to us that a building like the school, where health facilities are so important, should have been the first to be supplied with such conveniences. The fact that the principal's residence still remained unmodern was considerably embarrassing in view of the fact that he was told that the plumbing facilities were being completed this summer. When we found this situation during our visit to Fort Simpson, we wired the Fort Smith office immediately in an attempt to determine the cause of the delay and were informed that all details concerning this project were in the hands of the D.P.W. The fact that the principal's residence, which was not modern and had no facilities for hot water and heat, was having the oil stove-with-reservoir replaced by an electric range might lead to a problem when it comes to heating water for washing, baths, etc.

JEAN MARIE RIVER - Federal Day School

[REDACTED] She has also worked hard in the community and the attitudes which she has built in the natives of this area should ensure a good future for these people if they are given an opportunity to get established. The economy of the settlement was not good. Many of the workmen had been waiting all summer for the sawmill which Mr. Browning was bringing in to saw the logs they had brought to the settlement last winter. [REDACTED] through an effort to fulfill other contracts, had apparently found it necessary to procrastinate as far as sawing these logs is concerned and even up to the time of our departure on about the first of October, the sawmill had not arrived. May we state, here, that the only thing that will improve the economy of these natives is for one or all of them to establish a small sawmill business. In view of the big demand for lumber on the Mackenzie, the marketing of any lumber which they would produce would be no problem. It is hoped that the lumber mill is now in operation at Jean Marie River and that as a result of the lumber cut, these people will get a real economic boost.

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In addition to an enrolment of some 18 day students, Miss Julien is carrying out a fairly active program of youth and adult education in this community. We were quite impressed by the homes we visited with Miss Julien while in this settlement.

FORT PROVIDENCE - Mission Residential School

As we arrived at Fort Providence on Saturday, we did not assemble the students but interviewed the teachers individually, as well as calling a staff meeting. At the time of our visit the total enrolment was 105 students, with 78 of them being in residence. This indicates that there were 27 "day" students attending this school. Several other residential students were anticipated in the near future. The enrolment, by classrooms, was as follows:

Sister C. Gagnon (Principal)	Grade 1	32
Sister E. Gagnon	" (2	18
"	" (3	11
Mr. R. Woloski	" 4	24
Mr. D.J. Feist	" (5	9
"	" (6	10
"	" (7	2
"	" (8	1.

The twelve additional students expected will make enrolments quite high in this school.

Under the direction of Sister Cecile Gagnon, this school is progressing very favourably.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of our inspection trip, the following recommendations are submitted:

1. That permanent maintenance crews be employed to ensure adequate maintenance of all school buildings.
2. That, in every settlement, standby power plants be installed so as to ensure against power failure and make maintenance more systematic.
3. That courses be held in an appropriate location for the training of school custodians. These men could be brought in for training during the month of July each year so that they could be returned to their respective plants in order that adequate preparations could be made for the opening of school.
4. That, immediately, a complete complement of furniture be supplied to every teacher in the Mackenzie area.
5. That the Superintendent of Schools, in making his inspection tours, be authorized to spend at least \$50. for emergency expenditures in each settlement.
6. That rations be supplied to all teachers and that if the Department considers this unfair to private merchants, the Department be prepared to pay the additional cost of groceries bought over the counter as compared with other means of obtaining them, such as wholesale orders and rations.
7. That, wherever feasible, the Superintendent be encouraged to permit teachers to visit other settlements. This would happen only when space in the plane was available and the weather reasonably settled so as to make delay unlikely.

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8. That in view of the importance of maintaining our school plants so that deterioration is cut to a minimum, sufficient remuneration be paid the janitors to ensure efficient maintenance.
9. That everything possible be done to get rations and personal effects of teachers to the proper destination by the first of September.
10. That top priority be given to supplying additional classrooms needed so that they will be ready for occupancy by the opening date of school.
11. That in view of the fact that most of the delay in maintenance seems to be due to delay in supplying the necessary construction materials, everything possible be done to foresee needs and, where necessary, keep duplicate supplies on hand for emergencies.
12. That clear delegation of responsibility be laid down concerning school maintenance, equipment and supplies.
13. That where hotels are not available, a small government lodge (cabin) be constructed in each settlement to accommodate those on government business such as Superintendents of Schools, Engineers, etc. These could be equipped with beds, stoves, etc. So many people visit the settlements that it becomes somewhat of a burden to expect permanent government employees to accommodate the people mentioned above.
14. That where teachers are expected to provide hot noon lunches, heating facilities be supplied for this purpose, other than those in the teacher's private residence.

W. G. Devitt
W. G. Devitt
Superintendent of Schools

W. E. Winter
W. E. Winter
Superintendent of Schools



Fort Smith, N.W.T.
December 21, 1956

Memorandum for the Director

Attention: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

Enclosed is the report on the inspection of schools submitted by Mr. Cairns following his trip to Fort Norman and points north. I will offer a few comments on the points which have been stressed by Mr. Cairns in his report.

1. **Testing Program:** The report suggests that selected teachers be used to assist in the testing program in certain areas of the Mackenzie. This would appear to be a good plan since it would make possible an extended testing program and, at the same time, provide good professional in-service training for the teachers involved. Because it is our intention to do a considerable amount of testing, it will be necessary that this office keep on hand a large quantity of testing material; therefore the annual requisition for 1957/58 will contain an extensive testing order. The report suggests, also, that some time be devoted, at summer school sessions, to the study of the administering and evaluation of testing. This, too, is a good idea and rather necessary if selected teachers are to assist in such a testing program. As mentioned by Mr. Cairns, an attempt will be made to determine any possible correlation between Goodenough and other standard tests. Any results obtained from this study should prove interesting and perhaps of considerable value for future testing.
2. **Classroom Accommodation:** With reference to Aklavik, Mr. Cairns makes reference to the fact that the two D.O.T. buildings presently used as classrooms for the Federal Day School are not very satisfactory. These buildings are very small and heating facilities are inadequate. The Legion Hall, presently being used as a classroom, might possibly not have the lease renewed for another year. Consequently, these three classrooms should be thought of as temporary accommodation only and consideration be given to the provision of three permanent classrooms, preferably of the Eskimo cabin type such as are presently used at East-3 and Tuktoyaktuk. Since it is not intended to have the East-3 site completed until approximately 1961, it is very likely that the present enrolment in Aklavik will continue for several years and, therefore, the classroom situation must be thought of in terms of permanency for three or four years.
3. **Teacherage Accommodation:** As you are aware, housing accommodation for teachers and other government employees in Aklavik is very short and at times acute. If our school population and number of teachers required is to remain constant for several years, then some thought must be given to additional housing for the teachers. Mr. Cairns' proposal that three additional teacherages be provided holds some merit and should be studied, in co-operation with the Sub-District Administrator in Aklavik.
4. **Vice-Principal at East-3:** East-3, at the present time, has two teachers and one or two additional teachers will be required for next year. Mr. Cairns proposes that since Mr. Kerr is acting as a supervising principal, he would have time to give proper supervision and administration for the school at East-3. At the present time he is handling many of their needs. It might, therefore, be a good idea to have a Vice-Principal at East-3 working under Mr. Kerr. The same situation might possibly apply to Tuktoyaktuk, should further classrooms be added there.

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6. Mr. Gordon, School Janitor, Aklavik: Mr. Cairns mentioned the advisability of having Mr. Gordon placed on permanent status. We have since heard that it is proposed to have Mr. Gordon placed on permanent status in the position of Caretaker 5.
6. Janitor Services in Aklavik Roman Catholic School: Mr. Cairns makes mention of the fact that no adult janitor is presently hired for the work in the school; that the janitor work is being done by pupils. Sister Gallant has, several times, requested that salary provision be made for a janitor in this school. Would you please advise us whether the cost for this service is provided in the government grant to the school. If so, then it is reasonable to expect that the students should not have to do the work.
7. Anglican Mission School, Aklavik: As mentioned in the report also, the classroom accommodation in the above school is most inadequate. Mr. Cairns discussed with Reverend Holman the pros and cons of turning the present Anglican Mission school building into a straight hostel and have the residential students attend Federal Day classrooms. This proposal may hold considerable merit and we would ask that you give it your consideration. If such a change should occur it would, of course, be necessary to have additional Eskimo cabins built to accommodate these additional students.
8. Arctic Red River: As revealed in the report, this school is operating with an enrolment of five pupils and, at the time of Mr. Cairns' visit, only three pupils were in attendance by the end of the day. I would concur with Mr. Cairns' recommendation that this small enrolment hardly warrants the establishment of a school at Arctic Red River and that, for the school year 1957/58, consideration should be given to closing it down should the enrolment not increase. Mr. Devitt, I know, is of this same opinion.
9. Fort Good Hope: Since the beginning of the school year, the school situation in Fort Good Hope has not been quite satisfactory. Mr. Cairns refers to the condition of the school as he found it and the general lack of classroom program by the teacher.

in the last 3½ months. However, following Mr. Cairns' visit and the assistance he gave to Mr. Rubisch, there is some hope that Mr. Rubisch will be able to carry on with some success for the remainder of this year.

I think you will agree with me that this report of Mr. Cairns' is very comprehensive and supplies a good picture of the situation as it exists in the schools from Fort Norman north. We would be pleased to have your comments on the points which have been stressed in the report.

W. E. Winter
Superintendent of Schools



REPORT ON INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, LOWER
MACKENZIE RIVER, NOV. 15 - DEC. 6, 1956

Harewith is a report re my recent visit to schools at Aklavik, Tuk, Reindeer Station, E-3, Arctic Red, McPherson, Good Hope and Norman during the period November 15 to December 5, 1956. Main emphasis this trip was placed on the administration of Reading and Intelligence Quotient tests and in discussing schools' needs and problems.

The tests were all corrected during the visits and used as a basis in discussing pupil grade placement. In some cases it would seem in order to stress the necessity of keeping pupils within their grade level of attainment even if their educational diet is being enriched to include matters of importance to their age group and social maturity. Generally, I was pleasantly surprised with the degree of satisfactory grade placement of pupils in the lower grades but there apparently exists a majority percentage of pupils who have been passed year year irrespective of ability and now attempt senior grade studies with Reading Ages and Mental Ages many years junior. Possibly this situation is a general reflection of the success of recent programs with incoming students whilst the older pupils suffer from their previous situations of spasmodic attendance and automatic grade promotion irrespective of ability.

While at Aklavik, Principal Kerr assisted me on a few occasions in Aklavik and also at E-3 and Reindeer Station in the testing program. It is my desire to make use of Principal Kerr and Mr. Pacholka in the Aklavik general area in the testing program. A good deal of time could be saved in having tests given by selected teachers in advance of inspection trips. Inspection trips then could be fully used in studying test results and in classroom operation. As it was, considerable time, in many cases entire school time, was used in giving tests and the after-school hours were consumed in marking tests and accumulating results for discussion purposes. If approved, I would like to use the system of a few qualified teachers in general areas assisting in the testing program. It would be possible to spend time at the bi-annual conferences to go through the desired tests with them so that they would be conversant with the ones selected. It is, also, hoped that double orders of tests can be acquired this year so that transportation difficulties such as those which developed this year would not hold up the testing program. Many tests are not of the same value when given later in the term. At any rate, with selected teachers assisting in the program, at least the larger centers could be given their tests at desired times and the results could be studied on inspection trips.

Experimentally the value and correlation of results of the Goodenough "Little Man" test is being investigated. It is hoped to have three groups - Aklavik, Hay River and Fort Smith - study the marking system and by spring to be in a position to score the drawings. Scores will be compared with ratings found on other tests such as the Detroit Beginners and the Matrices tests to determine what correlation, if any, exists.

Also it is noted that schools have not been supplied with the prepared tests which accompany The Curriculum Foundation Series. As reading ability is very important in all learning and as experience in doing tests has its own value, it is recommended that consideration be given to supplying schools with these tests which accompany the reading series. In many cases it would enable the teachers to group pupils more correctly if results of such tests were available. If Roman Catholic schools could be persuaded to make use of The Cathedral

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es - which is almost identical in the primers re contents and format to the Curriculum Foundation Series - it is expected that similar tests will be available.

A few children's records, tapes and recorder and a program of N.F.B. films were also taken along and used as interest and time permitted. Was most pleased to find tape recorders had been supplied at Aklavik and Franklin. We shall be taping some materials now on hand and forwarding it to them. It is hoped tape recorders can in time be supplied to all schools. Radios in these areas are of very limited value. Also, if tape recorders existed and an extensive quantity of tapes could be provided to this office, recordings such as the primary programs presently on larger discs than most schools can use could be taped and circulated. Experimental use of this system will be made with schools presently possessing tape recording machines but a quantity of tapes will be needed for any large scale operation.

All in all the trip was very encouraging. Teachers were generally in good spirits and busy. Extra welfare and ordinary school tasks eat steadily into their daily hours. Progress in line with pupil abilities seemed evident. And, of course, since I missed the earlier trip of Mr. Devitt and Mr. Winter, this one proved an excellent orientation trip and with possibly one exception the situations as found augured well for a successful year.

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Whilst it was my original intention to return to Aklavik by C.P.A. rather than retain a chartered craft, weather and other employ for the Beaver made it possible to spend some time in Aklavik.

Generally, as all are aware, Aklavik suffers from the present situation at E-3. Possibly in line with the adage that things must be worse before they are better - Aklavik has many makeshift classrooms of varying qualities and will almost certainly need more before transfers to the E-3 site take place. I am also wondering what percentage of the people will never move to the E-3 site and hence whether or not extra school building of a permanent nature at this "old" site might not be in order. Many discussions both at Aklavik and E-3 left the impression that no one is really too sure (1) when the general transfer to E-3 will begin (2) whether as large a percentage as expected of Aklavik citizens will be employed at E-3 in preference to those from such places as Reindeer Station, McPherson, Arctic Red and so on - only those hired from the Aklavik site will reduce the potential Aklavik school enrolment (3) to what extent a present trend to emigrate from Old Crow area to Aklavik because of economic situations will continue and thus aggravate school populations (4) what, because of the foregoing and the natural pupil increase, the likely school population will be the 1957-58 year. In addition the increased program re the Aklavik Air Strip and the fact that many employees used to live in the bush and their children did not attend day schools means a further potential load for E-3 school populations and not necessarily a corresponding diminishing in the present Aklavik school population. There is also reported to be many children ready for school for whom no accommodation exists. It is not difficult to understand Ottawa's desire not to build when situations are in such a flux but present situations indicate that more classroom space will be needed unless a movement of presently-not-too-certain magnitude to E-3 takes place, and other E-3 location construction needs increase. Certainly some of the buildings presently used will need considerable repairs and weather-proofing if they are to be used for one or more years. I was very pleased with the two Eskimo Cabins in use at E-3 as classrooms. (The second had just been occupied.) These had been remodelled to suit in the building operation and are as ideal as a one-classroom unit can be. Possibly in line with the situation at Aklavik, if permanent construction cannot be considered, the erection of a number of these with the classroom plan being used, would be the wisest solution in replacements and additions.

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As I was not sure that I would be spending long at Aklavik at that time, a meeting of all teachers in Aklavik was held Monday afternoon with the dual purpose of meeting the teachers and discussing testing programs and other school matters. I felt this meeting was of value all around in discussing further mutual problems.

The Federal School - Aklavik

All six classrooms at Aklavik and the two at E-3 had tests administered by Principal Kerr or myself. The results of these indicated good grade placement in almost all cases (not considering age of course). Only nine pupils rated more than a year less than their present grade placement. Consideration for advancement of a [redacted] (12 yrs., -6 months) presently in Grade III but rating Grade 6 Reading Age was recommended if other aspects equally indicated. As mentioned, it is my hope to make use of Mr. Kerr and possibly also Mr. Pacholka who has [redacted] in the testing program. Miss Nelson, Miss Smith and Mr. Kerr are presently working on The Goodenough Test project. Mr. Kerr expressed a desire for some Personality tests and some on hand will be forwarded.

At the moment then there are in addition to the two-room Federal School four emergency classrooms - two in previous D.O.T. buildings, one in a rented Legion Hall and the other in a Native Hall. Possibility of the cancellation of the rental agreement - presently on a year-to-year basis - by the Legion was mentioned. During my stay at Aklavik the classes in the previous D.O.T. buildings were suspended twice due to stove problems and the drafty nature of the buildings.

In this connection it is recommended that provision be made for at least three classrooms (Eskimo-classroom plan) and three teacherages next summer, (1957), at Aklavik and at least one classroom and one teacherage at E-3. In addition it was felt the aforementioned D.O.T. buildings could be made useable with a minimum expenditure for repairs. Since it is conceivable that at least the present two-room Federal School building will be in use for many years, it is recommended that the following be installed: A pressure system, hot air system instead of oil stoves, four fans and a two hundred gallon oil storage tank.

The teachers at this school are entering wholeheartedly into community activities. While there one could not help but notice the full use being made of the school plant - every evening but Sunday finds at least rooms in use. Teachers are participating in or leading in activities connected with Radio, Skating, Square Dancing, Film Shows, Music Club, Library, Guides (etc.), Home and School, to mention a few. I feel Mr. Kerr and his staff are to be commended on the well-rounded program being offered.

While there news of the return of [redacted] was received and while Principal Kerr was prepared to re-accept her, he felt, along with others, that [redacted] was doing excellent work and that staff tone would be reduced. Consequently the coded wire was forwarded but it was also realized that likely little could be done. It is likely, however, that if [redacted] general unpopularity does not alter, at least a transfer should be arranged for the coming year.

Of interest for E-3 location were the negotiations requested between Mr. Merrill and his Ottawa office re the assignment of the projector he has signed out being turned over to school use when he departs for duties as District Administrator, Fort Smith. Any assistance your office can give on this matter or the supplying of a separate machine would be appreciated.

Also it is suggested that if a third classroom is opened at E-3, a position of vice-principal under Mr. Kerr be created at this location.

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The work of [redacted] should not be passed without comment. [redacted] influence is tremendous and his continual devotion to his work is remarkable. Mr. Kerr mentioned that he did not have Civil Service status. It is felt that [redacted] is certainly one whom we should make sure remains in our service and being able to participate in other Civil Service benefits would be a definite attraction. [redacted] has had other offers but likes his school work. However, when good men in the north are sought out by private enterprise, it would not be surprising to hear that he, too, had accepted another position. What are the chances of [redacted] getting a Civil Servant rating?

Aklavik - Immaculate Conception Mission School (R.C.)

Tests were administered in the school to all grades but Grades I and II. Pupils in Grade One were more of a kindergarten maturity so none were given whilst the time factor prevented me getting into Grade II. Principal Kerr of the Federal School is going to try and arrange testing of this group (Sister Principal Gallant is very agreeable to this arrangement.) Generally, pupils in the lower grades tested were properly graded; however, it is felt that five pupils in Mr. Pelletier's classroom should not be passed at the end of the year unless ability improved as present ratings indicated over a year's retardation in ability. In the case of Miss Demetrick who is teaching a special class of over-age pupils, it was felt that at least five of her pupils might be promoted Grade II. Their age group would in itself recommend promotion when any indication such as reading ability apparently would warrant. Sister Principal Gallant carries a tremendous load in this school but classroom efforts do not suffer. It is noted that the majority of her pupils were below grade level and considerable thought seemed advisable before promotion next year. Pupils were attempting Grade IX with Grade V Reading Grade level and similar results existed in the other grades. Sister Gallant mentioned that all her senior students were retarded but that she felt her juniors were up-to-grade. Testing confirmed her belief.

It was quite obvious to me, and Sister Gallant's reputation supports it, that Sister Gallant's day is a very full one. She has difficulty carrying the principalship along with her teaching duties and undoubtedly church duties as well. Since in Aklavik both Mr. Kerr and Rev. Holman are Supervising Principals, it is felt only fair that until the hostel is opened that Sister Gallant should have a similar position. Sister Gallant [redacted]

[redacted] In discussion with her it was mentioned that some member of her staff might be willing to assist her in typing reports, requisitions and so on and that it would be agreeable with us if such an arrangement existed. If this is not in order we would appreciate being advised.

Sister Gallant also mentioned difficulties re janitor work. She requested permission to have children assisting in the sweeping and dusting. While I find no fault in having the pupils assist daily in this work, it is felt that scrubbing, larger chores and a "special" weekend sweeping effort should be carried out by non-pupils. It is felt that this is likely covered by grants to the church authorities but Sister Gallant seems to feel no payments for this purpose are being received. Also requested was payment for salary of a night watchman. Apparently some such figure as \$60 had been suggested, and she also intimated that in conversations with Mr. Jacobson, the possibility of \$10 weekly for a boy possibly sleeping in and helping with janitor work had been suggested. Could we be advised of the background and progress re this matter.

Grade enrolments for next year seem to warrant a seventh teacher when one considers the load of Kindergarten pupils ready to enter. Apparently this has already been partially discussed. Sister Gallant indicated that a room could

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be made available and that also a house would be available for a teacher. If Sister Gallant were permitted to be a Supervising Principal, this could mean two extra teachers. In comparison with other Aklavik schools this seems justified.

Other matters discussed and comments desired include:

1. In the ordering of supplies can allotted amounts be spent on items not included on stencilled forms. Sister Gallant has been informed in the affirmative. Correct?
2. Is it in order for St. Basil Hyman Books to be ordered out of classroom allotment. Again an affirmative answer given. Correct?
3. Sister Gallant teaches High School and needs extra science materials. She has been told to submit an extra science order.

Aklavik - All Saints' Anglican Mission

Tests again were administered in all grades and once again results in the lower grades were satisfactory while those in the upper grades indicated considerable upward gradement. A tremendous percentage of Mr. Lee's classroom rated low but as most were 14-15-16 years of age little solution was seen. The solution, of course, is getting pupils at the earliest age possible and results in the junior grade groups with these younger ages bear this out. Rev. Holman and his staff are doing a great deal for these children in very secondary quarters.

The matter of housing accommodation for [redacted] and [redacted] was discussed fully. The two assured me that they did not wish to leave Rev. Holman who had been so kind to them nor did they wish to leave us without [redacted]. However, they did feel Residential School life with its crowded quarters and lack of privacy was working against their health. A few other personal matters also entered the picture but in the main it was a case of the school being "too much with them" and the need of some place where they might go and live as they wished without disturbing others. Rev. Holman was brought into the picture separately and fully sympathized with [redacted]. Consequently my sights were set for a room which they might use as desired while still retaining their bedrooms at the mission. One such exists at the Federal School which could be allotted to them a few nights per week - especially weekends. As children go to bed early, even items like sing songs and get-to-gethers are difficult and it was felt such could be had in restricted measure at the school. However, a further possibility was uncovered. This is the fixing up of what is known as the "Travel Lodge" where Government employees travelling through have at times in the past thrown their sleeping bags. This is in poor condition, very small in size and presently, in disuse, has no stove. However, it could be fixed up and [redacted] in question said they would be very happy with it. It is expected that this latter proposal will be acted upon and the payment of any small charges in this regard is recommended. [redacted] at any rate were very happy over prospects - especially if they could materialize for the Christmas-Recess.

In order to prevent any blunders in relations between church and state it would be appreciated if Rev. Holman's position could be clarified. After my visit I was surprised to hear that he was a Federal Employee. Having dealt with Indian Residential Schools in the past where the principal was always the appointee of the church concerned, I was not surprised when Rev. Holman seemed to be concerned with chores mainly of a type done by church appointees in my past experiences. Also I would appreciate knowing if it is expected that the hostel situation re bedding and feeding comes under desired inclusion in our visits.

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In Saskatchewan church official took this for granted and took you on a tour of the dormitories, kitchens, playrooms, etc. In Aklavik neither Sister Gallant of the R. C. Mission or Rev. Holman of the Anglican Mission included these and I felt it best not to comment until seeking advisement. Rev. Holman does not teach any classes and his duties would appear on the surface different than those done by Principal Kerr of the Federal School.

The classroom situation consists of two fairly large rooms and one poorly shaped room being that cut off from the dining room. In addition as Eskimo hut is presently being transformed to be used as a classroom. It is too bad its construction had not been altered similar to the two at E-3. The extra teacher, Mr. Lee, because of lack of transportation from Norman Wells, was still at Norman Wells when the charter arrived there and was taken to Aklavik by us. Until the extra classroom is completed, Miss Colbourne and Mr. Bowen are sharing one of the larger classrooms with a "partition of blankets" dividing the room in two. Definitely, at least one of the classrooms in the school is unsatisfactory and it was wondered, in keeping with reports of children desiring school but accommodation lacking, if the Anglican School might be turned into a hostel - using some present classroom space for dormitory and children attend the Federal School providing extra Eskimo huts were built to so accommodate. Rev. Holman is agreeable to the plan and while the pros and cons have not been fully explored, there seems some merit in at least a consideration.

In connection with this matter I was particularly surprised by the very small "new" enrolment in the Kindergarten. Only five little beginners were on hand who knew little English and were, of course, not yet ready for Grade One. The surprising thing was that generally all schools are enrolling a larger number than ever of six and seven year olds. In discussion it was learned that many had been turned down because of lack of accommodation. Of interest, of course, is the continuance of many in the fifteen-sixteen age group. It would be a difficult decision to make in deciding whether a six or sixteen year old should be accepted but it would appear that senior pupils here were given the nod and the younger tots were left at home.

Also a point was raised by one of our officials as to why entrants to residential schools were not re-approved each year. It seems there is a considerable number who get accepted when parents are sick or absent but who are not placed on day-school status in their areas when conditions warrant. What rulings exist in this matter.

The complete varnished appearance makes much of this school more drab looking than desirable. Repairs needed are many but under present non-building policies in Aklavik, no comments were made. Also there seemed some confusion as to whose building it really was. Who is responsible at the moment and next summer for the maintenance aspect of this building.

Chalkboards were required for the new Eskimo classroom and it was arranged to have some sent across from E-3 site.

TUKTOYAKTUK - Nov. 21/22, 1956

Wednesday, November 21, found us at Tuk a happy busy group were. Miss Weir with 28 and Mr. Thomas with 16 were fully employed stressing the language program. Upon my arrival they were busy serving Reindeer soup and doughnuts to the pupils as part of a well organized hot lunch program.

Primary and Advanced Reading tests were given along with the Detroit Beginners I.Q. Test. The youngest were unable to cope with the Primary Reading tests but mental ages were closely those of Grade I. The Advanced Primary tests indicated good grade placement.

The Eskimo huts are now in use. Mr. Thomas has done the best he could in improvising for a classroom. Shelving is not very plentiful and it is hoped materials will be available another year for storage and other facilities. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have moved into the other Eskimo hut and by their own efforts have painted and organized a fairly cozy situation. The painting will have to be completed next year. Other needs include a settee or chesterfield, an easy chair, missing doors, transformation of open shelving to closed and considerable finishing items. However, both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, to their extreme credit, are making the best of their situation in both home and classroom and are very contented.

The film program including White Safari, Her People, Banff-Jasper Highway and a forty-five minute program on the north was enjoyed by over a hundred people in the evening.

Use of the school for Dances has caused extra wear and sanding is recommended or some type of floor covering. Satisfaction in [redacted] above average, was expressed and he certainly was on hand to attend to his duties at all times. It is hoped some decision can be reached at an early date re the moving of the settlement site. At the moment little exists from the standpoint of school grounds. Buildings all tend to crowd in on one another and barrels and other supplies are piled around.

The furnishings of the teacherage attached to the school are generally very good. The kitchen stove is very poor and needs replacing. Dishes should be replaced. Decoration is generally satisfactory but the kitchen at least should be re-done.

The school oil stoves are giving trouble. These are old and possibly should be replaced. The question of a second power plant as a standby was raised. The present one is satisfactory but as it now serves two schools and three residences is overworked. Lights in the school it is felt would throw better light if the light bulb were lowered two or three feet. The teachers should requisition for some gas pressure lamps for emergency use. Ice supply purchased this year was not sufficient and order will have to be increased another year if hot drinks and soup are to be given. While the toilet situation was not very satisfactory, no easy solution was seen - space is limited for indoor installations. Fire extinguishers for new school and teacherage needed.

It is hoped in time a practical crafts program can become a reality. At present needles, a loom and sewing machine are on hand. The hope is to teach knitting. No general boys' program has been worked out.

Four pieces of glass 2 x 3 for use in enclosing a cupboard are recommended.

The desire for inclusion in the rounds of the N.F.B. films was expressed and the matter will be investigated.

REINDEER STATION Nov. 27

As weather prevented stopping on the way back from Tuk, Reindeer Station was visited on Tuesday, November 27, accompanied by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr administered tests while I discussed the school situation with Miss Peters.

Miss Peters has done her best to give the quonset shape building opened on October 8 this year a school atmosphere with posters, writing charts, bird pictures, etc. The inside has been varnished but not painted. The exterior is tar papered while the floor is still plywood sheeting. Two oil burners have been installed but usually only one is needed. Lighting is poor - only two windows at the end of the roof. If this makeshift building is to be kept,

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consideration to skylights should be given. Preferably of course an Eskimo hut, school plan - should replace this structure. The school is served with power from a local plant but during our visit due to generator difficulties, lights were only on part time.

Pupils frequently use toilet facilities of their homes which are near by but if the school is to continue better arrangements are necessary. Lunch equipment and First Aid supplies do not exist. Two pyrene fire extinguishers are on hand.

Work tables and chairs of a stacking type would be of value here. It is recommended that one large size table with six chairs and one small table with six small chairs be supplied. Open shelving exists. Chalk board space is needed but there is no available place for it. Bulletin board space is also needed.

A center like this needs a projector or filmstrip machine. What can be done re this in the immediate future? Also there is needed the following: Globe, Maps, Science Kit, Story books and Reference Materials.

Nine pupils attend in grades up to four. In the testing results indicated all pupils working in their proper grade levels. Miss Peters discussed a problem girl with whom she had spent considerable time. For the minutes all was very harmonious. For homecrafts the pupils bring their own and work on it during periods allotted. As only one or two have much previous knowledge of Canada, enterprise being worked on by the pupils was that of Canada. A small program is planned for Christmas and a party was held at Hallowe'en. General progress of the pupils was reported to be slow.

McPHERSON Dec. 1/2

Classes were called during Saturday, December 1, at Fort McPherson so that I could see the pupils and administer tests without being delayed. However, Saturday is not a good day and I hope to return there later to check on some matters - especially grades. Senior pupils were generally weak. The surprising item was to find older pupils in Grade One scoring as high as Grade 5 reading age. On checking the record folders it was found that Miss Georan, the present principal, and their primary teacher, had listed many with complete passing averages, yet did not pass them from Grade I to II. On query Miss Georan said the grades in the record folder were merely rates on the part of the year's work covered. This type of record without comments leads other observers astray. The tests however were marked and discussed and due to the weekend activities, other discussions were not as full as desired.

Generally the situation seemed under control though I sensed a lack of staff harmony which if of import will comment later after investigation. You will be interested in knowing that the trunks of Miss Erickson and Miss Chambers are now in. Miss Erickson's came in the week previous by C.P.A. and we brought in Miss Chamber's from E-3 on our charter.

Request for permission to make use of some Indian Affairs plywood for toilet purposes to be returned next year has been granted.

ARCTIC RED RIVER

When I arrived at Arctic Red River on December first, only one pupil was in attendance; by late morning another had arrived and by afternoon a third turned up. Mrs. Salmon indicated that she usually has five.

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At the moment the power plant at Arctic Red school was not in operation and power was being supplied by the Roman Catholic Mission. Two oil stoves are in the classroom with only one generally in use.

The floor in this school is not in too good condition and should be sanded and varnished. If school continues in use, extra shelving should be constructed under the windows. Wood exists on the site meant for side walk construction. However, Mrs. Salmon questioned its value.

Teachergage needs included a chesterfield replacement, kitchenette suite, coal oil refrigerator, washing machine, chest of drawers, plyboard for kitchen shelving. Classroom needs include a large size stacking table and six chairs, plywood for shelving, ten test for bulletin board, library books.

School enrolment at this point seemed to warrant careful consideration. Most of the area people had moved to other places including trap lines, E-3 and McPherson. Apparently past records have indicated the rise and fall of population figures. It is recommended that if only five pupils are attending in any given year, they be sent to residential school and the teacher employed elsewhere.

It would seem a few misunderstandings have arisen and these were fully aired. In the end it was agreed that leadership in the following fields would be:

Adult Education - Teacher
Recreation - Joint Committee of Teacher - H.B.Co. - R.C.M.P. - Priest
Rations - R.C.M.P.
Health - R.C.M.P.

It was also hoped to organize film showings.

It is felt that relations will be much more cordial. At any rate a new R.C.M.P. Corporal is coming in.

It is expected that Mrs. Salmon will be applying for leave of absence to cover [REDACTED]. In this case it is not felt advisable to hire a substitute teacher unless attendance improves.

Whether Mrs. Salmon will remain another year seems doubtful. It was the original hope that Mr. Salmon would be able to hunt in the area but as this is an "Indian Area", such permission cannot be granted.

GOOD HOPE Dec. 2/3

Good Hope was visited on Sunday and Monday, December 2 and 3. After I arrived it did not take long to gather that [REDACTED]

Most of the first day was spent in completely house cleaning and setting up a satisfactory classroom situation. Materials of many years' vintage filled the cupboard and books were not organized. Some semblance of order was left. Also the filing cabinet was moved upstairs where an office of a sorts was set up. Monday morning was spent assisting in the completion of requisition forms while the pupils watched the films which I had brought. Because of this situation, no classroom observations or testing was possible.

[REDACTED] - things were left in order and thus more easily worked with.

Needs here included:

1. Drapes - none exist and should be provided.
2. An electric refrigerator was requested. The coal oil one does not work satisfactorily, but this will be checked. Probably can be made satisfactory.
3. The kitchen stove is an oil burner and recently much leakage of oil has been the case.
4. Hot plate needed for noon lunches - is being requisitioned.
5. Bedroom and dining room furnishings.

FRANKLIN Dec. 4/5

The Franklin settlement was visited on December 4 and Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Brin were found to be carrying on very commendable programs with emphasis on English. Mr. Bowerman had a class of fourteen kindergarten children while Mr. Brin had four in Grade 1, 10 in two, 5 in three, and 4 in four. Franklin is one school recently supplied with a tape recorder and good use is being made of it. We will endeavour to supply them with a few tape recordings of primary recordings and programs.

The Eskimo hut, now in use by [REDACTED] is quite satisfactory. You will be glad to hear that [REDACTED] rations have finally been taken in by our charter. He is quite happy in his present situation and certainly likes the north. Possibly [REDACTED] might consider switching schools with [REDACTED] I feel he is more ready to undertake a school on his own.

A good deal of work has been done with [REDACTED] guidance. Most doors and windows have been refitted. The building is covered with white asbestos and shingles or other covering has not been put on. This is good for another five years or so. Janitors work is divided about three families and two girls to share the salaries.

Teacherages are generally quite satisfactory. Mr. Bowerman's suite requires a complete bedroom and living room replacement. Mr. Brin's apartment needs at least another easy chair if not a settee and a refrigerator.

The heating unit is not large enough. The power plant is needing repairs but this is being repaired now. Outdoor toilets exist. Mr. Bowerman would like chemical toilets and if they are provided will see to installation.

In the classroom the chalkboard is in poor condition. Approximately sixty-four feet of four foot size should be ordered. Also six sheets of ten test for bulletin boards should be ordered.

Classroom needs include:

1. 1 doz. tapes for class use and recordings.
2. A record player.
3. A science kit.
4. Primary library books.
5. Skates.

Tests were given to the pupils in Mr. Brin's classroom and results were fairly well in line with pupil placement. Tests given included Detroit I.Q., Gates Primary and Advanced Reading tests.

The films taken were shown to the populace in the evening despite the fact that the projector's exitor lamp which produced the sound was in-operative. However, the silent-talkies were much enjoyed by the natives who found, despite

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the lack of sound, much to entertain them. Some children's recordings which were taken along were also played. These have been returned by way of tapes and Mr. Bowerman intends to replay them many times till they are understood. Filmstrips on Basic English have also been sent in for his adult classes.

Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Brin are proving [REDACTED]

NORMAN Dec. 5/6

The school at Norman was the last on this trip and Mr. Frey and Miss Bisson [REDACTED] and had been working to all hours redecorating the school. The teacherage, hallway and classrooms have been repainted and look very attractive. New furnishings have been coming in which assisted in the "new look".

Tests were given to the pupils - The Reading Survey, Gates Primary and Advanced and the Detroit Beginners. Mr. Frey mentioned that he found these students capable of very sly practices and I am not too sure that some may not have copied in some of the tests. Test results however were generally satisfactory - that is, grade placement was correct. It is intended to check again to see if any suspicions are borne out.

Needs are as follows:

1. Floors need treatment - possibly a composition floor covering is preferable.
2. Stacking chairs - 50 assorted.
3. Allotment for extending school yard by getting bushes cut.
4. New projection screen.
5. Globe.
6. Science kit.
7. Flag pole - need money to get it up - pole available.
8. Typewriter - for office use and typing class.

[REDACTED] his organization of his school plant. He has assessed his school problem and is working to overcome poor study methods and underhand practices. He likes his present position and since the enrolment is larger than one teacher can handle, it seems wise to let him remain and find someone for Ras.

[REDACTED] Since Miss Bisson and he are working together effectively, and [REDACTED] and family are contented, a move seems ill-advised.

12/

In summary, then, questions desired to have answers for, and other comments and actions taken are as follows:

Re Aklavik

1. Use of Kerr and Pecholka and others in testing program.
2. Construction needs at Aklavik and E-3.
3. Improvements to Aklavik 2-room Federal School.
4. [redacted] transfer recommended.
5. Civil Service appointment recommended [redacted].
6. Supervisory principalship for Sister Gallant and one or two extra teachers. Also at least one extra teacher will be needed at E-3 or Aklavik Federal.
7. Janitor and Night Watchman situation at Aklavik R.C. Mission.
8. Can Ryan books be included in the School Text list.
9. Is juggling of allotted amounts for supplies, etc., in ordering permissible as long as totals remain within total allotment.
10. Clarification of Rev. Holman's position.
11. Policy re inspecting living quarters of Residential Schools.
12. Possibility of extension hostel facilities at Aklavik Anglican Mission with pupils attending Federal School.
13. Who determines each year the pupils who are to be re-admitted to residential school.
14. Who is responsible for upkeep of the Anglican Mission.

Re Tuk

15. Principal has been requested to requisition items mentioned. Matters re stoves, power plant, light fixtures referred to Mr. Johnson.

Re Reindeer Station

16. Items re power plant, sky light, painting referred to Mr. Johnson. Requisition other items through this office.

Re Arctic Red

17. Requisition for items listed by this office.
18. Probable need of substitute teacher [redacted] later in year.

Re McPherson

19. Permission for a deal with Indian Affairs or D.O.T. re ply board approved.
20. Possible staff dissension will be checked more fully.

Re Good Hope

21. Mr. Johnson advised re stove and refrigerator.
22. Drapes and hot plate requisitioned by this office.
23. [redacted] He has now gone out for Christmas and this school will be checked as often as possible. [redacted]
24. [redacted] science kit, [redacted]

Re Franklin

24. Record player, science kit, lumber, chemical toilets requisitioned this office.
25. Tapes will be supplied from Fort Smith and requisitions to replenish our stocks will be made.

Re Norman

26. Requisition for chairs, projection screen, globe, science kit, typewriter placed this office.
27. Mr. Johnson advised re floors.
28. Recommendation for retention of [redacted] at Norman rather than transfer to Rae recommended.

John D. Cairns



Aklavik Federal and All Saints' Mission Schools

Aklavik area was visited during the week of September 22 to 30 and in general teachers were very happy with their prospects for the coming year. Both the Anglican Mission and the Federal Schools were awaiting the arrival of the barges for needed school supplies but these have now arrived, we understand.

On Friday, September 27, an institute of all teachers in the Aklavik settlement was held with the major fields of discussion being the Reading and Testing programs. Miss Gaynor, who remained behind, also planned another institute for Creative Writing and Curriculum planning this past week.

Special interest was given to the matters of accommodation and the possibility of amalgamating some of the grades of the All Saints' Mission with that of the Federal School.

In the matter of accommodation it was felt by Mr. Kerr and myself that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Blanchard, his Technical Officer, have certainly done their best to see that the housing situation was as good as it could be in Aklavik. The teachers, with the exception of [] were all very happy and contented and in the case of [] his suite in the [] had been left in very poor condition by the previous tenants and Mr. Blanchard had started his crew on the re-painting on his own initiative.

In summary then the Aklavik housing situation is as follows:

- #119 - 34 - [] Eskimo cabin - satisfactory.
- #119 - 20 - [] - large house - satisfactory.
- #119 - 2-Apt1- [] is being repainted and needs a good deal of new furnishings which probably would arrive on barge.
- #119 - 2-Apt2- [] - by own device had repainted their suite and were very happy.
- #119 - 25 - [] - quite satisfied - Eskimo cabin.
- #119 - 11/26 - [] This is a makeshift produced by joining two small buildings. While not ideal it is cozy and there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. The teachers were quite satisfied to remain there for the year rather than transferring to another cabin during the year.
- #119 - 38 - For [] - not constructed yet - Eskimo cabin.
- #119 - 32 - [] - Eskimo cabin. They are very pleased with accommodation.

Thus it appears we have lost the "tower" house, 119 - 15 and in its stead have the makeshift 119 - 11/26 which is satisfactory to present teachers. Because of the efforts made by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Blanchard, Technical Office to do their best for the teachers, it is recommended this allocation be accepted. Separately it will be recommended again, but it is commented upon now, that furnishings for all quarters, Eskimo cabin or other type, include

a settee and a trilight. These are not included in the authorized list for teachers occupying Eskimo Cabins but all teachers wish them. Mr. Mitchell has been able to furnish settees to each building and has also provided what other bits of furnishing he could regardless of our "authorized" list. Mr. Blanchard, as well has been continually on the job righting oil stove failures, malfunctioning refrigerators and so on.

In the matter of amalgamation of grades various interviews with principal Kerr and Holman and the teachers concerned took place and the final results were popular with all concerned. We have been able to arrange that all Anglican Mission above grade five will be taught alongside the Federal Day School pupils. To do so it was best that the 512 - Building being used as a classroom at the Anglican Mission be pulled over to a location adjacent to the Federal School. As they were in the process of arranging similar activities in taking the newly constructed 512 - cabins being barged from E - 3 to the Aklavik site Mr. Mitchell saw no difficulty in this matter. It may be that a charge of from twenty to one hundred dollars will have to be assigned to Education and it is hoped that in view of the tremendous social and educational gains which will result that this amount can be covered. The children of the Mission school were reported by Mr. Holman to be very happy with this new class arrangement.

As a result, Reverend Holman will have the following in the Mission Building.

Miss Bilyea	-	Grade 1	-	25	pupils.
Miss McKay	-	Grade 2	-	18	pupils.
	-	Grade 5	-	7	pupils.
Mr. Lee	-	Grade 3	-	18	pupils.
	-	Grade 4	-	11	pupils.

Mr. Lee was left with Grades 3 and 4 so as to have a man teacher remain for boys' discipline. Since so much of Grades ~~was~~ taught together, it seemed best to combine these grades. Unfortunately we did not have space in the small buildings at the Federal School to absorb the seven Mission grade 5 pupils. Miss McKay was happy however to teach both Grade 2 and 5, reducing her load from 36 in grades 2 and 3 to 25 in grades 2 and 5. Miss Armbruster will teach at the Federal Day School but will remain on the Mission school staff and consider interests of Mission school pupils at the Federal School.

The arrangements at the Federal School will now be as follows.

Miss Fulton	-	Grade 1	-	17	pupils
Mr. Bowen	-	Grade 2	-	23	pupils
Mrs. Higgures	-	Grade 2	-	20	
	-	Grade 3	-	15	35
Miss Armbruster	-	Grade 6	-	22	(10 Anglican and 12 Federal)
Miss Colbourne	-	Grade 5	-	20	
Mr. Robertson	-	Grade 7	-	17	(10 Anglican and 7 Federal)
	-	Grade 8	-	11	(5 Anglican and 6 Federal)
				15	plus 13 = 28.
Miss Hoiland	-	Grade 9	-	11	(4 Anglican and 7 Federal)
	-	Grade 10	-	4	(4 Anglican)

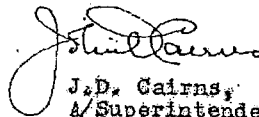
Mr. Robertson was given grades 7 - 8 so as he could remain in the larger building and as Vice-Principal control any disciplinary measures required. Miss Armbruster was offered grades 7 and 8 but preferred a lower grade group and was happy with grade 6. Miss Hoiland expressed an interest in senior students and as

it was

felt that the grade nine group along with the four Grade 10 students taking correspondence instruction would make an excellent group. Mr. Bowen had apparently always wanted junior grades and was extremely happy to have grade 2 offered to him.

All in all it is felt that this was a very happy re-organization from both the viewpoint of the teachers and the students. It is hoped your office can concur with these changes and it is hoped that comments indicating your reactions will be reviewed.

A summary of past and revised class organization is attached.



J.D. Cairns,
A/Superintendent of Schools.

Att'd
JDC:hs

Previous organization of grades - Aklavik

<u>Anglican Mission</u>			<u>Federal</u>		
BILYEA	Gr. I	- 25	FULTON	Gr. I	- 17
MCKAY	Gr. II	- 18	HOILAND	Gr. II	- 23
	Gr. III	- 18	FIGGURES	Gr. III	- 20
		36		Gr. IV	- 15
ARMBRUSTER	Gr. IV	- 11			35
	Gr. V	- 7	COLBOURNE	Gr. V	- 20
	Gr. VI	- 10			28
LEE	Gr. VII	- 10	BOWEN	Gr. VI	- 12
	Gr. VIII	- 5		Gr. VII	- 7
FEDERAL	Gr. IX	- 7			19
			ROBERTSON	Gr. VIII	- 11
				Gr. IX	- 14
					25

Revised

<u>Anglican Mission</u>			<u>Federal (With Anglican Mission Pupils)</u>		
BILYEA	Gr. I	- 25	FULTON	Gr. I	- 17
MCKAY	Gr. II	- 18	BOWEN	Gr. II	- 23
	Gr. V	- 7	FIGGURES	Gr. III	- 20
		25		Gr. IV	- 15
LEE	Gr. III	- 18			35
	Gr. IV	- 11	COLBOURNE	Gr. V	- 20
		29	ARMBRUSTER	VI	- 22
			ROBERTSON	Gr. VII	- 17
				VIII	- 11
					28
			HOILAND	Gr. IX	- 11
				X	- 4
					15



1957-58 ESTIMATES

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR TEACHERS

		<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>1957-58 Cost</u>
(1) <u>CAMBRIDGE BAY:</u> (2nd year of 3 year programme)	(a) 3-bedroom house	\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000
	(b) Eskimo-type cabin (janitor)	8,500	8,500
	(c) 2-classroom school	100,000	20,000
	(d) Storage warehouse	4,000	4,000
(2) <u>FORT FRANKLIN</u> <u>N.W.T.</u>	Small Eskimo-type cabin (Re-Vote)		8,000
(3) <u>FORT McPHERSON:</u> (3rd year of 3 year programme)	(a) Addition to school	180,000	89,000
	(b) Hostel	800,000	395,000
	(c) 3-unit apartment building	40,000	16,000
(4) <u>BAKER LAKE:</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school	48,000	24,000
(5) <u>FORT SMITH, N.W.T.</u> (3rd year of 3 year programme)	(a) Hostel	960,000	359,000
	(b) School	700,000	273,500
(6) <u>GREAT WHALE RIVER:</u>	3-bedroom residence for teacher	30,000	30,000
(7) <u>YELLOWKNIFE:</u> (3rd year of 3 year programme)	(a) Hostel	700,000	340,000
	(b) School	365,000	176,500
	(c) 4-unit apartment	40,000	20,000
	(d) 4 living units (married)	100,000	50,000
(8) <u>SPENCE BAY, N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(9) <u>SUGLUK, GVE</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(10) <u>LAKE HARBOUR, N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000

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1957-58 ESTIMATESPROPOSED PROJECTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR TEACHERS (Continued)

		<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>1957-58 Cost</u>
(11) <u>RESOINTE BAY.</u> <u>N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	\$ 48,000	\$ 24,000
(12) <u>CLYDE RIVER, N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(13) <u>AKLAVIK, N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 3 year programme)	(a) 25 classroom school (b) 250 pupil hostel (Anglican) (c) 250 pupil hostel (R.C.) (d) 1 3-bedroom residence (e) 3 duplexes (f) 2 8-unit apartment buildings		

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1958-59 ESTIMATES

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR TEACHERS

		<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>1958-59 Cost</u>
(1) <u>CAMBRIDGE BAY, N.W.T.</u> (3rd year of 3 year programme)	(a) 3-bedroom house	\$ 30,000	\$
	(b) 2-classroom school	100,000	
(2) <u>BAKER LAKE, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school	48,000	24,000
(3) <u>SPENCE BAY, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(4) <u>SUGLUX, QUE.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(5) <u>LAKE HARBOUR, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(6) <u>RESOLUTE BAY, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(7) <u>CLYDE RIVER, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000
(8) <u>AKLAVIK, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 3 year programme)	(a) 25-classroom school (b) 250 pupil hostel (Anglican) (c) 250 pupil hostel (R.C.) (d) 1 3-bedroom residence (e) 3 duplexes (married) (f) 2 8-unit apartment buildings for single teachers		
(9) <u>FORT SMITH, N.W.T.</u> (1st year of 2 year programme)	(a) Wing to hostel to accommodate 200 students including dormitories, wash- rooms, playrooms and staff accommodation (b) 8 classroom addition to school (c) 8 unit apartment building for single teachers		

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1959-60 ESTIMATES

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR TEACHERS

		<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>1959-60 Cost</u>
(1) <u>IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	(a) 1 room school	\$ 48,000.	\$ 24,000.
	(b) 3-bedroom residence for teacher	30,000.	15,000.
(2) <u>POND INLET, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	(a) 1 room school	48,000.	24,000.
	(b) 3-bedroom residence for teacher	30,000.	15,000.
(3) <u>PAYNE BAY, QUE.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000.
(4) <u>POVUNGNIUK, QUE.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	1 room school with attached living quarters	48,000	24,000.
(5) <u>AKLAVIK, N.W.T.</u> (3rd year of 3 year programme)	(a) 25-classroom school		
	(b) 250 pupil hostel (Anglican)		
	(c) 250 pupil hostel (R.C.)		
	(d) 1 3-bedroom residence		
	(e) 3 duplexes (married)		
	(f) 2 8-unit apartment buildings for single teachers		
(6) <u>PORT SMITH, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	(a) Wing to hostel to accommodate 200 students including dormitories, washrooms, playrooms and staff accommodation		
	(b) 6 classroom addition to school		
	(c) 8 unit apartment building for single teachers		
(7) <u>PROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.</u> (2nd year of 2 year programme)	(a) Hostel for 100 students including dormitories, washrooms, playrooms and staff accommodation		
	(b) 6 classroom addition to existing academic school including auxiliary rooms		

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCHDEPARTMENT
OF

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Ottawa, January 23, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W.E. WINTER:

As you requested, we are commenting on a report submitted covering the inspection of schools made by Mr. John Cairns.

The first subject you mention is the testing program you are continuing in the schools. We agree whole-heartedly with the idea of training or selecting specially qualified teachers for administering the tests in each area. As you are no doubt aware, the utilization of tests in an area where conditions vary considerably with the area in which the test was standardized, may be quite dangerous. Yet, if the person administering the test is aware of the test's limitations, definite advantages will result from the test. Consequently, it is most important to have well qualified people working on this program.

The second point you mention concerns classroom accommodation. We are quite ready to agree with you and Mr. Cairns in respect to the rather inadequate accommodation being used in Aklavik. However, these classrooms are only an emergency type of accommodation and will be used until such time as the new school at East 3 is ready for occupancy. Consequently, there is little that can be done at the present time. However, we suggest that you keep in constant touch with the population changes in this area in the event that it is necessary to supply even more classrooms of this temporary nature.

Concerning teacher accommodation at Aklavik, we would request that you make a study of the needs in this respect with a view to ensuring adequate accommodation for all teachers other than those employed in the Mission schools.

Your recommendation that Vice-Principals, working under Mr. Kerr, be placed at East 3 and Tuktoyaktuk will be given further study. If it is decided that these positions are necessary, we will inform you.

Regarding janitor service in Mission schools, it is not our policy to hire people for this purpose. We do pay a grant towards the salary of night watchmen at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Residential Schools but these watchmen are not our employees.

It is noted that you mention the inadequacy of all classrooms in the Anglican Mission School at Aklavik. It is regretted that we can do nothing to improve these classrooms other than recommending to the Mission certain decorating and minor renovations which it may be possible for them to carry out. The possibility of turning the present Anglican Mission School into a straight hostel, and having the residential students attend Federal Day classes, is certainly a matter worthy of discussion and will be studied carefully.

It is also noted that you have recommended that, if the low enrolment continues at Arctic Red River School, it would be advisable to shut it down during the 1957-58 term. It is agreed that, unless something can be done to increase this enrolment, it will be necessary to close this school for at least one year. In the meantime, however, do everything possible to increase the enrolment there, e.g., investigate fully the possibility of local boarding of children.

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With reference to the situation at Fort Good Hope, [REDACTED]

By separate memorandum we are commenting on the remaining questions posed by Mr. Cairns in his report.

J. V. Jacobson
J. V. Jacobson,
Chief, Education Division.

February, 1957.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA
(Including the Coast of Northern Quebec, Hospital Schools
and Mission Schools)

School	Teaching Staff	Approx. Pupil Enrolment.
<u>Mackenzie District.</u>		
Aklavik Federal Day Aklavik, N.W.T.	Mr. A.J. Kerr (Principal) Mr. John A. Pacholka (Assistant Principal) Mrs. A.E. Wallace 20 Mrs. A.M. Kosh 11 Miss B.B. Waterman Miss Eileen R. Smith 11 Miss Olga Nilson 21	233 Gr. 1, 2, 3 Gr. 4, 5, 6 Gr. 1 (Hr.) Gr. 4
Lumaco the Conception Roman Catholic Residential School Aklavik, N.W.T.	Rev. Sr. Irene Callant (Principal) Rev. Sr. Cecile Dansereau Rev. Sr. M.A.B. Laduc Mr. George Poulletier (Principal) Miss B.A. Mazerolle Miss Delia Denastrick	185 Gr. 1 Gr. 2 Gr. 3 Gr. 4, 5, 6 Gr. 2 Gr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
All Saints' Anglican Residential School, Aklavik, N.W.T.	Rev. L.P. Holman (Principal) Mr. Sherman J. Lee Miss Sylvia Fulton Miss M.R. Colborne Mr. L.P.A. Bowen	123 Gr. 1 Gr. 2, 3 Gr. 4, 5, 6
All Saints' Anglican Hospital, Aklavik, N.W.T.	Miss T.E. Thomas	25
Aklavik East 3, Aklavik, N.W.T.	Mrs. C.L. Miller (Acting Principal) Mrs. E.M.A. Schamahorn	27 Gr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Arctic Red River Federal Day Arctic Red River, N.W.T.	Mrs. M.L. Salmon	17
Coppermine Federal Day Coppermine, N.W.T.	Mr. Donald A. Green (Principal) Miss Millie T. Brown	13
Fort Franklin Federal Day Fort Franklin, N.W.T.	Mr. W.A. Bowerman (Principal) Mr. Hubert L. Brin	35
Fort Good Hope Federal Day Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.	Mr. Kelly Rubisch	37/18
Fort Liard Federal Day Fort Liard, N.W.T.	Mr. E.O. Radcliffe	18
Fort McPherson Federal Day Fort McPherson, N.W.T.	Miss P. Geeran (Acting Principal) Miss Bella E. Erickson Miss Florence Chambers	116
Fort Norman Federal Day Fort Norman, N.W.T.	Miss Evelyn M. Bisson Mr. Fry	28 Gr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Residential School, Fort Providence, N.W.T.	Rev. Sr. C. Gagnon (Principal) Rev. Sr. Edna Gagnon Mr. Ronald Woloski Mr. Donald J. Feist	130
Fort Rae Federal Day Fort Rae, N.W.T.	Mr. Frank M. Frey (Principal)	25

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Mine Schools in N.W.T.

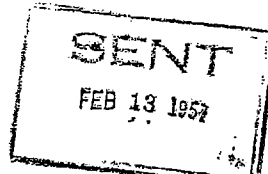
<u>School</u>	<u>Teaching Staff</u>	<u>Approx. Pupil Enrolment</u>
Discovery Yellowknife Mine Day Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Mrs. V. Jeffrey	7
Port Radium Mine Day, Port Radium, N.W.T. c/o Box 160, Edmonton, Alta.	Miss Kathleen M.G. Kimpton	10
Rayrock Mines Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T.	F. Cartier	15

Municipal Schools

Yellowknife Public School, Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Mr. G.S. Bawden (Principal) M. Gallagher M. Robinson M. MacPherson M. Burbee Miss F. Legge D. Jenks Mrs. J. Dunphy L. Maser Mr. H.E. Liebrecht M. Leskiw J. Gallagher Mr. R. Beattie Miss Joyce J. Howell	267
Yellowknife Separate School,	Rev. Sr. M. Marguerite (Principal) Rev. Sr. Mary Bernard V. Timmons Miss Laetitia Ryan M. McGrath	138

Eastern Arctic Federal Schools

Baker Lake Federal Day, Baker Lake, N.W.T. Via Churchill, Man.	Miss Jean Rayner	40
Cape Dorset Federal Day, Cape Dorset, N.W.T. c/o Eastern Arctic Patrol, R.M.S. Ottawa.	Miss E.M. Hinds	76
Chesterfield Inlet Federal Day, Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. Via Churchill, Man	Rev. Sr. E.I. Herauf (Principal) Rev. Sr. T. Plant Rev. Sr. Rocan Rev. Sr. D.L. Emond	97
Coral Harbour Federal Day, Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, N.W.T.	Mr. Anton M. Solar	34
Fort Chimo Federal Day, Fort Chimo, P.Q. c/o Eastern Arctic Patrol, R.M.S. Ottawa.	Miss H.M. Wiltshire	27
Frobisher Bay Federal Day, Frobisher Bay, c/o Eastern Arctic Patrol, R.M.S. Ottawa.	Mr. D.S. Wilson (Principal) Mrs. Elizabeth Wyatt	74



Ottawa, February 13, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W.E. WINTER

We are somewhat concerned over recent school attendance figures submitted from the Federal Day School at Aklavik. You will recall that on your first visit to Aklavik with Mr. Devitt, the Principal of the school was somewhat worried over the number of students registered in the Federal Day School at that time. The enrolment was considerably lower than his estimate and it was expected that in the course of a month or so many more students would return from the trap lines or fishing camps, thus bringing the attendance up to at least 160 students. Our statistics here indicate that this enrolment figure has increased from 128 in September to 142 in November. Consequently it does not involve a heavy teaching load for any of the teachers concerned. It is noted, also, that Mr. Kerr states that he is teaching Grade 10 and yet attendance records submitted indicate that there are no Grade 10 students enrolled in this school. Mr. Devitt recalls that on his visit to Aklavik you requested Mr. Kerr that, in spite of the many administrative duties connected with the operation of this school, he take at least some of the students into his very small classroom in order that he have a home room where he would give instruction whenever possible. It was pointed out that in a school of this size a full time administrator could not be justified, even though it was realized that local conditions made administration in this school more time consuming than in the usual 7-room school.

It is also noted that Grade 9 is taught only in the Anglican Residential School where they have 4 teachers and 111 students. Figures for November indicate that Miss Colbourne of the Anglican School has still 45 pupils, including Grades 2, 3, 4 and 5 in her charge. It seems to us that if this situation still exists, she should be relieved of some of her teaching load. Perhaps it could be arranged to have Mr. Kerr give instruction to the 5 students in Grade 9, making it possible for Mr. Bowen or Mr. Doe to take some of the students from Miss Colbourne. At any rate we feel that Mr. Kerr should be doing some teaching in addition to his administration work []

[] Please investigate this matter fully and make any changes which you deem expedient.

J.V. Jacobson,
Chief, Education Division,

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
March 27, 1957

Memorandum for the Director

Attention: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

Re: Inspection Trip - March 7 - 21 -
Snowdrift, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard,
Cape Parry, and all settlements on
the Mackenzie River

Since separate letters will deal with many main aspects of my trip, this report is submitted in outline form only.

Snowdrift

Our memorandum to the Director of March 26 indicates the need for a summer school establishment at this point. All details have been covered in this memorandum and I will therefore not elaborate further on this part of the trip, except to re-state my appreciation of the assistance offered by Mr. Kendall, the Indian Agency Superintendent at Yellowknife.

Yellowknife Indian Village

This, too, has been covered in the memorandum of March 26 and the need for a summer school at this point is definite.

Cape Parry

Our memorandum of March 26 gave details concerning the proposed summer school in this area.

(Should further information on the above three proposed two-month summer schools be required, I will be pleased to offer what additional information I can.)

Tuktoyaktuk

Miss Weir and Mr. Thomas

Mr. Thomas concentrates on film showings, maintenance of the light plant, and general school services in addition, of course, classroom duties. Miss Weir, apart from her teaching which is welfare worker.

The light plant (5,000 watts, produces 4,300 watts - 24 hour service) is inadequate for present needs, according to Mr. Thomas and if an additional school and teacherage are to be constructed this summer, then it appears necessary to have a larger plant installed. It would seem practical to install a large plant, capable of providing power to all the Government buildings in the area around the school. This would include the nurse's residence and proposed new nursing station, three classrooms and three teachers' residences.

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Janitor service is fairly satisfactory, but teachers were asked to give more careful supervision to the janitor [REDACTED]

The additional projector which had arrived from Cambridge Bay has since been sent in to East 3. Through my error the Movie Mite, rather than the Bell and Howell was sent to East 3. Since East 3 has seven film showings a week, we are arranging to have the Movie Mite returned to Tuktoyaktuk and the Bell and Howell sent to East 3.

It should be mentioned that the [REDACTED] officials at Tuktoyaktuk are unusually helpful to the community of Tuktoyaktuk and to the teachers in particular. They offer community assistance whenever possible and have been especially good in helping to maintain the light plant. May I suggest that a letter be sent to these [REDACTED] officials, expressing appreciation for their interest and assistance in school and community projects.

Hot lunches, including reindeer soup, are served regularly; adult education classes are to begin under Miss Weir; a successful Education Week program was held; National Film Board films and DEW Line films are shown regularly; Girl Guides are to be started by Mrs. Thomas; and handicraft work is carried on in the school for the adults.

Please note that the DEW Line has a building, suitable for a community hall, which they are willing to move over to Tuktoyaktuk once they receive official instructions. A community hall is much needed here and we would request that you contact these DEW Line officials and endeavour to have this hall transported two miles across the bay to the settlement.

Both Miss Weir and Mr. Thomas plan to remain in Tuktoyaktuk next school year, and both will be doing welfare work in the community this summer. As previously mentioned, [REDACTED]

East 3

[REDACTED]

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It is noted that an additional classroom and teacherage is planned for East 3 in September, 1957. This one additional classroom will, apparently, be the minimum required. Mr. Cairns and Mr. Kerr are of the opinion that two classrooms will be needed. This opinion was corroborated by Mr. Figgures, the Hudson's Bay manager at Aklavik. He offered the following information on East 3. It is estimated that, this summer and fall, there will be 300 workers. A small decrease is expected during the winter. The Anglican hostel being constructed by contract will, in all probability, continue in construction throughout the winter. There are approximately 100 men employed now; this requires two classrooms. The minimum estimate of employees next winter is 200, which would therefore justify two additional classrooms. We all agree that, in this transition period, determination of exact enrolment at East 3 is impossible, but the signs would indicate a considerable increase for East 3 next September and we therefore recommend that two additional classrooms be constructed this summer.

Aklavik - Federal Day School

Mr. Kerr continues to carry on successful school and community activities. His correspondence pupils have left; therefore he is not instructing them now.

At the same time, I advised him that we were anxious that, next year, he endeavour to teach several classes; and I further mentioned to him that, [redacted] would try to improve his rate of correspondence.

Mr. Pacholka was asked if he would consider a transfer to East 3 as principal next September. He indicated his willingness to do this and, if agreeable, I would ask that you advise him of his new appointment as soon as possible. In the meantime, we appreciate that your approval has been obtained for Mr. Kerr and Mr. Pacholka to make periodic visits to and from East 3. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Pacholka keep a very careful eye on the school situation at East 3; they are aware of the problems and needs that exist.

Should Mr. Pacholka be transferred there as principal, Mr. Cairns and I would still recommend that [redacted] be retained in the capacity of supervising principal over the communities of Aklavik, East 3, and Reindeer Depot; with special emphasis, of course, on East 3. The next three to four years is going to see a great movement of people from Aklavik to East 3. [redacted] if given the authority and responsibility, will greatly assist in eliminating many of the school problems which might arise due to this movement of people.

Mrs. Kesh will be moving out of Aklavik this summer; Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Figgures wish to continue teaching next year. Mrs. Figgures is hired to the end of June only and will therefore not be doing welfare work this summer.

Aklavik - R.C. Mission School

Sister Gallant continues as an efficient principal and teacher.

Mr. Rubisch, who was transferred from Good Hope, is teaching grades four, five and six, with an enrolment of thirty-six pupils. This is a very heavy enrolment, particularly for Mr. Rubisch, but no change can be made this school term.

Aklavik - Anglican Mission School

Reverend Holman is doing his best to maintain suitable staff relations and morale, but he is finding this most difficult due to the

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(shortage of hostel staff which requires teachers to assist, sometimes, in supervision of students.

██████████ is a perplexing person and one whom no one can quite understand yet. ██████████ is interested in ██████████ work and from a short visit I had with ██████████ I would gather that ██████████ does have a fairly sound educational background and an adequate knowledge of teaching techniques. ██████████ classroom management seems to be quite adequate, and discipline is satisfactory. I would like to deal with other aspects concerning ██████████ by separate memorandums.

██████████ transfer to the Federal Day School has been accepted by you. ██████████ could not replace ██████████ at the Federal Day School since he does not ██████████ and, in particular, he does not want to teach these grades. It is therefore assumed that he would replace ██████████

I understand that ██████████ and ██████████ have also requested transfers to the Federal school. Since ██████████ is leaving and ██████████ wishes a transfer to Taktoyaktuk, perhaps ██████████ and ██████████ could replace these two Federal teachers.

██████████ the ██████████ hospital teacher, desires a transfer to the residential school. If ██████████ is returned we will therefore require two new teachers next September for the Anglican Mission residential school. When new teachers are hired for this, and other, Mission schools I would suggest that they be told that the Mission authorities are responsible for their housing since some of the teachers presently employed by Mission schools seem to be under the impression that their accommodation would be provided by the Department. Consequently they are, in several cases, very dissatisfied with the accommodation provided them.

Reindeer Station

Miss Peters is adapting herself ██████████

██████████ She has eleven pupils in attendance, all of whom are unusually clean and are making good progress in their work. She makes regular visits to the Eskimo families in the settlement and, in co-operation with Mr. Douglas, the Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, ██████████ desires very much to return here next year. She also plans to work with the Eskimos along the Mackenzie Delta as they move with the reindeer this summer. She was very pleased to note that a residence and school are to be built this summer.

Fort McPherson

In a report, Mr. Cairns has recommended that a fourth teacher and classroom be provided at McPherson for the school term commencing September, 1957. The following figures add strength to Mr. Cairns' recommendation. The present enrolment in the school is 89; expected beginners in September, 1957, are ten. Added to this total are sixteen pupils presently in or around the village who are not attending school because no space is available. This total enrolment of 115 pupils as expected in September, 1957 would require, for efficient instruction, four teachers -- in fact, three teachers could not possibly handle them. Although the hostel, which will be completed for September, 1959, could accommodate this number, we must still provide for these other twenty-six pupils this coming school year.

If ██████████ returns as ██████████ as mentioned in a recent memorandum from you, ██████████ family would occupy the entire apartment above the school. This leaves, with regard to accommodation, quarters for only one teacher -- or, at the most, two teachers provided these two teachers could live together in ██████████ present accommodation. Therefore, an additional residence is needed for the fourth teacher. How ever we

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(look at it, then, it is necessary to recommend that a fourth teacher and an additional residence (as a minimum) be constructed this summer in McPherson.

I would like to mention that [redacted] in my opinion, has improved considerably during the past several months. [redacted] public relations in the community are much better and her attitude toward the people of McPherson has changed and includes more tolerance and understanding than before. [redacted], and I would like to recommend this if it is possible. I would mention, also, that two respected members of the community have stated that they hope [redacted] will not return. I mention this factually, only, and it is not suggestive that [redacted] is unsuitable or that he should not return [redacted]. Please advise [redacted] at the earliest possible time whether [redacted] is to be retained. [redacted] She desires a transfer to another Mackenzie school if [redacted] returns to McPherson.

In conversation with [redacted] who plans another year at Fort McPherson, he asked me to express to you his concern over the application made by the Fort Resolution [redacted] minister for a position at the Fort McPherson school. [redacted] stated that he felt that this man, if assigned to Fort McPherson, would, because of his religious interest, be unable to confine himself to classroom instruction only. He stated that at the present time things are very happy at Fort McPherson and he would not like to see them otherwise. I told him that I knew of no move to place this man at McPherson but that I would pass on his wishes to you. We have also received at the office a letter from [redacted] in which he re-states his feelings in this matter.

The rations originally intended for Miss Chambers and Miss Erickson are presently being stored in the school office and supervised by Miss Caeran. The two teachers mentioned have had deductions made from their salaries and we are therefore asking them to sign statutory declarations to the effect that they have not used any of these rations and are therefore eligible for a refund of the amount already deducted.

Miss Caeran mentioned, too, that when DFW, last year, hooked on to the school light plant, this caused numerous power failures. She hopes that when DFW begin construction again soon that they will operate their own light plant rather than have repeated power failures as before.

Miss Chambers and Miss Erickson are undecided, as yet, whether they will continue in the Mackenzie District next year.

Regarding improvements in the present school building this summer: All rooms in the main school require painting. Walls in the hallway in the main school need repair. Hot and cold running water needs to be installed in the principal's residence. The outside toilet facilities must be improved for the boys and girls -- adequate toilet facilities are essential in a school of this size. The large water storage tank in the furnace room was shipped to McPherson and has been erected; however, one of the sides is of the wrong size and cannot be installed.

Old Crow (Yukon Territory)

Although this school was not visited since it is in the Yukon, I would like to report on it. The school at Old Crow is operated by the Anglican Mission. Reverend Wheeler is the Anglican Missionary in the community and acts as teacher. There are 45 pupils of school age. The Superintendent of Schools for the Yukon Territory has not been in there for three years. The school is in a run-down and neglected condition. It is of old log construction. The Missionary teacher [redacted] This information was obtained from Constable Roger Moore, who is now stationed at Arctic Red River and who was, until recently, stationed in Old Crow for a three year period. He is therefore well informed on the situation and he feels it is an unhappy and unprofitable present educational set-up.

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As you are aware, National Health and Welfare for the Mackenzie District are responsible for health services in Old Crow. So, also, is the Aklavik Sub-Division of the Mackenzie District R.C.M.P. responsible for Old Crow. The Police are in the process of building a new office and quarters. This construction began this summer. Old Crow is approximately 250 miles, by air, from the nearest main centre in the Yukon; namely, Dawson City. However, it is only 130 miles, by air, west of Aklavik. It has been found, because of its proximity to Aklavik, that it is best administered from Aklavik. In the light of these circumstances, would you kindly review the possibility of the Old Crow school program coming under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools for the Mackenzie District. I feel this would be a definite advantage since it can easily be reached by us, whereas Superintendent Thompson must find it difficult to get in there with any regularity.

Arctic Red River

The present enrolment at Arctic Red River is six, and the average attendance continued at 3.5 students per day. Mrs. Salmon expects one more pupil at Easter time. After discussing the probable number of people in the Arctic Red River - Aklavik - East 3 area, it would appear that the population of Arctic Red River will not likely increase for the next year. It is expected that, again, most of the people will be working at East 3. The one remote possibility which might expand the population at Arctic Red is the rumored construction of a pipe line from Dawson City in the Yukon over to the junction of the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers. If this pipe line construction should commence, there is some chance it may result in working camps being established at McPherson and Arctic Red. This whole pipe line possibility was not obtained from any authentic source, and no one in any capacity to know could offer much information on it.

In view, therefore, of the low enrolment in this school and the small likelihood of an increase, we recommend that the Arctic Red River School not be opened in September of 1957. Mr. Cairns and Mr. Devitt, who are also aware of the Arctic Red River situation, would, I believe, agree with this recommendation.

Fort Good Hope

Mr. Pelletier has moved into Fort Good Hope with [REDACTED] already made extensive plans for community welfare work and improvement of the school plant and classroom situation. Lest his efforts be spread over too large an area, I encouraged him to concentrate mainly, for the next few months, on the classroom work. It was felt that his elaborate community program might take up time which is absolutely essential in the classroom due to the irregular instruction the pupils have had so far this year. [REDACTED]

Fort Franklin

While at Franklin on March 17, Mr. Brin informed me that he [REDACTED]

A possible place for him to transfer is [REDACTED]

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....,-

since [redacted] wishes to transfer from there to another school. However, as you know, Jean Marie River is an isolated community and is, therefore, one in which the teacher must be capable of assuming much leadership, particularly in the practical field of logging and sawing.

Therefore, this very self-sufficient and practical-minded community of Jean Marie River seems to require a person having the qualities and characteristics of [redacted]

At the present time I can only suggest that he go to Fort Norman, if [redacted] asks for a transfer; to Fort Smith; to Fort Resolution if [redacted] resigns; or to Rae as the second teacher -- [redacted] Of these locations, I would definitely favour Fort Resolution.

Mr. Bowerman is retaining his strong interest in community projects and he plans to spend the summer in Fort Franklin on this work.

Fort Norman

One of the best organized and most profitable schools operating in the Mackenzie District at the present time is the one at Fort Norman.

Miss Elison and Mr. Frey have worked co-operatively and with much planning in the school and community program. Miss Elison is undecided as to whether she will ask for a transfer or remain at Fort Norman. At the present time I think we can expect her to remain at Fort Norman.

I would like to mention that Mr. Frey has expressed a strong desire to have a discussion at the Yellowknife Summer School devoted to the aims and objects of the educational program in the Mackenzie District. Mr. Kerr in Aklavik feels strongly on the same point. Both these men--and perhaps others--feel that the aims of education in this part of the country are not sufficiently clarified. Perhaps this is true to some extent and may have resulted, in part, from the very great emphasis that is being placed on welfare work, school construction, and all the other practical aspects of education in which teachers become involved--especially in the smaller schools. I have observed that this feeling, as expressed by these two teachers, is most noticeable in those personnel who are more highly trained and, therefore, more professionally minded. The teachers with minimum qualifications seem satisfied with their day-by-day routine without inquiring too much into the final goal. May we keep this subject in mind for Summer School discussion, then.

Fort Wrigley

This has been covered in a previous memorandum.

Fort Simpson

The school situation has not been a profitable one due to the fact that each teacher is covering grades one to nine. This has been stated before by many people but I would repeat it again since we should not be satisfied with a system, because of its formal acceptance, and in spite of its disturbing weaknesses. No teacher, confronted by the religious strife evident in Simpson, can satisfactorily instruct thirty pupils in grades one to nine. Both teachers are discouraged with their results and state that they came to this country to teach and

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.../h

not have to face these other problems to this degree. Consequently, both teachers are asking for a transfer. As you are aware, the Protestant element in Fort Simpson are vocally unhappy about the situation in Fort Simpson -- and getting more so all the time. The Roman Catholic majority wish the present system to survive.

I would like to comment, now, on the unofficial classroom assistant who is spending a full school day in the Catholic wing of the Federal Day School. This man, about [redacted] is teaching (?) the [redacted] and [redacted] pupils in this classroom. When time allows, he does other work for Mr. Paskall which pertains to the classroom activities of the older pupils. I would ask how we can tolerate this situation in a Federal Day classroom when, at the same time, we require our teachers to be properly certified and under continuous supervision. This man, placed there by the Roman Catholic Church without the permission (so far as I understand) of the educational authorities and without coming under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, is, regardless of his own character, a discredit to our educational program. Does this mean that the Anglican Church, or any other religious sect who has an interest in a particular classroom, has the authority to place in that classroom an individual who, regardless of his education, is to instruct the children?

In this same classroom the Cathedral Edition of the elementary school readers and workbooks is in use. Is it not required that this Cathedral Edition be used in Mission school rooms only? If that is the regulation--and our textbook requisition stipulates it as such--then I would ask that we conform with this rule and request the Roman Catholic wing to use the non-religious text.

(In relation to these remarks on readers, I noticed today that purchase orders from your office contain an order for the Roman Catholic series of readers to be sent to Nahanni Butte for the summer school. Here, again, lies apparent contradiction to Departmental policy regarding textbook use.)

In review, then; of the Fort Simpson situation I would like to state that, without reservation, I recommend that the grades one to nine, next September, be split between the two teachers. In this way only can we hope for adequate pupil progress and a cessation of teacher difficulties which have become insurmountable.

Please advise me on these matters of textbook use, assistant in the Roman Catholic wing in the Federal Day School, and the use of Cathedral readers in this wing. I might add that my own principles and conscience will not allow me to continue in this position as long as these conditions are permitted to exist.

Miss Roberly, the hospital teacher at Fort Simpson, [redacted]

Fort Liard

[redacted]
Fort Simpson, accompanied us on our trip to Liard, Nahanni, and Jean Marie River. I would like to commend [redacted] for the considerable assistance he gave me and for the help which he is giving to the teachers in these communities in their welfare work.

Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe are going out this summer for three weeks leave. He will therefore be in Liard for only a week or two this summer prior to the Yellowknife Summer School. As mentioned in a previous memorandum, the influx of pupils into the settlement this spring and summer is not expected to be very large and Mr. Radcliffe therefore feels that there is no need for a two or four-month summer school teacher. It is noticed that you have provided funds for this summer school and, further, that supplies have been requisitioned for Liard for this summer. I regret that our plans for Fort Liard have

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now changed but, should you still desire to send a teacher in there, we will do everything possible to assist her and she will very likely do considerable good work.

Mr. Radcliffe wishes to return to Fort Liard next year.

Nahanni Butte

Details concerning Nahanni Butte and the proposed summer school have also been included in a separate memorandum.

Jean Marie River

Miss Julien is

The people are now in the process of cutting piles to be shipped to East 3 this summer, after which they plan to cut the logs hauled in during 1956. Mr. Evans has the portable sawmill in operation and working satisfactorily now.

Miss Julien would like to remain in this community another year because several of her efforts for the welfare of the people are not yet completed. However, she advised me that she is having intangible but noticeable effort exerted on her to leave. I think it most regrettable that

(This same feeling on the part of the teacher also exists at Fort Liard and it is my certain knowledge that the Mission would like to have this teacher transferred from Fort Liard to Fort Simpson. Because of Mr. Radcliffe's work in this community and his stated desire to remain, I recommend that he be permitted to do so.)

Miss Julien favours a position in the Eastern or Western Arctic. She states that

However, she will go to some other location but would prefer a one-teacher settlement; or, if need be, a two-teacher settlement. She could be considered for

as teacher at

or as assistant to

You will likely have opinions as to where she should be placed.

Fort Providence

Sister C. Gagnon and her teachers have done good work this year. and are both resigning since they intend to return to university -- to obtain teaching certificate; and to, perhaps, enter training for the Priesthood.

The Mission authorities at Providence asked me if any assistance could be given by the Government for the provision of furniture in the teachers' residence. They feel that since this residence will possibly be purchased by the Government in the future, when only a day school is operating there, the Government may be willing to assist in furnishing this house up to that time. I told him that I would relay this request to Ottawa, although the present policy is for the Mission authorities to provide full accommodation for their staff.

Conclusion

This report is respectfully submitted and since it brings up certain issues which are of fundamental importance, I would ask that you give it your careful and close attention.

W. E. Winter
Superintendent of Schools

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

AUG 18 1962

FILE NO. _____

OUT. _____

DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

100/12-1
1962/12-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Responsibilities at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

From the legal and constitutional point of view, the Federal Government is responsible for the education of Eskimos and Indians living in the Northwest Territories, and the Territorial Government is responsible for the education of other residents. Responsibility for the education of Indian residents, under the Indian Act, with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Although Eskimos are, by court decision, "Indians" in so far as federal jurisdiction under the British North America Act is concerned, they are specifically excluded from the operation of the Indian Act. In decision of a former government, responsibility for Eskimos, including their education, rests with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Prior to 1947 neither the federal government nor the territorial government made any effort directly to discharge their respective responsibilities for education in the Territories. With the exception of the settlement of Yellowknife, where a school district had existed since 1939, neither government had any schools in the Territories. The only way in which either government discharged its educational responsibilities was by payment of grants to churches which provided school facilities, and by payments toward the maintenance of children attending church residential schools. With the sole exception of Yellowknife, the direct provision of schoolroom facilities and residential accommodation for students was made by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Beginning in 1947, the federal government began to develop a system of federal day schools. Since that year, whenever a new school has been established in an area where there has previously been none, it has been a federal day school, built and operated by the federal government.

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Between 1947 and 1955 such schools were provided by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for Eskimos and by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for Indians. In the schools so provided, children whose education was a territorial responsibility (i.e. - non-Indian and non-Eskimo) were also taught. This was by arrangement between the Government of the Territories and the federal government. Originally the Territorial Government paid to the federal government fees for each child for which the Territorial Government was responsible, based on the estimated per capita cost of operating schools in the Mackenzie District. In 1955, however, the Territorial Government also commenced paying a similar pro rata portion of the capital cost of new school facilities.

In addition to the policy of providing federally owned and operated schools which began in 1947, there has been in existence also an informal policy under which, as old mission schools became worn out, the federal government has refused to contribute to the cost of new mission schools to replace them.

Because of the deficiencies in the type of education given in residential schools by the missions, the previous government in 1955 decided upon a radical change in policy with regard to residential schools. Briefly, it was decided that over a period of years existing residential school facilities, which had been constructed and were operated by the missions with assistance from the federal and territorial governments would be systematically replaced by new federal schools and children who had to be brought from remote areas for education would be housed in federal hostels, the hostels to be operated by the two churches mentioned above as managers for the federal government. This new policy is fully described in a Memorandum for the Cabinet dated March 4, 1955. (copy attached). The policy recommended therein was accepted by the previous government, by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and by the church authorities concerned.

Under the new policy, hostels are in various stages of planning or construction as follows:-

Fort Smith - initially 300 R.C. children, mostly Indian; later 400.

Fort Simpson - 2 hostels: 1 for 150 R.C. children, mostly Indian;
1 for 50 Anglican children, mostly Indian.

Fort McPherson - 1 hostel for 100 Anglican children, mostly Indian.

Arviik - 2 hostels: 1 for 250 Anglican children, mostly Eskimo and
1 for 250 R.C. children, mostly Indian and Eskimo.

Yellowknife - 1 hostel, non-denominational, for 100 children of all
racial groups in the northern part of the Territories,
requiring high school or vocational training.

Charterfield Inlet - 1 hostel to be bought from the Roman Catholic
church and completed for 75 R.C. Eskimo children.

Prebisher Bay - 1 hostel for 300 Anglican Eskimo children.

At least two more hostels for Anglican Eskimo children in the Eastern
Arctic are likely to be required.

Racial Problems

One important consideration in working out the new policy was
the desire to get a single system of schools for children of all races.
This was thought desirable for two reasons: it enabled greater economy
of effort and more efficiency in a region of very sparse and mixed
population; and it would remove any element of segregation on a racial
basis.

To carry this through, an arrangement was worked out with the
Department of Citizenship and Immigration to take over its responsibility
for education of Indians in the Northwest Territories. By agreement
dated the 14th day of February, 1955, between the Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories and the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
(copy attached) it was agreed that educational facilities for Indian
children should no longer be provided separately by the Department of
Citizenship and Immigration but would be provided by the Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories. He, in turn, entered into an agreement
with the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the
education of the children for whom he was responsible including Indian
children in federal day schools. Thus the federal day schools estab-
lished and operated by the Department of Northern Affairs and National
Resources became the medium through which universal education could be
given to all children resident in the Territories.

One complicating factor was that under the Indian Act the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is legally obliged to observe certain religious obligations in providing education for Indian children. Section 117 of the Indian Act states:

"Every Indian child who is required to attend school shall attend such school as the Minister may designate, but no child whose parent is a Protestant shall be assigned to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices and no child whose parent is a Roman Catholic shall be assigned to a school conducted under Protestant auspices except by written direction of the parent."

Under this section, the policy of the government this far has been to provide denominational schools for Indians throughout Canada. The schools are, in most cases, for Indian children of a single faith and the teachers (hired by the government) are of the same faith. Where local situations require schools to be mixed, the teachers are of the faith of the majority of the pupils.

Because of the necessity for maintaining a system in which the special considerations applicable to Indians would be met, and because of the substantial vested interest which the churches had acquired in the field of education in the Territories, a compromise had to be made in the Northwest Territories between the secular and religious attitudes towards education. In result, it represented the most in the way of secularization that the then Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources could persuade Roman Catholic authorities to accept. It was agreed that in one-room schools the teacher would, where reasonably possible, be of the same faith as the majority of the children in the school. "Faith" for this purpose means Roman Catholic or Protestant. It was also agreed that in multiple-room schools, the teacher for each room would, where reasonably possible, be of the same faith as the majority of the students in that room. Similarly, it was agreed that where all the children were Roman Catholic, the teacher could be a fully qualified member of a religious order who could wear vestments and cross in class and that in such class (i.e. - 100% Catholic pupils) there could be displayed religious pictures and emblems. It was also agreed that where a class was wholly Roman Catholic, the

reader used to teach reading in elementary grades could be a Catholic reader from a list of readers recommended by the Department's educational officers and approved by the Commissioner (a custom common in the Provinces), and that where there were a minority of Protestants in the class the Catholic readers could be used as a supplement to the non-denominational series, for Catholic pupils only.

During negotiations with the churches regarding the new programme, individual compromises were occasionally made to meet the special need of certain communities. For example, the concept of a "combined school" was adopted under which an existing Roman Catholic mission school and an existing Protestant mission school or federal day school in one community were to be combined in a school with common administrative facilities and two instructional wings, one being Roman Catholic and the other Anglican or non-sectarian. Application of this principle is to be found in the programme for Fort Simpson and Aklavik, as appears from paragraph 14 of the Memorandum presented to the Cabinet on March 4, 1955.

In the places where hostels are being built, the result will be to have large numbers of Indian (or Eskimo) pupils of one faith (or two) in residence, plus a number of local pupils of two or three races and all mixtures. At Aklavik and Fort Simpson, where hostels for children of both religions are being built, there will be a substantial number both of Protestant and of Catholic pupils. It was agreed that in these places the school should have two wings: one for Catholic pupils in Grades 1 - 9, and one for Protestant pupils in Grades 1 - 9. In Aklavik Grades 10 - 12 will also be taught, and there will be no religious separation in these grades.

In Fort McPherson the settlement and hostel are solidly Protestant, and Frobisher Bay will be overwhelmingly so. Chesterfield Inlet is almost solidly Catholic. These places present no serious problem.

Fort Smith is the difficult case.

Arrangements Planned for Fort Smith

Fort Smith is virtually 100 per cent Catholic so far as the Indian and mixed-blood population is concerned. Until the last twelve

months, the Protestant element has been mainly government employees and their families, plus a few merchants and their families. To indicate the proportion, with the 200 child hostel in operation, the school enrolment in 1957-58 is expected to be 484: 437 Catholic and 47 Protestant. In short, the Protestant element will be 9.7%.

With these figures, it was clear that there could not be separation into two "wings". There will only be 3 - 5 Protestant pupils in each grade. The arrangement worked out was, therefore, as follows, -

- (a) A single school for all pupils in Grades 1 - 9, and a small high school (actually the present federal day school building) for Grades 10 - 12.
- (b) All teachers in the grade school to be Catholic; teachers to be mixed in the high school.
- (c) Where there were two or more rooms for a single grade, the Protestants would all be put in one room (i.e., say 4 Protestants plus 23 or 24 Catholics), and the other room or rooms would be solidly Catholic. In the "Catholic" rooms there could be religious garb, ornaments and Catholic readers. In the "mixed" rooms, no religious garb, no ornaments, and Catholic readers only as supplementary readers for the Catholic pupils.

As the time approaches for the opening of the Fort Smith school, rumours have been circulated throughout the community that the new school is to be a "Catholic" school, that it is to be operated by the Roman Catholic church, and so on. As a result a petition has been received, dated July 11, 1957, and signed by 109 people purporting to be Protestant parents of Fort Smith school children (copy attached). The signatories to this petition express themselves as being under the impression that the school will be "a Roman Catholic Residential School". The petition also contains a recital that the school "is being staffed with Roman Catholic teachers". This is correct as to the grade school except that one Protestant teacher who has been in Fort Smith for some time is being kept on; it is not correct as to the high school. The petition also recites that the school "is to have a distinctly Roman Catholic atmosphere". This is true to a certain extent as indicated above. There will, however, be little if any of such "atmosphere" in

the rooms Protestant children are in. In the operative part of the petition the signatories "serve notice that we will not permit our children to attend the said school". A check has been made of the 109 signatories; of the signatories, 49 are believed to have no children at all. A thorough check of records available to the Department indicates that those who are known to have children are only 32 in number, but have 35 Protestant children of school age out of the total anticipated Protestant attendance of 47. This petition was forwarded to the Minister by Mr. [] with a covering letter dated July 25, 1957, (copy attached).

A public meeting was held at Fort Smith on July 23. As a result a resolution was passed dated July 24, 1957, and sent to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources over the signature of Mr. [] Chairman of the meeting (copy attached). One of the recitals to the resolution alleges that "the system of federal public schools in the Northwest Territories has been abandoned in favour of a policy fostering religious segregation and discrimination". This is not correct. The present policy represents an effort to bring together in one school all the children who require education. The "concessions" toward religious denominations are the least it was found necessary to grant having regard for the general federal policy on Indian education and the very strong views of the Catholic church especially in this regard.

The resolution also recites that "the choice of teachers for the majority of schools in the Northwest Territories is based, first, upon the religion of the applicant, and only second upon their teaching qualifications". This is not correct. The first consideration is teaching qualifications and no person is appointed who does not possess acceptable qualifications. Among available teachers who are so qualified, those chosen for various schools or school rooms are of the same faith as the majority of the children whom they are to teach, in so far as this is reasonably possible. Other statements in the recitals have no policy significance.

Based on these recitals, the resolution urges eight points, principal of which are that education should be non-denominational in every respect and that a senior representative of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources should clarify the Fort Smith situation.

Mr. John Parker of Yellowknife, an elected member of the Northwest Territories Council and a leading citizen of the Territories, attended the meeting on July 23. He has written advancing the view that educational policy should be left to the Council to determine as a purely territorial matter. He would favour, in such policy, the prohibition of any regard to denominational questions in schools in the Northwest Territories, except where a group establishes a Separate School (as at Yellowknife).

Policy Considerations

The general observations may be made:

- (1) The federal government, whose primary responsibility in the Territories relates to Eskimos and Indians, has responsibilities under the Indian Act which make it impossible for it to make its federal schools in the Territories completely non-denominational, or to have Indian education completely subject to Territorial decision in this regard, unless the government is prepared to change the present policy with regard to Indian education generally throughout Canada.
- (2) The educational responsibilities of the Territorial Government are limited to residents other than Indian and Eskimo, and the Council of the Northwest Territories, can, therefore, pass Ordinances only with regard to the education of such children. The Council is entitled to provide completely non-denominational education for children other than Indians and Eskimos. However, unless the federal government changes its policy with regard to Indians, the arrangement for integrated Indian and non-Indian education would have to come to an end. This would add to costs of education, lower the standards that could be provided, and introduce racial segregation.

In all the circumstances, it is difficult to suggest any changes in the immediate policy and arrangements for Fort Smith that would achieve more general acceptance. Adjustments that would go some distance to meet the Protestant views would almost certainly be quite

unacceptable to the Catholic population. The Catholic parents have already held a meeting and passed resolutions to emphasize their views and to assert their claims as the overwhelming majority.

The only thing that might be advanced that would make the situation more palatable to both sides would be a proposal to regard the immediate arrangements as temporary and to move toward separate Catholic and Protestant rooms in the lower grades as soon as there are enough Protestant children. Fort Smith is now growing very rapidly, and present estimates are that by 1961 there may be 178 Protestant children of school age. By that time the total school population is estimated as likely to be 1040 and 20 new school rooms will be needed. These could be provided in a new building close to the 14 room school now under construction. If the forecasts are correct, 8 of these rooms could be for Protestant children in Grades 1 - 9, and for those rooms Protestant teachers could be provided. There would thus be religious separation in Grades 1 - 9 (as at Ahlsvik) and joint education in Grades 10 - 12. This arrangement would be in accordance with the "combined school" concept described above.

The possibility of adopting a plan along the above lines was tentatively discussed by me with Bishop Trocellier when he was in Ottawa in May. The idea is fully acceptable to him and I think it would be regarded by Protestant parents as an improvement on the present proposed arrangements. It could not come into effect before about 1961 as there will not be enough Protestant children until about that time. However, the prospect might do much to make the present arrangements more palatable to Protestant parents.

I would recommend that either the Minister or a senior officer of the Department go to Fort Smith at an early date to meet the people and discuss the whole question, and that if an officer goes he be directed to explain the present proposal and to try to secure their acceptance, and also that he be authorized to raise for consideration a possible plan along the above lines for introduction about 1961.

R.S. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

101 FEES FOR PUPILS IN FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 172,875
Voted 1956-57	<u>149,730</u>
Increase	23,145

As in previous years the cost of operating Federal Schools was provided in Departmental Estimates. This allotment provides for reimbursement at a rate of \$375 for each pupil of other than Indian and Eskimo status enrolled in Federal Schools. The rate last year was \$345 per pupil. The new rate is based on average costs of education in Federal Schools of the Mackenzie District during the past 4 years. It is estimated that there will be a total enrolment of 485 such pupils in Federal Schools with an average attendance of 461 pupils. The actual amount paid will be based on the average attendance during the 1956-57 academic year. The increase in this vote is due to increased enrolment, and an increase of \$30 per pupil in the cost of education. Further details are shown on Sheet 101.

102 GRANTS IN AID OF OPERATION OF MISSION SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	4,350
Voted 1956-57	<u>8,481</u>
Decrease	4,131

(a) Payable to Federal Government for Territorial share of school supplies for Mission, Day and Residential Schools and grants to Mission Day Schools

During the 1955-56 academic year there were 664 children attending Mission Schools in the Mackenzie District. Out of this number there were 221 children or 33.1/3% who were the responsibility of the Territorial Government. It is proposed to reimburse the Federal Government for 33.1/3% of expenditures made for the purchase of necessary classroom supplies for all Mission Schools and for expenditures made for grants in aid of the operation of Mission Day Schools in which the children attending are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments. Since there is a sum of \$8,475 provided in the Federal Estimates for these purposes the maximum amount payable to the Federal Government is \$2,825.

(b) Grants to Residential Schools

This allotment provides for grants to Mission Residential Schools at the rate of \$35.00 per pupil per annum to cover operational costs of such schools.

On the basis of enrolment as at September 1, 1956, the grants are estimated as follows:

(I) Aklavik Residential (Anglican)	
2 pupils @ \$35.00	70.00
(II) Aklavik Residential (R.C.)	
25 pupils @ \$35.00	875.00

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allotment (Cont'd)

102	(III) Fort Providence Residential (R.C.) 11 pupils at \$35.00	\$ 385.00
	(IV) Fort Resolution Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils at \$35.00 x 5	365.00
		<u>1,695.00</u>

Since it is expected that the average attendance at such schools will be 90% of the total attendance the amount to be provided is 90% of \$1,695 or \$1,525

The decrease in this allotment is attributable to two factors:

- (1) \$1,000 to fewer pupils in Mission Residential Schools
- (2) \$3,100 to lower expenditures by the Federal Government under (a),

both factors being due to the closing of the Mission Day School at Fort Smith and the Mission Residential School at Fort Resolution.

103 MAINTENANCE OF PUPILS ATTENDING RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 32,741
Voted 1956-57	<u>35,230</u>
Decrease	2,489

This allotment provides for the cost of maintenance of other than Indian and Eskimo children being maintained in mission and other residential schools, at the indicated rates per annum.

On the basis of actual enrolment as of September 1, 1956, the amounts being provided are estimated to be as follows:

(i) Aklavik Residential (Anglican) 2 pupils @ \$565.00	1,130
(ii) Aklavik Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils @ \$458.85	11,471
(iii) Fort Providence Residential (R.C.) 11 pupils @ \$458.85	5,047
(iv) Fort Resolution Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils @ \$458.85 (5 months only)	4,780
(v) Fort Smith Hostel (Estimate) 36 pupils @ \$450.00 (7 months only)	9,450
(vi) Students attending education institutions outside N.W.T. 10 pupils @ \$450.00 per pupil including cost of clothing and school supplies	<u>4,500</u>
	36,378

Since it is estimated that the average attendance at such schools will be 90% of the total attendance, the amount to be provided is 90% of \$36,378, or \$32,741.

The decrease in this allotment is because provision is made for 8 fewer pupils than in 1955-56.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

109. PAYMENT TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIAL
SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 500,000
Voted 1956-57	<u>419,021</u>
Increase	80,979

To provide for the Territorial Government's share of the cost of construction of Federal Schools in which the children attending such schools are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments. This share is calculated in the same proportion to the total costs, as the number of pupils who are the responsibility of the Territorial Government in each of these schools, bears to the total number of pupils in each of these schools.

The details are as follows:

1. Aklavik, N.W.T.

- (a) Two hostels to accommodate 250 pupils each with dormitory space, staff quarters, dining and kitchen facilities (\$1,300,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 3% of the above amount calculated on the estimated number of white children in the hostels in proportion to the total number in residence. \$39,000

- (b) 25-classroom school, with library, auditorium-gymnasium, science room, and general shop (\$660,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 14% of the above amount, calculated on the estimated enrolment of white children in proportion to the total number enrolled. 92,400

The total cost of these two projects will be approximately \$4,000,000, of which the Territorial Government will be expected to contribute about \$262,800.

2. Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) New icehouse for school | \$ 2,000 |
| (b) Fluorescent lighting for original wing of Federal Day School | 500 |
| (c) Provision for shelving in new wing of Federal Day School | 200 |
| (d) Levelling & re-sodding school grounds | 200 |
| (e) Shelving in basement of Federal Day School residences | <u>100</u> |
| | \$3,000 |

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 7½% based on the enrolment of white pupils out of the total enrolment. \$ 2,220

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

109 3. Fort Smith, N.W.T.
(cont'd)

(a) Completion of Hostel (underway)

(b) Completion of School (underway)

The total cost of these two projects is to be \$1,660,000 (\$960,000 for hostel and \$700,000 for school). The amount required for 1957-58 is \$1,000,000 (\$578,315 for hostel and \$421,685 for school).

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories insofar as the hostel is concerned is 5% of \$578,315

\$ 28,916

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories insofar as the school is concerned is 8% of \$421,685

33,735

(c) Sewage Disposal System for hostel and auxiliary buildings (\$12,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 5% of the above amount

600

(d) Initial Planning and Architects' fees for proposed new 20-room school to be opened Sept. 1st, 1960, which will accommodate expected increase in day and residential pupil enrolment (Total cost \$50,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 60% of the above figure calculated on the estimated number of white children to be enrolled at the school

30,000

4. Yellowknife, N.W.T.

(a) Hostel for 100 pupils with dormitory space, staff quarters, dining & kitchen facilities

(b) Vocational Training School with library, commercial room, home economics room, general shop, Principal's office and staff room.

The amount required for (a) and (b) in 1957-58 is \$1,000,000.

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 40% of the above amount calculated on the estimated number of white children enrolled in proportion to the total enrolment. This is a partial revote from 1956-57

400,000

626,871

The foregoing details represent the total amount the Territorial Government would be expected to reimburse the Federal Government if the projects listed are 100% carried out. Experience has shown however that delays in transportation of materials can be anticipated and that some accounts will be received too late to be paid out of the appropriations for the year in which the commitment was incurred. This allotment is therefore reduced to \$500,000.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110 PAYMENT TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIAL SHARE OF EQUIPMENT
FOR FEDERAL AND MISSION SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 15,788
Voted 1956-57	<u>2,064</u>
Increase	13,724

To provide for the Territorial Government's share of the cost of equipment for new federal schools and for mission schools in which the children attending such schools are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments, the shares calculated in the same proportion of the total cost as the number of pupils who are the responsibility of the Territorial Government in each of these schools bears to the total number of pupils in each of these schools. The equipment placed in mission schools will be ultimately transferred to federal schools. The details are as follows:

1. Furnishings for Classroom and Spec. Rooms
(This includes basic furnishings for new classrooms.)

New Furnishings

(a) Aklavik R.C. Residential
1 at \$2,500

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 12% of this amount 300

(b) Aklavik East 3
2 at \$2,500 each

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 50% of this amount 2,500

(c) Fort Norman, N.W.T.
1 at \$2,500

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 38% of this amount 950

(d) Fort Smith, N.W.T.
15 classrooms at \$2000 each 30,000
3 special rooms; science at \$1,000, Home Economics at \$1,000 and General Shop at \$1,000 12,000
Teachers rooms 1000
Office 1000
Library 1000
Test room 500
Auditorium and Gym. 1500 5,000

Total amount 47,000

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 8% of this amount 3,760

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110
(Cont'd)

- (e) Hay River, N.W.T.
(Special) I at 4000

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 83%
of this amount \$ 3,320

- (f) Reindeer Station, N.W.T.
I at 2800

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 25%
of the above amount 700

2. Supplementary Furnishings; Required at other Schools

- (a) Aklavik, N.W.T.
Residential Schools (Total 3500)

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 10%
of the above amount 350

- (b) Fort Providence, N.W.T.
Residential Schools (Total 1300)

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 18%
of the above amount 234

- (c) Fort Rae, N.W.T.
(Total amount 500)

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 16%
of the above amount 80

- (d) Hay River, N.W.T.
(Total amount 1500)

The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 83%
of the above amount 1,245

3. Furnishings for Government owned Hostels

- (a) Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Furnishings and equipment for 200-pupil
hostel at \$150 per pupil (\$30,000).
The share payable by the Government of the
Northwest Territories is estimated to be 5%
of the above amount

1,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110 4. Science Room Equipment
(Cont'd)

Crucibles, conductometers, ~~graduates~~, nichrome elements, pneumatic troughs, test tubes, thermometers, beakers, hygrometers, distillation apparatus, flasks, torcillian tubes, deflagrating spoons, electrical equipment, prisms, and other scientific equipment.

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or \$ 283

5. Recreational Equipment

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or 283

6. Manual Training and Home Science Equipment

Sewing machines, cooking utensils, hand washing machines, ironing boards and other cooking and sewing equipment.

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room
The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or 283

Further details are shown on Sheet 110.

111 TUITION, MAINTENANCE AND TRANSPORTATION FOR HANDICAPPED AND OTHER CHILDREN, RESIDENT OF THE TERRITORIES, ATTENDING SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORIES

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 9,900
Voted 1956-57	<u>1,000</u>
Increase	8,900

This allotment is to provide for the tuition and maintenance of 1 deaf or otherwise handicapped child in any school outside the Territories. It also provides for the transportation, tuition and maintenance of 8 other children whom it is expected will require high school or other academic education outside of the Territories. The increase in this allotment is due to an increase in rates in schools for the deaf, and also due to the provision for additional students being maintained in schools outside the Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

<u>ALLOT- MENT</u>	<u>SERVICE AND DETAILS</u>	<u>Submitted 1957-58</u>	<u>Voted 1956-57</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
101	Fees for pupils in Federal Day Schools	172,875	149,730	23,145	
102	Grants in aid of operation of Mission Schools	4,350	8,481		4,131
103	Maintenance of pupils attending Residential Schools	32,741	35,230		2,489
104	Grants to School Districts	61,087	57,645	3,442	
105	Grants to Company Schools	15,098	11,468	3,630	
106	Vocational Training Aids and Grants	57,050	27,010	30,040	
107	Grants in aid of operation of night classes for adults	1,200	1,200		
108	Scholarships and training of selected students	3,600	3,600		
109	Payment to Federal Gov't of Territorial share of construction of Federal Schools	500,000	419,021	80,979	
110	Payment to Federal Gov't of Territorial share of equipment for Federal and Mission Schools	15,788	2,064	13,724	
111	Tuition and Maintenance and transportation for handicapped and other children, resident of the Territories, attending Schools outside the Territories	9,900	1,000	8,900	
112	Correspondence Courses	3,000	3,000		
113	Physical Fitness Program	3,600	2,700	900	
114	Inspections and Investi- gations	3,096	2,726	370	
115	Grants to Public Libraries	1,000	1,000		
116	Grant to Girl Guides	1,000	500	500	
117	Grant to Boy Scouts	2,200	500	1,700	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

<u>ALLOT- MENT</u>	<u>SERVICE AND DETAILS</u>	<u>Submitted 1957-58</u>	<u>Voted 1956-57</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
118	Territorial Share of Cost of Teachers' Summer School and Convention for Teachers of Non- Federal Schools	6,389		6,389	
119	Sundries	1,000	1,000		
	Grant to Yellowknife School District No. 1 (119)		5,000		5,000
	Grants for Library Facilities (120)		2,500		2,500
		<u>894,974</u>	<u>735,375</u>	<u>173,719</u>	<u>14,120</u>



For example, the Department gave a yearly grant of \$424.00 to the Fort Resolution R.C. Residential School from February 1, 1940, up to December, 1957, when the school was closed, the pupils being transferred to the new government hostel at Fort Smith. Maintenance grants were also made on a per capita basis for indigent pupils in residential schools, at first on the basis of \$145.00 for children between the ages of 7 and 15 years and \$30.00 for younger destitute children. These rates were in effect prior to 1927 at Fort Resolution and Hay River and they came into effect at Fort Providence on January 1, 1927.

Since that time the per capita maintenance rates were adjusted upwards from time to time in an effort to keep pace with increasing costs. In January 1922 the Deputy Minister approved the revision upwards of these rates bringing them in line with those paid by the Department of Indian Affairs which at the time was paying a per capita grant of \$100.00 per annum for Indian children at Fort Resolution and Fort Providence and \$200.00 per annum at Hay River and Ahlaviik, meaning \$100.00 for each child in "Indian Territory" and \$200.00 for each child in "Saskatchewan Territory". The difference in the rates was due to the fact that transportation costs were much greater for Hay River and Ahlaviik than for Fort Resolution and Fort Providence. On May 23, 1947, the Northwest Territories Council agreed to \$300.00 and also agreed that the Indian Affairs Branch rates should be adopted for children who were the responsibility of the Northwest Territories Administration.

The annual per capita maintenance rates were further adjusted upwards after 1947 with the result that today the rate for the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Ahlaviik and Fort Providence is \$458.89. For the Anglican Residential School at Ahlaviik the rate is \$565.00, and for the Anglican Residential School at Fort George, Quebec \$591.92.

In lieu of the original annual grant of \$400.00 to each of these schools, an annual grant has been made since April 1, 1955, for building maintenance and operation on the basis of \$35.00 per pupil in line with the new policy of Indian Affairs. Such grant is in addition to the annual per capita maintenance grant. These grants are calculated on the basis of average pupil attendance.

Day schools were operated in conjunction with the Mission residential schools for local pupils. This was the situation up to the time that federal day schools were established in the settlements where the residential schools were located. To-day only the Fort Providence R.C. residential school operates a day school as well and the Department pays the church at the rate of \$2.00 per month per pupil for teaching the day school pupils as there is no federal school at that settlement.

The two residential schools at Ahlaviik will be replaced by the two new 250-pupil federal school hostels at Ahlaviik which will go into

...3

operation September 1, 1959. The residential school at Fort Providence will be replaced by the new 50-pupil federal school hostel for Catholics and the new 150-pupil federal hostel for Roman Catholics at Fort Simpson, which are scheduled to go into operation September 1, 1960. A new federal school will be opened at Fort Providence to take care of the local day school pupils when the Roman Catholic Residential School is closed. In December, 1957, the Roman Catholic Residential School at Fort Resolution was closed and the pupils, who had been in residence there were transferred to Fort Smith with the opening of the new federal 200-pupil school hostel at that centre for Roman Catholic children.

By September, 1960, the plan to replace Church owned residential schools by new federally owned school hostels, and schools should be practically completed. Linked with this plan is that of increasing hostel facilities in order to accommodate and absorb the children from outlying areas who normally would be beyond reasonable distance of federal day schools. The new hostels went into operation in September, 1958, one for 100 pupils at Fort McPherson and the other for 100 students at Yellowknife, the latter being part of the new federal vocational training and high school. At Chesterfield Inlet the Roman Catholic Church owns and operates a school hostel for 80 Indian children from outlying areas. The children attend the local four-room federal school.

At Coppermine a government school tent hostel for 60 pupils has operated yearly for five months (April-August) each year since 1955. Under special arrangements all government school hostels, with the exception of Yellowknife, either have been or will be turned over to Indian organizations to operate. The Coppermine tent hostel is operated by the Anglican Church. It is planned to change the tent set-up at Coppermine from tents to small permanent buildings. The new hostel at Fort McPherson is also operated by the Anglican Church. All school hostels, with the exceptions of the Yellowknife, Coppermine and Chesterfield Inlet hostels, are or will be operated under separate agreements between the Department and the Church organizations concerned.

Additional school hostels are planned at the following locations:

- Problecher Bay, N.W.T. - a 200-pupil federal hostel by the fall of 1962.
- Churchill, Manitoba, - a 100-pupil federal hostel by the fall of 1962.
- Great Slave River, Quebec, - a 120-pupil federal hostel by the fall of 1963.

The children who will be cared for in these hostels will attend the local federal schools. The schools will be enlarged to accommodate the additional pupils.

Schedule "C" shows the schools in operation in 1960 and the enrolments of these schools.

The Government of Canada stands as trustee for the people of the Northwest Territories, for the people of future northern provinces. The question is "How has the federal Government been discharging its trusteeship with respect to education?"

An outline has already been given of the part played by the Government of Canada in assisting the missions in the operation of their residential and day schools. By 1943 there were mission residential schools in operation at Fort Resolution (N.W.), Fort Providence (N.W.), and there were two at Anaktuvuk - Anglican and N.W. Day schools were also operated in conjunction with these schools. Mission day schools were in operation at Fort Smith (N.W.) and Fort Simpson (N.W.) and (Anglican).

From 1943 on a persistent effort has been put forth to establish federal school facilities wherever there is a proven need and to replace existing mission residential, day and part-time schools with federal (day) schools and government owned school hostels which, in most cases, are turned over to the Church to operate. Along with this process has been the establishment of schools in organized school districts as at Yellowknife where there are now both public and separate school districts, and the placing of federal school teachers in mission hostels. Part-time schools operated by missions still exist at a number of points but the number has been steadily diminishing with the establishment of federal (day) schools. Usually these schools are located at trading centres -- the centres of greatest activity. A number of federal schools throughout the North have had to be enlarged to meet the needs of increased pupils.

In September 29, 1936, the Northwest Territories Council considered applications by residents of the Yellowknife district for Government grants to assist in the operation of public schools at the Yellowknife settlement and the mining properties. It was decided that if suitable schools were provided and the teachers hired had proper qualifications and were capable of following the curriculum of Alberta or Saskatchewan, a grant of \$5000 might be made in each case. An inquiry respecting a public school district at Fort Smith was also considered. At that time, except at Fort Smith and Yellowknife, there was no rule requiring the missions to employ only teachers having provincial qualifications. Most of the teachers in the Northwest Territories were the missionaries stationed at the various points and it was felt that the small attendance of pupils in many cases hardly justified the employment of professional teachers.

Since 1943 the teachers in all types of schools, with the exceptions of those in the public and separate schools at Yellowknife and the part-time schools, have been federal government employees. They are required to be fully qualified as teachers. The teachers employed by the school districts at Yellowknife must also be properly qualified. The missionaries still continue to be the teachers of the remaining part-time schools in the North.

Probably it should be noted that under the provisions of Order in Council (P.C. 702) dated 31st August, 1927, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories became responsible for the Administration of Eskimo Affairs. In 1950 the Minister became responsible for Eskimo Affairs (P.C. 3153).

You also requested a statement of the various ways in which school facilities are financed either directly by the Government, by contract or by grants.

...5

Today over fifty per cent of the schools in the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec are classed as "Federal" schools being the property of the Government of Canada. In the first analysis the Federal Government bears the entire cost of operating these schools. However, the Government of the Northwest Territories reimburses the Federal Government for the operational cost of educating non-native children in Federal schools at the rate of \$375.00 per pupil per annum based on the average attendance for the previous school year.

The Territorial Government also shares the capital costs with the Federal Government in connection with Federal schools by contributing toward such costs in accordance with the per centage of non-Indians and non-Metis, for which provision is being made.

In 1955, a memorandum was prepared for the Cabinet on education in the Northwest Territories. Schedule "C" of this memorandum outlines the percentage to be recoverable from the Government of the Northwest Territories for construction and equipment of new educational developments to be undertaken by the Federal Government at Port Harrison, Port Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence and Prohibition Bay.

The shares of cost were based on the estimated of the number of children who would be using the facilities provided at the location who would be (1) the responsibility of the Federal Government (Indians and Metis) and (2) the responsibility of the Territorial Government (children other than Indians and Metis).

The attendance at the new facilities at Port Harrison and Fort Simpson, would be entirely Indian and at Prohibition Bay, entirely Metis. At Port Smith, Yellowknife and Fort Providence a percentage of the children would be of white status. These percentages were set at 5/51, 40% and 33% respectively. In the case of Port Smith 5% of the cost of the hostel was recoverable from the Government of the Northwest Territories and 45% of the cost of the new 14-classroom school.

For the new school-hostel development at Inuvik the amounts recoverable from the Government of the Northwest Territories were later worked out on the basis of 35% for the hostel and 10% for the new 14-classroom school. The differences in the percentages recoverable for hostel and school for Port Smith and also, for Inuvik are due to the fact that a greater proportion of children of white status would be in the schools than in the hostels.

With the exception of the school hostel at Yellowknife, all hostels are operated by Church authorities either under written agreements or on the basis of understandings confirmed by correspondence. In general the department pays to the hostel management after audit each year an amount equal to the expenditure made in the operation of the hostels which have been reasonably and properly estimated by the Church. In the case of the new government-owned hostels which are being built over, under written agreements, to the Church authorities to operate them at Port Smith, Port Harrison, Inuvik, and Yellowknife, the department of education has agreed to pay to the Church authorities the amount of the operating costs for the hostels to be determined by the Church authorities after audit.

circumstances governing northern shipping, supplies must be purchased early in the year for shipment as soon as the water courses are open. Although the Federal Government meets the cost of operating hostels in the first instance, it recovers from the Territorial Government, on a per pupil basis, the cost in respect of children who are the responsibility of the Territorial Government.

In the case of the Company Schools, the companies provide accommodation for the classrooms and living accommodations for the teachers. The Federal Government hires the teachers and pays their salaries and allowances and the Territorial Government reimburses the Federal Government in full for salaries and allowances.

The situation with respect to mission residential schools has already been dealt with. It should be mentioned that the Federal Government furnishes the necessary school supplies to these schools, hires the teachers and pays their salaries and allowances. Recovery is made from the Territorial Government for the cost of supplies furnished on behalf of non-native children.

As has already been mentioned there are only two organized school districts in the Northwest Territories, both of which are at Yellowknife. The Territorial Government makes annual grants to these school districts on the following basis: \$175.00 per pupil in the case of grades 1 to 6 and \$250.00 per pupil in the case of grades 7 and up. Grants in aid of construction of schools in school districts are made by the Territorial Government on the basis of one-half of the total cost of such construction, the other half being financed by a loan from Territorial funds.

The part-time mission schools are furnished with the necessary school supplies and receive grants paid quarterly. Grants in aid to these schools consist of a basic school room grant of \$150.00 paid on the basis of \$3.00 per quarter provided instruction is given during the quarter concerned, and an instructor grant of from \$50 to \$60 per pupil-day according to the instructor's knowledge of the native language and his qualifications. If, for example, the instructor had no knowledge of native and no qualifications as a teacher the grant would be only \$25 per pupil-day. Should the instructor have a knowledge of native and be trained as a teacher the grant could be \$60 per pupil-day.

I hope you will find this information of assistance as to you in interpreting our educational programme for Northern Canada.

We have not dealt with the Vocational Training and Industrial Arts programmes in the Northwest Territories in connection with the plans of the Education Division. Should you also require specific information in respect to these fields please, let us know and we will have a separate statement prepared indicating as well the arrangements for financing the training of whites and natives.

Yours sincerely,

Laird Hunt

D. H. Siverts,
Director.

P.S. Mr. Siverts has been unable to read this in time for your meeting with the Deputy Minister tomorrow. He therefore places a reservation on it and may wish to amend it at a later date:

Laird Hunt

L.H.C.O. Hunt,
Assistant to Director.

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600-1-1 Pt 13
04/58 - 12/58

SCHEDULE A

EDUCATION

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND COASTAL REGION OF NORTHERN ALBERTA

STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE AND ENROLLMENT
OF EACH SCHOOL WITH BREAKDOWN BY ETHNIC GROUPS.
(As of October 1958)

TYPE OF SCHOOL AND LOCATION:

<u>1. FEDERAL (DAY)</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>White</u>	<u> Eskimo</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aklavik, N.W.T.	7	60	50	41	151
Arctic Red River, N.W.T.	1			10	10
Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.	2		30		30
Coppermine, N.W.T.	2	4	12		16
Fort Franklin, N.W.T.	2	3		48	51
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.	2	12		47	59
Fort Liard, N.W.T.	1	4		18	22
Fort McPherson, N.W.T.	6	32		116	148
Fort Norman, N.W.T.	2	36		20	56
Fort Rae, N.W.T.	2	8		47	55
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.	4	82		14	96
Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	3	50		43	93
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	21	322		141	463
Fort Wrigley, N.W.T.	1			(20)	(20)
Hay River, N.W.T.	11	220		28	248
Inuvik, N.W.T.	3	38	25	14	77
Jean Marie River, N.W.T.	1			(20)	(20)
Lac La Martre, N.W.T.	1			(20)	(20)
Reindeer Station, N.W.T.	1	2	13		15
Rocher River, N.W.T.	1	4		3	7
Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.	3	4	57		61
Arctic Bay, N.W.T.	1		23		23
Baker Lake, N.W.T.	2		34		34
Cape Dorset, N.W.T.	1		37		37
Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.	4	12	107		119
Coral Harbour, N.W.T.	1	1	45		46
Eskimo Point, N.W.T.	2		(50)		(50)
Eskimo Village (Keowatin) N.W.T.	1		(25)		(25)
Fort Chino, Que.	1	4	29		33
Probisher Bay, N.W.T.	6	14	86		100
Great Whale River, Que.	4	2	81	6	89
Pangnirtung, N.W.T.	1		22		22
Payne Bay, Que.	1		(20)		(20)
Port Harrison, Que.	1	5	20		25
Povungnetuk, Que.	1		61		61
Rankin Inlet, N.W.T.	2		88		88
Spence Bay, N.W.T.	1		(30)		(30)
Sugluk, Que.	1		43		43
Old Crow, Y.T.	1	44		2	46
Yellowknife High & Vocational N.W.T.	(15)	95	21	31	147
					2,764
<u>2. COMPANY (MINING AND OIL) N.W.T.</u>					
Discovery Yellowknife Mine, " 1		13			13
Fort Nodum Mine, N.W.T.	1	8			8
Rayrock Mines, N.W.T.	1	12			12
Norman Wells (Imperial Oil) N.W.T.	1	11			11
					44
					...2

3. Residential (Mission)	No. of	White	Eskimo	Indian	Total	
	<u>Glassrooms</u>					
Aklavik, R.C., N.W.T.	7	49	70	19	146	
Aklavik Anglican, N.W.T.	5		59	30	89	
Port Providence, R.C., N.W.T.	4	19		90	109	344

4. Hospital (Mission)						
Aklavik, R.C., N.W.T.	1	1	9	7	17	
Aklavik Anglican, N.W.T.	1		17	8	25	
Port Rae, R.C., N.W.T.	1			13	13	
Port Simpson, R.C., N.W.T.	1	2		10	12	
Port Smith, R.C., N.W.T.	1		3	20	23	
Port Resolution, R.C., N.W.T.	1	5		6	11	101

5. District Schools						
Yellowknife Public, N.W.T.	16	290		1	291	
Yellowknife Separate, N.W.T.	6	131		15	146	437

6. Part-time (Mission)						
Eskimo Point (R.C.) N.W.T.		32			32	
Eskimo Point (Anglican) N.W.T.		22			22	
Maguay River (Evangelical) N.W.T.		13			13	
Repulse Bay (R.C.) N.W.T.		22			22	
Igloodik (R.C.) N.W.T.		27			27	
Spence Bay (Anglican) N.W.T.		27			27	
Spence Bay (R.C.) N.W.T.		13			13	
Gjoa Haven (R.C.) N.W.T.		25			25	
Pelly Bay (R.C.) N.W.T.		35			35	
Pond Inlet (R.C.) N.W.T.		6			6	
Pond Inlet (Anglican) N.W.T.		42			42	
Lake Harbour (Anglican) N.W.T.		14			14	
Koortak (R.C.) Quo.		16			16	
Wakelam Bay (R.C.) Quo.		15			15	
Ivuyivik (R.C.) Quo.		25			25	
Bathurst Inlet (R.C.) N.W.T.		12			12	343

LESS estimated number pupils for new federal schools at Eskimo Point and Spence Bay

Grand Total 4,036

NOTE:

The part-time schools at Eskimo Point and Spence Bay are about to be replaced by Federal schools. Completion of the new Government day schools at these points is expected by the end of 1958.

Actual Total 3,956

TOTAL
Whites.....1,599
Eskimos.....1,529
Indians..... 908

Total.....4,036

November 4, 1958.

EDUCATION

POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ESTIMATE OF THE POTENTIAL POPULATION TO BE COVERED OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AND THE POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SUCH SCHOOL POPULATION.

(Prepared November, 1958)

1. School Age Population in Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec (according to 1956 Census):

	<u>5-9</u> <u>Age Group</u>	<u>10-14</u> <u>Age Group</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Northwest Territories	2,471	1,745	4,216
Northern Quebec (Part of E3 and E9 Registration Districts)	592	426	1,018
Indians in E9 Registration District of Ontario	46	28	74
	<u>3,109</u>	<u>2,199</u>	<u>5,308</u>

N.B. - The legal school age is 6-15 years so the 5-14 age group gives a very close approximation.

2. Children Attending Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec Schools of all Types:-

(i) As of March 31, 1958:

Mackenzie District	2,471
Arctic District	<u>774</u>
Total	<u>3,245</u>

(ii) As of November 1958: Actual and estimated indicated thus () / .

40 Federal Schools	2,764
4 Company Schools	44
3 Residential (Mission)	344
6 Hospital (Mission)	101
2 District Schools	437
16 Part-time Schools	<u>343</u>
Total	<u>4,036</u>

School Enrollment by Districts:

Mackenzie District	2,857
Arctic District	<u>1,099</u>
Total	<u>3,956</u>

Notes:

- (a) By "Mackenzie District" is meant the District of Mackenzie, Victoria and Banks Islands and Northern Yukon Territory (Old Crow).
- (b) By "Arctic District" is meant the District of Kamatin, the District of Franklin east of Victoria Island and the Coastal Region of Northern Quebec.

...2

3. Relationship of Potential School Population to Total Population Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec (on basis of 1956 Census)

- A. Total population (N.W.T. and N. Quebec) - 24,043
- B. No. of children of school age - 5,303
- C. Percentage of School Age children receiving education in one form or the other - (2,315) - 53.2%
In 1956 -

4. Requirements for Classrooms up to 1968:

	Northwest Territories	Northern Quebec (Parts of Registration Districts 42-9)	Total
(a) Anticipated Total Population by 1968	30,500	9,367	39,767
(b) Percentage of Total Population for children of legal school age	22.12%	22.12%	
(c) No. of children of legal school age by 1968	6,747	2,050	8,797
(d) Percentage of Children over legal school age who are expected to attend	9.03%	9.03%	
(e) No. of Children of over the legal school age who are expected to attend in 1968	610	185	795
(f) Total number of Children expected to attend school in 1968	7,357	2,235	9,592
(g) Total number of classrooms required (on basis of 25 pupils to a room)	274	89	363
(h) Number of classrooms avail- able now (Sept. 1, 1958)	100	10	110
(i) Number of classrooms required over 10 year period	174	79	253
(j) Number of classrooms per year over 10 year period	17.4	7.9	25.3

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS
OF YUKON DISTRICT, N.W.T. (as of March 31, 1948)

<u>School</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>H.B.</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u> Eskimo</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aklavik Ang. Res.		5	43	51	104
Aklavik Ang. Day	8	4	9	1	22
Aklavik R.C. Res.		5	40	48	93
Aklavik R.C. Day	6	3			9
Fort Richardson Day (Indian)			17		17
Fort Richardson Day (Indian)			12		12
Fort Smith Public	13	10	25		38
Fort Smith R.C. Day		55	11		66
Resolution R.C. Res.	5	47	69		120
Providence R.C. Res.		13	76		89
Providence R.C. Day		14			14
Port Klenak Ang. Day				17	17
Port Macdonald (Ind.)	15				15
Slapsen R.C.	1	14	2		17
Yellowknife Public	131	36			167
Part-time (Mission Schools) (In Yukon Territory)			(Estimated)	300	300
TOTALS	179	206	298	417	<u>1,100</u>

COMPARISON OF INUVIK AND AKIAVIK RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

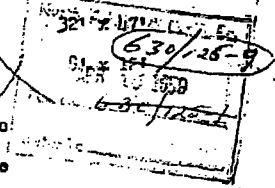
FACILITY

INUVIK RESIDENCES (Roman Catholic and Anglican)

ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Chapel	Two - each	30' x 60'	None	One - each	40' x 44'
Dormitory	Eight - each	54' x 72'	Four - each approx.	Two - each approx.	32' x 47' (approx.)
Washroom and Toilets (Pupils)	Eight - approx.	72' x 42' (includes showers)	Two - each	One - each	54' x 14' (approx.)
Supervisor's Quarters	Eight - each	19' x 22'	Four - each	Two - each	9' x 17'
Study Room	Eight - each	15' x 58'	None	None	None
Play Room	Four - each	69' x 44'	Two - each	Two - each	25' x 33'
Staff Washrooms and Toilet	Eight - approx.	12' x 18'	Two - each	Two - each	8' x 19'
Dishwashing Room	Two - each	10' x 16'	None	None listed	None
Lundry Room	Two - each	14' x 21'	One - each	One - each	8' x 24'
Dining Room	Two - each	14' x 24'	None	None	None
General Offices	Two - total area	16' x 60'	One - total area	None	None
Director's Quarters	Two - total area	54' x 16'	None	None	None
Kitchen	Two - (includes Bakery) each	44' x 50'	One - (no separate Bakery)	One - (no separate bakery)	18' x 36'
Pupils Dining Hall	Two - each	45' x 64'	One - each	Two - each averaging	15' x 20'
Staff Dining Hall	Two - each	18' x 49'	One - each	None listed	None
Pharmacy	Two - each	9' x 14'	None	None	None
Treatment Room	Two - each	14' x 15'	None	None	None
Nurse's Room	Two - each	12' x 16'	None	None	None
Infirmary	Four - each	16' x 22'	One - each	None	None
Storage space	Adequate		Limited	Limited	Limited
Sleeping quarters (Staff)	Adequate		Limited	Limited	Limited
Mechanical and Heating	Modern system with adequate space		Less efficient and limited space	Less efficient and limited space	Less efficient and limited space



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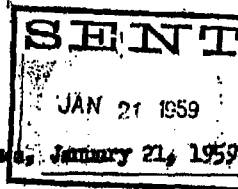
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NWT-000455[000-000]/1



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630/125-9
630/125-8
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Ottawa, January 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOOTH,
Chief Superintendent of Schools,
Fort Smith, N.W.T. -

Inuvik Hostels

In my memorandum dated December 2 I suggested that the present would be a good time to commence the selection of students for the above hostels.

In discussions with officials of the Welfare Division yesterday, it became apparent that there is another aspect to the opening of these hostels next fall which requires very early consideration. It was reported by Mr. Gurlick, formerly the Welfare Officer at Akleavik, that there are a number of children now resident in the mission hostels who do not meet our criteria and, therefore, will not be eligible for admission to the new hostels. He thought that the parents of a number of the children now in the mission hostels reside in Akleavik, and that the homes of other children are in settlements where day school facilities are available.

I do not know what action you have taken as a result of my memorandum of December 2, but if you have not already done so, would you please make an immediate survey of the children now accommodated in the mission residential schools at Akleavik and supply me with a list of those from each school broken down as follows: Name, age, racial status, grade, whether eligible for admission to the new hostels in September in accordance with our criteria and, if not eligible, the reason therefor.

It may be that the cases of a number of the children who are not eligible should be investigated by the Welfare Officers.

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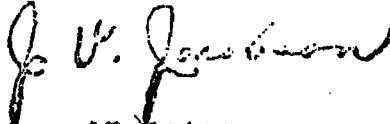
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1956 - Dec 1959

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It has been suggested that some of these children are orphans or come from broken homes, or in respect of a few that the parents are unknown. These must all be followed up and, if necessary, court orders obtained placing them in the care and custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to impress upon you the importance of early action, but we must know the expected admissions to the new hostels at as early a date as possible for planning purposes.



J.V. Jacobson,
Chief.

cc. Mr. Rudnicki



Jacobson-ref

6-8-9-1-P
Recd. Acct. & Lands Br.
FEB 20 1959
File No.
Refer To

Ottawa, 13 February, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. G. BOOTH,
Chief Superintendent of Schools,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Inuvik Hostels

It has been brought to my attention that there are a number of persons being maintained at the Aklavik Residential schools whose keep is being paid for by their parents. It is not intended that this practice be continued in the new hostels at Inuvik. If the children have local school facilities available for the grades and for the subjects they wish to take, they are not eligible for admission to a hostel. If the grades and subjects which they wish to take are not available at their own local school, they are eligible for admission to a hostel at Government expense.

(sgd) J.V. Jacobson

J.V. Jacobson,
Chief.

003274 [000-000]

NAC-RG85 Vol. 1337
600-1-1 Pt 14
01/59 - 08/59



DIRECTOR'S ³ESTIMATE BOOK MATERIAL

Refer To _____
File No. _____
MAR 18 1939
North Admin. & Records Bldg.

003270 [000-000]

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School	Type	Total Capacity of School	White Pupils		Indian Pupils		Eskimo Pupils		Others		GRADES												Total Enrollment	Protestant Enrollment	Roman Catholic Enrollment	Enrollment of Non-Residential	Enrollment of Residential	Enrollment of Hospital
			b.	g.	b.	g.	b.	g.	b.	g.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.						
AKLAVIK	FDS	160	39	44	13	28	28	26	-	-	24	28	21	17	22	26	11	15	10	4	-	-	178	175	2	20	30	168
AKLAVIK (EAST TRAIL)	FDS	75	9	5	2	3	7	9	2	2	16	7	3	4	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	39	29	10	60	2	97
ARCTIC RIVER	FDS	24	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	2	2	2	13
CAMBRIDGE BAY	FDS	68	-	-	-	-	18	26	-	-	24	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	42	2	10	3	51
COFFEEHOUSE	FDS	58	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	13	6	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	1	6	6	31
DEAN MARK RIVER	FDS	36	-	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	20	4	4	23
FORT FRANKLIN	FDS	68	2	-	18	21	-	-	-	-	14	7	12	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	4	6	3	44
FORT GOOD HOPE	FDS	68	4	7	13	21	-	-	-	-	15	7	8	3	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	45	1	4	7	4	54
FORT LEAD	FDS	25	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	4	4	21
FORT MCGILL	FDS	122	10	9	37	32	-	-	-	-	29	17	20	9	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	88	88	5	53	4	137
FORT NORMAN	FDS	50	2	5	21	7	-	-	13	10	9	9	7	8	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	9	3	3	32
FORT RESOLUTION	FDS	160	31	31	29	18	-	-	-	-	31	11	12	16	8	7	4	3	2	-	-	-	65	6	88	12	3	123
FORT SIMPSON	FDS	70	11	26	12	13	-	-	-	-	16	11	7	10	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	35	38	2	103
RAY RIVER	FDS	98	76	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	27	36	26	17	17	12	17	12	10	8	6	3	201	114	83	35	5	331
FORT SMITH	FDS	550	65	53	22	4	-	-	65	78	72	31	27	32	37	27	14	20	8	6	8	3	285	54	231	30	15	300
RAE	FDS	60	7	3	20	24	-	-	-	-	18	15	9	3	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	54	1	53	15	6	63
REINDEER STATION	FDS	20	-	1	-	1	9	9	-	-	5	3	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	5	1	24
ROCKY RIVER	FDS	30	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	16	1	2	15
TEKOLANTUK	FDS	80	4	1	-	-	27	25	-	-	17	18	8	1	7	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	57	50	7	14	-	71
YELLOUKUP	P.S.	450	148	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	31	27	35	30	19	21	24	11	11	5	302	279	22	60	51	313
YELLOUKUP	SEP.	150	66	60	7	8	-	-	-	-	29	20	13	18	19	5	9	9	6	2	-	-	141	1	131	28	5	160
DISCOVERY	NBS	24	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	2	1	1	22
MORAN HILLS	NBS	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	11	-	18
FORT RADON	NBS	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	4	1	9
RAYROCK	NBS	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	3	-	10
AKLAVIK	ARS	110	1	1	14	12	39	25	-	-	7	24	16	17	8	14	7	8	5	4	2	-	112	112	-	30	30	112
AKLAVIK	ACRS	160	6	10	13	21	46	45	-	-	2	32	29	37	30	12	6	5	4	1	1	1	161	12	149	-	-	161
FORT PROVIDENCE	ACRS	120	-	-	41	50	-	-	4	6	8	18	28	15	9	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	101	-	3	98
AKLAVIK	NBS & ACRS	5	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	14
FORT PROVIDENCE	ACRS & NBS	120	1	4	10	-	-	4	7	5	2	6	3	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	25	10	1	36
Day school division of Residential School																												
AKLAVIK	HS	-	-	2	1	5	6	1	1	2	7	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	2	14
FORT RESOLUTION	HS	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	20	7	23
FORT RAE	HS	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	6
FORT SIMPSON	HS	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10
FORT SMITH	HS	-	-	16	10	2	3	3	3	6	11	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	37	4	33	20	15	42
FORT SMITH HOTEL		550	-	-	62	63	-	-	21	23	-	66	18	14	15	22	7	10	5	6	6	-	169	-	169	30	15	184
			537	507	409	403	194	188	120	133	123	570	394	313	271	268	171	109	110	77	44	29	2491	1105	1375	522	211	2816

b. - boy
 g. - girl
 FDS - Federal Day School
 P.S. - Public School
 SEP. - Separate
 ARS - Anglican Residential School
 ACRS - Roman Catholic Residential School
 NBS - Roman Catholic Day School
 NBS - Mine Day School
 HS - Hospital School

SUMMARY
 Total Number of boys 1260
 Total Number of girls 1231
 Total Number of white Pupils 1264
 Total Number of Indian Pupils 812
 Total Number of Eskimo Pupils 187
 Others 37

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Dec.
CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS - ARCTIC EDUCATION DISTRICT - MARCH 31st, 1958

School	Type	Pupil Capacity of School	White Pupils	Indian Pupils	Métis Pupils	Grades												Total Enrollment	Protestant Enrollment	Roman Catholic Enrollment	Expected New Enrolments September, 1959	Expected Withdrawals June, 1959	Enrollment Expected 1959-60
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Arctic Bay	FIS	30				12	11	23										23	23				
Baker Lake	FIS	30	1	1		40	34	63	84	1								76	76	6	4		78
Cape Dorset	FIS	30	1	1		17	11	7	20	21	1							30	27	3	7		37
Charterfield Inlet	FIS	120	1	7		54	52	20	32	44	5		1	1		1		14	2	112			
Coral Harbour	FIS	40	1			21	24	4	4	20	12	6						46	6	40	8		153
Fort Chimo	FIS	30	1	4		11	15	25	3	2	2	1	1					4	4				
Protestant Bay	FIS	75	10	5		25	20	5	29	16	2	2	4	2				40	(no school children listed)				
Great Whale River	FIS	100	1	2	5	5	42	39	83	8	2				1			4	4				
Government Re-establishment Project	FIS	22				12	10	19	3									22	15	7			
Pangnirtung	FIS	30	1	0		10	12		22	1								23	23				
Povungnetuk	FIS	30				35	26	45	16									61	61				
Port Harrison	FIS	30	2	2		13	9	8	6	7	3	1	1					26	26				
Rankin Inlet	FIS	60		3		38	45		70	3	2	2	2	1				86	15	68			
Resolute Bay	FIS	28				10	9	15	4									19	19				
Spence Bay	FIS	30				8	9	16				1						17	16	1			
Sugluk	FIS	30				23	20	27	16									43	43		8	6	45

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EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

HOSTELS

The Anglican Church authorities at Fort McPherson and Coppermine and the Roman Catholic Church authorities at Chesterfield Inlet and Fort Smith operate hostels which provide boarding accommodation for children attending federal schools. The hostel at Chesterfield Inlet is being purchased from the Roman Catholic Church. The other hostels, although operated by Church authorities, are owned by the federal authority.

In order that children may be with their parents at times of the year that are important for them to learn techniques of the native way of life, the hostel and school at Chesterfield Inlet with about 70 children, operate from August 15th to May 15th.

A tent hostel is in operation yearly from April 1st to August 31st at Coppermine under the auspices of the Anglican Church authorities with the children attending the local federal school. The number of hostel pupils at Fort McPherson was increased to 100 with the opening of the new 100-pupil hostel in September of 1958.

At Yellowknife the Sir John Franklin School and Akaitcho Hall opened in September, 1958. This school plant consists of a hostel to accommodate 100 pupils and a school which offers academic subjects at the senior high school level, acceleration courses for educationally retarded students, and vocational courses in mechanical, clerical, carpentry, and home economics. The hostel is operated by the federal government.

Plans call for the construction over the five-year period 1959-63 of hostels and schools at the following centres:

- (a) Inuvik - 2 hostels to accommodate 250 pupils each and a twenty-five classroom school in which courses are offered from grades 1 to 12, and with certain courses offered in vocational subjects beyond the high school level and with provision for local vocational training programs. These hostels and school are expected to open in September, 1959.
- (b) Fort Simpson - a school in which grades 1 to 6 will be taught and in which no pupils beyond the age of fourteen will be accommodated. To be completed by 1961. Hostel facilities will be provided for 200 students.
- (c) Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island - with a hostel and school constructed, the latter to provide certain facilities for vocational training. To be in operation in 1962.
- (d) Great Whale River, Quebec - 10-room school with auditorium and gymnasium and a 100-pupil hostel.
- (e) Churchill - a 100-pupil hostel to accommodate Eskimo children it is proposed will attend local schools at this location.

Submitted March 10, 1959
N.A. Education
W. H. Van Sickle

- (f) Day schools at Spence Bay, Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay, and Povungnetuk were opened in 1958.
- (g) Day schools at Eskimo Point, Wakeham Bay, Koortak, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Igloodik and any other centre where there is sufficient local population to warrant it.
- (h) Fort Smith - hostel to accommodate 200 pupils to be later expanded to accommodate 400 pupils. A new sixteen classroom school has been provided in addition to the original four-room school. In this school, courses are offered from grades 1 to 12 with provision for a local vocational training program.

These hostels will be built and owned by the Federal Government; those intended primarily for Indian and Eskimo children will be operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches as virtually all Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories are of either of these faiths.

ITINERANT TEACHING PROGRAMS (ESKIMO) OR SKITER CAMP INSTRUCTION

Location and Pupils

At Cape Dorset and other centres experiments in camp instruction are being carried out. The federal school is being used as a base from which to operate. A system of camp lessons has been evolved and Eskimo camps are visited during appropriate times of the summer and winter seasons. Educational facilities are provided to Eskimo children living in these camps. It has the advantage of enlisting the participation of the whole family.

An Itinerant Teacher must be acquainted with Eskimo customs and language, utilizing a suitable type of camp lesson developed by the teacher. The administration is planning to elaborate on this whole scheme. Where itinerant teaching is done from an established federal school two teachers at least should be provided - one regularly at the school and the other out on field work.

Costs

At Cape Dorset it is estimated the cost is \$30.00 per pupil per year.

**EDUCATION IN
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS

For the purpose of teaching Eskimo children who are hospitalized and for the provision of adult education, teachers (employed by the Federal Government) have been added to hospital staffs, at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Fort Rae, Fort Simpson and at the Akleavik Anglican and Roman Catholic Hospitals.

Teachers will be added to other hospitals; staffs in the Territories as soon as there are 30 or more Eskimo patients in each hospital.

The purpose of this hospital instruction will be to assist the Eskimo in better equipping himself to return to his own native way of life with new skills and abilities and an increased knowledge of the English language. In some cases it will enable him to proceed to higher education.

The number of Eskimo patients being hospitalized calls for a careful study of each individual case in order that proper adjustment may be made and proper training given. In addition, hospital teaching being a new and a specialized field of teaching, every assistance possible should be given to teachers employed at this work. It is hoped that in the future a Welfare Officer can be attached to every hospital in which there are Eskimo patients, in order to carry out most effectively the program of rehabilitation. The work of teachers in such institutions should prove invaluable as an effective means for forwarding the interests of the native educational program in particular.

Submitted March 10, 1959
H.A. Education,
W. H. Van Sickle

Teacher Training

Every second year teachers of the Mackenzie District meet for a two-week Summer School and Convention at Yellowknife. The latest such gathering was during the last two weeks of August, 1957. Here the teacher had the opportunity for professional association with other northern teachers and for the consideration of problems she had in common with her fellow teachers. Here she experienced for a short time the many comforts of civilization which this northern community provides. She was able to keep in touch with newer methods and techniques of teaching and had an opportunity to discuss with other teachers and with her School Superintendent, her own particular problems and how to meet them. It is now planned to hold this on a yearly basis, with the main Summer School still every second year, and shorter courses in alternate years.

In 1958, an orientation course was given at Ottawa for teachers in the Central and Eastern Arctic.

In-service training of teachers is not only carried out through the media of summer schools, teachers' institutes and other training courses, but is also aided considerably by regular visits from qualified educationalists. A Chief Superintendent of Schools and his Assistant Superintendent, both located at Fort Smith, inspect schools in the Mackenzie District at least twice a year. Another Superintendent of schools located in Ottawa inspects schools in the Central and Eastern Arctic by air and boat at regular intervals. These officers are members of the Education Division staff. It is planned to increase the number of area or regional superintendents so that a more efficient system of inspection can be planned.

Curriculum

An adapted form of the curriculum of the Province of Alberta is followed in the Mackenzie District. Although this curriculum is reasonably well suited for use in schools where there is a majority of white children, it is not altogether suited to the needs of native children. Regular day school teachers have their training and experience to draw on, but teachers of part-time schools (missionaries) could profit from some form of guidance.

The need for devising a suitable course of study, flexible in nature, for use in Yukon areas has become more apparent with the expansion of additional facilities. Such a study course must place more emphasis on those skills which are fundamental to the earning of a livelihood. Certain vocational aspects will have to be included as early as Grade I. The curriculum must also be streamlined since most pupils in the Northwest Territories do not attend school for the full ten months of the academic year. It should be flexible in nature,

Submitted March 10, 1959
N.A. Education
W. H. Van Sickle

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to meet the varied conditions in the North. Emphasis is being placed on the basic subjects, especially English. The content of the courses is based on the environment in which the pupils live. The addition of pre-vocational training subjects at the elementary level necessitate the employment of teachers who are especially skilled in these subjects as well as possessing regular teaching qualifications. This makes even more imperative the necessity for the combination of school facilities at any given settlement in order to take advantage of the services provided by such instructors. The operation of day schools by the Federal Government in conjunction with hostels operated by the various church authorities is of great advantage in implementing such a program.

Future Plans

Additional staff for curriculum work has been acquired. It is proposed to prepare and introduce the following courses of study in the course of the next few years.

1. An academic curriculum for grades 1 to 6, for children who require standards acceptable in provincial public schools, and eventually in high schools and universities.
2. An all-purpose curriculum designed to meet the requirements of Eskimo children. This will place emphasis on basic subjects of particular importance in the Arctic regions such as game conservation. Provision will be made for pre-vocational training in carpentry, motor mechanics, sewing, cooking, home nursing and sanitation.
3. A vocational training curriculum to be undertaken by selected students who have received the academic curriculum up to at least Grade 6. This will provide a basis for future vocational training for carpenters, mechanics, typists, stenographers, bookkeepers, nurses' aides, etc., to meet employment needs and opportunities in the Northwest Territories.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIESLIBRARIES

1. For the 1959-60 fiscal year, it is anticipated that the library grants in the amount of \$2,000 will be provided by the Territorial Government.

Community public libraries have existed for some time at Aklavik, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River and Yellowknife. During the year 1958-59, others were established at Discovery Yellowknife, Inuvik, Port Radium and a few small centres. It is highly probable that additional ones will be established during 1959-60.

To assist in the establishment and development of the newer libraries as well as the necessary upkeep of those in existence for some time, an increase of \$800 over the \$1,200 voted for library grants for the fiscal year 1958-59 will be needed.

The total requirement for the 1959-60 fiscal year for the payment of library grants from the Territorial Government is \$2,000.

2. For the purchase of books for community libraries to be established by the Federal Government, it is anticipated that an amount of \$15,000 will be provided by the Federal Government.

These community libraries will be set up in centres not able to have the community public libraries which are established and partially supported by a local organization in the community.

3. The total requirement for the 1959-60 fiscal year for the purchase of books for school libraries is \$25,500. The sum of \$15,700 is needed for school library books in existing classrooms. The sum of \$9,800 is required for basic libraries in new classrooms.

Submitted March 12, 1959.
Dept. N.A. & N.R.
Miss E. Mitchell

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EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIESScholarships and Bursaries

Scholarships and bursaries help meet the costs of furthering education tuition, living, transportation. The Council of the Northwest Territories agreed that the purpose of these scholarships is to subsidize the higher education of children residing in the Territories on the understanding that parents were residing there and intended to continue doing so. It is hoped that scholarships will serve to raise the standards of High School Education in the Northwest Territories.

Scholarships were first instituted in 1948 in the amounts of \$500, \$400, and \$300, and were awarded to the three students obtaining the highest standings in the final Departmental examinations in Grade 12 (Senior Matriculation) in the Northwest Territories. It was found that many excellent students were unable to proceed to higher education, since the financial assistance provided by these scholarships was inadequate. In each of the years since 1948 only one such scholarship was awarded, and in 1954 none was utilized. By offering a more generous amount to be paid for each year the students attend university (\$1,200 per year) up to a maximum of four years, the Council made it possible for the best students to get a university education without regard to financial status. \$3,600 was provided in the 1957-58 Territorial Appropriation Ordinance for scholarships, and in the 1958-59 Territorial Appropriation Ordinance for scholarships this was increased to \$4,800.

The following scholarships and awards are now made available annually in the Northwest Territories:

1. The Governor General's Medal, awarded to the student who obtains the highest average on the Grade IX Departmental Examinations of the Province of Alberta.
2. The Charles Palmer Davis Medals awarded to the student in each of grades IX and XII, who obtains the highest mark in Social Studies.
3. Four-year University Scholarship. This scholarship is made available, under certain conditions, to the student who obtains the highest mark on the grade XII Departmental Examinations of the Province of Alberta providing such student obtains an average mark of at least 70%.

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Submitted March 10, 1959
N.A. & L. Education
W. H. Van Sickle

In 1953, three vocational training bursaries of \$1,200 each were established for the purpose of providing trade training for three non-university students. This was increased to six in 1954 and to nine in 1955.

As evidence of the need for vocational training, in 1953 assistance was given to 223 Northwest Territories students to enable them to take vocational courses. The vocational program now provides assistance as well for students to take courses in teacher training.

Provision is made in the 1959-60 estimates under "Vocational Training" for apt students to take advanced technical courses or on-the-job training.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ADULT EDUCATION

In the schools of the far North adult education programs are being developed in order that parents may learn in out-of-school classes in the same manner as their children acquire knowledge in regular daytime schools. It has been adequately proven in the field of native education that the children progress more rapidly in school subjects when their parents have acquired or are acquiring a basic education. Federal grants are made available to encourage such courses in adult education.

Community Teachers

Adult education received very little attention in the Northwest Territories until 1948 when the Federal Government introduced the classification of Welfare Teacher, which later became Community Teacher. In addition to teaching, the Community Teachers outside of the regular school hours, provide leadership in community physical fitness, and recreational programs, perform welfare work, assist in programs of adult education and handicrafts. They teach classes in basic English and encourage good health habits. There are also Community Teachers in hospitals who teach English and other subjects to adult patients. These hospitals are located at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Rae, Fort Simpson and Aklavik. Community Teachers employed at all centres, are responsible for adult education.

Program

The provision of educational sound films routed to the settlements in the Northwest Territories on a regular circuit, together with the provision of sound motion picture projectors in all settlements, have played an important part in the program of adult education.

To assist the integration of the Eskimos into the white economy as rapidly as possible, the adult education program has been improved by the provision of the following facilities:

- (i) Extension of circuits of educational films and filmstrips and the provision of projectors to all areas in the Northwest Territories.
- (ii) The setting up of a course of study section within the Education Division which is also responsible for the development of programs and teaching aids for adult education.
- (iii) Production of reading materials for use by adult Eskimos.

Correspondence Courses

Correspondence courses, together with necessary textbooks, are provided in grades not being taught at the local school, for instruction in areas where there are no schools. These courses are also utilized to extend the educational program to adults, and there are many persons employed in the Northwest Territories who spend much time during long Arctic nights to better their education or technical skills through the medium of correspondence courses.

Number of Students

There are 43 students taking public school grades by correspondence and 78 enrolled in high school grades taking some correspondence courses.

Costs

The Northwest Territories Administration makes correspondence courses available free of charge to any child whose parents request such courses and also to adults who may desire to enroll for such courses. The Administration assumes the cost of the courses, furnishes the necessary textbooks, and pays the postage on the lessons.

Funds are provided in the 1959-60 Territorial Estimates to the amount of \$2,700 for payment of correspondence courses for students and also for the use in some schools as textbooks and as assistance to teachers in the organization of the school work.

Submitted March 10, 1959
N.A. & L; Education
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EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Vocational Training

Vocational training in the Northwest Territories began in 1953 when Northern residents were sent to outside vocational schools under a bursary system. It was soon apparent that this system would not answer the needs of the people and in 1954 a Vocational Training Co-ordinator was appointed, with an office at Fort Smith, to develop and co-ordinate a vocational training programme. Indians, Eskimos and other residents were sent to schools in the provinces for a variety of courses, including carpentry, mechanics, welding, radio operators, barbering, nurses aides, watch repairs, secretarial training and other courses.

Special courses have been operated, in co-operation with provincial authorities, outside the Territories. The first of these was an equipment operator course at Fairview, Alta., for truck and tractor drivers. Later a special course was established at Leduc, Alberta, where equipment operators for the New Line were trained. Up to the time this course ended in June, 1958, one hundred and twenty Eskimos were trained. Most of the graduates are now employed on the New Line or on other jobs in the North.

A Nurses' Aide course was conducted at Fort Smith in 1953 to July 1958 for girls who could not meet the educational requirements for Provincial schools. This training was suspended because of the lack of suitable candidates. A new course is planned for the new Inuvik Hospital which will open in the fall of 1960.

Facilities for general shop courses for boys, and home economics or home making courses for girls, in the junior and senior high school programme, will be expanded in an effort to make training and education more realistic and suited to the needs of each area. It is hoped that such a programme will help to reduce the high drop out rate in the schools and bring more persons to a level where they can take advantage of vocational opportunities. At present such courses are offered at Hay River, Fort Smith and Yellowknife. Similar facilities will be provided at new schools at Inuvik, Fort Simpson and Fort McPherson in 1959.

Modified shop courses for boys, and home making for girls, are planned for those areas where the people are closer to the land. Courses in such centres will offer instruction in native crafts and general shop courses for boys and adult men. The home-making cabins will be supplied with furnishings and fixtures found in the better native homes, and health, nutrition and clothing will be stressed. They will serve as craft centres for adult men and women and the courses will conform strictly to the conditions of the area and the needs of the people.

More emphasis will be placed on the training of women for various vocations. In this regard home-making is considered to be a female vocation of primary importance in the Territories and it is planned to employ specialists to develop an adequate programme for girls and women in which each settlement is considered on the particular facts involved.

Girls from both the eastern and western areas of the North have been sent to Food Service courses at Calgary. The main purpose of such courses is to fit young women for employment, but the course is valuable in a vocational education sense because much of the training will be useful to the women when they become home-makers and mothers.

Adult evening classes have been offered in various subjects whenever school teachers and other officials in the community possessed special skills or training. Local tradesmen have been hired to give evening trade courses. Evening handicraft and home-making courses have been held at various centres; such courses include ceramics, basket weaving, the care of outboard motors, electric wiring, mechanics, pipe fitting, etc.

In September 1958 the Sir John Franklin School opened in Yellowknife. In addition to the academic High School subjects, students may take courses in shop and Home Economics as technical or vocational options. For those students who do not wish to continue an academic programme, vocational courses on the junior and senior high school level are offered. These courses include building construction and carpentry, gasoline and diesel mechanics, commercial subjects and home economics. To enable students with low educational standards, or with little or no knowledge of English, to take vocational courses, a special opportunity class is given. This class is a most important feature of the programme and the new techniques and methods developed at this school will be used at Frobisher Bay and other centres later.

A Food Service course for young women is planned for the Sir John Franklin School for 1960. Other courses for radio operators and miners are also planned. A heavy equipment operators course will be established in Yellowknife this year.

The new Yellowknife school is not intended to provide a full range of vocational subjects until sufficient students reach the high school level. Until then, it will be necessary to send trainees to the Provinces for special courses. However, there is now no limit to the courses available to Northerners, including University training, with the exception of theology. When suitable courses are not available in Canada, and the number of students justify it, special courses have been and will continue to be organised.

The first step towards providing post high school training in the Territories will probably take the form of a Junior College, similar to the schools recommended for a number of years in some of the Southern provinces. This school will offer technical subjects of a terminal nature and also post-high school courses on the University level which will be accepted by Canadian universities towards a degree. Short special courses to meet definite needs will also be given.

One of the obstacles to further expansion is the lack of communication. We expect to overcome this difficulty by employing area supervisors with headquarters at Frobisher, Churchill, Great Whale River and Inuvik. In this way the selection, recruitment, training and placement of trainees can be more speedily and efficiently carried out. Specialists in Industrial Arts, Home Economics, fishing, mining and other fields will be employed to organise projects and to carry out inspections to improve instruction.

New buildings and facilities will be provided at centres such as Frobisher, Great Whale River and possibly in the Ungava area. A new vocational school is planned for Frobisher Bay and may be available in 1962. Temporary facilities may be available before this date and on-the-job training in this area will begin this year.

New projects underway or planned for this year include:

1. A Prospector's course at Yellowknife
2. A Fur Garment making course at Inuvik
3. A School Custodian course (Janitor) at either Fort Smith or Yellowknife.
4. A Junior Forest Rangers course in the Mackenzie District
5. Training in mines at Yellowknife, Rankin Inlet and Beaverlodge, Sask. for Indians and Eskimos.
6. A course for oil well workers will be conducted within the next two years, possibly during the latter part of this year if oil development accelerates in the Mackenzie area or the Yukon.

The terms of reference for the vocational training programme do not limit activities to only those courses which lead directly to employment. The philosophy upon which future plans are based involve a complete programme in every phase of Vocational Education consistent with the needs of northern people.

We wish to train tradesmen, engineers, teachers, home-makers, doctors, lawyers, nurses, hunters, fishermen, metal workers, wood workers, craftsmen, miners, technicians, pilots, truck drivers and barbers. We wish to develop artists, writers, musicians and men and women.

The vocational training programme has been continued and expanded. The Sir John Franklin School was opened at Yellowknife in September 1958 and a total of 78 vocational training students are presently enrolled in carpentry and building construction, auto mechanics, stenography and building maintenance.

The following short courses are now being offered at:

Inuvik	-	Advanced Carpentry
Aklavik	-	Fur Garment Making
Fort Smith	-	Building Construction
Jean Marie River	-	Tractor overhaul and maintenance

Last summer short practical courses were conducted at:

Jean Marie River	-	Sawmill Operation and Log Home Building
Fort Wrigley	-	Building Construction
Baker Lake	-	Equipment Operating.

On-the-job training in Mining is being carried out at Yellowknife and Beaverlodge, Saskatchewan, involving Indian and White trainees. We plan to extend this kind of training at Rankin Inlet and perhaps other locations as the need develops.

A Food Service course for seven Eskimo girls from Frobisher Bay has been conducted at Calgary, Alberta, to prepare these girls for employment at their home settlement. The course ends on March 11th, 1959.

We are now preparing to expand the programme by providing more training opportunities in the Eastern Arctic regions. The main centre of activity will be Frobisher Bay and we will concentrate on basic employment skills, such as carpentry and mechanics. Although such courses represent the main plans for the Eastern regions, all types of training will be offered when the need arises.

Adult and part-time classes have been offered at various centres wherever instructors can be found and local interest warrants a course. The courses are of a vocational nature and include wage earning skills, handicrafts and academic subjects required for employment. The following subjects are being taught in evening classes at the Sir John Franklin School, Yellowknife, N.W.T., typing, wood handicrafts, metal crafts, basic English, high school subjects for adults, newspaper club, cooking, welding, diesel operation and woodworking.

Up to the end of February, 1959 the following number of persons have been trained:

Eskimos	- 61
Indians	- 89
Whites	- 74

Total:	224

VOCATIONAL TRAINING - 1958-59

<u>Vocation</u>	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Other Than</u>	<u>TOTALS (a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>
1. <u>Domestic Training</u>					
(a) Still Training	3	7		10	
(b) Completed "	1	2			3
Total:	4	9		10	3
2. <u>Building Maintenance</u>					
(a) Still Training	4			4	
(b) Completed	1				1
Total:	5			4	1
3. <u>Nursing Aides</u>					
(a) Still Training		1	1	2	
(b) Completed Training	1		1		2
Total:	1	1	2	2	2
4. <u>Academic Up-Grading</u>					
(a) Still Training	2	7	10	19	
(b) Completed Training			8		8
Total:	2	7	18	19	8
5. <u>Welding</u>					
(a) Still Training			1		
(b) Completed			1		1
Total:			1		1
6. <u>Electrical Apprentices</u>					
(a) Still Training			5		
(b) Completed					5
Total:			5		5
7. <u>Hairdressing</u>					
(a) Still Training	1		1	2	
(b) Completed			1		1
Total:	1		2	2	1
8. <u>Auto Body Work</u>					
(a) Still Training			1		
(b) Completed					1
Total:			1		1
9. <u>Classroom Assistants</u>					
(a) Still Training	1			1	
(b) Completed					
Total:	1			1	

Vocation	Mokimo	Indian	Other Than	TOTALS	
				(n)	(b)
10. <u>Auto Mechanics</u>					
(a) Still Training					
(b) Completed	2				2
Total:	2				2
11. <u>Aeroplane Mechanics</u>					
(a) Still Training			1		1
(b) Completed					
Total:			1		1
12. <u>Instructors in Trade Subjects</u>					
(a) Still training			1		1
(b) Completed					
Total:			1		1
13. <u>Painting</u>					
(a) Still Training		1		1	
(b) Completed					
Total:		1		1	
14. <u>Diesel Mechanics</u>					
(a) Still training	6	6	12	24	
(b) Completed					
Total:	6	6	12	24	
15. <u>Wireless Operators</u>					
(a) Still Training			1		1
(b) Completed					
Total:			1		1
16. <u>Food Service</u>					
(a) Still Training	7	9	8	24	
(b) Completed	9				9
Total:	16	9	8	24	9
17. <u>Sawmill Operating</u>					
(a) Still training		11			11
(b) Completed					
Total:		11			11

Vocation	Eskimo	Indian	Other Than	TOTALS	
				(a)	(b)
18. <u>Carpentry</u>					
(a) Still Training	10	21	7	38	
(b) Completed		13	1		14
Total:	10	34	8	38	14
19. <u>Commercial</u>					
(a) Still Training	4	5	11	20	
(b) Completed					
Total:	4	5	11	20	
20. <u>Barber Training</u>					
(a) Still Training					
(b) Completed		1			1
Total:		1			1
21. <u>Heavy Equipment Operating (Jaker Lake)</u>					
(a) Still Training	4				4
(b) Completed					
Total:	4				4
22. <u>Dressmaking</u>					
(a) Still Training					
(b) Completed	1				1
Total:	1				1
23. <u>Mining</u>					
(a) Still Training		2	8	10	
(b) Completed					
Total:		2	8	10	
GRAND TOTALS: 223			(a)	115	
			(b)		68

EDUCATION IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Territory was part of the Northwest Territories prior to 1898. With the discovery of gold in 1896, and the consequent rapid increase in population, the Yukon Act was passed which created the present Yukon Territory into a separate political entity. The Yukon Territory has had in many respects almost complete autonomy in local affairs for over a quarter of a century. The population of the Yukon today is 12,000 of which approximately 2,000 are Indians.

Schools (and Pupils)

The first school in Yukon was opened in Dawson City in 1896 and since that time the educational system, has progressed with the development of the Territory and the increase in population. Progress, at first was very slow. There are three main types of schools to be found in the Yukon; public, separate and Indian. The public and separate schools are maintained wholly by the Territorial Government. Approximately ten years ago, during the 1944-45 school term, there were only seven schools, fourteen teachers and 441 pupils in the public and separate school system of our Territory. Today there are sixteen public and separate schools, seventy-four teachers and over 1700 pupils.

Two Indian day schools are operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. An Indian Residential School at Gerroes is managed by the Anglican Church on behalf of the Indian Administration. As the Indian population in the Eastern portion of the Yukon Territory, contiguous to British Columbia is widely scattered in Yukon Territory and the Provinces of British Columbia, an Indian Residential school serving that area is located at Lower Post in the province of British Columbia. This school is managed by the Roman Catholic Church on behalf of the Indian administration. There are 20 teachers in the schools primarily for Indian children.

The fourteen public and two separate schools, with estimated enrolments for the 1958-59 term are as follows:

1. Watson Lake Airport - approximately Mile 635 Alaska Highway.

1 Teacher - Grades 1-8 - 22 pupils

2. Watson Lake "Y" School - Mile 635 Alaska Highway

2 teachers - Grades 1-8 - 30 pupils

3. Swift River School - Mile 733 Alaska Highway

1 teacher - Grades 1-8 - 12 pupils

4. Teslin School - Mile 804 Alaska Highway

1 teacher - Grades 1-8 - 24 pupils

INUVIK STUDENTS' RESIDENCES

Meeting held in Mr. Jacobson's office Tuesday, May 19, at 10:00 a.m.

Present: Canon Cook, Father Renaud, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Veal and Mr. MacQuarrie.

Items discussed and conclusions reached:

1. Cost of moosehides and wolverine trim. Are parents expected to supply moccasins and parka trim?

Both Canon Cook and Father Renaud had already received a letter dated May 8 from the Director setting out the Department's policy in this regard. They indicated they are content with this policy.

2. Salary Schedule for Inuvik -

Reference was made to Canon Cook's letter to Mr. Jacobson's dated May 7 outlining his proposed staff establishment and salaries. Canon Cook and Father Renaud were told that we are recommending a salary allotment for each students' residence in the amount of \$73,640 per annum. This amount was calculated by officials of the Indian Affairs Branch using their formula for similar institutions. It is about \$1,200 less than the total of the salaries proposed by Canon Cook.

The church officials also raised the matter of staff deductions for room and board. The rate being deducted at Fort Smith for teaching staff living in residence is \$83.00 per month which is somewhat higher than the deductions laid down by the Indian Affairs Branch for residential school staff. It was agreed that this question would be reviewed at the meeting scheduled for Wednesday, May 27 to deal with general management policy.

3. Transportation Allowance -

In reply to a query concerning the departmental policy relating to the cost of transportation for residence employees, the church representatives were informed that the cost of transporting an employee from the "point of departure" to the residence would be accepted as an operating expense. In the case of Inuvik the point of departure is Edmonton.

4. Does Northern Affairs want to purchase I.S.A.-owned tractor and trailer for Inuvik?

Canon Cook was informed by the officers present that they knew of no departmental requirement for this tractor and trailer. Canon Cook then suggested that there would be a lot of freight to be moved about at Inuvik in connection with the residence operation this coming year and asked whether the Department would allow the operating costs of the tractor and trailer if it is brought to Inuvik. It was agreed that at least for the next year such costs would be allowed.

Father Renaud and Canon Cook explained the Indian Affairs Branch policy relating to the acquisition and operation of vehicles required in connection with residential schools. It was agreed that this subject must be reviewed by the Department and that a firm policy must be established.

5. Local services including transportation -

Father Renaud and Canon Cook asked whether they would be expected to arrange for the hauling of garbage from the students' residences and for the transportation of supplies and children from one point to another

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as needed. They were informed that, at least for this year, and until the policy relating to vehicles for the residences is established, government-owned vehicles now at Inuvik - or being shipped there this year - would have to be relied upon for all services. Either the Department of Public Works or the Department of Northern Affairs will look after garbage disposal and the Department of Northern Affairs' representatives will have to arrange for other local transportation. The Engineering Division and Branch Administration (Northern Supplies Section) are to collaborate on this.

6. Refrigeration -

Father Renaud and Canon Cook were informed that refrigeration within the students' residences would be in operation at the time the buildings are turned over to the Department (August 1st) and that the central freezing plant will not be available this year.

7. Eligibility of Pupils -

Canon Cook and Father Renaud expressed considerable opposition to the departmental proposal to restrict the admission of children to the students' residences on welfare grounds to those children who have been committed to the care and custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare pursuant to the protection of children Ordinance. They pointed out that for some years it has been the practice to admit to the Aklavik residential schools some children whose homes are within commuting distance of a day school. Some of these children were admitted because one or both parents were hospitalized and they could not be properly taken care of at home. Others were admitted because the home environment was such that the only possibility of providing the child with an education was to place him in an atmosphere more conducive to study. These children were drawn not only from Aklavik but from other communities where day school facilities are available. The decision in the case of each child was made with the assistance of the R.C.M.P., teachers and mission authorities. Neither Canon Cook nor Father Renaud thought there were enough welfare officers in the field at the present time to investigate each case and take proper court proceedings before school opens next fall. Because of this, and other reasons, they thought the departmental policy relating to welfare admissions should be relaxed, at least for the coming year. It was agreed that officers of the Department would re-examine this proposal.

8. Continuation of day school at Aklavik -

Father Renaud and Canon Cook were informed that it is the intent of the Department to limit the activities of the day school at Aklavik to Grades 1 - 6. Students in senior grades will be sent to Inuvik. A similar situation will prevail in other small settlements.

9. Storage of Supplies at Inuvik following arrival of first boat -

The church representatives were informed that as yet it has not been possible to allocate specific warehousing space for this purpose. The Engineering Division have initiated inquiries to determine the quantity of warehouse space that will be available and the Northern Supplies Section of Branch Administration will have at least one or two men at Inuvik, prior to the arrival of the first boat, to assist in this problem. This matter is to be followed up by the Engineering Division in conjunction with Branch Administration.

Canon Cook said that he estimated about 3,000 sq. ft. of storage space will be required to temporarily hold his supplies pending access to the hostel. He did not know the requirements in terms of cubic feet but agreed to make an estimate and provide the Department with the information as quickly as possible.

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Father Renaud said that the supplies being shipped by his church would not arrive at Inuvik before August 1st, the date the students' residence is to be turned over to the Department. These supplies are being transported on the boat operated by the Roman Catholic authorities.

10. Laundry Marking -

Father Renaud and Canon Cook were informed that the government-operated laundry will mark articles by the name of the institution only and not by the name of the individual child.

11. Playground Equipment -

The Department is to review the recreational and playground equipment now ordered, or to be ordered, and advise the church authorities. Canon Cook and Father Renaud did not think that swings should be provided. They thought the emphasis should be placed on basket-ball, volleyball, soccer, softball and hockey.

12. Outside Lighting -

It was agreed that whether or not street lights are provided in the community this year, some form of outside lighting must be provided for the grounds surrounding the students' residences and school. The Engineering Division is to make the necessary arrangements subject to approval by the Director.

13. Accommodation for mission representatives prior to arrival first boat -

An inquiry has been made of Mr. Merrill in this regard and Canon Cook and Father Renaud are to be advised when his reply is received.

14. Mission-owned equipment at Aklavik Residential Schools -

Canon Cook asked whether it is the intent of the Department to reimburse the missions for the cost of various items of equipment which they have purchased in connection with the operation of their residential schools at Aklavik. He and Father Renaud were informed that according to a report received from our field officers, there is no mission-owned equipment in the Aklavik schools worth transferring to Inuvik. Our field officers further advised that the local mission authorities were in agreement with this.

Canon Cook expressed the view that they should be given some kind of a disturbance allowance (for equipment). He was informed that the Department would have to have an up-to-date inventory setting out original cost prices and depreciation before such an allowance could be considered. Even then it was thought that, unless a very strong case could be made for a disturbance allowance related specifically to furnishings in addition to the allowance being made in connection with the building, Treasury Board would not approve such a proposal. Canon Cook then said that he did not think there would be time to make this kind of inventory and asked that the Department look up an inventory he had prepared a number of years ago in connection with the transfer of activities from Aklavik to Inuvik. The discussion ended at this point with no firm undertaking being made on the part of the Department.

There may be a few mission-owned articles which can be used in the new institutions. It was suggested that the church authorities list these setting out the original cost price, year of purchase and asking price. If approved, the Department could purchase them.

Father Renaud suggested that the mission-owned equipment remaining in the Roman Catholic residential school, and not required at Inuvik, might be disposed of by transferring such items to other locations.

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15. Rat Trapping area at Inuvik -

Both Father Renaud and Canon Cook were strongly in favour of the establishment of a rat trapping area for the residential children in the vicinity of Inuvik, in the same manner as such areas have been set aside near Aklavik. Their experience at Aklavik has indicated that this is an important part of their activities. The children are taken out to the areas before and after school hours and on holidays, taught how to set traps, skin rats and how to perform other associated activities. The program has proven valuable from both the educational and recreational standpoint.

It was agreed that the Territorial Division would be asked to look into the possibility of setting aside a rat trapping area for each students' residence.

16. Handtype sewing machines -

Canon Cook expressed the view that a number of hand-operated Singer sewing machines should be purchased for the residences and Father Renaud agreed. This is the type of machine commonly used in native homes, and, while the girls will be given some instruction in sewing in the school, it was felt that four of the hand-operated machines should be placed in each residence in order that the girls might practice on them after regular school hours. It was agreed that, subject to approval, these machines would be ordered.

17. Movie Projectors -

The question of whether one projector could be shared by the school and each of the two students' residences was discussed. It was pointed out that the school projector will be heavier than the usual portable models with specifications to meet the particular needs of the auditorium and will probably be fixed in place in the projection booth. Moreover, the demand for projectors in the three institutions will probably be at the same times. The residence requirements will be largely in the evenings and much of the school requirements will be in the evening for community showings, P.T.A. meetings, etc. When shipments of films arrive in the community, it is inevitable that all three institutions will wish to have showings on the same evenings, in order to take advantage of all films during the period they are there.

It was agreed in principle that there should be a projector for each institution. If adequate departmentally-owned projectors are not now available in the Mackenzie District, the purchase of new ones will be recommended.

18. Employing of staff for new students' residences - commencement date -

It was agreed that new staff could be placed on the payroll as a charge against the operation of new students' residences commencing August 1st or at date of reporting for duty, whichever is the later. Continuing staff, that is, personnel now employed by the missions at Aklavik, should remain on the residential school payroll until August 31st, which, for accounting purposes, will be considered the official closing date of the residential schools. The present grant system will be continued in respect of the residential schools until August 31st. This arrangement was considered necessary to take care of the transition period. There will be a few children who could not be sent home remaining in the Aklavik residential schools until the new residences open and some staff will have to remain there for this reason. There will also be a great deal of work in connection with the closing down of the two Aklavik institutions.

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19. Timing for opening of new students' residences -

Some discussion took place concerning the timing for movement of the children into Inuvik and possible alternatives should there be some delay in construction. The dates given to the Department by the Department of Public Works, following a check with the contractor, are as follows:

Students' Residence	- August 1
School	- August 15
Laundry	- August 31
Housing	- August 31

It is possible that some of these dates may be advanced.

Engineering Division has indicated that it will take upwards of three weeks to move the equipment and furnishings into the residences. Accordingly, it has been suggested to Mr. Merrill that he plan the recruiting in such a way that the first children will arrive during the fourth week of August.

The other project vital to the operation of students' residences is the laundry. It must be in operation within a very few days of when the children arrive as laundry facilities in the residences are limited to one domestic washer and drier in each.

Provided the residences are ready, one or two weeks' delay in completion of the school will not be too serious. Teachers are being hired on the basis that the housing will be completed by August 31st, - but Mr. Booth feels that, should there be a short delay, temporary arrangements can be made for their accommodation in the dormitories. It is not expected that the residences will be filled to capacity this year. Teachers' families will not be moved to Inuvik until it is certain that the housing is ready. At the present time the movement of families is being scheduled for the third week in September.

In a recent communication, Mr. Merrill suggested the possibility of establishing a holding unit in the residential schools at Aklavik to meet the eventuality of a delay in completion of either the residence or the laundry. Both Canon Cook and Father Renaud were very much opposed to this. They are not provisioning the old schools and it would be too great a strain on their staff to try to operate a holding unit and arrange for the move to Inuvik at the same time. Father Renaud suggested the possibility of setting up a tent camp at Inuvik if the delay was only a matter of two or three weeks. The only other alternative would be to postpone bringing children to Inuvik until after freeze-up. At this time it will be difficult to locate and transport many of them.

It was agreed that a very close watch will be kept on construction progress and that by June 30th a decision will be made based upon the information available. The Engineering Division felt that by June 30th the exact completion dates would be known.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

EDUCATION DIVISION

YOUR FILE NO.

OUR FILE NO. 603

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
March 18th, 1960.

600-3

F.H.
2.18.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
ATTENTION: Chief, Education Division.

We attach herewith the Teacher's Annual Age-Grade Report
for All Saints' Hospital School, AKLAVIK, N.W.T., for the month of
January, 1960.

*Original removed &
sent to Education
Division*

MEF:hs
Enc.

Division D B S

*W.H.V.S
22/3/60*

[Signature]
Administrator of the Mackenzie.

