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.

Coppermine Tent Hostel
IAP Hostel Narrative
[January 5, 2010]

This IAP Hostel Narrative summarizes documents that provide an over-view of the history and administration of the hostel.

NAME OF HOSTEL AND VARIANTS

Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU[1]-000329-0001]
Coppermine Hostel [CPU-000158][2]
Coppermine Experimental Tent Hostel [CPU-000295-0001]
School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission) [CPU-000001]
Coppermine Tent Hostel School [CPU-000006-0000]

Years during which the hostel was operated solely or in part by the Federal Government as a residence for school age students

The Coppermine Tent Hostel first went into operation in 1951[3]. Operations in this year represented a brief "trial run" of the Hostel approach with ten students in residence from March 27 through April 15, 1951 [CPU-000134-0001].

The first "full" season of operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel began April 15, 1955 [April 12, CPU-000697-0003] and ran until August 22, 1955 [CPU-000295-0001]. The Coppermine Tent Hostel then operated on a seasonal/intermittent basis from April to August from 1955 to 1958, and from March 1959 to September 1959 only. After its fifth consecutive year of operations, the Coppermine Tent Hostel closed permanently on or around August 30, 1959, following a five-month summer term [CPU-000998; CPU-001001; CPU-001007; CPU-000418-0002; CPU-000437-0000].

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1951 The Coppermine Tent Hostel first went into operation in 1951. Operations in this year represented a brief "trial run" of the Hostel approach, with ten students in residence from March 27 through April 15, 1951 [CPU-000134-0001]. The degree of involvement of the Anglican Church at this time is not clear.

[1] Documents with the prefix CPU are from the Coppermine Tent Hostel, Nunavut-Northwest Territories (NU-NWT) region, document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

[2] This name is identical to the name used to describe the subsequent and distinct Coppermine Small Hostel that was to open (but did not in fact open) in the early 1960s. The majority of post-1960 documentation in the Coppermine collection referencing this name pertains to the fully Government owned and administered Small Hostel not the Tent Hostel.

[3] Note that during the first two week "trial run" opening of the Tent Hostel from March 27 to April 15, 1951, the Hostel pupils resided in the Federal Day School facilities (actually the teacher's living quarters in the Federal Day School). The children bedded down on the floor upon mattresses left by the Department of Public Works, school was taught in the living room, and meals prepared in the teacher's kitchen served in the living room [CPU-000134-0001].

1953 Meeting of the Sub-committee on Eskimo Education approves the Coppermine Tent Hostel program and sets out its parameters and objectives as a joint venture between the Federal Government and Anglican Church. The Hostel was slated to open in April 1954 for a five month summer term [CPU-000077].

1954 The April 1954 opening was postponed to 1955 due to the slow pace of planning and construction, and delays in the arrival of supplies and equipment for the Hostel [CPU-0000105; CPU-000118]. A member of the sub-committee on Eskimo Education of the Indian School Administration of the Missionary Society of the Church of England [Anglican Church] in Canada, after reviewing an engineer's report on the Coppermine Tent Hostel site, also strongly recommended a delay in the opening of the Tent Hostel to allow for preparation of "garbage and sewage pits, the sound construction of the tent frames and floors, the establishment of a satisfactory water source and storage facilities and a general clearing and proper layout of the site" [CPU-000096].

1955 The first "full" season of operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel began April 15, 1955 and ran until August 22, 1955 [CPU-000295-0001; CPU-001206-0002].

During the years 1955 to 1959, the Tent Hostel school term was held over the summer months (April through August, except 1959 in which the residence operated from March through September) [CPU-000998; CPU-001001; CPU-001007]. "Quarterly" Returns were filed monthly during this summer school term [CPU-001006].

1958 The Superintendent of Schools of the Department of Northern Affairs recommended that the Tent Hostel not continue operation after 1958 as only five children had been in attendance for three consecutive years of operation despite annual attendance reaching thirty children. The Superintendent of Schools concluded that with the comparatively large sum of money required to establish and maintain the Hostel, the educational gains had been "dubious" [CPU-000383].

1959 After its fifth consecutive year of operations, the Coppermine Tent Hostel closed permanently on, or around, August 30, 1959, following a five-month summer term. With submission of the final report pertaining to the 1959 school term, Bishop Marsh declared "the responsibility of the Diocese of The Arctic to the Tent Hostel ends" [CPU-000437-0000].

1959 Many students who had attended the final summer session of the Coppermine Tent Hostel were admitted to the new hostel facilities in Inuvik (with parental permission) [CPU-000433; CPU-000435; CPU-000436].

1959 A new Federally-constructed, owned and managed 12-pupil Small Hostel with permanent (that is, non tent) housing facilities was to open to replace the Tent Hostel. Construction of this new Small Hostel facility was completed but the new hostel never did go into operation. Instead, a program of local boarding in private residences was pursued [CPU-000390; CPU-000461; CPU-000465; CPU-000469; CPU-001506; CPU-001507].

MANAGEMENT OF HOSTEL

The Coppermine Tent Hostel predates the "Large Hostel" program that was initiated in 1955 for the N.W.T. While the Tent Hostel was not part of the Large Hostel Program *per se*, it did bear some similarities in its operations and organizational structure to the Large Hostels. In many respects the Tent Hostel provided the vehicle for development of the relationship between the Federal Government and Churches that characterized the Large Hostels Program (as summarized below).

In that some general aspects of the Large Hostels Program apply to the Coppermine Tent Hostel, background information on that program is provided below. However, the Coppermine Tent Hostel was a unique institution with its own particularities in relation to its infrastructure, management, funding and objectives. These specifics are described in detail following an overview of the large hostels program.

The Federal Government Large Hostels Program

1955 The Federal Government introduced its new education program in the N.W.T. This program established "large hostels" and adjacent day schools to replace the older mission residential school system and older federal and mission schools in operation in the N.W.T. The goal of the new, integrated program was to provide schooling to children of all ethnicities, both within the communities in which the hostels/day schools would be built and for children in isolated communities (who would reside in the large hostels/residences while away from home). The program was distinct and separate from the "Indian Residential School" program administered in southern Canada through the same period by Indian Affairs [RCN[4]-007859-0001; RCN-002802-0000; RCN-002802-0003].

Under the post-1955 education program, the Federal Government was responsible for all aspects of education in the N.W.T. Federal authority as a whole was administratively divided in the N.W.T. between two geographic regions: the Mackenzie District (the western half of the N.W.T.) and the Keewatin or (Eastern) Arctic District.

1955 (circa) An undated article details plans for the 1955 student residence construction program in the N.W.T., stating:

> 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 either of these faiths. All schools operated in conjunction with the 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.

[4] Documents with the prefix RCN are from the NU-NWT General document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

> 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 Indian 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 Indian and Eskimo [RCN-007859-0001].

1968 (circa) A document titled "Relationship of Department with Church Authorities and Pupil Residences" states:

> By 1955 many of the residential schools operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions had reached such a state of disrepair that they needed replacing. Discussions were held at which Church authorities and the Federal and Territorial Governments were represented. As a result of these discussions it was agreed by all parties that the Government should build pupil residences, to be operated by the two Churches concerned but with the schools to be operated by the Federal Government. Agreements between the Churches and the Department were negotiated and signed for the operation of each of the pupil residences as they were constructed [RCN-002802-0003].

The Coppermine Tent Hostel

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was similar to the Large Hostels in a number of respects:

- The Hostel was owned and its operations were funded primarily by the Federal Government.
- The Hostel was operated by the Church (Anglican), though the extent of involvement of the Anglican Church in the 1951 trial year is unclear.
- The Hostel was associated with a secular Federal Day School built and operated fully by the Federal Government.

Points of contrast with Large Hostels:

- All structures (except for the 1951 "trial year") were large canvas field tents. There is some indication that the rationale behind using large field tents was to be able to construct and bring into operation hostel facilities without the requisite high investment of time and money typically associated with large hostel "barracks-style" dormitories [CPU-000356].
- The Tent Hostel was not intended, at least initially, to receive students from outside the local Coppermine area – local enrolment was emphasized.
- Tent Hostel admission was directed toward "Eskimo" (Inuit) children specifically.
- The Hostel was intended to provide some education for Inuit who would return to a nomadic way of life rather than prepare Inuit children to wholly enter the "white economy" [CPU-000331; CPU-001276].
- No formal operating agreement was signed by the two parties involved. However, a document was drafted outlining the "Divisions of Duties Between Church and Government Authorities" and included specifics for staff, recruitment and transportation of pupils, repairs and maintenance, supplies and equipment, and general administration [CPU-000329-0001].

Operational aspects of the Tent Hostel (for 1955 through 1959) can be summarized as follows

[CPU-000190-0000; CPU-000329-0001; CPU-000418-0002; CPU-000448-0002; CPU-001183]:

- The Tent Hostel was run and staff provided by the Anglican Church; the salary paid for Anglican-provided Hostel staff was reimbursed by the Federal Government.
- Hostel equipment and furnishings were provided by the Federal Government.
- During the school term the Church expended funds to operate the Hostel (that is, provide expendable supplies), the cost of which was reimbursed monthly through a Government Maintenance Grant based on reported student attendance. The Church Authorities were reimbursed for students boarded at $3/day [CPU-001183].

At the end of each summer term The Church submitted records of actual expenditures, and the final monthly grant was adjusted so that the yearly operating total spent equaled the amount paid out by the Government. Church authorities were expected to provide food and clothing for the hostel children as well as drugs, medicine and cleaning supplies as required [CPU-001183]. The federal Department was to provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting, in addition to the hostel tents and equipment [CPU-001183]. All food was provided by the Church with the exception of fresh fish caught locally as weather permitted by the school staff in school nets under direction of Principal, no provision of fish was made by the Church [CPU-001206-0002].

The Federal Government was responsible for the accounting and storage of hostel equipment during the approximate six month period when the Tent Hostel was not in operation. The Federal Day School welfare teacher was the appointed Departmental representative responsible to store "under lock and key all federal property while not in use", and to issue equipment as required to the Anglican Mission for the Tent Hostel [CPU-001221].

Staffing of the Hostel:

- The Missionary-In-Charge of the Coppermine Anglican Mission acted as Superintendent (responsible local administrator) of the Tent Hostel [CPU-000329-0001; RCN-002889].
- 2 Hostel staff (1 hostel supervisor/matron, 1 cook/housekeeper) managed and executed the day to day operations of the Hostel; these staff members were supplied by the Church of England [CPU-000094; CPU-000448-0002; RCN-002889].
- Local Inuit men were hired on an "as needed" basis to undertake janitorial and caretaking duties at the school and hostel [CPU-000094; RCN-002889; CPU-001176].
- Anglican Hostel staff was utilized for the summer term at Coppermine. After closure of the hostel in late August they were transferred out and utilized elsewhere as needed in the Mackenzie region. Anglican personnel spent at least one winter on staff at the Anglican All Saints Hospital in Aklavik [CPU-000367].
- Because of the chronic issue of inadequate and poorly heated staff housing in Coppermine, the Anglican Church had difficulties staffing the hostel. Prior to the 1958 term of operation, Bishop Marsh indicated that he would be unable to staff the Hostel for the summer if housing circumstances were not improved. The two women who had been on staff in 1957 (the cook and matron) only reluctantly and under specific conditions agreed to return for the 1958 term [CPU-000362; CPU-000367].

Other points of interest with respect to the management of the Coppermine Tent Hostel:

1954 The general conditions of Tent Hostel life were to be "along lines comparable to ordinary Eskimo camp life" [CPU-000116].

1956 Air transportation of students from remote locales to Coppermine was the responsibility of the Federal Government [CPU-000299; CPU-000329-0001; CPU-000349; AAC[5]-084470].

1957 The administration of all Anglican Hostels and Residential Schools in Northern Canada shifted from the Diocese of the Arctic to the Anglican Indian School Administration effective September 1957 with the exception of the Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU-000354].

Involvement of the Government of the NWT in Day School Education

Prior to 1969, the Territorial Government's role in the Federal Day Schools was largely financial, as set out in the documents cited below:

1958 A memorandum explains that the territorial contribution to education in the NWT is purely financial:

> Although the Territorial Government does make a contribution towards the cost of operation in all schools in the NWT where white [and Métis] children are in attendance, and makes a contribution towards the construction of these schools in direct proportion to the number of white children who are attending, nevertheless the schools are still operated by the Federal Government. The Federal Government provides administrative services for these schools, and all the buildings and equipment are owned by the Federal Government [RCN-005554].

1955 (circa) An undated article on the post-1955 education program states:

> 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 Indian 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 Indian and Eskimo [RCN-007859-0001].

1969 Administration of education was transferred to the GNWT, which became solely responsible for education in the N.W.T., including Day School operations [RCN-001324].

HOSTEL BUILDINGS

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was unique among institutions in the North in that the Hostel buildings were composed (with the exception of the 1951 year) of a number of field tents. This was the case for both dormitory rooms and communal areas (dining and kitchen areas).

[5] Documents with the prefix AAC are from the Alberta Region Anglican Church of Canada Other Party Document Collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

1951 The Hostel had an initial, three week “experimental season” of operations during which students were accommodated within the existing Teacher’s Quarters in the Federal Day School building [CPU-000134-0001].

1953 Preparations began for opening the Hostel as a Tent-based residence on a regular basis, which would be composed of wood framed canvas tent facilities situated in close proximity to the Federal Day School [CPU-000076; CPU-000077].

1955 The Tent Hostel that opened consisted initially of:

- 1 large double-walled tent for dining (20’ x 30’). Initially a single wall tent, the tent walls were doubled up after the first school term in 1955, and an additional heater was borrowed from the Nursing Station. The dining tent also served as the assembly hall, and as a bath and laundry room for the first full hostel term as the propane stove in the attached kitchen tent was the only means of heating water [CPU-001206-0002].
- 1 double-walled tent (14’ x 16’) for the kitchen with no running water and with a six foot wall opening into the dining tent [CPU-001206-0002; RCN-002889].
- 8 small double-walled tents (12’ x 14’), each of which would provide accommodation for 4 students [CPU-000192; CPU-000356].
- 4 outdoor washroom facilities of unspecified construction (2 boys, 2 girls) [CPU-000306]; For the 1955 hostel term, separate toilets were provided for boys and girls behind the row of tents, equipped with buckets emptied into pits 200 yards from tents. The Principal recommended digging holes under toilets, lining holes with lime, and moving the toilets periodically through season [CPU-001206-0002].
- Original wash tent (14’ x 16’); used by caretaker and family as dwelling [CPU-001206-0002]
- 1 heated/insulated warehouse (14’ x 16’) [CPU-000120; RCN-002889].
- 1 ice house [CPU-000135]; converted to a workshop to serve the school and hostel by October 1955. Ice was then stored under the school, a much larger storage area and colder location out of the direct sun [CPU-001203].
- “Gas house” for storing barrels of gasoline and kerosene in use; built from “shorts ends” of lumber used for the construction of the warehouse addition [CPU-001203].
- In 1955 the hostel staff, including the Matron and Cook, resided at the Anglican Mission house sharing a room, while the second teacher resided in the former work-shop [CPU-001206-0002].

1956 One additional tent was added in 1956 to bring capacity of the hostel up to 36 children [CPU-001248; CPU-000306; RCN-002889].

Hostel staff accommodations were also improved from the 1955 hostel term. Following the first Tent Hostel term in 1955, the Federal Day School Principal constructed an addition to the warehouse (24’ x 14’) and a 12’ x 4’ entrance way, built with plywood exterior walls, wallboard inside, and a roof with asbestos shingles. The Principal intended the addition to be used in the next Hostel term to house Tent Hostel staff following the addition of a toilet and an additional large oil space heater [CPU-001200]. The warehouse

building addition was constructed with the assistance of local Inuit labor [CPU-001200] and completed as a dwelling suitable for the accommodation of Tent Hostel staff in October 1955 [CPU-001203].

The designated “Hostel House” (the modified former warehouse) allowed the hostel staff to reside closer to the hostel tents and avoid the “considerable obstacles of drifts of snow and slush” on route to the main hostel tent, provided direct access from their quarters to the warehouse (containing all hostel food, clothing, and miscellaneous supplies), and a separate hostel staff office [CPU-001230].

1957 Two additional tents were added in 1957 to provide the capacity to house 44 students [CPU-000345].

All tent-style structures were constructed on wooden floor bases and were framed with walls to a height of four feet (residence tents) or six feet (dining/cooking tent) [CPU-000089; CPU-000124; CPU-000295-0001].

Heating and lighting was provided through oil (kerosene) and propane stoves [CPU-000294; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000437-0001].

Sketches of the Tent Hostel grounds, the Federal Day School and adjacent lands provide a sense of the spatial layout of Hostel site and the residence tents, which were segregated into rows of 4 each for boys and girls [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0001].

The Coppermine Federal Day School was the "classroom portion" of the Coppermine Tent Hostel and was always separate from the residence or Tent portion of the Hostel. The Tent Hostel pupils attended class at the Coppermine Federal Day School located within close proximity to the Hostel Tents; the Hostel residents did not attend class in the Hostel Tents [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0001].[6]

The Principal for the Coppermine Federal Day School recommended in the October 1955 Welfare Report that any further building construction in Coppermine be kept to one floor only as the only building in the community that was able to satisfactorily be heated was the RCMP barracks which was a low building that could be heavily banked with snow. The School and Hostel buildings were inconsistently heated even with heavy insulation and were particularly susceptible to drafts and heat loss when the winds reached speeds greater than ten miles per hour [CPU-001203].

Associated Day School – Coppermine Federal Day School

[6] Note that during the first two week "trial run" opening of the Tent Hostel from March 27 to April 15, 1951, ten Hostel pupils resided in the Federal Day School facilities (actually the teacher's living quarters in the Federal Day School). The children bedded down on the floor upon mattresses left by the Department of Public Works, school was taught in the living room, and meals prepared in the teacher's kitchen served in the living room [CPU-000134-0001].

The Day School in Coppermine that provided instruction for students residing in the Tent Hostel was a secular, government-owned and managed day school. Key elements of its management and operational history are summarized below:

1947 The Coppermine Federal Day School (FDS) was approved for construction in 1947 with a budget of $40,000 [CPU-000484-0000].

1948 Construction of the Federal Day School began [CPU-000990; CPU-000991].

1950 School construction was completed in December 1950 at a cost of $116,920.93 [CPU-000990].

Completed Federal Day School facilities consisted of a single building that included two classrooms and a three-room apartment (bedroom, living room, and kitchen) on the ground floor, as well as a large 3-bedroom upstairs apartment. Living quarters within the FDS were earmarked as Federal teaching staff accommodation [CPU-000083; CPU-000126; CPU-000921-0000; CPU-000921-0001]. A report on the Federal Day School completed in 1950 by personnel of the Department of Resources and Development indicated that the second floor apartment of the school was the "best living quarters in Coppermine" [RCN-007436].

Federally-provided Day School classes begin in September of 1950 with 25 registered students. A single teacher (Welfare Teacher Grade 3) was posted to the FDS at this time. Classes were taught in the Nursing station for the 1950-1951 school year due to delays in the completion of construction of the new Federal Day School building [CPU-000991].

The Coppermine Federal Day School was "attached directly to the Arctic Division rather than to the Mackenzie Division", though it was administered "direct from Ottawa". Its proximity to the Mackenzie District meant that staff from that Division was nonetheless to be involved in administrative duties "on the ground" (i.e., would conduct inspections) [CPU-000066; CPU-000067].

1951 The school opened for Day School classes in the fall of 1951 [CPU-000990; CPU-000991]. Only one classroom in the school was in use prior to Hostel operations in 1955, as the local school population was small [CPU-000098-0001].

1955 Prior to full hostel operations in 1955, a second teacher (Welfare Teacher Grade 3) was brought in to handle the increased Day School enrolment that would result during the summer months when the Hostel was open. This additional teacher position was filled and funded by the Federal Government [CPU-000083; CPU-000087; CPU-000329-0001].

While the living quarters in the school building were intended for FDS teachers, from 1955 Hostel staff (provided by the Anglican Church) made use of these facilities because other housing options were unavailable. This caused much friction between the Hostel

and Teaching staff, as well as the Federal Government and Anglican Church [CPU-000126; CPU-000304; CPU-000315; CPU-000316].

1959 A fire occurred in the school building on May 24, 1959. Temporary classrooms were prepared in the Anglican church and chapel, as well as in the Tent Hostel kitchen and dining tent. Classes resumed three days after the fire on May 27 [CPU-001028; CPU-001070].

1960s The FDS facilities were expanded in the late 1960s after the Tent Hostel has closed permanently [CPU-000473-0001].

1955-1969 The Federal Government remains responsible for all Federal Schools in the N.W.T.

> All schools operated in conjunction with the hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, which, on April 1st [1955], became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories [RCN-007859-0001].
>
> The "day to day" administration of the schools is carried out by the field staff of teachers, principals, and departmental District and Regional superintendents of schools. New teachers are annually recruited by the superintendents in March and the salary scale for teachers is fixed by the Federal Treasury Board who "receives advice from the Chief of the Education Division and after consultation with the representatives of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association" [RCN-010944].

LAND

Coppermine is located on the northern mainland coast of the central Arctic of Canada at the outlet of the Coppermine River into the western extremity of Coronation Gulf [67°48'22" N latitude and 115°12'32" W longitude]. Its traditional place name and name of current reference is Kugluktuk. Coppermine was (and is) a central community and trade centre linking the Coronation Gulf and adjacent islands (Victoria, Holman, Reid) with Inuvik to the west and Yellowknife to the south.

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was not located within an Indian Treaty District.

Vacant Crown Land was available in Coppermine for the Tent Hostel, which was erected to the south of the existing Federal Day School that stood on Lot 7. Adjacent and undeveloped Lot 6 was reserved for the school generally. Vacant land (15 to 20 acres) between Lots 4 and 10 was also reserved for general school and hostel purposes, including a recreational sports field [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0000; CPU-000144-0001].

Land on which the Hostel was situated was owned and retained by the Crown before and during the period in which the Tent Hostel operated. No documentation indicates that ownership was transferred to the Anglican Church. Two pupil dormitories were constructed by the Department of Northern Affairs "on the grounds of the old tent hostel area" in 1961 [CPU-000460].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

Item #	Date	Description
CPU-000525-0002	1950	Plan of Coppermine Settlement
CPU-000135, p.5-6	1954	Site Plan of the Hostel, including Federal Day School
CPU-000144-0001	1954	Community Site Plan, including Hostel
AGS[7]-000284, p.2	1955	Photograph of Hostel Tents
CPU-000921-0001	1963	Federal Day School in 1963, as initially constructed in 1950

GENERAL ENROLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

Year	Number of Students
1951	10 children in residence
1952	Hostel not operational
1953	Hostel not operational
1954	Hostel not operational
1955	28 children in residence (9 boys, 19 girls)
1956	35 children in residence (18 boys, 17 girls)
1957	29 children in residence
1958	30 children in residence
1959	20 children in residence

The Department of Northern Affairs allowed the Anglican Church authorities in Coppermine to select children for the Tent Hostel; however, the criteria for student admission was established by the Federal Government and included the following [CPU-001184-0000; CPU-001184-0001]:

1. must live within fifty miles of Coppermine
2. preferably Eskimo and aged 9 through 13
3. in good physique/health
4. must appear to be able to benefit from schooling
5. Anglican or other non-Roman Catholic faith
6. not a resident of the Coppermine settlement, and not have day or other school facilities available

During the first full season of operation, the hostel was not anticipating more than thirty children to be accommodated and all brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It was expected that these children would all be transported by dog team and that aircraft would not be used at least until the close of the summer term. A sum of one thousand dollars was set aside by the Department to defray costs of transportation of the hostel children [CPU-001183].

[7] Documents with the prefix AGS are from the Anglican General Synod, NU-NWT region, document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

The selection of pupils for admission rested with the Anglican Missionary at Coppermine (Reverend John Sperry) on behalf of the Church. Church personnel were to complete the standard Application for Admission forms (NWT 77, see example [CPU-000156]) in Coppermine and forward these to the Government District Office in Fort Smith for approval. Provided students that were nominated for admission met with the Federally-established criteria, admission would be granted [CPU-000162; CPU-000163; CPU-000166; CPU-001183].

The prerogative for nominating students for admission was deferred to the Principal of the Day School, David Wilson, in 1956, owing to the absence from Coppermine of the Anglican Missionary-in-Charge/Hostel Superintendent during the student selection phase that year [CPU-000275; CPU-001213]. RCMP patrols contacted Protestant families while patrolling the Coronation Gulf and Reid Island areas in January 1956, and on Holman Island in February, to assess enrolment numbers for the 1956 summer hostel term and explain requirements for admission [CPU-001218; CPU-001220].

Students were admitted on a year-to-year basis for the April 1 through August 31 school term/season [CPU-000306]. Note that the actual opening and closing dates varied slightly from year to year due to specific circumstances. Note also that some Coppermine resident children attended classes both during the summer hostel term and during the regular Federal Day School term beginning in September, and as such attended classes continuously throughout the year [CPU-001259; CPU-001261].

“Quarterly Returns” were filed monthly for each month of the summer term. Grants were paid by the federal government on the basis of the enrolment data provided on these attendance returns [CPU-000001; CPU-000190-0000; CPU-000190-0001].

Sixty different students were enrolled over the period 1955 through 1957 [CPU-000010].

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

Attendance in the post-55 hostel/day school program was not reserve-based, as enrolment was typically not ethnically segregated (both aboriginal and non-aboriginal children lived in residence and attended the associated schools). Attendance was usually 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.

However, in the case of the Coppermine Tent Hostel, the criteria for admission indicate that preference was given to “Eskimo boys and girls” [CPU-001184-0001]. Individual student information on Quarterly Returns and general student lists indicates that the student population was predominantly if not exclusively Inuit in origin. All students were listed with Disc numbers [CPU-000001; CPU-000009].

The intent of the Hostel in its initial years was to accommodate students who lived within close proximity of Coppermine (but not Coppermine itself) so that they could attend Day School regularly.

1951 The practice of local admission appears to have been followed for the 1951 experimental session [CPU-000134-0001].

1955 Admission was formally restricted to students "within fifty miles of the Settlement of Coppermine" as outlined in the statement of criteria for admission to the Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU-001184-0001]. Students admitted to the Coppermine Tent Hostel for the 1955 term are listed as from the Coppermine "Area" or Coppermine "District" and had Disc numbers from the W2 management region [CPU-000009].

1956 Expansion of the Hostel capacity to 36 students and the perception that it would be difficult to fill the Hostel to that number for the 1956 term with Coppermine District students alone resulted in admission being extended to "the Islands North of Coppermine". This new area of draw included Victoria and King William, as well as Reid (100 miles from Coppermine) and Holman (200 miles distant) Islands [CPU-000264; CPU-000299].

Tent Hostel student enrolment and application for admission lists indicate Hostel students were drawn from the following localities (listed alphabetically) for the 1955, 1956, and 1957 school terms [CPU-000010; CPU-001044-0000]:

Bathurst Inlet
Bernard Harbour
Bernard Island
Berkley Point
Byron Bay
Cambridge Bay
Clifton Point
Coppermine District
Dew Line Site 12
Holman Island
Kopak River
Lady Franklin Point
Reid Island
Richardson Island
R[h]ymer point
Victoria Island [DEW Line] Site 16
Young Point

There may be alternate ways of spelling these location names.

1955-1956 The Department of Northern Affairs was willing to provide payment of eight dollars per day per child "on the trail" for transportation of children by their parents to and from the hostel [CPU-001211]. This payment was replaced by having the children brought to the hostel by chartered aircraft, the expense of which was a consideration by the Department in discussions to lengthen the hostel term [CPU-001277].

1957-1958 Students from DEW Line locations ["Distant Early Warning" Military Defense Installations] were considered eligible for entry to the Tent Hostel. Students from these sites were selected by Canon Emerson of Victoria Island [CPU-000369].

1958 Canon Sperry expressed concern in March that a particular pilot not be "given the opportunity to handle this consignment of children" for the start of the hostel term; although he was known as an excellent pilot, this pilot's visits to Coppermine had been

for a long time “occasions for partying”. Canon Sperry indicated that, “I am in no position to say how this interferes with his flying but the responsibility of these children prompts me to urge that perhaps steps can be taken to have another man do this job” [CPU-001383].

1959 All students in residence for the 1959 school term were transported by airplane to Coppermine from “localities further North” [CPU-000437-0001].

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Anglican Church is the only specific religious group identified as associated with the Coppermine Tent Hostel as indicated throughout this report.

1953 to 1955 The Coppermine Tent Hostel was set up through the direct personal efforts and involvement of Canon Cook and, particularly, Bishop Donald Marsh of the Diocese of the Arctic, Church of England, who negotiated the terms of operation with representatives of the Federal Government.

1957 The Coppermine Tent Hostel remained under the direct management of the Diocese of the Arctic (headed by Bishop Marsh) despite a major shift in Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada policy that put control of all Anglican Residential Schools and Hostels under the Anglican Indian School Administration effective September 1957 [CPU-000354].

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

Formal operating agreements between the Churches and the Government of Canada were drafted and signed for large hostels in the NWT. However, no such single formal agreement was signed and/or implemented between the Anglican Church and the Federal Government with respect to the operations of the Coppermine Tent Hostel and its funding [CPU-000077; CPU-000412].

1951 The extent of the Anglican Church involvement in the 1951 “experimental year” remains unclear. However, it is clear from the outset of planning for a subsequent Tent Hostel that the responsibility for the Tent Hostel operations would rest with the Church of England [CPU-000089].

1955 Arrangements concerning the specific roles and responsibilities of the two parties for the 1955 and later school years were developed through a variety of correspondence and understandings arrived at meetings [CPU-000412].

1956 A statement of the “Division of Duties between Church and Government Authorities” appears. This document resembles the formal operating agreements that were to govern the operation of large hostels of the late 1950s/early 1960s, but it was unsigned [CPU-000329-0001].

This document appears under cover of a memorandum from F.J.C. Cunningham, Director of the Northern Administration, to the Deputy Minister clarifying the specific roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government in relation to various issues surrounding the Hostel [CPU-000329-0000].

1959 The Anglican Church authorities were also responsible for transportation arrangements and fares for all Tent Hostel staff travel to Coppermine [CPU-001415].

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at the Coppermine Tent Hostel or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 hostel term indicates that in April 1959 a boy residing in the hostel returned to the hostel tents from the school appearing "very down-hearted", "did not speak, walked off by himself and appeared to be hurt. When asked what the matter was, it seemed that the school [staff member] had found it necessary to shake [the boy] by his shoulders" [AGS-000671].

Also in April 1959, four hostels student returned from the school for lunch and had been crying, one student claimed to the hostel staff that he had not been crying but "only had rain on his cheeks". The hostel staff record indicates the students recounted that a school staff member had "taken the children by the shoulders for a firm shaking because they 'could not read'". One of the students was very upset and at first refused to return to school, only returning with the encouragement of the hostel staff. When the children returned from school again at the end of the school day, "all seemed well except that the [school staff member] had lost his temper" and thrown the school bell on the floor [AGS-000671].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Conditions

Note that significant friction appeared to have arisen between the Northern Administration and the Diocese of the Arctic over jurisdictional matters, particularly with respect to authority over admissions and general hostel conditions. In many cases the tone of the assessments and evaluations of the Hostel by various parties appears to have been influenced by these administrative power struggles [CPU-000162; CPU-000166; CPU-000170; CPU-000304; CPU-000315; CPU-000316].

Significant friction also was evident amongst the Hostel and FDS staff in Coppermine itself over lines of authority, which, owing to a lack of clear policy in terms of responsibility, were frequently contested. This is particularly evident with respect to the authority of the FDS Welfare Principal (David Wilson) in relation to Hostel operations [CPU-000298; CPU-000320; CPU-000327]. The Federal Government also expressed concern internally regarding difficulties arising from the division of responsibilities between the Anglican Church hostel authorities and the Department's school employees including decisions concerning supplies, administration, and maintenance of buildings [RCN-005237-0001].

The Tent hostel facilities can be described as relatively rustic, and the overall conditions in the residence tents were clearly challenging. Regular complaints by Staff concerning the problems associated with the use of tents for residence and communal facilities are found in correspondence, as outlined below:

- Heating was always a problem, and stoves provided by the Federal Government seemed inadequate for both meal preparation and the provision of an acceptable level of warmth [CPU-000332; CPU-000351; CPU-000395].

- The canvas tents provided by the Federal Government were drafty, leaky, under-heated, and prone to damage from inclement weather and high winds [CPU-000205; CPU-001267].

- Anglican Bishop Donald Marsh expressed concern regarding plans to use a warehouse for hostel staff accommodation suggesting the warehouse would not be properly insulated for weather conditions in Coppermine [CPU-001229]. The government responded to the concerns expressed by Marsh ensuring that the warehouse/living quarters had been sufficiently modified to accommodate the hostel staff comfortably [CPU-001234]. A report on the Tent Hostel from 1956 provides further details of the warehouse accommodations: the building is so small that the range, refrigerator and sink, sent in by the Department of Northern Affairs cannot be set up and used as there is no room [CPU-001241-0000; CPU-001241-0001].

- Repeated alarm was expressed concerning the fire hazard presented by having tents heated and lit by kerosene lamps [CPU-000294; CPU-00437-0001].

  The FDS Principal reported in April 1955 that the Tent Hostel Matron had "very sensibly refused to allow gasoline lanterns in the tents because of the extreme fire hazard" and instead requested additional electric lighting fixtures and fittings to direct electricity from the school to the warehouse, dining and kitchen tents, and hostel resident's tents [CPU-001190; CPU-001192].

  The Principal's report following the first full term of the Tent Hostel in 1955 indicated that with the small size oil burners heating the tents "children seemed to be warm enough at night, although there was a distinct fire hazard in keeping the heaters on over night since the children's clothes were hung in the tents to dry, and because of the danger of children playing with the heater carburetors" [CPU-001206-0002].

  An inspection by personnel of the Department of Northern Affairs in 1956 revealed that "although oil stoves are used in tents no extinguishers have been provided." Extinguishers were ordered to arrive by boat within the season [CPU-001248]. During the 1959 Hostel term, at least one children's tent stove pipe caught fire; there is not indication this was a serious or sustained fire [AGS-000671].

Summarized below are a representative sample of events, as well as observations made and complaints lodged by various staff and management of the Tent Hostel.

1953 Numerous complaints with respect to the facilities and supplies sent to the Hostel were lodged by Donald Marsh, Bishop of the Arctic, upon his visit to Coppermine. He indicates that these must be rectified if the Hostel has any chance of opening in 1954 (it did not open until 1955) [CPU-000075].

1954 Complaints that the Hostel situation, primarily the equipment provided by the Federal Government, was unacceptable were again lodged by Bishop Marsh during the lead up to the hostel opening in 1955 [CPU-000125; CPU-000127-0001].

1955 Substantial evaluative reports were drafted discussing the Hostel situation following the 1955 and 1956 seasons of operation. In particular, the 1955 report by FDS Principal Wilson discusses a great number of aspects of Hostel operations issues in detail, providing perhaps the most comprehensive assessment of the Hostel situation [CPU-001206-0002]. In general, the year of 1955 was considered a success, and despite previously voiced skepticism as to the ability of the Hostel to open and function as scheduled.

Principal Wilson did criticize the exclusion of Roman Catholic children from the hostel and cited the example of one Roman Catholic day school student who did eventually leave the school as a result of differential treatment. Wilson suggested that prior to the opening of the Hostel in Coppermine, the community "accepted the hospitality of both churches" but since the hostel opened "a fence has been built between the two denominations" [CPU-001206-0002].

Bishop March was not convinced all was well, citing poor staff housing, lack of dishes and cups, and lack of control over the disposition and storage of supplies, as some of the problems facing the Hostel [CPU-000309; CPU-001229]. Wilson also further advised the government that future school staff should allow the Church to operate the Hostel with minimal assistance to avoid "a great deal of criticism and unpleasantness"; Wilson's comments were largely in response to the Bishop Marsh's criticisms of the Hostel staff accommodations constructed by Wilson and local Inuit labor prior to the 1956 hostel term [CPU-001239].

In 1955, Principal David Wilson with the assistance of local Inuit labor, constructed playground equipment including new swings and "tilts" which "proved to be very satisfactory" and requested a sum of five hundred dollars for drainage, grading, and landscaping of the school grounds [CPU-001206-0002].

1956 Bishop Marsh again writes a relatively scathing criticism of elements of the Hostel based on his view of its 1955 operations and a personal visit to Coppermine prior to the Hostel re-opening in 1956. Again, these complaints revolve around inadequate supplies at the Hostel as well as staff housing [CPU-000304]. Bishop Marsh also expressed concern regarding the differences in pay between the teachers employed by the government and the Anglican Hostel workers, " those responsible twenty-four hours a day in the hostel" [CPU-001229].

The "Quarterly" Return completed for the month of April 1956 indicates that one of the children residing at the Tent Hostel "ran away [the] night of April 14 and would not return" [CPU-000998].

David Wilson, Welfare Principal reported in May 1956 that the fumes from the propane gas range were adversely affecting both the Tent Hostel cook and matron and that steps had been take to improve ventilation in the kitchen tent [CPU-001244]. Again in June 1956, Wilson reported continued ventilation problems with the propane gas range culminating in the refusal of the matron and cook to use the stove. The District headquarters were contacted and were to send a mechanic by plane, in the meantime, the R.C.M.P had loaned the use of an oil kitchen range [CPU-001250].

1957 The propane stove used to heat the kitchen tent was apparently in poor operating condition, and was attributed as the cause of illness amongst the staff at various times since 1955 [CPU-000351].

With the opening of the Tent Hostel term in April 1957, Day school pupils attended classes “only in the morning because there was not room for a combined class of Day and Hostel pupils in the same room”. School for the Hostel pupils was held from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. [CPU-001089].

1957 and 1958 Assessments of Hostel success by both Church personnel and Hostel staff point out the lack of warmth in the tents and problems pertaining to poorly-constructed staff accommodations; otherwise, the Hostel experiment is described as a success, albeit limited in scope, from the perspective of service to the Inuit community [CPU-000349; CPU-000357; CPU-000360].

1958 Bishop Marsh reported that hostel staff quarters were not satisfactory and were cold. Bishop Marsh on visiting the hostel site reported that blankets were frozen to the wall in the Hostel Matron’s bedroom and that snow brought in on the floor would not melt [CPU-000382].

1959 Criticism of poor quality of staff accommodations is again provided by Bishop Marsh [CPU-000395].

The Principal notes in the May 1959 monthly report that May had been a very cold month with break up “a long way off”, adding there was “still lots of snow at the end of the month and the water only running in the day time”. The Principal’s monthly report also indicates that hunting and fishing had not been successful during the month: “The weather was too cold the people claim” [CPU-001070].

Freight was delivered to the community annually by ship including fuel [CPU-001072]. Two ships supply the settlement during the navigation season (which is less than two months), one by the Hudson Bay Company and another smaller ship of the Roman Catholic Mission. Supply ships to other Eastern Arctic communities rarely stop at Coppermine as the Coppermine community is off the direct shipping routes [CPU-001164-0001].

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 Hostel term indicates that the stoves in the children’s tents experienced recurring malfunctions and at one point all the stoves were not working and “the children very cold. Arrangements were made to have all stoves checked and filled every evening and every morning [AGS-000671].

In April 1959, significant friction occurred between the Tent Hostel staff and the Federal Day School Principal with regard to responsibility for the Hostel children during school hours. The Hostel staff felt that the Principal was responsible for the school children during school hours regardless of whether classes were being taught. The Hostel staff indicated they would request clarification of responsibilities from Canon Sperry of the Diocese of the Arctic upon his return to Coppermine [AGS-000671].

In May 1959 during Terence Brady's tenure as Community Principal, a fire occurred at the Coppermine Federal Day School. While no one was injured the school experienced extensive damage from both the flames, smoke, and fire suppression efforts [CPU-001436]. Brady was forced to relocate his accommodations to a building next to the hostel staff and remained there until the staff accommodations in the school building were again inhabitable [CPU-001436].

The Principal screened movies for the Community Club and general community in the school, as a result of the smoke damage following the school fire the movie screenings were moved to the Tent Hostel kitchen tent [CPU-001070; CPU-001071].

In June 1959, the Tent Hostel staff reported that one of the older girls at the hostel was discovered to be three to four months pregnant. The Hostel staff including Canon Sperry spoke with the girl and eventually it was disclosed that she had had sexual relations with a Holman Island man prior to coming to the hostel. The hostel staff indicated a desire to keep the pregnancy a private matter and endeavoured to continue to provide care for the girl until she could return home [AGS-000669].

Curriculum

1954/1955 A vocational training program in fishing was developed by the Federal Day School Welfare Teacher with emphasis on arithmetic and English language instruction within the context of, and alongside, instruction in local Inuit fishing techniques. A local Inuit was employed within this program to instruct the school children in the fishing techniques [CPU-001173].

1957 A school timetable was filed by Mrs. Brown, Teacher at the Coppermine FDS [CPU-000343-0001]. Classes were generally held full-time (9:00 a.m. till 3:30 P.M., 5 days per week) at the school [CPU-000437-0001].

Subjects taught in 1957 are listed as: English, Arithmetic, Health, Music, Physical Training, Science, Arts and Crafts [RCN-002889].

It was indicated on several occasions that the parents of Inuit students were dissatisfied with the quality of education their children received in Coppermine, and that they felt their children would receive better instruction at Aklavik [CPU-000989].

1957 Criticisms of the drawbacks of a five month school year were expressed throughout the operation of the Hostel. The local Inuit illustrated this point "by walking five steps ahead... and seven steps back", referring to the five month school term followed by seven months off) [CPU-000989].

1958 It was becoming increasingly voiced from all quarters (in numerous Hostel assessment reports requested by the Government, and particularly that of the Hostel Administrator, Canon Sperry [CPU-000357; CPU-000360] that, while the Hostel itself was a success (despite infrastructural problems), the children in the Hostel needed an 8-month school year to achieve educational progress comparable to elsewhere. It was thus recommended in early 1958 that the upcoming summer term would be the last with this schedule, and

that a shift to an 8-month school year would be made as soon as practical. This required abandoning tent facilities in favor of permanent residence buildings [CPU-000366].

Diet and Nutrition

1951, 1955, 1959 Reports on the Hostel filed following the 1951, 1955 and 1959 school terms address the health of the student population, which was monitored closely and regularly during the time the children were in residence. It is apparent that health improvements (height and weight gains) occurred among students during their Hostel residency. This improvement is generally lauded as progress in a region that suffered chronic food shortages, at least in recent decades [CPU-000134-0001; CPU-000265; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000437-0005].[8]

1955 Recommendations were made by David Wilson, FDS Principal, that a more traditional Inuit diet (rather than "entirely on white Man's" food) would better serve the children's health [CPU-000295-0001]. Under Wilson's direction the school caretaker caught fish locally with school nets to supplement food stuffs supplied by the Church [CPU-001206-0002]. Wilson also reported that on occasion moose or caribou were supplied by the hostel children's parents, however, "in such short supply it could not be considered a part of the diet pattern" [CPU-001206-0002].

Health and Sanitary Conditions

1953 to 1959 Throughout the Hostel's operational years sanitation issues were of central concern; sustainable plans to acquire fresh water and maintain sanitary washroom and sewage facilities were lacking [CPU-000282; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000298; CPU-000332; AAC-084470; CPU-001164-0001].

1953 A public health engineer surveyed the Coppermine settlement following the proposal to establish the Tent Hostel and reported that Coppermine at its present site "faces serious problems of water supply and sewage disposal which its growth would render more acute" [CPU-001164-0000; CPU-001164-0001]. An Advisory Committee on Northern Development of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources recommended "that Coppermine be moved to a more suitable location [CPU-001164-0000].

1955 The Principal's report on the first complete term of the Tent Hostel indicates that of the 9 boys and 21 girls selected by the Anglican Hostel Administrator Mr. Sperry "all except two girls were passed by the Port Radium [d]octor as physically fit" [CPU-001206-0002].

In March 1955, an epidemic of influenza resulted in the closure of the School for approximately ten days [CPU-000189; CPU-000691-0001 CPU-001220].

1956 The "Quarterly" Return completed for the month of April 1956 indicates children's absences due to a flu epidemic in the Tent Hostel that commenced April 14th and lasted a two week period [CPU-000998]. The April 1956 welfare report also indicates that "a

[8] For an inventory list of Coppermine Tent Hostel food supplies dated August 31, 1959, see document CPU-000437-0004.

large number of the colds among the natives, particularly the children in the Hostel, marred the first half of the month" but that general conditions had improved during the latter half of the month [CPU-001239]. Medical examinations of the hostel children were also completed in April and all were deemed acceptable for hostel enrolment [CPU-001239]. One late arriving boy was refused admission as the Hostel Matron deemed the boys tent over-crowded. This boy remained in the community attending school as a day pupil and residing with relatives [CPU-001239].

1957 In April the x-ray survey diagnosed a Tent Hostel student with tuberculosis. The student was flown to Edmonton, Alberta, and in June died in hospital in Edmonton [CPU-001338].

1957 A measles epidemic in July 1957 resulted in the closure of the Coppermine Federal Day School and the use of the school as a temporary hospital [CPU-001094]. Over fifty patients were being treated in school, five individuals were evacuated from the community, and at least three deaths resulted from the epidemic [CPU-000838-0001; CPU-001337]. Donald Green, School Principal expressed concern in the July welfare report that the "whole Hostel term has been plagued with sickness which I am sure won't tend to create enthusiasm among the parents or the children for another year", adding "[m]any of the pupils have voiced their disapproval and state they won't be back, 'No good, sick all the time'" [CPU-001343].

1958 Coppermine was subject to a particularly severe outbreak of "scarlet fever" in the winter of 1957 to 1958 that resulted in cancellation of flights in and out of the community and the closing of the FDS for a period in February and March 1958 [CPU-000373]. The scarlet fever quarantine was lifted toward the end of the March 1958 [CPU-001386-0001].

Principal Donald Green reported in April 1958 that "there was the usual sadness after the x-ray crew visited" and that more patients than usual were taken to the hospital in Edmonton by the x-ray survey: "This seems to the main fear of the people here. They never know when a husband, wife, mother or child will be taken away which usually leaves heart-aches" [CPU-001388-0001].

The "Quarterly" Return for the month of July 1957 includes remarks indicating: "All children sick with measles and flu" [CPU-001005]. At least one student is indicated to have been transferred to the Charles Camsell Hospital.

1959 In April 1959, at the start of the Tent Hostel term, all children were medically examined and x-rayed, with teeth and eyes checked; favorable results were found for all but one boy sent to Camsell Hospital in Edmonton for treatment of tuberculosis [RCN-005875-0001; CPU-001012].

In June 1959, Doctor Graham of Port Radium, N.W.T., and a Sanitation Inspector arrived in Coppermine via a mail plane. The Acting Principal indicates that reports completed by both the Doctor and Inspector "were acceptable", (it is unclear if the reports were completed for the Coppermine School and Tent Hostel, or the general community of Coppermine) [CPU-001072]. The Acting Principal further indicates that the "Hostel

children are happy and healthy" and commends the hostel matron and cook for "looking after the children as well as they have this summer" [CPU-001072].

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 Hostel term indicates every hostel resident received two complete sets of clothing [AGS-000671].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Lord, Douglas B., Mr.	Federal Day School Principal Teacher, Welfare Teacher; Hostel Supervisor	1950 to 1952
Sperry, John [Jack], Reverend	Hostel Superintendent and Administrator	1955 to 1959
Wilson, David S.	Federal Day School Principal; Teacher	1955 and 1956
Green, Donald	Federal Day School Welfare Principal	1956 to1958
Brady, Terence Kevin	Federal Day School Community Principal and Teacher	1958 to 1960

Narrative Completed: April 21, 2006
Narrative Updated: January 5, 2010

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Nat'l Admin. & Lands Br.

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File No.

Refer To

COPPERMINE, N.W.T., April 13, 1956

The Central and Western Arctic Patrol arrived at Coppermine, HUSKY of Hudsonia via Arctic Wings "Skyvessel" at 12.05 noon on April 11th, 1956 and departed for Cambridge Bay at 4.30 P.M.

285 Eskimos were report by the R.C.M.P. to be in the Coppermine area. School principal D.E. Wilson reported that there are 331 natives in the area. It seems to be a difficult matter to give accurate population figures for Coppermine. With the R.C.M.P. and Principal Wilson who supplied the figures are residents of Coppermine, yet their population figures do not agree.

The following white establishment and personnel are located at Coppermine:

Bulman's Bay Company post:

Manager - [redacted]
Clerk -

Department of Transport: (Weather station established 1929)

Radio and Radiosonde Stations
C.D.C. Radio - [redacted] and 2 operators
Radiosonde - [redacted] and one operator.

Department of National Health and Welfare

Nursing Station - Nurse in Charge [redacted]

R.C.M.P. Detachment:

[redacted]

Anglican Mission:

Reverend J.E. Sperry and Mrs. Sperry.

Roman Catholic Mission: (Established 1929)

[redacted]

Federal Day School:

Principal - Mrs. R. G. Wilson & Mrs. Wilson [redacted]

Teacher - Miss K. Kingston

School Hostel operated by Anglican Mission:

Matron - Miss Muriel Mackenzie, R.N.
Clerk - Miss Rose Williams

Reverend Sperry was out on leave. They felt was working after the Anglican Mission during Reverend Sperry's absence. Father Lapalme was also absent temporarily from the settlement.

The caretaker for the school was Murray Douglas who is paid $100 monthly. The caretaker for the hostel was Alfred Gaviuk who was employed for his five-month period (April 1 to August 31, 1956) that the hostel will be in operation at the monthly rate of $75

There were 36 pupils enrolled in the school and 36 of these were hostel children. There were only 2 day pupils in attendance. It was reported that only 3 of the 36 hostel children were here as bona fide residents of the settlement. Nineteen of the remaining 33 children were reported to be either from outside Coppermine or to be not permanent residents of the Coppermine settlement.

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Although their families trade into Coppermine and may reside at Coppermine on and off, they were reported as being more or less transient. The remaining 14 hostel children were from points beyond the Coppermine trading area, as follows:

Holman Island 4 children
Read Island 5 children
Hyndy Point 4 children
Lady Franklin Point 1 child
Bernard Harbour 1 child

It will be noted from the above that 4 children were brought in from the Holman Island trading area and 5 from the Read Island trading area. At least 18 children were brought in to the hostel at Coppermine from areas beyond the Coppermine trading area. This is of special significance when considering the fact that of the 34 boys and girls in the 6 to 16 year age group who were reported to be resident of the Coppermine trading area, only 26 at the very most were being taken care of at the Coppermine town hostel or were attending school as day pupils only. Although there were at least 30 other children in the Coppermine area, of whom fifty per cent are Anglicans, at least 18 children from outside trading areas were encouraged in making up the full complement of children in the town hostel for the Coppermine area. These outside children had to be brought in by air (at additional cost and air transportation if ever required) who not originally anticipated to the extent of 200 miles or so and back. Should the matter be more fully investigated right at and around the Coppermine area it may not be at all surprising to learn in fall of 1956 that there are seasonal children who have yet to go to school right in the area without going for a field to find records for the schools. For some time there has seemed to be a desire - a desire coinciding from Coppermine itself - to extend the recruiting area for the Coppermine School town hostel to Victoria Island - and to make Coppermine a larger educational centre, an idea far beyond that ever envisioned by the members of the sub-committee on Eskimo Education who emphasized a small town hostel for 25 to 30 children as an experiment over a period of three years or so on the basis of five months in the year (April 1st to August 31st). But on looking back over the records it has been noted that as far back as [illegible] Mr. R.H. Wilson was advocating a "central school" at Coppermine for both Coppermine and Cambridge Bay children. There seemed to be more attention to trying to greatly expand the Coppermine school set-up than on really giving the small town hostel the fullest possible attention in order that as true a picture as possible may be obtained of the success of the experiment. Why the principal of the Coppermine school was considering matters relating to distant Cambridge Bay - matters closely related departmental policy and planning does not seem to be clear.

The following is an actual quotation from Mr. Wilson's report of February 11, 1955.-

"Expansion of the school. It is understood that Cambridge Bay is to be the centre of the defense plan, and therefore will become a possible military target. Since there is no school there now which could be expanded to accommodate the increased population of natives, may I urge again that consideration be given to the idea of making a central school for both the Coppermine and Cambridge Bay areas (VA and VB) here at Coppermine which will not be a 'Target area'. There are about 160 native children in Coppermine area and 125 in Cambridge Bay area, a total of 285. This would be enough for eight classrooms, which would enable us to have only one grade to a room, up to Grade VII at least. This is obviously to be preferred to two or more miscellaneous schools with a variety of grades in each. There is plenty of space to expand the present hostel dining accommodation, and still use the same utilities, kitchen, washroom, laundry, library, etc.

I believe the transportation of the children to such a Hostel and School would be much more economical than building a second school at Cambridge Bay, with all the resultant duplication of facilities, and produce much better results.

Such a school would well become a most valuable medium for perpetuating the best in Eskimo life and culture, and at the same time give a central location

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[illegible] for uniformly training the native children to meet and adapt themselves to the "white" culture which is sweeping in around them so rapidly."

Again, using Mr. Wilson's own report mentioned above, he reported that in February 1955 "There are about 120 native children in Coppermine area and 125 in Cambridge Bay area, a total of 245. This would be enough for 8 classrooms, which would enable us to have only one grade to a room, up to Grade VII at least. What this means is difficult to comprehend. Also, what has Cambridge Bay anything to do with Coppermine, especially when the purpose and scope of the Coppermine School were clearly defined? Furthermore, Mr. Wilson had envisioned 245 children in 8 classrooms at least six years before for Coppermine - making it one of the main educational centres. 245 divided by 8 would mean, supposedly, 30 children to a room. Probably there were only twenty children in the whole area actually in school - even increase that number to 45 we would still have 200 - enough presumably for six or more rooms - children who would be new to school and certainly unprepared. Then in order to visualize even a grade four in the 8-room school would take at least four years to realize, a grade five at least five years, a grade six, at least six years and the "Grade VII at least," certainly not short of seven years. Besides Coppermine is shown as having 120 native children - all of the 120 children together with the 125 children from Cambridge Bay were used in building up the total of 245 to warrant the "8-room" school idea. But one year and six months later Mr. Wilson reported that there were 124 native children at Coppermine, boys and girls, 1 to 16 years of age. It would appear that all children from year one to year sixteen, "figuratively speaking", were put in to the eight classroom school "which would enable one grade to a room up to Grade VIII". Obviously there is something wrong with this reasoning or there has been a drop in child population of 50% or so in the past eighteen months. However, as reported by the school principal, this was necessary as only those children were considered for the hostel who were for the most part nine years of age and up. Besides some of the Coppermine children were attending both the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Residential Schools at Aklavik.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the original direction of the Sub-Committee on Native Education as approved by the main Indian Committee, was that most hostel children be recruited from within a 50 mile radius of Coppermine. When the including of islands was brought into the picture the following islands were meant - Cowper Islands, Berens Islands, Lambert Islands, but hardly Victoria Island with 1st off shore islands as well, Minto Islands, the Duke of York Archipelago, etc. It is known that the natives visit these islands and in particular the Cowper Islands.

The fact was stressed by the school principal that none of the population figures for the Coppermine area should be taken as entirely firm figures with a movable population families move from trading area to trading area without warning." Again, to quote Principal Wilson, "All of these families are subject to change in size at any time, either through adoption of children or through changes in adult groups."

Further, to again quote Principal Wilson, "It should be borne in mind that native camps may be set up anywhere where hunting and fishing are good; also, these camps are not permanent in any sense of the word, and may be only occupied a month or two of the year." "It is simply impossible to give particulars which would bear any degree of accuracy; the population is far too variable and too migratory."

According to the above information the situation respecting the Coppermine natives would seem to be most unique insofar as the Eskimos of this area are concerned in comparison with Eskimos in other parts of the Canadian Arctic. It has been intimated from sources quite familiar with the Arctic generally and with Coppermine in particular, that in their time in the country the Coppermine natives were not so transient - they were fairly stationary in their camping invite whereas now they seem to be constantly on the move. It has been said that about 1944 the natives started congregating at Coppermine where there had used to be only from 6 to 10 families. It seems now that more natives of the Reid Island area are now over at Coppermine. The Coppermine natives from inland now tend to stay in at the post being only on and off out hunting caribou or seals. It seems that for some years it has been difficult to keep the natives off the post due to several reasons - trading post, Federal school, air traffic, local labour possibilities, family allowances, etc.

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The Coppermine trading area does not stretch over on to Victoria Island or even to the off-shore islands off the main Island, that is Victoria Island. Lady Franklin Point comes within the area of the Reid Island trading post and Richardson Island comes under Cambridge Bay. There may be times when some natives cross from the Reid Island Trading Area to trade at Coppermine natives travelling to Reid Island for the winter if trapping is good. Caribou at times tend to draw Reid Island natives over to the Coppermine area and foxes tend to draw at times Coppermine natives over to the Reid Island area.

The following population figures were supplied by Mr. Wilson in April 1956:

Natives Trading into Coppermine:

Men - 106
Boys - (1 to 5 yrs.) - 26
Boys (6 to 16 yrs.) -26

Women - 111
Girls (1 to 5 yrs.) - 28
Girls (6 to 16 yrs.) - 30

Number of families- 60
Number of trappers- 28

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Age Group	Boys	Girls
0 years	10	6	9 years	2	4
1 "	2	4	10 "	2	3
2 "	2	7	11 "	1	4
3 "	3	2	12 "	3	1
4 "	2	7	13 "	2	2
5 "	4	1	14 "	3	1
6 "	1	2	15 "	3	1
7 "	2	2	16 "	0	2
8 "	3	2			

It will be noted that there are 56 children in the 6 to 16 year age group in the Coppermine trading area.

Native Camps in Coppermine Trading Area:

Native camps are located as follows:

Coppermine Settlement
Cooper Islands (directly north of Coppermine)
(South of Anlak River
Rest of Coppermine(North of Hamrock River
(Middle of Tree River

Cape Kendall (Northwest of Coppermine)
Bugil Bay (Northeast of Coppermine)
Inland from Cape Kendall (Possibly Lady Franklin Point and Richardson Island)

Also: Overnight camps anywhere in large inland area south, southeast and southeast of Coppermine.

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Points Concerning Schoolhouse:

The school heating plant seemed to be working satisfactorily but it was evident that either or both of the following points were true: (a) the building is so built and constructed that it cannot be heated by a common heating plant, and (b) the capacity of the heating plant is inadequate. Whatever is the case, it was observed that oil-burning space heaters were being used as follows in addition to the main heating plant for the school:

1 in back bedroom upstairs
1 in power house
1 in single teacher's quarters downstairs
1 in principal's office downstairs
1 in toilet (bathroom) upstairs
1 in furnace room.

In addition, the following oil-burning space heaters were in use about the [illegible] plant:

1 in each children's tent (6 in all)
1 in dining tent
Upstairs and cook's improvised living quarters
1 in workshop (former refrigerator)
Also, 1 large oil burning space heater upstairs in the living room (borrowed from the Government Nursing Station).

18 oil-burning space heaters were in operation in addition to the large oil-burning furnace in the schoolhouse and the large propane gas-burning cookstove in the hostel kitchen tent.

It was reported that no additional furniture was required for the married quarters upstairs in the schoolhouse except an electric ("Spinner") clothes-dryer. However, such an item cannot be allowed. The single quarters downstairs were fully furnished.

In February 1956 the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T. reported that Mr. Wilson at Coppermine was quite concerned about the marketing of handicrafts and that the Coppermine school principal had put forth the suggestion that the Department set up a marketing agency in the Northwest Territories which would handle handicrafts. He felt that such an agency should consider three major details, as follows:

1. The groundwork of supply to be lined by someone who could travel from school to school, stimulate interest in the production of good quality work, and generally get production, or the idea of it, rolling. Obviously production [illegible] first.

2. The training of one teacher in each school in handicraft work for guidance of the natives, and the bonusing of such a teacher in direct proportion to the sales from that settlement.

3. The sale of all handicraft to a commercial outlet, preferably stores in a chain, after they have been purchased for cash.

Principal Wilson further stated that the major expenses would include:

1. Salary for the director of such a project;
2. Travelling expenses;
3. An operating fund to buy handicrafts to be held until there was a sufficiently good supply to warrant putting it on the market.

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He felt that, after having seen the amount of good which his handicraft program in Coppermine had done to the natives -- not only in improving their immediate buying power, but in the extra self-confidence and pride in themselves which such work gives them -- any expense we would incur in promoting such an industry would be well worthwhile.

The School Inspector also drew attention to the fact that Principal Wilson in his welfare report for January, 1956, reported that a total of $1,782.95 had been paid for handicrafts during that month alone. The Inspector considered this to be a "commendable achievement".

Many questions are brought to mind after considering the foregoing - observations, at least. If one should prefer to put it that way, such as:

(a) How is it that the school principal is so involved in native stone carvings - to the extent, seemingly, of $1,800 per month!

(b) How is his school work affected thereby? It is noted that he had been teaching half-days, giving half-days to native handiwork.

(c) How is native economy affected by being able to substitute stone work for various efforts usually identified with the native way of life? It is noted that whereas there were 63 trappers in 1954, the number had dwindled to 28 in 1956.

(d) It seemed that many carvings in soapstone were being brought in to the school principal for sale. To what extent careful selection of articles is made and the extent to which those unlikely to sell are rejected was not learned. One wondered to what extent quick returns would be or would be forthcoming from the sale of such carvings of such varying quality. It may be that sales can be found for carvings in spite of wide differences in quality. Quite naturally, natives look forward to monetary return from their efforts but the question that requires a careful answer is this: is there sufficient emphasis on quality rather than quantity? Maybe time will tell whether or not which pieces are being returned by the dealers as unsaleable.

Mr. Wilson was using the spare dormitories room in the schoolhouse (that intended originally as living quarters for single R.C.M. Police constable) as an office and workshop. He also used this room as a small classroom for teaching senior pupils when the school is cold. He has his desk in here too. Mr. Wilson takes the senior pupils in the carvings and attends to handicrafts in the afternoons. In the afternoons Miss Kingdon looks after all pupils. If a third teacher were provided, then Miss Kingdon and the new teacher would teach the school, leaving the principal free to supervise handicrafts and the school. If nothing were done about a third teacher, the principal felt that the stone-carving business would be in for a slump.

He thought a good "set-up" for Coppermine would be a married couple - both teachers - as well as a single teacher. Mr. Wilson was interested in his impending transfer elsewhere. Miss Kingdon did not yet know her plans for next term. She was planning on being married in a year or so. Maybe her services could be used to advantage somewhere else in the Mackenzie District in the new school year. Mrs. Wilson and family will leave early in July - Mr. Wilson will follow at the end of August, after the hostel closes for its second term.

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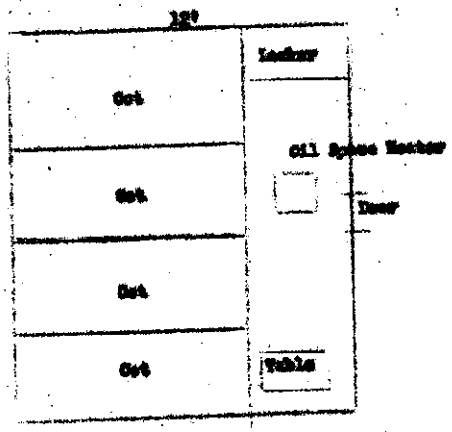
The Hostel Proper:

The hostel set-up consisted of 5 double-walled tents for the children each 12 feet by 14 feet (erected on wooden floors and over wooden walls) and capable of housing four children although there were five in some as 9 tents were required for the 36 children entertained for the new hostel term. Eight tents had been supplied in the beginning and following the decision to increase the hostel by four pupils for the second term another tent had been ordered but had not as yet arrived. It was expected by boat in the coming summer.

Each tent was arranged as follows:



It was felt that the walls of the tents should be strengthened with rafters. Boxes are needed for the tents, [illegible] been ordered for this purpose. It would be well to have the tents treated with a suitable preservative to prolong the life of the tents.

The tents appeared to be in good condition. They are heated by small oil space heaters.

In addition there is a dining tent and adjoining it directly behind is the cook tent - the tent so combination to form a larger unit.

During the 1955 hostel term the matron and cook for the hostel had lived in the dormitory double apartment in the schoolhouse. However, these quarters were now occupied by the present teacher, Miss I. Kingston. It seems that the arrangement whereby matron and cook had been housed in the schoolhouse was not considered satisfactory enough to continue with the result that Principal Wilson had taken it on himself to have constructed an addition to the storage house provided originally for the hostel(by way of providing living quarters for the two members of the hostel staff.) This addition had been constructed out of material on hand and lumber originally intended for the power house for the school but such lumber was not required for the improvement of transport was planning a larger power supply in the summer of 1956 from which power would be available for the school.

The addition to the original store house resulted in the following:

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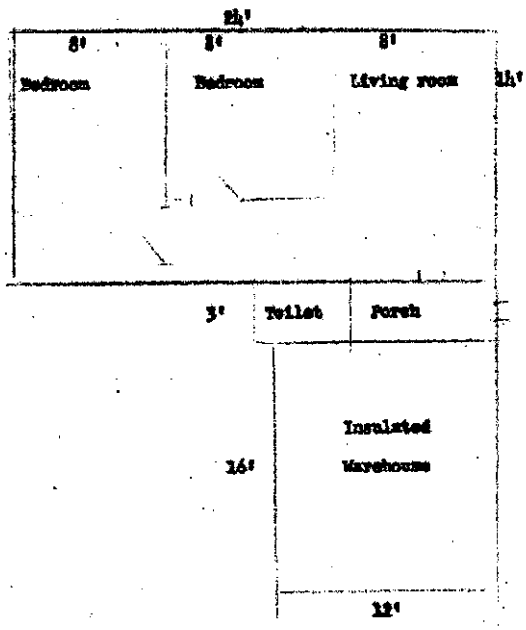

Note: (a) Original insulated warehouse now used for food storage for the hostel

(b) Improvised living quarters for hostel matron and cook.

There were outside toilets for the boys and girls.

Note: It seemed from what could be gathered from the hostel staff and school principal that Bishop Marsh who had just recently been at Coppermine, was not too happy over the improvised quarters for the hostel matron and cook. This criticism could be readily understood after inspecting the improvised quarters. The principal had done well indeed in doing what he did with materials at hand the quarters could at best be regarded only as temporary.

Serious consideration should be given to providing an Eskimo type house for the matron and cook and such house should be occupied during the summer of 1956 in readiness for the opening of new hostel term March 15th 1957. It is only reasonable that the staff for the hostel be properly quartered. The present addition to the original insulated 12 feet by 16 feet warehouse is needed in any event for additional storage for the hostel.

The salary of the hostel Matron was at the rate of [redacted] per month and for the cook [redacted] per month.

It was reported that seals are plentiful in the Coppermine area and that the caribou were some 70 miles to the south. Apparently some relief was being handed out. The stone carving industry here seems to be connected with the school somehow. Vocational Superintendent Taylor accompanied the aircraft engaged in air lift of hostel children recruited from Victoria Island - that is, etc. It seemed that he was helping Principal Wilson in living up hostel recruits.

With respect to the school hostel set-up the following actions were planned(for the summer) according to Principal Wilson:

(a) The construction of the wire food enclosure when the necessary lumber arrives.

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(b) The wash tent and bath house are to be put up during the coming summer between the cook tent and the rear of the storage house.

(c) In the dining tent there were benches and tables and one large oil space heater.

(d) The hostel staff's quarters were furnished with a couch and chair, 2 single beds, 3 dressers, 2 bedside tables, 2 large wardrobes with mirrors. (Loyalist Maple). Is the Department responsible for the furniture and furnishings for the living quarters for the hostel staff? The answer to this question is "Yes".

The following points were noted respecting the school hostel:

(a) The propane gas cookstove seemingly was working quite satisfactorily - the situation was checked with the hostel matron and the school principal. (Ist why did he advise oil in lieu of propane gas?) The propane stove was consuming three cylinders of gas every 78 hours.

(b) The matron advised that the parents of the hostel children had been asked to supply native meat (seal meat and fish). The Anglican Mission would pay for same. This arrangement was made in order that the children would have at times native meat for their diet. By way of illustrating the arrangement, a woman had just brought in a piece of seal meat.

(c) Water supply - fresh water is brought by boat from the river in the summer; ice is used during breakup when the river water is dirty. Ice was stored under the schoolhouse for such purpose. Fresh water is also brought by sledge in the winter.

(d) Sewage Disposal-This matter will require something more satisfactory than the use of containers which are emptied from time to time.

(e) Mr. Wilson expressed concern about (a) water supply for the settlement of Coppermine and (b) sewage disposal. These matters will no doubt be receiving attention from the proper authorities.

The following items were required by the hostel as soon as possible:

1 dozen soup bowls (heavy plastic)
1 " plates (" ")
1 " cups (" ")
4 " fruit dishes(" ")
1 milk whipper
1 coffee pot (aluminum) - for staff
1 tea pot (earthenware) - for staff.

Note: All of the above items were ordered on May 8th, 1956.

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Children Accommodated by the Tent Hostel:

Of the 37 children in the school tent hostel at Coppermine in April, 1956 fourteen were recruited from Victoria Island, that is from outside the Coppermine trading area. This indicates that 37 less 14 or 23 pupils plus 2 day school pupils making a total of 25 pupils, were from the Coppermine trading area. This means that there were still at least that number of native children of the Coppermine trading area in the 6 to 16 year age group who were not in school or one-half of the potential school age population was not represented at all at school. In the reasons given for recruiting children beyond the Coppermine area proper, from as far off as 200 miles, was that in order to obtain a sufficient number of children to fill the hostel to capacity (36) it was necessary to go beyond the Coppermine area.

At the same time at least one-half of the children for the hostel were recruited from the day school pupils who were already enrolled in the school. This, it would appear, resulted in denying the advantages of the school hostel to a number of Coppermine district children.

1. With the opening of the hostel in April, 1955 a second teacher, Miss K.M. Kimpton, was brought in to assist Mr. D.S. Wilson with the work of teaching the school.

   It is interesting to note how things worked out up to the time that the second hostel term began. April, May, June, July and August in 1955 were the months of the first hostel term. Then from September 1955 to March 31st, 1956 the school operated on a straight day school basis. The following summary reveals an interesting situation:

Month and Year	Pupils Enrolled Day Only	Hostel	Total School Enrollment	Average School Attendance	Average Teacher Attendance
April, 1955	10	26	36	35.80	17.75
May	11	26	37	34.05	18.00
June	11	26	37	34.62	17.81
July	10	26	36	28.50	13.85
Aug.	11	24	35	28.00	13.42
Sept.	24	—	24	15.00	7.31
Oct.	23	—	23	15.00	6.81
Nov.	21	—	21	9.16	4.97
Dec.	22	—	22	13.57	6.78
Jan., 1956	22	—	22	11.00	5.50
Feb.	20	—	20	12.00	6.00
Mar.	24	—	24	8.50	4.25
April	3	37	40	19.00	10.75

Average for 13 months 21.2 10.6

2. Nineteen of the 24 pupils enrolled in the school in September, 1955 had been in the tent hostel for the full term thereof immediately preceding and the nine 19 pupils had attended the school during the eight months just prior to opening the hostel.

Ten of them had been at school continuously for 7 months. They apparently went from settlement homes into hostel when it opened and when it closed back they went to their homes in the settlement again. In other words the government provided board and lodging for them for the period the hostel operated thereby relieving their parents alone by of such responsibility. With the permission of the hostel matron these children could visit their parents on week-ends by just crossing back and forth just over the way a quarter of a mile or so. Presumably the only advantage supposedly from this type of set-up was

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that the attendance of the children at school would be regular. What is meant by being regular -- 100% attendance, 90% attendance, or what? It is noted that during the period the hostel was in operation the attendance averaged much less than hundred per cent. The following summary taken right from the school's attendance records, shows the following:

1955		% of Attendance	Average Attendance
April	(38 pupils)	93.42	35.5
May	(39 pupils)	87.23	34.06
June	(39 pupils)	89.79	35.02
July	(39 pupils)	65.38	25.5
August	(39 pupils)	74.10	28.9
	Average	81.98%	

In 1955 the tent hostel accommodated 28 children, in 1956 it accommodated 36 children. During the period September, 1954 to September, 1956 the total of 59 children attended the Coppermine Federal Day School from one to 24 months that is to say the shortest time some pupils were enrolled was one month and some attended continuously throughout this two-year period to a total of twenty four months. Fourteen of these enrolled for two years took advantage of the tent hostel accommodation not only in 1955 but also in 1956. That is to say the comprised one-half of the hostel pupilage in 1955 and two fifths of the hostel pupilage in 1956. In other words, from the information contained in the attendance reports for the Coppermine school, 14 children were given in two successive years full advantage of hostel accommodation when they were actually residing right at the Coppermine settlement. What other conclusion can one come to when most of this group attended school without interruption right through the two year period?

Further, it is noted that three pupils who entered the school with the opening of the tent hostel in 1955 continued right on at school after the hostel closed and when the hostel opened in 1956 back in they went only to continue on in the school after the hostel came again. In addition, one pupil attended the school for a period of eleven months and one for seven months prior to the opening of the hostel for the 1956 term only to go into the hostel for five months and when it closed he carried on attending the school.

In summing up, this means that 14 pupils, all apparently regular residents of the Coppermine settlement, were given accommodation in the school tent hostel throughout the two successive tent hostel seasons (1955 and 1956). This means also that in 1955 only 14 children were brought in from outlying areas to the school hostel. However during the previous eight-month period (September 1954 to April 1955) five of these children were not new to the school as they had attended from one to four months each. This means that when the hostel opened in 1955 it admitted only 9 children who were attending school for the first time. In 1956 there were 14 pupils who were new to both hostel and school. Seemingly these children were recruited from far beyond the Coppermine area proper for as mentioned earlier in this report 4 were recruited from Holman Island, 6 from Read Island, 2 from Kymor Point, 1 from Lady Franklin Point and 1 from Bernard Harbour making a total of 14.

Two strange conclusions could be drawn from the foregoing:

1. There is an insufficient number of school age children within a fifty mile radius of Coppermine from which to recruit a total of 36 children for the tent hostel in 1956 making it necessary to do two things:

   a. To take into the hostel 22 children whose families are regularly residents of the Coppermine settlement, and

   b. to go outside the Coppermine trading area for 14 children to make up the full complement of 36 children for the hostel.

2. Although early in 1955 Mr. Wilson reported that there were about 120 native children in the Coppermine area, enough for a four-classroom school, one year later there were not enough children for a 36-pupil tent hostel.

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2. cont'd.

How can this be so when the local population statistics obtained right at Coppermine in April 1956 show that in the 60 families trading into Coppermine there were 56 children in the 6 to 15 year age group with 59 children in the 1 to 5 year group coming up?

On the basis of what was the original purpose of the Coppermine school tent hostel the situation as it is working out is seemingly confusing. It would be difficult, so it would appear, to assess the results of the hostel-in-conjunction with-school arrangement on the basis of what was intended originally. In other words, really worthwhile conclusions can be drawn from the experience the department has had with the type of hostel at Coppermine as it has actually been working out? Only in part is it a hostel attended by school children from beyond the settlement who would be denied the advantage of any time at school if it were not for the accommodation they are able to get in the hostel which enables them to attend school for even part of the year, that is five months. In this category as things have been working out, are only 3 children in 1955, only 2 of whom returned in 1956 and the 14 new ones in 1956 but in order to get them it was considered necessary to go into the Read Island and Holman Island trading areas, that is as far off as 200 miles - quite different from the original 30-mile radius idea as laid down originally and especially in face of the potential pupilage right in the Coppermine area sufficient for four-rooms of the eight room school as envisaged by Mr. Wilson to meet the needs of the immediate Coppermine and Cambridge Bay areas and, in face of the fact that in April 1956 according to Principal Wilson, there were 56 children aged six to sixteen years right in the Coppermine area proper.

A number of other interesting observations follow:

1. It was noted that no six-year old children were enrolled and that there was only a meagre representation of seven and eight year olds. In November 1955 for example there were 31 pupils on the roll. The lowest age of the children was 7 years as six-year olds were enrolled. The ages ranged from 7 to 16 years. There was no particular relationship between age and grade. For example the average age by grades was:

Grade	Pupilage	Average Age
Primary	5	9
One	2	11
Two	5	12
Three	5	12
Four	4	14
Five	3	14

Average age of all grades: 12

2. The first year for the tent hostel was 1955. In that year there were 28 hostel children. In 1956 there were 36 hostel children. The hostel term was April to August each year. In August, 1955 there were 39 children enrolled in the school, 36 of these being from the hostel leaving 3 from the settlement. In August 1955 there were also 39 children enrolled although only 28 of these were being cared for in the tent hostel; 11 were from the settlement. In August 1955 there were also 39 children enrolled although only 28 of these were being cared for in the tent hostel; 11 were from the settlement.

The following statistics apply to the hostel terms only:

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1955 Tent Hostel Term

Month	Days School Open	School Enrollment	Day Pupils	Hostel Pup.	Average att. for School	% Attend. For School
April	12	38	10	28	35.5	93.42
May	21	39	11	28	34.06	87.33
June	22	39	11	28	35.02	89.79
July	20	39	11	28	26.5	65.38
August	15	39	11	28	28.9	74.10

1956 Tent Hostel Term

April	16	40	3	37	33.5	88.2
May	22	38	3	35	36.9	98.2
June	21	38	3	35	37.2	98.5
July	21	37	2	35	35.9	99.7
August	16	35	0	35	27.77	99.6

3. Number of pupils in tent hostel during both hostel terms 1955 and 1956:
   a. Residents of Coppermine Settlement and who attended regular federal day school both before and after hostel sessions --- 14
   b. Those who attended day school before first session of hostel but not between first and second hostel term --- 2
   c. Those who attended day school not before first hostel term but did attend such between first and second hostel term --- 4
   d. Those who attended both hostel terms but did not attend day school in between hostel terms --- 2

4. Pupils in tent hostel for first term only (1955):
   a. Those who attended day school before being in hostel --- 1
   b. Those who attended day school before and after being in hostel's first term --- 2
   c. Those who attended day school after the close of the first hostel term but not on in to the second hostel term. --- 2
   d. Those who restricted their school attendance to the period of the first tent hostel only and did not return for second hostel term --- 1

5. Pupils in tent hostel for second term only (1956):
   a. Those enrolled for several months in day school up to time hostel opened --- 2
   b. Those in tent hostel for second term being their first term at hostel and at school too ---15

6. Of the 59 pupils who have been enrolled at one time or the other or continuously in the Coppermine School since September 1954 the number who have been in the hostel for one or two terms is --- 45

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7. Of these 59 pupils:

a. 13 day pupils before both hostel terms and who also took advantage of the hostel accommodation both terms.

b. 1 day pupil before first hostel term took advantage of accommodation of first hostel term and then appeared no more.

c. 1 day pupil before first hostel term took advantage of accommodation of first hostel term then missed day school to reappear as a hostel pupil for the second term.

d. 2 day pupils before first hostel term took advantage of accommodation of first hostel term then missed day school to reappear as hostel pupil a second time then to reappear as a day pupil once more.

e. 3 day pupils entered the first hostel then carried on as day pupils but not into second hostel.

f. 2 day pupils remained each for 7 to 11 months to go into second hostel only to reappear as day pupil thereafter

g. 3 hostel pupils for both hostel terms carried on as day pupils in between one reappearing as a day pupil after second term.

h. 2 first hostel pupils appeared at school for only the duration of that hostel's term

i. 2 first hostel pupils also became second hostel pupils with no day school between but one continued as day pupil after second hostel term.

j. 4 pupils were day pupils from September 1954 to June, 1955.

k. 1 pupil has been a day pupil regularly since September 1954.

l. 2 pupils remained d day pupils from September 1954 to February 56.

m. 4 pupils were day pupils October 1954 to March 1955 never to appear again.

n. 3 pupils were day pupils only March 1955 to January 1956 from one to ten months.

o. 15 pupils were second hostel term pupils only

p. 1 pupil remained a day pupil only for September 1954.

Total 59

8. From the above it will be noted that

a. Only 9 of the 26 pupils in the 1955 hostel came to school for the first time through being admitted to the hostel. This means that 19 of the hostel children had had schooling of some duration when they were placed in the hostel.

b. Only 15 of the 36 pupils in the 1956 hostel obtained (by being in the hostel) their first experience at school

c. Only 20 children were accommodated in the tent hostel during both hostel terms, that is, in both 1955 and 1956. This means that 17 of the 37 children in the 1956 hostel were in hostel for the first time but 2 of the 17 had had several months in day school before entering hostel.

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Findings:

Principal Wilson reported that there were 38 pupils in the school 36 of whom were from the week hostel and only 2 were day pupils. 33 of the pupils were considered by the principal to be from suitable Coppermine or to be children of native families not permanently residing at Coppermine. 24 of these were from beyond the Coppermine trading area and 10 were from families trading into Coppermine but were married to more or less transients. As to how "permanent" the families really are can be ascertained from a careful review of the attendance records of all school children at Coppermine for the past few years.

The principal claimed he had a class of 22 pupils and Miss Kinghorn a class of 16 beginners. He claimed that the study of English made up about two-thirds of the school's programme. It was [illegible] any teaching or classroom work on the part of these two teachers due to the diversion of the visit and the number of visitors looked in while at the schoolwork. The efficiency of these two teachers will no doubt be looked into by the school inspector from Fort Smith during his regular rounds. One thing is certain and that is that the two teachers were not burdened with pupils from September 1st, 1957 to March 31st, 1958. The average enrollment for the school for this correspondence was 34 but the average attendance for the whole school was only 22 - that is an average daily attendance of twelve children for two teachers to handle or six apiece on the average daily.

Yet the principal felt that a third was required, at least while the hostel was in operation, as 36 pupils were too many for two teachers especially when one of these teachers was the school principal who, in addition to his regular school duties, was carrying responsibility for the supervision of an extensive handicraft programme. He claimed that this programme would definitely suffer if a third teacher were not available. He claimed he would not be able to devote proper attention to grade four work as well as handle a class of pupils from the hostel. Unless the hostel opened its doors to school on a half day basis only and Miss Kinghorn took all the children in the afternoons. This made it impossible for him to devote all afternoons to handicrafts. Why a teacher is operating at such time on handicraft work is not clear. It seems strange that a school principal should be spending fifty per cent of his time on handicrafts. If it is so important that so much time be spent on native handicrafts then probably the department should engage a special officer for such work at Coppermine and pay him an equivalent salary and allowance, that is at least $5000 in all. Failing such a move, then probably the Hudson's Bay Company would be interested in having other than school operated industry. Taking a close look at the situation it would seem that the school work of the school is of first importance and that the principal's time would be quite well taken [illegible] to the needs of the school, especially when an experimental hostel is being operated in conjunction with it. It was learned that Principal Wilson had already granted his request to start both and also through Territorial Officer [illegible] at the time of a recent visit by that officer to Coppermine.

It was ascertained from the principal that he had not attempted any instruction programme for native children in outlying camps - working by way of a camp lessons programme. However teaching via radio was apparently being continued to only those children who appeared in the classroom from time to time.

It seemed that considerable interest and attention was being devoted by the school principal to class carvings and also small boat building with the use of skip-jap.

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The Anglican Missionary, the Reverend J.A. Sperry was out on furlough. It is understood that the recruiting of children for the hostel was done by the two local R.C.M.Police officers with the aid of Hudson's Bay Company post managers at Read Island and Holman Island. What was done by the principal locally is not known unless he devoted his attention to recruiting settlement children as hostel children. It would seem that there were several children outside in the Coppermine trading area, without getting so far afield as Read Island and Holman Island, who should have been lined up early for the April 1st opening of the school hostel. Probably such could have been planned some months in advance without having to be faced with a sudden "rush" at the last moment practically to get children to fill up the hostel regardless of where from so long as 35 could be gathered in numbers from somewhere.

There are many more observations that could be made. For example, going back to the departmental meeting of the 7th of July, 1953, it was decided as follows:

"In its first season the tent hostel will accommodate not more than 30 children, all of whom it is anticipated will be brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It is expected that these can all be transported to and from school by dog team and that aircraft will not be used." (The hostel term would be from April 1st to September 15th.) "The parents of the respective pupils normally come into Coppermine around the last week of August and normally return to their homes before freeze-up."

What happened thereafter:

(1) Eight tents each 20 feet by 12 feet were supplied each capable of accommodating 4 children.

(2) 28 children were accommodated in the tent hostel for the 1955 term - 9 or 10 of these children appeared to have been previously attending school from the settlement and when the hostel was let out 20 of the 28 kept right along attending school anyway which means that they continued to live at the Coppermine settlement - hostel or no hostel - their families supply must have remained at Coppermine from three to seven months after the close. In fact it appears that the families of 50% of the 28 hostel children never left the settlement between the closing of the first hostel and the opening of the next - an interval of seven whole months.

(3) Early in 1955 Principal Wilson reported that there were "120 native children in the Coppermine area" - enough for four rooms of an eight classroom school at Coppermine "which would enable only one grade to a room up to Grade VII at least".

(4) From September 1955 to March 1956 inclusive, school enrollment averaged 72.

(5) On April 10th, 1956, Principal Wilson advised Fort Smith that the hostel reopened that day with 23 in attendance (20 of whom were in hostel in 1955). Only 3 of the expected school enrollment might be considered permanent residents of settlement all of whom have attended steadily over past nineteen months and would have been deeply offended at being excluded from hostel. It is quite apparent that a number of children who had regularly attended school without the hostel were put into the hostel when it opened so that they could attend school regularly, a situation that would have existed quite likely if the hostel had not operated - the only thing otherwise would be that without the hostel their attendance might have been more or less irregular - but how much irregular would require a very careful analysis. The main point to all this is that the hostel idea was not reaching as many new children as it should or as was anticipated in the original thinking, otherwise the attendance records would show a group of 28 or 32 or 36 children (the number authorized for the hostel) in

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attendance at school for five months and then seven months later for another five months and so forth. However, this is by no means the case. In two instances only do pupils attend school for the first time in the first hostel term and then seven months later again for the second hostel term. All others either attended school before and after hostel terms or continuing attending school after the hostel term or were satisfied with the one session at school during the first hostel term.

(6) There were, according to the principal, not enough children in the Coppermine area for the hostel's full complement of 36 pupils making it necessary to recruit children from far off Victoria Island and have them transported by aircraft, this in addition to recruiting children right at the settlement for the hostel although they had been attending school anyway.

(7) The idea of having children recruited for the tenthostel in advance of its opening by the R.C.M.Police on their winter patrol to such far off points as Lyons Point, Read Island and Wilmot Island was at no time envisaged by the original committee or even to begin with the Sub-Committee on Native Education. If there are so many children right in the Coppermine area as there are reported to be then it would appear that there was no need to go outside that trading area. This point going greater significance when a comparison is drawn between the population statistics in 1955 as compared with 1956, as follows:

Kidlee Trading Area

Group	1955	1956
Men	42	106
Women	42	111
Boys (1 to 16 years)	59	53
Girls (1 to 16 years)	54	61
Families	37	80
Trappers	42	26
Total population	197	331

It is not known where Principal Wilson obtained the 1956 figures to arrive at the total of 331. Did he go outside the Coppermine trading area? It was reported that according to R.C.M.Police figures for the Coppermine trading area the total native population is 185. Even on the basis of 185 the population situation in 1956 had improved by 60 since 1955 - the child population by 11.

Although the population picture showed improvement in 1956 over that for 1955, (only according to Principal Wilson, a very significant increase), how was this increase reflected in school enrollment? The following breakdown illustrate this point:

	School year 1955-56 (7-month period before hostel opened)	School year 1955-56 (7-month period before hostel opened)
Month	Enrollment	Enrollment
Sept.	20	25
Oct.	24	33
Nov.	23	31
Dec.	25	32
Jan.	17	23
Feb.	14	20
March	17	17
Average Enrollment for 7-month period	20	25

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In October 1954 it was reported from Fort Smith, when making representation for the extension of the hostel term to Christmas, it was mentioned that during Christmas most of the parents are in Coppermine and would be able to take their children home with them after the New Year. How did this argument stand up when applied to what happened after the expiration of the hostel term in 1955, the term which was being considered when the representation was made? In answer to this type of argument the records reveal the following information:

(a) Number of children in 1955 Hostel - 28

(a) " " children who continued attending school after hostel closed, right along and back into hostel again when it re-opened (50% of them) - 14

(b) Number who went home - 8

(a) " " continued on at school for 3 months or so - 6

Total 28

What is meant by "most of the parents"? From taking all of the 14 mentioned above, that is (b) and (c) the number would seem to be far from "most".

Time did not permit a full comparison of these children of school age who were actually attending school with those who were living at the settlement but not attending school. However, it would seem that this matter should be subjected to close scrutiny. As a matter of interest along this line a study has been made of the monthly school report for September 1956 prepared by the new teacher who took over the school in September last. He shows an enrollment of 13 children for the month but mentions therein that 6 more pupils enrolled on October 1st bringing the total enrollment up to 19 which at that is 2 pupils in excess of the enrollment under Principal Wilson in March last - the month before the hostel's second term. The new teacher also reports that there are many more children in the settlement who should be going to school - so many more in fact that the need for a second teacher has since been mentioned.

How could the situation have changed so suddenly? - especially when in 1954-55 and 1955-56 the average enrollment is so very little different from that now apart from the fact that the new teacher reports that there are still many more school-age children in the settlement who should be attending school? Is this quite a new situation? Have the children who have been taught at school been those who came along voluntarily and things were allowed to continue just on that basis? Such questions would seem out of place in view of the fact that just prior to his departure at the beginning of September, Mr. Wilson recommended against a second teacher as the pupilage warranted only one teacher - yet in April he wanted a third teacher because with the interest 21 children, bringing the pupilage from 17 up to 38, the work may be heavy for two teachers. Although two teachers (including himself) were required for 17 children in March he felt that on his departure, one teacher would suffice for at least the same number of pupils in September.

One is confronted with the difficulty of trying to reconcile many things about the whole Coppermine school "set-up". In fact if one were to take things too seriously he might find himself quite ill at ease over the whole business of trying to educate more or less three dozen children.

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The "story", in summary form, of the operation of the Coppermine Coppermine Federal Day School:

(September 1954 - August 1956)

(D-day H-Hostel)

Year	Month	Enrolment	No. of Teachers	Days Open	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Gross Attendance
1954	Sept.	20	1	17	16.3	83.83	276.5
	Oct.	25	1	20	18.0	78.45	361.0
	Nov.	26	1	22	17.7	70.00	396.0
	Dec.	27	1	17	15.4	58.69	261.0
1955	Jan.	29	1	21	13.6	47.29	287.50
	Feb.	29	1	20	11.9	40.80	237.0
	March	31	1	8	11.2	37.50	88.5
		(D) (H)					
	April	10+28	2	12	35.5	93.42	426.0
	May	11+28	2	21	34.86	87.33	717.0
	June	11+28	2	22	33.82	89.79	759.0
	July	11+28	2	20	26.5	65.38	539.5
	August	11+28	2	16	28.9	76.10	438.5
	Sept.	24	2	13	14.23	77.08	183.0
	Oct.	25	2	20	13.63	55.16	273.5
	Nov.	21	2	22	9.14	43.51	201.0
	Dec.	22	2	14	13.57	61.69	189.9
1956	Jan.	22	2	21	11.90	54.5	247.5
	Feb.	28	2	21	12.08	59.3	244.5
	March	27	2	13	8.5	59.2	112.5
		(D) (H)					
	April	3 + 37	2	16	33.5	88.2	536.0
	May	3 + 35	2	22	36.9	98.2	813.5
	June	3 + 35	2	21	37.2	98.5	782.0
	July	1 + 36	2	21	35.9	99.7	756.0
	August	1 + 35	2	14	27.77	99.6	538.0
	Sept.	13	1	5	11.3	86.92	56.5
	Oct.	18	1	22	11.83	71.17	260.5
	Nov.						
	Dec.						

Points of interest re days school open, enrolment, etc.:

1. Gross enrolment - 720.
   for the 2 years (1954-56)

2. Total days open - 435.
   for 2 years period.
   Average per year - 217½.

3. Average attendance
   for 2 year period - 21.53.
   (hostel included)

4. Percentage of attendance
   for 2 year period - 71.86.
   (hostel included)

5. Average attendance
   for 2 years - Federal
   day school only
   not including hostel - 11.24.

6. Percentage of attendance of
   hostel children only - 95.35.

7. Percentage of attendance
   for 2 years - federal day
   school while hostel not
   in operation - 59.04.

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8. Percentage of attendance of day pupils, while hostel also in operation - 53.6%.

Note: Attendance of children from the settlement poor with or without hostel in operation and over a two-year period there seems to be little evidence of anything worthwhile having been done by way of remedying the situation. The attendance was so poor for the several months when the school had two teachers but without the hostel in operation that they averaged 6.62 pupils each - not a very heavy class by whatever standards one may care to advance.

9. The gross number of pupil-days attendance of all pupils (hostel and day only) for the two-year period was 9672.

10. The Coppermine school was open 435 days from September 1st, 1954 to August 31st, 1956.

11. 59 pupils (both day and hostel) enrolled during the two-year period attended an aggregate of 9672 days - an average of 164 days per pupil.

12. The attendances of these 59 pupils may be broken down as follows:

Out of a total of 435 days for the 2 years

1	pupil	attended	2 days
1	"	"	3½ "
1	"	"	6½ "
1	"	"	8½ "
1	"	"	10½ "
1	"	"	23½ "
1	"	"	38½ "
1	"	"	45 "
1	"	"	75 "
1	"	"	85 "
1	"	"	87 "
1	"	"	88½ "
1	"	"	89 "
1	"	"	91 "
1	"	"	91½ "
3	"	"	92 "
1	"	"	94 "
6	"	"	96 "
1	"	"	123½ "
1	"	"	125 "
1	"	"	128 "
1	"	"	134 "
1	"	"	136½ "
1	"	"	143 "
1	"	"	173 "
2	"	"	175 "
1	"	"	175½ "
1	"	"	180 "
1	"	"	183 "
1	"	"	199 "
1	"	"	202½ "
1	"	"	206½ "
1	"	"	214½ "
1	"	"	223 "
1	"	"	226 "
1	"	"	235½ "
1	"	"	247½ "
1	"	"	253½ "
1	"	"	254 "
1	"	"	254½ "
1	"	"	256½ "
1	"	"	271½ "
1	"	"	272½ "
1	"	"	283½ "

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1 pupil attended		304½ days
1	" "	322½ "
1	" "	354½ "
1	" "	390 "
1	" "	392½ "
1	" "	412 "

Total .... 59 pupils

13. The remarks are noted from the monthly reports:

(a) September, 1954:

Subjects taught - English, Arithmetic, Writing, Health, P.T., Arts and Crafts.

(b) October, 1954:

Adult Night School - English and Arithmetic
October 6th - 47 attending
October 13th - 38 "
" 20th - 35 "
" 27th - epidemic.

(c) January, 1955:

Most families at winter seal camps.

(d) February, 1955:

Same as above, plus "on trap lines".

(e) March, 1955:

School closed March 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16 because of power breakdown and furnace out of commission.
Also March 21 to 25 and 28 to 31 due to influenza epidemic.

(f) April, 1955:

Tent Hostel opened April 17th.
School closed April 1 to 14th due to influenza epidemic and Easter recess.

Note: Reasons for non-attendance of pupils seldom, if ever, given.

(g) September, 1955:

School closed September 6th to 9th and also September 12th due to heating system breakdown for 4 days and bad weather for one day.

Subjects taught - English, Arithmetic, Art, Writing, Health and Crafts.

(h) October, 1955:

"Night children able to attend only half days as we have to contend classes on a shift system due to the breakdown of the power plant; hence the low percentage of attendance."
1 pupil - 6 days only - fishing
1 pupil - 4½ days only - fishing
1 pupil - 9½ days only - fishing
2 pupils - moved away (1 nil - 1 only 2½ days)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
July 1956 - October 1957, F.A. 85-1
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CPU-000306/21

(i) November, 1955:

School hours: 9 a.m. to 12:00 and 1 - 3.30 p.m.

"Low attendance due to lack of adequate heat and light in the school."

(j) December, 1955:

"Low attendance of pupils due to absence from settlement for part of the month of two pupils."

(k) January, 1956:

4 pupils away hunting
3 pupils Ex. Coppermine
(Attendance 2½, 3½, 7½, and 5½ and 3½, 3½, and 10.)

(l) February, 1956:

No comment.

(m) March, 1956:

School open only 13 days. "Colds and flu epidemic" and preparation for hostel.

(n) April, 1956:

School hours - A.M. - 9 - 12; and P.M. 1.30 to 4.00

All absences, except one late arrival at hostel, due to colds and influenza.
Hostel enrolment - 36 (37 minus 2 plus 1)
Day School pupils - 3

Note: 2 pupils left hostel
1 late arrival at day school.

Hostel children were admitted between April 6 and 10 and one each on April 18 and June 6, as follows:

April 6 - 12
" 9 - 16
" 10 - 5
" 18 - 1
June 6 - 1
35

M2 - 34, plus 34 - 1 equals 35

(o) July, 1956:

School closed July 27 - 29. Reason - teachers checking supply invoices due to arrival of "Port Harrow" on July 26.
School hours: A.M. 9 - 12; and P.M. 1.30 to 4.00
Subjects: Language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Art, Music, Craft.
1 pupil left hostel after only 9 days in attendance.

(p) September, 1956:

School closed Sept. 4 - 14 and Sept. 20 - 24.
Reason - Cleaning school and unloading and checking supplies.
School hours: A.M. 9:00 to 12.00; P.M. 1.00 to 3.30.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
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(p) September, 1956 (Cont'd):

Subjects: English, Arithmetic, Art, Language, Health, Writing, Music, Spelling, Graphs, P.T.

"Only 13 pupils enrolled on October 1st."
"There are many more in the settlement that should be coming."

(q) October, 1956:

16 pupils enrolled but 4 of them left settlement before the month was out.
Out of 22 days open the attendances of these four were only 18, 19½, 12 and 6 days.

(r) The following bar graph shows the relationship of day school pupils to hostel pupils over the 2 - year period, September, 1954 to August, 1956 (24 months.)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
July 1956 - October 1957, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000306/23

COPPERMINE

Statistics of Pupilage & Costs:
(2-year period September 1954 to August 1956)

1. Aggregate Enrollment:
(Pupils enrolled by months)
(a) September 1954 to August 1955: 309
(b) September 1955 to August 1956: 336
Total..... 645

2. Average Enrollment for 24-month period September 1954-August 1956: 26.9

3. Rough Estimate of Costs of operating school and hostel as gleaned by a survey of available file records, such costs being incurred by the purchase of supplies, equipment, materials of all kinds, services, salaries, air and other transportation, fuel, casual labour, repairs, hostel operation, inspection, head office services, etc., plus $5%., annual depreciation (@ rate of $6,700) on all capital investment, etc.

Overall

Estimated expenditure for 2-year period 1954-5 and 1955-5:

Rough breakdown:

Supplies & Equipment and Maintenance.....	$56,500.	
Salaries & Allowances...	22,000.	
Depreciation.....	15,400.	
Inspection, other services, air transportation, etc.....	2,850.	$96,750.00

4. Average cost of providing educational facilities for children attending the Coppermine federal school during the two-year period 1954-56 (approximately) $3590.00

5. What did the children obtain by way of schooling during the two-year period after the $3590 spent on each one of them, each one of the 59 children who entered the school building for schooling for any time at all between September 1, 1954 and August 31, 1956:

No. of children having	months' enrollment	Pupil Months Enrolled
0	24	0
0	23	0
8	22	176
0	21	0
1	20	20
3	19	57
2	18	36
1	17	17
3	16	48
1	15	15
2	14	28
0	13	0
4	12	48
3	11	33
1	10	10
1	9	9
5	8	40
2	7	14
1	6	6
2	5	10
0	4	0
1	3	3
15	2	30
2	1	2
2	0	0
1		
3		645

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
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CPU-000306/24

59 pupils were enrolled in the school in a period from 1 to 24 months.

6. Average enrollment of pupils for year of 12 months including hostel periods: (Almost 50% of the children were enrolled for less than 12 months.)

7. Average attendance of pupils for year of 12 months including hostel periods: 21.53

8. Average attendance of pupils for months during which hostel not in operation: 13.24

9. Average enrollment of pupils by months during periods hostel not in operation: 20

10. Average enrollment of pupils by months during periods with hostel in operation: 36.6

The number of pupils enrolled each month from September 1954 to August 1956 inclusive was as follows:

	Month	School Enrollment	No. in hostel and included in school enrollment	
1954:	September	20		
	October	24		
	November	23		
	December	25		
1955:	January	17		
	February	14		
	March	17		
	April	30	26	
	May	36	28	
	June	36	28	
	July	28	28	
	August	31	27	
	September	24		
	October	23		
	November	21		
	December	22		
1956:	January	21		
	February	20		
	March	17		
	April	40	37	
	May	38	35	
	June	32	28	
	July	37	36	
	August	35	35	
	September	13	(all 13 had been in the school hostel in August, 56)	

Note: While it may be true that 20 pupils in hostel in 1956 were also in hostel in 1955, at least 50% of them attended school without being off the roll from September 1954 to August, 1956.

12. Children enrolled in school including periods hostel in operation, from September 1, 1954 up to August 31, 1956:

1st month - September, 1954 — 20
2nd month - October, 1954 — 25
3rd month - November, 1954 — 26
4th month - December, 1954 — 27
5th month - January, 1955 — 29
6th month - February, 1955 — 29
7th month - March, 1955 — 31
8th month - April, 1955 — 38
9th month - May, 1955 — 39
10th month - June, 1955 — 39
11th month - July, 1955 — 39

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
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CPU-000306/25

12. Cont'd.

12th month - August, 1955 — 32
13th month - September, 1955 — 24
14th month - October, 1955 — 25
15th month - November, 1955 — 21
16th month - December, 1955 — 23
17th month - January, 1956 — 22
18th month - February, 1956 — 20
19th month - March, 1956 — 17
20th month - April, 1956 — 20
21st month - May, 1956 — 38
22nd month - June, 1956 — 38
23rd month - July, 1956 — 37
24th month - August, 1956 — 35

13. The aggregate pupil-days attendance for the 2-year period 1954-56 and 1955-56 was 9672.

On this basis and the estimated overall cost for the 2 years of $96,750.00 the pupil-day cost was $10.00.

How does this cost compare with that estimated for the previous 6 years? —

Year	Cost
1948-49	13,224.50
1949-50	19,860.31
1950-51	28,321.34
1951-52	30,199.09
1952-53	36,747.74
1953-54	31,885.07
Total	158,938.02

Pupilage for the period 56

Average cost per pupil $\frac{\$158,938.02}{18}$ equals $2,836.00

Increase in costs per pupil per annum since 1953-4 $3590.00
minus 2836.00

Increase 752.00 per annum

It will be seen that on the basis of the above that the Coppermine School is extremely costly to operate especially so when the fact is taken into consideration that the children averaged only 10 1/2 months' enrollment out of a total possible of 24 and attended only 59.04 per cent of the time that they enrolled.

Conclusion:

The primary purpose of the unique educational establishment at Coppermine is 1. to provide educational facilities for Eskimo children:
not only from (a) the Coppermine settlement on a school-year round basis but also for (b) 36 children of the Anglican faith brought in on April 1st from within a 90-mile radius of Coppermine for five months schooling.

2. is to afford a chance to try out the experiment of having Eskimo school children live under conditions somewhat similar to their native way of living in tents the result of which might help to form a pattern for further such hostels elsewhere in the Arctic.

The result of putting this programme into effect has been so far two hostel terms: (a) 1955 April to August
(b) 1956 April to August

The third hostel is being planned for
1956 April to August.

A very careful study should be made of what has been accomplished in the field of Eskimo Education by the Coppermine Tent Hostel Experiment and of what

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
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CPU-000306/26

p- -ilts were achieved with the strictly hostel children -- that those children from outside who were given accommodation in the tent hostel to enable them to attend school for five months each year over a period of three years. What was really accomplished for the great investment made in services and materials?

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 6,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine N.W.T. Incl. Tent Hostel (Stripped)
July 1956 - October 1957, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000306/27

Doc Separator 001241-0000

Copy to Mr. R.G. Robertson.

Edmonton, Alberta,
26th April, 1956.

Mr. R.G. Rivers,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rivers:

Thank you so much for your letter of 20th March regarding the Coppermine Tent Hostel. A copy of my notes on the situation is enclosed. I think they will tell you more than enough about the situation which prevails several months as follows:

1. The inventories should be returned to the Hostel immediately.

2. We must disclaim responsibility for any equipment at present.

3. We cannot be responsible for any equipment at all unless we can lock it up and have control over it each fall, on the same basis as Indian Schools.

4. The Diocese of the Arctic should order all that is necessary for the Hostel and see that supplies ordered are used for the purpose intended (lumber for bunk doors, etc.). The teacher spends so much time buying stove earnings, he simply cannot teach school and be handyman, as well as be responsible for the hostel stocks. (Our requisitions could be approved, if you wish, before placing.)

5. Adequate living quarters must be built for the Hostel staff and the present shack used as the storehouse for which the lumber was intended.

6. No one but a education worker, or someone authorized, should have access to supplies while the hostel is closed, and no "trader" and changes of food allowed without the Matron's consent.

7. New dishes must be sent immediately. They have not even enough cups for the children to have one each. Last year's make-do shortage was due to the non-arrival of the initial supply, as per advice given to the welfare teacher in April 1955.

8. Workers for the Hostel should be there two weeks before opening and, if the Government cannot arrange this, the Diocese should do so.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001241-0000

CPU-001241-0000/1

9. Fresh supplies for staff should be taken in on the plane on which the workers travel, or arrangements made for later delivery.

These nine points should clarify matters considerably. It was indeed regrettable that I had a newspaper reporter with me and I can only hope that publicity on this situation will not be too adverse. It seems to me that all the problems are the result of split responsibility, and that the answer is to make the whole project the responsibility of the Church.

Mr. Grantham saw the Hostel in operation and the mess in which the workers found themselves.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001241-0000/2

Doc Separator 000309

THE RIGHT REVEREND
DONALD B. MARSH, D.D.
BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

The Diocese of The Arctic

THE CHURCH HOUSE
600 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO 5, CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS
"ARCTICUS" TORONTO
TELEPHONES
OFFICE: WALNUT-3-0351
RESIDENCE: MAYFAIR 1016

North Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont.
MAY 1 19[illegible]
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To EI

Edmonton, Alberta,
28th April, 1956.

4737

Mr. B.G. Sivertz,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Siverts:

Thank you so much for your letter of 26th March regarding the Coppermine Tent Hostel [redacted] a copy of my notes on the situation is enclosed. I think they will tell you more than enough about the situation which reveals several needs as follows:

1. The inventories should be returned to the Hostel immediately.

2. We must disclaim responsibility for any equipment at present.

3. We cannot be responsible for any equipment at all unless we can lock it up and have control over it each fall, on the same basis as Indian Schools.

4. The Diocese of The Arctic should order all that is necessary for the Hostel and see that supplies ordered are used for the purpose intended (lumber for tent doors, etc.). The teacher spends so much time buying stone carvings, he simply cannot teach school and be handyman, as well as be responsible for the hostel needs. (Our requisitions could be approved, if you wish, before placing.)

5. Adequate living quarters must be built for the Hostel staff and the present shack used as the warehouse for which the lumber was intended.

6. No one but a mission worker, or someone authorized, should have access to supplies while the hostel is closed, and no "trades" and changes of food allowed without the Matron's consent.

7. New dishes must be sent immediately. They have not even enough cups for the children to have one each. Last year's make-do shortage was due to the non-arrival of the initial supply, as per advice given to the Welfare teacher in April 1955.

8. Workers for the Hostel should be there two weeks before opening and, if the Government cannot arrange this, the Diocese should do so.

CPU-000309[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000309/1

9. Fresh supplies for staff should be taken in on the plane on which the workers travel, or arrangements made for later delivery.

These nine points should clarify matters considerably. It was indeed regrettable that I had a newspaper reporter with me and I can only hope that publicity on this situation will not be too adverse. It seems to me that all the problems are the result o split responsibility, and that the answer is to make the whole project the responsibility of the Church.

Mr. Grantham saw the Hostel in operation and the mess in which the workers found themselves.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Marsh.

Enc.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000309/2

Doc Separator 000998

Northerns Affairs & National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ ~~Monthly~~ REPORTS)

1/3

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return

Name of School ...School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission).....

Post Office Address .....Coppermine N.W.T.....

~~Month~~ Quarter ended ..... April 30 ..... 19 56.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine School Hostel and Federal School for the ~~Month~~ Quarter ended .....April 30..... 19 56.

Missionary-in-charge of Hostel Norma McHugh Principal.... A. S. Wilson.....

Dated ..... 19..... of Coppermine Federal School

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

.....A. L. McNeil.....
Inspector of Schools

Dated at Fort Smith, N.W.T.
this...17...May... 1956...

.....C. Kirkby.....
District Administrator

Dated.....
this.....16.....May..... 19...56

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute "month" "monthly" for "quarter" "quarterly"

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

File 630-145/22-2, Reports & Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School, 1954-1956, Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-000998[000-000]

CPU-000998/1

REPORT of the (on the Mainland) School at Coppermine for 3rd Quarter, ended April 30 19 56

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study	Standing in class	Date of Entrance to Hostel or Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	Total number of days pupil in residence during Quarter	Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Quarter	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	11		✓	[redacted]	Grade 4	Very Good	April 9		22	16	Childrens school absence due to the flu epidemic at the tent hostel commencing approximately April 14th and lasting a 2-week period.
	9	✓			Grade 2	Good	6		25	16	
	12	✓			Grade 5	Fair	6		25	12	
	9	✓			Grade 3	Poor	6		25	11	
	7		✓		Grade 1	Bad	9		22	12	
	10	✓			Grade 4		9		22	11	
	9	✓			Grade 3		10		21	9	
	9		✓		Grade 3		6		25	16	
	13		✓		Grade 7		9		22	10	
	11		✓		Grade 5		9		22	16	
	12	✓			Grade 6		9		22	16	
	14	✓			High School		6		25	16	
	13	✓					10		21	16	
	10		✓				9		15	5	Still with pneumonia sent home April 23 - not permitted to work in mainland again Reported Nurse Gaule
	11		✓				9		22	16	
	8	✓					10		21	16	
	9	✓					6		25	16	
	10	✓					6		25	9	
	14	✓					9		22	12	
	8		✓				9		22	16	
	10	✓					9		22	12	
	8	✓					9		22	12	
	10	✓					9		22	16	
	12	✓					6		25	16	
	9		✓				9		22	16	
	12	✓					10		21	16	
	11		✓				9		22	13	
	13	✓					6		25	11½	
	7		✓				9		22	16	
	17		12						125	394½	

Total number of days in Quarter Mail

Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during Quarter Mail

Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Quarter Mail

Amount of per capita grant due for Quarter $ Mail

File 630-145/22-2, Reports & Returns Coppermine
Tent Hostel School, 1954-1956, Archival Box 247-3,
Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-000998/2

Page 11

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita Grant Purposes)

QUARTERLY RETURN

REPORT of the ... Tent ... Hostel ... School at ... Coppermine ...

for quarter ended ... April ... 30 ... 19 56

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Fair or Bad	Date of Entrance to Hostel	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Quarter	Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Quarter	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	17		13	[redacted]			1	2											54	39.4½	
	12	✓			✓											April 10			21	16	
	15		✓		✓											18			13	8½	
	12	✓				✓										9			22	16	
	12	✓				✓										6			25	16	
	7		✓		✓											6			23	12	
	9		✓		✓											10			5	2.5	Ran away night of April 9 and would not return.
	11		✓				✓									6			25	16	
	15		✓		✓											9			22	16	

Total number of days in Quarter ... 25 days in Residence

Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during Quarter ... 812

Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Quarter ... 32.5

File 630-145/22-2, Reports & Returns Coppermine
Tent Hostel School, 1954-1956, Archival Box 247-3,
Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-000998/3

Doc Separator 001244

WELFARE REPORT

Month of May, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N. W. T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

The month appeared to be generally normal, with average catches of seal by most of the regular population encamped on the islands north of the settlement in Coronation Gulf. Few natives except those permanently employed here have remained in the settlement. A much lighter fall of snow than usual throughout the winter has already substantially melted, and an early break-up seems to be indicated, although sea ice seems to be as heavy as usual.

Health. Good. Usual colds in school, but nothing serious.

Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

Relief. No new cases.

Experimental Char Processing. The first run of fish should come during the next month, usually about a week after break-up. I would appreciate having instructions as to whether I should try more canning this summer, or confine to work to the production of frozen fillets after freeze-up next fall, since the latter was last year found to be so much better in every way.

Experimental Tanning. ~~Last~~ Nil.

Handcraft. Total value of new production purchased during the month was ~~$00~~ $399.00, and of consignment goods sold, $6.00, making a total of $405.00. This is the lowest in quite some time since few natives were around the settlement, and there were few visitors. June's production should be higher as natives come into the settlement for over break-up.

Tent Hostel. This is apparently operating satisfactorily in all respects except the propane gas range, fumes from which seem to be affecting both the cook and the matron. Steps have been taken to improve the ventilation in the kitchen tent, and it may necessary later to build in a special ventilating duct over the range. One child was allowed to go inland for the summer with her parents, at the parents' request. There are now thirty-four children in the Hostel, nineteen boys and fifteen girls.

School. Satisfactory. Attendance for the month was 98.2%, and would have been higher had not one older boy who is a day student gone sealing for most of the month.

Respectfully submitted,
David S. Wilson
(Welfare Principal)

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
Archival Box 246-7, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001244

CPU-001244/1

Doc Separator 001248

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
May 16, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.A.C.O. HUNT - District Administrator.

Following is a report on conditions as I found them at Coppermine.

Turned over to Bishop Mount 29/11/56

The food supplies for the hostel staff in Coppermine were purchased in Yellowknife, and taken in on the charter trip. Invoice in the amount of $64.97 is attached.

The two cots and mattresses which were at Yellowknife were sent in on the sked trip. However, while we were awaiting weather at Yellowknife a further two cots with mattresses and a supply of blankets and flannelette sheets arrived. Due to lack of space in the Beaver, we could not take the cots and mattresses, but we did take the blankets and sheets in to Coppermine.

Enough dishes and cutlery for twelve pupils were also purchased at Yellowknife and taken in on the charter. It was fortunate that this was done as due to breakage, etc, they were short of dishes in the hostel.

On arrival the power house was checked and it was noted that a considerable amount of loose oil had gathered around the engine bed. This was mentioned to the man in charge and he was requested to have it mopped up and kept clear of oil at all times. The oil pressure gauge is not functioning properly and requires a hard slap with the hand before it will register oil pressure. The voltage was observed for some time and showed no serious fluctuations. Ammeter readings were approximately 10 amps on one meter and approximately 13 amps on the second meter. The exhaust pipe is pointed towards the ground. The tools were neatly stored and although some untidiness was evident in the power house, it was not of a serious nature. The engine appears to be operating satisfactorily and Mr. Wilson has no complaints regarding operation of the plant. The gauge registers 35 lbs pressure.

no trouble was checked previously by Mr. Taylor and found satisfactory. P.H.

The hostel staff were interviewed and while they are possibly not quite happy, they are perfectly satisfied with the establishment. There is no apparent dissatisfaction with the quarters they are occupying, although to my mind the reconditioned warehouse leaves something to be desired. The Matron remarked that there was some crowding, having 36 pupils in eight tents. After inspecting the tents this was quite evident as there is only sufficient room in each tent for four cots. An additional tent is being requisitioned to cover this, and will be shipped by boat this year. The present tents are 10 x 12 but it is felt that a 12 x 14 tent would serve the pupose much better.

It was noted that although oil stoves are used in tents no extinguishers have been provided. This matter was fully discussed with the Matron, and she was of the opinion that extinguishers

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should be kept at a central point. She mentioned a box or hanger arrangement outside the main tent. This suggestion appears the most suitable and possibly due to exigencies of the weather a C.O.2 type of extinguisher would be more suitable than Foamite. Extinguishers will be ordered to go in by boat this season.

Notes were taken of a number of items which will be requisitioned for boat delivery this season.

There is definitely a need for a small warehouse to house hostel supplies.

If a separate unit is to be built to accommodate hostel staff, the building presently being used could be used as a warehouse. The thought occurred to me that possibly enough material could be procured from the Lower stock at Aklavik to construct an Eskimo Cabin of the same type built at Aklavik. As it appears that Yukon Construction workmen will be in Coppermine, it would be an excellent opportunity to have an extra unit built.

Reference to the trades and shortages mentioned. The only evidence of trading which I uncovered was that Miss Kimpton traded two cases of butter from her stock for 1 bbl. butter from hostel stock. This was done with the approval of Miss Snwden, and the circumstances were explained to the present Matron by Miss Kimpton. No other shortages were mentioned to me by the hostel staff.

Numerous items which were sent in for hostel use are being used elsewhere, for the most part in the school, dwelling, and teacher's suite. In some cases there just was not room in the hostel buildings, and sooner than leave the items stored unsatisfactorily they were put in use. Two washing machines were sent in for hostel use, and as only one was being used the other was loaned to the R.C.M.P. It was pointed out that this is not according to policy, and verbal instructions were given to Mr. Wilson that the machine be returned before his departure. I have an up-to-date list showing equipment in use by Tent Hostel and also showing what is out on loan.

In the matter of dishes for use, I would recommend that plastic ware be supplied in future, and am requisitioning enough plastic ware for 36 pupils.

After observing the situation at first hand, I would recommend that as far as stores are concerned, the Tent Hostel be treated as a separate entity from the School. From almost any angle you wish to look at, it this appears the desirable course to follow. I can set up a separate column in our ledgers from the information I have on hand, and the hostel would then be divorced from the Day School. The Principal would have no direct control and would not be subject to criticism.

The floors in the school building are in poor shape, and possibly thought should be given to laying linoleum throughout the building.

Looking at the entire establishment objectively gives an appearance of untidiness, which may in part have been due to the monthly mail arriving that day, but which cannot make for good management.

H.J. Mann
Storeman.

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Fort Smith, N.W.T.
May 16, 1956

Memorandum for the District Administrator

In compliance with your recent request, we are submitting a report on the Coppermine Hostel as a result of our recent visit to that settlement.

It was with some concern that I viewed the complaints made by Bishop Marsh following his recent visit to Coppermine. Though I had not been to Coppermine since the opening date of the Tent Hostel in 1955, I was under the impression that most people, including Bishop Marsh, were quite happy with the progress being made there. (My reason for not visiting this location since that time was due to the fact that it was visited by Mr. Jacobson in September, 1955, and by Mr. Taylor in April, 1956--the opening date of the Hostel. At this time, Mr. Taylor was sent because it was considered that he would be of more assistance concerning certain technical details connected with the opening of the hostel than I, and it was considered advisable that I should inspect the Hostel after it had been in session for some time.)

I recall that on the opening date of this hostel, there was inadequate accommodation to supply the needs of all members of the staff. Suggestions to alleviate this situation had been made during the planning stages. At one time it was suggested that one of the hostel staff be supplied with a room in the Rectory. However, it is understood that this suggestion did not meet with the approval of the church authorities. Another suggestion was that a room in Mr. Wilson's suite be made available. This, too, was not feasible as Mr. Wilson [redacted] required the three bedrooms available. Therefore, when we arrived to open the hostel in April, 1955, we had available--for three staff members--only one single, three-room suite on the first floor of the school. This suite, it was understood, had been promised to the teacher (Miss Kimpton). Consequently, it took not a little diplomacy to convince Miss Kimpton that she should occupy the small workshop and leave, for the hostel staff--Miss Sowden and her cook--the only accommodation fit, at that time, for habitation. (The workshop was dirty, had no floor coverings, no facilities for cooking or washing, and only under an emergency situation could it be suggested that one be accommodated in it.) We, however, promised

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Miss Kimpton that we would supply paint for the walls and floors and try to make a little kitchenette adjacent to this room. We also promised her certain items of furniture. At this time the three-room suite to be occupied by the members of the hostel staff, though it was in fair condition, was furnished chiefly with furniture borrowed from the nursing station. However, as everyone concerned realised that this was only a temporary situation, the accommodation problem was settled for that particular hostel term (April 1, 1955 to September, 1955).

It is quite obvious why Miss Kimpton would not be too willing to live in the one room provided for her if it were possible to make other arrangements. Consequently, when Mr. Wilson found that he could store the ice in the school basement, he decided that the materials shipped in to build an ice house could be well used to build a suite for the hostel staff. He therefore built a small three-room dwelling (small sitting room, two bedrooms and a toilet) adjacent to the insulated warehouse. When this was mentioned by Mr. Wilson, we were somewhat dubious as to whether or not he would succeed with the small amount of resources he had at his disposal. He assured us that he could build suitable accommodation -- certainly more suitable than the workshop occupied by Miss Kimpton during the previous hostel term. Incidentally, on February 10, 1956, Mr. Wilson wrote us stating that after having a fire in the new hostel house for a week he found it entirely satisfactory except that the floors tended to be cold when there was a wind. As most buildings in the north seem to have this weakness, we were not unduly alarmed by this report. At the same time Mr. Wilson ordered linoleum for the floors of this building. We expect this to be available on the first boat to Coppermine. As it was very cold when Bishop Marsh visited the settlement, the building was not too comfortable although, on my recent visit there, the hostel staff were quite satisfied with their living conditions; though they hoped that other arrangements of a more permanent nature could be made if the hostel is to continue to operate for several years.

It is suggested, here, that perhaps the responsibility for housing the hostel staff was not as clearly delegated as it might have been. As Bishop Marsh suggests, there seems to be only one way to overcome the shortage of adequate accommodation and that is to build a small residence for the hostel staff. In this respect, it is recommended that the present insulated warehouse now occupied by the hostel workers be used, after this hostel term, as additional warehouse space and that sufficient material be shipped from our supplies at Aklavik to build and Eskimo type house for the hostel workers at Coppermine next hostel term. Funds to cover the cost of labour for the building of this dwelling could be secured by using the $2,500.00 earmarked this year to build an additional warehouse.

It is true that in the newly-built hostel staff accommodation there is not sufficient room for a range or, perhaps, a refrigerator, etc. However, as the staff obtain their meals in the hostel kitchen--which is about fifteen yards from their living quarters-- it is not too great a hardship for them not to have such facilities in their living quarters. The Primus stove on which

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Miss Kimpton cooked her meals all winter (until her electric range arrived) is available, but the hostel staff are reluctant to use it because it is considered, to some degree, a fire hazard. It is therefore recommended that we obtain for them a small hot plate so that they can prepare coffee or small lunches in their suite if they so desire.

It is regretted that the hostel facilities were not adequately prepared for the students' arrival. On the date the Bishop arrived, the staff were still having difficulties with the hostel tent heaters. I agree with Bishop Marsh that Mr. Wilson has too many responsibilities and, consequently, could not find time to make complete and adequate preparation. It is regretted that no missionary was in the settlement to supervise and assist with the necessary details. When the Bishop arrived the tents were cold because the hostel heaters did not function efficiently. Because of the fire hazard, the Matron did not permit the children to tie the double tent doorway flaps -- a situation which made the tents very drafty. However, the day Bishop Marsh was there the stoves were brought into the school, thawed out, placed back in the tents--where they have worked efficiently ever since. On the same day, snow porches were built surrounding the doors of the tents, which kept out the draft. Also on the same day the children sleeping in the dining room tent were moved back to their own tents and were quite comfortable. Consequently, it is felt that the comments made by Bishop Marsh on page three of his "Report On The Tent Hostel Coppermine" are unduly alarming.

It is understood, too, that he is in error when he states that the lumber used to build the living quarters was to have been used for storage space, unless the storage space he refers to is for ice.

We agree that it is not ideal to have bags of lime piled in the doorway of the dining room tent, with three kegs of butter adjacent to it; nor is it ideal to have the tent walls lined with cases of Trumilk and biscuits. However, when we arrived at the hostel the kitchen and dining room were quite neat, clean and orderly. The lime had been transferred to two barrels, across which a shelf had been laid. The need for more storage space had been anticipated last year and $2,500.00 had been placed in the estimates to provide the necessary space this year. Consequently, the storage situation should be cleared up in due course.

In regard to the handling of supplies, may we assure Bishop Marsh that we have complete inventories of all equipment supplied to the hostel. This had been returned to Fort Smith for checking and retyping and, unfortunately, had not arrived back in Coppermine during Bishop Marsh's visit. The attached letters explain the procedure followed in keeping track of this equipment.

Concerning the articles of food which Bishop Marsh states were missing from the warehouse, the only item we could discover which had been tampered with concerned an exchange of butter which Miss Kimpton arranged with Miss Sowden which resulted, we understand, in the hostel receiving several additional pounds

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of matter. Perhaps Miss Sowden could be contacted to verify this.

Bishop Marsh also states that there are insufficient dishes, and blames the Principal for not ordering these. There were sufficient dishes on hand but some were chipped and, consequently, not recommended for use. However, on April 10, the Principal arranged to have new ones supplied. On our recent visit we also brought in a supply of dishes.

Concerning the supply of fresh food mentioned in the Bishop's report, you are aware of all the details. We purchased the supplies at Yellowknife, as you suggested, and took them to Coppermine with us.

Bishop Marsh further states that "the insulated warehouse is decidedly not a success, for fruit, juices, etc. which were put in there froze solid before the arrival of the staff." I have no doubt that Bishop Marsh realizes that no warehouse, no matter how well insulated, would prevent things from freezing in such a climate unless a continuous fire was kept on during the winter months.

Bishop Marsh is also concerned because there were no admission forms on hand and claims that they were requested, in writing, last fall. This may have been a slip-up in the Fort Smith office, though once again I may say that had there been a missionary in the field, he no doubt would have requested a supply of these at the time he was arranging the selection of students for this term. It has been recommended from this office, and it continues to be recommended, that all admissions to residential and hostel schools be considered a year in advance of their registration. Concerning the hostel students, those presently in the hostel who are anticipating returning next year should be registered now with only a medical check-up being necessary when they return to the hostel next year. Incidentally, all forms 77 for these students are now on my desk, completed in every detail and ready for transmission after you have signed them.

It is regretted that [redacted] presently employed on the DEW line, was not available as a caretaker for the tent hostel this year, but the man who is taking his place is very reliable though it is agreed that he is not able to speak English as well as [redacted]. We cannot agree that it was entirely Mr. Wilson's fault that [redacted] did not return to the hostel. Mr. Boxer, Northern Service Officer, felt that it would be a grave injustice to permit to take him away from a job which meant a much better livelihood for him and his family and return him to a position where the remuneration he received for services rendered did not adequately maintain himself and his family. In this respect, following is a wire which Mr. Wilson received from Mr. Boxer on March 10, 1956:

"PLEASE ADVISE IF SOMEONE COULD REPLACE DAVID KULIKTANA ON SCHOOL JOB STOP SITE FOURTEEN SUPERINTENDENT HAS ASKED HIM TO REMAIN ON DEW JOB IF POSSIBLE STOP HE WILL NOT AGREE TO DO SO UNTIL RECEIVING YOUR SANCTION AND RELEASE FORM COPY TO DOUG JOSS SUPERINTENDENT SITE FOURTEEN STOP"

..../5

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Mr. Wilson replied to this wire on March 11, as follows:

"HAVE REPLACEMENT FOR [redacted] STOP BEST OF LUCK TO HIM STOP AM ASSUMING YOU WILL CLEAR THIS CHANGE WITH OTTAWA STOP BEST FROM ALL"

It is somewhat difficult, in view of the above, to agree with Bishop Marsh when he says "this seems a queer outlook for a teacher who should have, at heart, endeavoured to make the venture a success."

Again, I would agree with Bishop Marsh that Mr. Wilson has too many responsibilities. It is unfortunate that we have had so much trouble with the maintenance problems since the hostel opened. This, of course, made it necessary on several occasions to close the school for short periods of time. It is suggested here that if a more skilled maintenance man had been available, not only would Mr. Wilson be relieved of much of this maintenance responsibility but also it is quite possible that heating plant failures might have been avoided, thus doing away with the necessity of closing school. Mr. Wilson, of course, has been encouraged to promote projects which result in the improved economy of these people. The work he has done in experimental tanning, canning, and handicraft marketing is commendable. The sale of handicrafts, which in one single month has been as high as $1,700.00, has made a vast difference to the living conditions of the people of this community and no doubt has taken a great deal of Mr. Wilson's time. The fact that every visitor coming to Coppermine seems to centre his activities around the school and its Principal also results in additional duties for Mr. Wilson. In his capacity as welfare teacher he is often called upon to visit homes or make reports -- all of which is time-consuming. It is somewhat regretted if, through this very important work, the children's academic progress in school has suffered unduly. However, Miss Kimpton teaches regularly and is doing good work with the lower grades. From my visit to Mr. Wilson's classroom, it was found that all his students were making reasonably good progress. It is of course realized--and this has been pointed out in conversation with Bishop Marsh--that students attending school only five months in a year can only hope, even after twenty years of school (if progress is at the same rate as we expect it to be in any school situation), to attain grade ten level. This, even, would be a remarkable accomplishment when one considers the "forgetting" which is apt to result from the interlopated activities between school terms. Here, again, it is hoped that before long the hostel term can be extended to include at least eight months per year.

In conclusion, the following recommendations are summarized:

1. That housing as mentioned above be supplied to hostel workers;

2. That small hunting knives, attached to chains, be hung at the back of each tent for emergency exits in case of fire;

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3. That the hostel staff be brought in to the settlement at least one week in advance of the opening of the hostel term;

4. That a heated, separate building be used to provide sanitary toilet facilities and that barrels for sewage disposal be provided nearby;

5. That, even when inventories are returned to Fort Smith for checking that a copy remain in the hands of the school principal;

6. That all hostel equipment be signed out to the Hostel Matron by the Principal at the beginning of each hostel term and be taken back at the end of the hostel term;

7. That if the handicraft industry continues to expand that clerical assistance be given the teacher concerned. If this is impossible, perhaps a scheme could be worked out where the local Hudson's Bay Company could handle all of this material;

8. That the Mission authorities be responsible for the ordering of fresh food supplies for their staff, even though we supply the transportation.

It is hoped that this information will serve to assist you in making your detailed report to Ottawa concerning the operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel.

W. G. Devitt
Superintendent of Schools

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LAGOHarg

630/145-2

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
May 17th, 1956.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I am now in a position to reply to your memorandum of May 3rd concerning the report by Bishop Marsh on the conditions and operation of the hostel at Coppermine. In my memorandum of May 8th I informed you that I was sending Mr. Devitt to Coppermine to make a thorough investigation and then report back to me on the particular points raised in Bishop Marsh's letter to you. I also sent Mr. Mann, the Chief Storekeeper here, with Mr. Devitt since there were matters concerning stores which had been brought up.

I am attaching to this memorandum the individual reports made by these two officials. Attached also is an account chargeable to the Bishop of the Arctic in the amount of $64.97 which represents fresh food and vegetables taken in by Mr. Devitt on this charter to Coppermine. Insofar as the fresh food items are concerned, we duly reported to you at your request that space had been reserved on the "Otter" taking the two hostel workers into Coppermine for such food, but we took no action to purchase the food as we had not been requested to do so. I have, therefore, taken this opportunity of buying this fresh food and sending it in on this charter. I think it should be drawn to the attention of His Lordship that apparently he did not make any arrangements to purchase this food in Yellowknife, although space had been reserved on the plane.

I am also enclosing with this memorandum our Requisition No. 483 representing what the storekeeper considers essential, after consultation with the principal of the school and the Superintendent of Schools, and this additional amount of kitchen and other utensils for the continuation of the hostel next year is required. These should be purchased immediately and shipped in via Hudson's Bay Company Transport early this summer in order to connect with their boat from Tuktoyaktuk to Coppermine.

In dealing with the specific charges made by His Lordship I would like to state that there are some grounds for criticism but not to the extent he has outlined in his report, and it would appear that many of the things which His Lordship reported were based on superficial investigation without delving into the particular details of the situation. I will deal with the items in Bishop Marsh's letter of April 28th in the order in which they have been enumerated:

1. "The inventories should be returned to the Hostel immediately."

I agree. The inventories were sent to Fort Smith for typing and additional copies, unfortunately, the principal failed to retain a working copy for his own use. This is being attended to immediately.

... (2)

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2. "We must disclaim responsibility for any equipment at present."

Please refer to the terms of reference dated 7th July, 1953, regarding the details of the proposed hostel (Page 3, Paragraph 5, Hostel Equipment) All equipment for the hostel is the property of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The present principal of the school was informed by memorandum from the Superintendent of Schools dated 9th of February, 1955, copy attached, that he, the principal, "as our representative, will have full control of all equipment made available by this Branch. It will be your responsibility to store under lock and key, while not in use, all federal property .....etc.". At the present moment we are not asking the Diocese of the Arctic to accept any responsibility for any equipment. However, I think the time has come when such responsibility should be delegated, and the equipment supplied to the hostel put on a separate property return. At the beginning of a hostel term the principal should take inventory and then issue the equipment to the matron of the hostel, by voucher if necessary, and obtain her signature to the effect that such equipment had been received. At the end of the hostel term a further inventory should be taken, and all equipment returned to the principal and charged back to him. Any articles damaged, missing, broken, etc. during the hostel term would then be accounted for by the usual Board of Survey.

3. "We cannot be responsible for any equipment at all unless we can lock it up and have control over it each fall, on the same basis as Indian Schools."

My remarks concerning Item 2 apply.

4. "The Diocese of the Arctic should order all that is necessary for the Hostel and see that supplies ordered are used for the purpose intended.... etc."

This is a matter of policy on which I cannot comment other than to state that as long as the Department of Northern Affairs is purchasing the equipment and supplies it must have some responsibility and control over them. I do not think it is a satisfactory administrative measure to place funds in the hands of the Diocese of the Arctic and let them order whatever they see fit.
The remark concerning the teacher spending too much of his time on stone carvings may be quite true, and I think Mr. Devitt has commented adequately on this point.

5. "Adequate living quarters must be built for the Hostel Staff and the present shack used as the warehouse for which the lumber was intended."

I agree. However, if you consult the terms of reference issued July 7th, 1953, under "Accommodation" you will find that there was some responsibility delegated to the Church to find sufficient accommodation for the resident hostel staff. Satisfactory arrangements were made last year on the spot by Mr. Devitt and myself, and the hostel staff were given the small suite in the downstairs' section of the Federal Day School. However, the distance from this suite to the tents was such that last year's matron expressed some dissatisfaction since supervision at night was difficult.

... (3)

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5. (con't.) Miss Kimpton, the extra teacher and a Federal Government employee, was given very sub-standard accommodation in a small room which had been previously used as a workshop. She did not object to this, but when the hostel term closed, arrangements were made directly between Miss Kimpton and the Education Office in Ottawa so that she could switch to the small suite. This office was not informed of this move.

When the question of accommodation arose for this hostel term Mr. Wilson, using his ingenuity and materials he had available, engineered the building in which the hostel staff are presently living. I agree it is sub-standard. I also agree that future arrangements should be much better. In this regard both Mr. Devitt and Mr. Mann have commented on what they would consider to be the ideal solution; that is the building of an Eskimo-type cabin for the two hostel workers. There is only a $2,500 item in the estimates for a warehouse at Coppermine. If the materials for an Eskimo cabin can be shipped from Aklavik to Coppermine this summer, the Yukon Construction Company, who have a large contract to build facilities for the Department of Transport, might build the cabin for us. The $2,500 could be utilized for labour costs only. I think action should be taken now to have this put into effect.

6. "No one but a mission worker, or someone authorized, should have access to supplies while the hostel is closed, and no "trades" and changes of food allowed without the matron's consent."

I have it on authority that no "trades" were made other than with the matron's consent; the one item being the substitution of a case of butter for butter in a barrel. Since the Diocese of the Arctic purchase all the food required, I agree that a warehouse must be set aside for their use, and any food stuffs and other equipment owned by the Diocese must be theirs and should not be interfered with by any member of our staff. If the Eskimo-type cabin is built for the two hostel workers, the present "shack" would be suitable as a warehouse for the missions. However, if the Bishop wants orange juice and other such items prevented from freezing, then the warehouse must be heated throughout the entire winter.

7. "New dishes must be sent immediately."

This has been done. The storekeeper was instructed to purchase plastic dishes in Yellowknife and take them with him, and there is an ample supply available at the hostel now.

8. "Workers for the Hostel should be there two weeks before the opening, and, if the Government cannot arrange this, the Diocese should do so."

I entirely agree. It would be much better to have everything organized properly at the commencement of the hostel

... (4)

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June, and this could be accomplished if the two hostel workers arrived in Coppermine one or two weeks ahead of the opening date.

It is not convenient to share or split a charter with this Department at the time the hostel workers go into Coppermine. The Superintendent of Schools, during the school term, must make one or two inspections but he only wants to do this when the school is actually operating and he can measure the efficiency of the work being done in the classrooms. I think the Diocese should make its own arrangements for the movement of the hostel workers to and from the hostel.

"Fresh supplies for staff should b e taken in on the plane on which the workers travel, or arrangements made for later delivery."

As previously stated, the Bishop did not order the food, although space had been provided on the aircraft. This has now been taken care of.

I trust you will find this, and the enclosed reports, sufficient to reply to the Bishop's accusations.

L.A.G.G. Hunt,
District Administrator.

Encl.

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

North Affairs & Natural Resources
Ottawa, Ont.
MAY 30
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FJGC:rl
PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

OTTAWA, 29 May, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JACOBSON,
CHIEF, EDUCATION DIVISION.

6178

re Coppermine Hostel

Various aspects of this operation were discussed at a meeting between Bishop Marsh and Mr. Robertson to-day.

Bishop Marsh said that Mr. Wilson had persuaded David, the caretaker, to leave Coppermine and work on the DEW Line. After discussion, it was agreed that if this allegation were true, Mr. Wilson should not have done so and that he should be so told. Will you write to him accordingly. Bishop Marsh made the point that David was happy and useful in his work of looking after the hostel, where he also acted as interpreter, and that he has been replaced by a man [redacted].

Under these circumstances, I think you should suggest to Mr. Wilson that, unless there is a strong reason for not wishing to do so, we should, through our northern service officer, see whether or not David should be spoken to and, if he wishes to return to Coppermine, that arrangements should be made for him to do so.

In the course of the discussion it became apparent that Bishop Marsh felt that responsibility for the operation of the tent hostel at Coppermine, as distinguished from the operation of the school, should rest with the Anglican Church authorities, and not with the principal of the school. Mr. Robertson and I agreed with this view, which is in line with the general attitude which we are adopting with regard to hostels. You will recall that our general intent is that hostels should be built and equipped by the government, and then turned over to the Church for operation. There appears to be no reason why this principle should not apply to all hostels, including tent hostels. If you do not agree, please let me have your views and your reasons at once.

.... (2)

CPU-000320[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
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If you agree, please take steps to have all aspects of the operation of this hostel turned over to the Anglican Church authorities at once. There should, of course, be inventories taken and signed for, and the Church Authorities must accept responsibility for the equipment, including responsibility for material which is stolen or disappears while in their custody. They would then be responsible at the end of the current term for storing the equipment, and would be responsible for getting hostel staff in sufficiently before the next term opens to get the hostel premises ready for use at the time the term commences.

While this matter has come particularly to our attention in connection with the Coppermine hostel, it would be desirable to review the situation in connection with the Fort McPherson hostel with a view to making it clear that the Church authorities are also responsible in the same way there.

Please bear in mind that in the case of all future hostels, both permanent or tent, the government will supply the equipment and turn it over to the Church authority, who will be responsible for it and who will manage the hostel.

In connection with the management of hostels generally, Bishop Marsh and Mr. Robertson noted that figures had been kept during the first term of operation of the Coppermine hostel covering gains in weight and height by children in attendance. They would like to know whether, when these children returned after having spent six months at home, they retained all or a part and, if so, what part of the gains in weight. They would also like to know what part of the teaching they got in their first term was held in their minds when they returned to commence the second term.

Speaking generally, they desire that appropriate statistics be kept of the physical benefits, and the intellectual benefits, accruing to children in hostels so that we may show from both the physical and mental viewpoints whether or not our expenditures are warranted.

In reference to the Coppermine hostel in particular, they would like an appraisal made of the potential capacity of the children attending the first term to receive higher education either along academic or vocational lines. The purpose would be to know well in advance whether there are any, and if so how many, of these children who should receive schooling at a point other than the Coppermine tent hostel, perhaps at Aklavik, perhaps at Yellowknife, perhaps elsewhere.

..... (3)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000320/

I think that the foregoing takes care of all the matters discussed in the memorandum which I signed to the Deputy Minister, dated May 25, 1956, except para. 6(4) and (5). I expect that the Deputy Minister will let us have his views on these within a few days. If you do not hear further about these within a week, please get in touch with me.

You may wish to discuss this general problem with Mr. Rudnicki, to whom I am sending a copy of this memorandum.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000320/3

Doc Separator 001250

WELFARE REPORT

Month of June, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

Break-up came on the 23rd of June, much later than last year (the 9th), and was followed within a week by the first catches of fish, not large in quantity but average. Only very little firewood followed the ice downstream, and no native seemed to get more than one or two dozen pieces, a great contrast to the large piles of it which everyone accumulated last summer. The lack of it will doubtless be felt next fall. Minor damage was done to both the school and H.B.C. wharves by the ice, but has been repaired. In the case of the school wharf, the broken section at the end has been replaced by a floating one (on oil drums) which is hinged to the main stone supports with bolts, and which should be removed each fall before freeze-up and drawn up on to the shore. The wharf is even more necessary this year than last, since it enables us to load directly into the boat the full barrels not only of garbage, but of sewage from both school and hostel. This is being done in compliance with orders from the Health Officer, and the contents dumped out about half a mile from the settlement, instead of burying the sewage as was done last year.

Not only the school but all parts of the settlement were thoroughly cleaned up after break-up under the direction of the Nurse and R.C.M.P. Application has been made for an allocation of a hundred dollars for labor in landscaping (draining and levelling) the grounds around the school, since such work is needed to improve the appearance of the place before painting thissummer, and labor is presently available for this work.

Health. Good.

Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

Relief. No new cases except hospital rehabilitation cases.

Experimental char processing. Nil. (See last month's report)

Experimental tanning. Nil.

Handicraft. Cash receipts from Yellowknife and from consignment sales during the month were nil, since no planes were in. (The scheduled mail trip could not arrive until July 2nd., for the June flight.) Local purchases totalled $937.00, and the general quality of the work produced was consistently high. A large part of it was fur and cloth dolls, for which there has been a great demand all winter. The accumulated stock will be shipped out to Yellowknife on the June and July "skeds", as space on the plane permits, to meet their demands from the tourist trade.

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
Archival Box 246-7, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001250

CPU-001250/1

Tent Hostel. The propane gas range continued to give much trouble to the Hostel staff during the month. A special ventilating canopy and duct were built over the stove, but even this failed to relieve the staff of serious physical discomfort and irritation from the fumes and (possibly) escaping raw gas. Both soap and flame tests were applied to all pipes, but the source of any escaping gas could not be found. Matters finally reached the point where the matron and cook refused to use the stove any longer. District Headquarters at Fort Smith were advised by wire, and are sending a mechanic on the July 14th plane. In the meantime, the R.C.M.P. loaned us their kitchen range (oil) which has given satisfactory service ever since, but which will have to be returned by the time the July plane arrives, since a new constable is arriving about that time.

School. The physical plant has operated satisfactorily during the month, but the diesel should be given its regular quarterly check-over by a mechanic in July, to avoid any danger of future break-downs. Both the school boat and its tender (built last summer) are in good condition, and will be painted after the new paint arrives on the Fort Hearne. A connecting rod broke on the water (fire) pump used for pumping water to the hostel, but a replacement is expected on the July plane. In the meantime, our supply of ice is holding out well, and may last until that time, when the river should be clean again. Attendance for the month was 98.5%, slightly higher than last month.

Respectfully submitted,
David J. Wilson.
Welfare Principal.

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
Archival Box 246-7, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001250/2

Doc Separator 000327

JUN 20 1956
File No. 630/145-2

630/145-2
630/145-1

Ottawa, 19 June, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Re: Coppermine and Fort McPherson hostels

There has been some discussion with Anglican Church authorities regarding the operation of the tent hostel at Coppermine and the temporary hostel at Fort McPherson. There seems to be some indication that the principal of the school at Coppermine has participated to some extent in the operation of the tent hostel at that point. As a result, I would like to draw to your attention that the operation of these hostels rests exclusively with the church authorities and does not come under the jurisdiction in any way of the principal of the school. As you are aware, when the new hostels are built they will be built and equipped by the government and will then be turned over to the church for operation. This same principle applies with respect to the tent hostel at Coppermine and the temporary hostel at Fort McPherson.

You should take immediate steps to have all aspects of the operation of these hostels turned over to the appropriate authorities at once. Inventories of federal-owned equipment should be taken and signed for, and the church authorities must accept the responsibility for the equipment, including the responsibility for material which is stolen or disappears while in their custody. They will also be responsible at the end of the hostel term for storing the equipment and would be responsible for obtaining hostel staff in sufficient time for the opening of the following hostel term. When any new equipment is supplied, whether the hostel is a permanent or temporary one, the government will supply such equipment and will turn it over to the appropriate church authority who will be responsible for it and carry out their duties in respect of the operation of the hostel.

...2

CPU-000327[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000327/1

Insofar as general supplies for these hostels, the church authorities will be responsible for requisitioning and obtaining such items, the cost of them being entered in appropriate ledgers in which will be entered other operating expenses. At the end of the hostel term these ledgers, with accompanying invoices, should be transmitted to this office for audit, and if it is determined that the approved expenditures are in excess of the grants already paid to the church authorities, a supplementary payment will be made to the church authority making up the difference. If it is found, however, that the approved expenditures are less than the grants actually paid, the difference will be deducted from future grant payments.

I would like to reiterate that although there will be necessary liaison between the principal of the school and the church authority operating the hostel, the full responsibility for the operation of the hostel is that of the church authority.

It is noted that figures had been kept during the first term of operation of the Coppermine hostel covering gains in weight and height by children in attendance. We would like to know whether, when these children returned after having spent six months at home, they retained all or a part and, if so, what part of the gains in weight. We would also like to have some idea as to the extent of retention of knowledge gained during the first term as compared with the commencement of the second term. In other words, we would like appropriate statistics kept of the physical and intellectual benefits accruing to hostel children in order that it may be determined from both the physical and mental aspects whether or not the expenditures made are warranted. An assessment should also be made of the potential capacity of the children to receive higher education either along academic or vocational lines. The purpose of such an assessment would be to determine whether some of these children, and if so how many, should receive schooling at other points, some of which might be outside of the Northwest Territories.

I am obtaining two extra copies of this memorandum in order that you may transmit them to the principals of the schools at Coppermine and Fort McPherson.

F.J.G. Cunningham

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000327/2

Doc Separator 001001

NORTHERN AFFAIRS & NATIONAL RESOURCES 1/3

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN

(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)

A. Residential School ~~quarterly~~ Monthly Return

Name of School School Tent Hostel(operated by Anglican Mission)

Post Office Address Coppermine N.W.T.

~~Quarter~~ Month ended August 31 19 56

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine School Hostel & Federal ... School for the ~~Quarter~~ Month ended August 31 19 56.

Principal D. S. Wilson

Missionary-in-charge Norma M. Stutzke R.N. of Coppermine Federal School

Dated August 31 19 56

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

.....	.....
Inspector of Schools	District Administrator
Dated at	Dated.....
this..... 19.....	this..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute "month" or "monthly" for "quarter" or "quarterly"

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

CPU-001001[000-000]

File 630-145/22, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1956-1957,
Archival Box 247-1, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

REPORT of the ....Tent. Hostel..... School at .Coppermine.. for ~~Quarter~~ month ended ..... August. 31. ..... 1956 ..... 2/3

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Date of Entrance to Hostel / Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during ~~Quarter~~ month	Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~ month	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	17		1										✓				April 9		22	16	[redacted]
	9	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	12	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	10	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	7		✓		✓												" 9		22	16	
	9	✓			✓												" 10		23	16	
	10		✓		✓												" 6		22	16	
	12		✓		✓												" 9		22	14	
	13		✓					✓									" 9		22	16	
	12	✓			✓												" 9		22	14	
	8		✓		✓												June 6		22	16	
	14	✓				✓											April 6		23	16	
	13	✓			✓												" 10		23	16	
	13		✓					✓									" 9		22	16	
	8	✓			✓												" 10		23	16	
	7	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	10	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	15	✓					✓										" 9		22	16	
	8		✓		✓												" 9		23	16	
	10	✓			✓												" 9		23	16	
	8		✓		✓												" 9		23	16	
	11	✓				✓											" 8		22	16	
	12	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	10		✓		✓												" 9		23	16	
	13	✓			✓												" 10		23	16	
	12		✓			✓											" 9		23	16	
	14	✓			✓												" 6		31	16	
	8		✓		✓												" 9		22	16	
	12	✓			✓												" 10		23	16	
		17	12		21	3	1	1	2										709	462	

Total number of days in month
Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during month
Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during month
Amount of per capita grant due for month $

File 630-145/22, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1956-1957,
Archival Box 247-1, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-00100/2

Page 11

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita Grant Purposes)

Monthly ~~Quarterly~~ RETURN

REPORT of the Tent Hostel School at Coppermine for ~~Quarter~~ month ended August 31 19 56

3/3

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Date of Entrance to Hostel: Special course if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during ~~Quarter~~ month	Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~ month	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	13		1					1											709	462	
	14		1														April 18		22	16	[redacted]
	10		1			✓											9		22	16	
	12	1				✓											4		31	16	
	7		1			✓											4		31	16	"
	13		1				✓										6		23	16	"
	15		1			✓											9		23	16	"

Doc Separator 001259

COPY

WELFARE REPORT - Coppermine

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

Month of September 1956.

This has indeed been a busy month for me as well as for most natives. The unloading of two boats, the Fort Hearne and the Neachelick kept everyone in the settlement busy for a few days. Most of the ablebodied helped unload and haul supplies from the beach to the different Departments in the settlement. The money earned was most welcomed I'm sure but I'm afraid most, if not all, went on a wild buying spree with no concern for tomorrow. The sad part is that the little they do earn goes but a little way at the local Hudson's Bay store and is soon gone.

The natives are busy making and repairing nets for the next run of fish, that has just begun. Several lost their nets when ice from up river carried them to sea. It seems that most of the natives are depending on this run for their winter supply of food for themselves and their dogs. I do hope it pans out as no one has any supply laid up as yet. Very few seals have been obtained as there has been a great deal of wind this month. One man made a record haul when he bagged five out of a large herd.

As of to date I have been too busy to do much visiting, however, I did manage a trip across the river where I met several families and also called on a family in the western part of the settlement. The weekend provides an excellent opportunity for meeting many of the people when they bring their handicraft and look for money that hasn't as yet come in on the plane.

I find the handicraft department quite interesting but feel improvements could be made in handling same. For example, I feel if a more careful selection of articles received was made and those unlikely to sell rejected there would not only be a quicker return of money to the people but more interest would be stimulated and a finer quality of work done. To emphasize this problem I present the following facts. While in Yellowknife in conversation with [redacted] she stated that she had boxes of carvings that would not sell **waiting** to be returned when possible to Coppermine. I also have here on my shelves over $150.00 worth of carvings that have been taken in and that no buyer will look at. Much of these goods sent to Yellowknife is on consignment and the natives here are waiting for their money. This puts me in a most difficult situation to say the least. Production this month has been low due to the unloading of the boats, pre-freeze up preparation and the fact most carvers are away from the settlement. However $153.00 warth were sold locally and a shipment sent to Yellowknife.

No films arrived this month so much to the disappointment of the natives and whites alike no movies could be shown.

On Thursday evening September 20th, the natives held a welcome dance for the crew of the Fort Hearne at the school. Everyone had an enjoyable time as they danced the various square dances. Music was supplied by a member of the crew and one of the construction workers from Edmonton.

There is very little to report in the line of illnesses and the general health of the people has been good. However, the past day or two several have fallen victim to the flu bug and we are hoping there will not be an epidemic.

School is just getting under way as much time was required to redecorate the school and sort supplies. There still is much to be done even though I put in fifteen-hour days. The students were not anxious to start immediately as many had just completed two years of continuous classes having attended the summer hostels.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Donald Green,
Welfare Principal.

CPU-001259

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns – Coppermine F.D.S, 1956-1957
Archival Box 246-8, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001259/1

Doc Separator 001261

John Parker

Parker and Parker

Barristers and Solicitors

Member
Ontario Bar
Northwest Territories Bar
Yukon Bar

P.O. Box 127
Yellowknife,
Northwest Territories,
Canada

DEPUTY MINISTER
SEP 10 P.M.
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources.

Deputy Minister's Records
File No 41-15-3
Indexed by

September 4th, 1956.

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

The tent hostel has just completed its second season of operation at Coppermine. As you are aware, this project is confined to Eskimo and accommodates thirty children. It operated for five months in 1955 and five months in 1956. The hostel was operated by the Anglican Church of Canada at government expense, and the pupils attended the federal day school at Coppermine.

While admitting that the tent hostel is better than nothing, it still falls far short of what is necessary. The children who are resident in Coppermine the year round attend school nearly twelve months a year and they are making good progress. The children who were in earlier years sent to the Anglican school at Aklavik made much better progress than those who are living in the tent hostel. These facts should not cause us any surprise. If a child in Yellowknife were permitted to attend school for five months in the year and then withdrawn from the school, obviously the progress of that child would be slow and the comparison with other children would be unfavourable.

My information is that there are approximately 200 children of the Anglican faith in the general Coppermine area. Surely we should establish Coppermine as an educational centre and complete a hostel there as quickly as possible and, of course, enlarge the present federal school to take care of the larger classes.

I cannot at the moment recall how these children in the Coppermine area are expected to fit into our broad school development programme, but I do feel that we should face this situation immediately and get ahead with a construction programme. Our school construction programme in the rest of the Mackenzie is certainly not proceeding at a rapid rate. Is there any reason why we could not begin construction on a proper educational centre at Coppermine this coming summer?

One of the attractive features of this problem is that we do not become involved in difficulties about religious matters.

/....2

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001261

CPU-001261/1

I am satisfied that my information is entirely reliable. The only question in my mind concerns our present plans for these people. If we have no plans other than to continue some sort of part-time hostel, then I think no time should be lost in getting ahead with the designing and construction of an enlarged school and permanent hostel.

I much enjoyed our recent Session at East Three, and hope that your party had an interesting trip back to Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

John Parker.

JP/ed

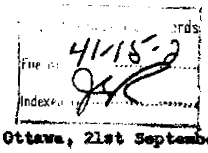
RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001261/2

Doc Separator 001267

JVJ/mp

630/145-2.



Ottawa, 21st September, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER: mamr

Re: Coppermine Tent Hostel

With reference to your memorandum of September 11th, the following are my comments in connection with the questions which you have raised:

(a) Length of School Term

The question of lengthening the school hostel term at Coppermine has been under discussion for some time. Mr. Wilson, Principal of the Coppermine Federal School, has emphasized from time to time the need for lengthening the hostel term. His views have been supported by Mr. Devitt, our Superintendent of Schools, and by practically everyone else, except Bishop Marsh. The question was brought up at the last meeting of the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education, who were unanimously of the opinion that a five-month term was too short to accomplish very much, insofar as education of the Eskimos is concerned. This Committee felt that a five-month term would be of some value to those Eskimos who return to the native way of life, but that such a short term would be of very little value if the pupils attending had any intention of proceeding further with their education, or taking vocational training. The comparison given in Mr. Parker's letter of September 14th, where an Eskimo father illustrated the progress the pupils would make in such a short term by taking five paces forward (representing the five months of progress) and then taking seven paces back (representing the remaining seven months of the year) is a good one, even though, of course, it does not follow that a child would be worse off after attending the five-month term than not having attended at all, but certainly most of what had been learned in the five-month period would be lost in the intervening seven-month period when the child is not attending school.

There is one difficulty, however, that would be met with in increasing the term, and that is that there are three natural periods when the native parents come into the settlement, and those periods are at Christmas, Easter, and in the latter part of August. If we are to take advantage of the times when the parents come into the settlement, it would be necessary to increase the hostel term by approximately three months. From information received from the field, it would be unwise to have the children sent home at any other than these three times, since it would be difficult to locate the parents. It would appear, therefore, that if we are to increase the hostel term, it would have to be for a minimum of an eight-month period of time. My feeling is that the matter of increasing the term should be discussed at some length with Bishop Marsh, to determine what his main objections are to increasing the hostel term. Once the points of objection raised by him have been analyzed, if they are sound no further action need be taken to increase the hostel term, but if his objections can be refuted, appropriate action should be taken. It would appear obvious, however, that the term could not be lengthened for the period commencing April 1st, 1957, since the Mission authorities would already have ordered food supplies for the operation of the hostel for a five-month period.

...2

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001267

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(b) Storage of Equipment

The matter of storage of equipment and supplies has been discussed at some length with Mr. Wilson, while he was in Ottawa enroute to Frobisher Bay. He has advised Mr. Jacobson that the hostel equipment has been moved into the hostel buildings. The new school Principal, Mr. Green and Rev. Sperry are to check and revise (if necessary) the inventory prepared by Miss Westgate and Mr. Wilson in May. You will recall that, insofaras hostel supplies are concerned, Bishop Marsh stated these items were mixed up with school supplies.

Mr. Wilson has assured us that the situation was not at all serious, and that what really happened was that, from noon lunch items and from supplies issued to other Government Departments in Coppermine, a considerable quantity of surplus items were turned over to the church authorities, at no cost, and that the lady operating the hostel had given to these people a few items which she could not use herself, but these items were only a small fraction of the value of the items turned over to the church authorities. Mr. Wilson said that he and other Government employees in Coppermine were quite put out by Bishop Marsh's complaint, since they had been doing everything possible to assist the Mission, and Miss Kimpton, the other teacher at Coppermine had canvassed the other Government Departments for surplus materials in order to assist the Mission authorities. She and Mr. Wilson felt they would not care to do this again, because instead of gratitude they received blame.

(c) Responsibility for Various Types of Supplies and Equipment

I agree with you that the exact lines of responsibility for various phases of operation of hostels such as the Coppermine tent hostel must be definitely set out. With this in mind, Mr. Jacobson drew up, in December, 1956, a set of regulations with respect to the organization, operation and discipline for residential schools and hostels in the Northwest Territories. These were discussed at some length with the Legal Division, but since the regulations proposed had been recommended for promulgation under the School Ordinance, it was finally determined that the Government of the Northwest Territories had no authority to lay down regulations regarding the operation of such Government-owned institutions. I am attaching hereto a copy of these regulations as they were originally proposed and as they were approved by the Inter-Departmental Committee which was organized under the authority of the Agreement made with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, whereby the responsibility for the education of Indian Children in the Northwest Territories was transferred to the Northwest Territories Council. These regulations are now being revised for implementation as Departmental Regulations rather than Regulations under the School Ordinance.

My views on the specific points raised by you are as follows:

(i) Maintenance of the Fabric of the Hostel

The Principal or person in charge of the hostel, which of course in this case is the Anglican church, should decide when a repair or replacement is required. He should report the need for such a repair or replacement either to the Superintendent of Schools or to some other official delegated by him. It is presumed that the Superintendent of Schools would delegate to the Principal of the Federal Day School the responsibility for transmitting the requisitions of the hostel authorities, since the former is the senior representative of the Department in Coppermine. The Superintendent of Schools in turn would arrange with the District Administrator for the repair or replacement to be carried out.

(ii) Major Changes in Supply and Equipment

These in turn are the responsibility of the person operating the hostel, and would be handled in the same way as Item(i).

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(iii) Ordering, Maintenance and Replacement of Expendable Supplies

Since all expendable supplies used in connection with the operation of the hostel are supplied by the church authorities, with the cost being recovered in the form of grants from the Federal Government, the person in charge of the hostel has the sole responsibility for ordering, maintaining and replacing these supplies. The ordering, of course, would be done through the church authorities, and not through Administration. The Administration of course, is to be responsible for providing the buildings for storage of these items.

(iv) Custody and Maintenance of Permanent Equipment

All equipment used in connection with the operation of the hostel should be in the custody of the authorities operating the hostel. It would be necessary for an annual inventory of these items to be taken and this would be done, as has been done in the past, by one member from the authority operating the hostel and one representative of the Department checking these items together. The Administration of course is responsible for providing adequate storage facilities for such equipment, and the repairs and replacement of such equipment should be handled in the same manner as outlined in Item (i)
Within the next few weeks, the regulations regarding the operation of such hostels will be submitted to you for approval, and when these are approved copies will be sent to the persons concerned.

(d) Physical Requirements at the Hostel

(i) Mr. Wilson has confirmed the fact that some of the tents leaked. In the dining hall, which has rafters between the two layers of tent, it is assumed that the leaking was caused by the outer tent flapping or pressing against the rafters and so conducting the water down, but Mr. Wilson was unable to explain why the sleeping tents leaked. They were taken down in September, 1955 and stored in a dry place until April, 1956. Prior to that time they were unpacked as received from the supplier. We are writing to the field to have this matter looked into at once, and to have immediate repairs or replacements effected.

Mr. Wilson points out that if the hostel were held during the winter, this problem would not arise. All tents would have to be equipped with rafters to stand the winter winds, and then would be banked with snow blocks in native fashion. Lumber for such rafters was ordered last winter and is expected to arrive on the second trip of the supply boat this year.

(ii) Lumber was also ordered for strengthening the floors and walls of the kitchen and dining tents, and to provide them with a more stable framework. I do not believe it would be advisable, as you suggest, to leave the tents up permanently, since relatively high winds in the Coppermine area would probably result in them being torn to pieces. We will investigate this and the matter of providing the sleeping tents with doors further.

(iii) The gas range in the kitchen became offensive to the matron and cook in May, according to reports on file, but after it was examined thoroughly on three occasions no leaking of raw gas from pipes or joints could be found. As a matter of fact, on each of the occasions when the stoves were checked, it was found that the pilot lights were not burning, and when the hostel authorities were instructed on the necessity of keeping the pilot light burning, there was no more trouble insofar as gas sickness was concerned. Mr. Wilson felt since no one else was nauseated but the two ladies operating the hostel, that probably

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the fumes of the burned gas was the main cause, and that these two people were probably more allergic to gas fumes than other people were. A ventilator 2 x 3 feet in size was built in, above the stove, and the space immediately above the stove was boxed in leading to the ventilator. Mr. Wilson felt sure that this took off any fumes that occurred. Since the stove was checked by Mr. W. Sturgeon in July, a full report on its efficiency is being sought from this individual.

(iv) In connection with the storage space, 18 steel lockers 6 feet high and 2 feet square were provided for the children. Miss Westgate did not like them, however, and they were removed to the school workshop for storage. She said they were too tall and took up too much space, and that she would prefer individual boxes under each child's bed. Accordingly lumber has been ordered to have these lockers constructed this year.

(v) The responsibility for getting the hostel staff in Coppermine two weeks ahead of the opening of the school lies with the church, and Bishop Marsh should be requested to arrange for this to be done. Otherwise, all work for the preparation of the hostel will fall on the school staff, as it did last year.

(e) Attendance at the Hostel

The statistics which were supplied to you by Mr. Wilson were taken from the records of the R.C.M.P. Detachment at Coppermine, and include those children in hospital and residential schools, as well as those in the Coppermine area (W2). Most of these children will undoubtedly attend the new hostels to be constructed at Aklavik, and some will attend the new school at Cambridge Bay. After the school at Cambridge Bay goes into operation, the situation so far as education in the W1 and W2 Registration Districts is concerned should be re-examined and undoubtedly it will be necessary to provide hostel accommodation at Cambridge Bay in the near future, since it is nearer the centre of the main Eskimo population of the Central Arctic. It is hoped that some DEW Line buildings in the area can be obtained for this purpose, either by renovating such buildings or by using materials from them to construct new buildings.

A.W. Gibson

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

Mr. Cunningham

Thank you. This is a very thorough and useful memo.

I have signed the letters and sent them off. Re the term, if it is to be lengthened, what months do you think should be covered - i.e. - between which of the 3 visits?

I have only glanced through the draft regulations, and will look at them in detail when they are sent up for approval.

26 Sept. 56

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Indian Affairs Branch Record
File No. 41-15-3
Indexed by

Ottawa, Ont., [illegible]

Canon C.E. Cook,
Indian Synod Administration,
111 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Exploration 1402-1
41-15-41

Dear Canon Cook,

Bishop Marsh has been kind enough to send me a copy of his letter of October 12th to you about the discussions that he had with Mr. Cunningham and myself concerning the Coppermine hostel and other questions relating to education in the Arctic.

Bishop Marsh's letter covers very well the scope and tenor of the discussions that we had and there is very little that I can add to it. There are, however, one or two points that I could, perhaps, mention in order to clarify the situation on points where there seems to have been a certain amount of doubt.

As Bishop Marsh says, he, Mr. Cunningham, and I were of the opinion, after discussion, that the extension of the term at the Coppermine tent hostel would constitute a change in policy. We were doubtful whether, at the present time, the circumstances in that area would justify such a change in policy. We also felt that an extension of the term would mean that the children would have to be in the hostel during the winter months and, while it might be quite possible for them to live in good health in such circumstances, we felt that the

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problems of supervision and administration would be so serious that it would be necessary to convert the hostel to a fully-built, permanent structure. It is in this connection and context that we felt, as Bishop Marsh says, that it would not, at the present time, be wise to build a permanent hostel.

I would not want the impression to be derived from this that we, in this department, feel that permanent hostels for Eskimo education should not be built in any part of the Arctic in the immediate future. As you know, two hostels are being built at Lavik which will provide for Eskimo education. We discussed with Bishop Marsh the priorities in the Eastern Arctic and agreed that, there, Frobisher Bay should have priority. An amount is being placed in the estimates of this department for 1957-58 which will enable architectural plans to be taken in hand next year. Two years ago we had thought that the hostel and large school at Frobisher Bay might not have to be built until some time around 1960 or '61. Events in the Eastern Arctic are, however, moving with such rapidity that it is quite possible that it will be desirable to begin construction of the hostel and school a good deal earlier than we had thought.

Bishop Marsh refers in his letter to the two types of circumstances that are of particular relevance in our thinking about education in the Arctic. On the one hand, as he says, we are "aware that wildlife is decreasing each year". It is becoming apparent that

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the decline is going on at an even more rapid rate than we have realized up until now. Unless things change, there is no reason to assume that the decline is going to be arrested or reversed at an early date. At the same time, with improved nutrition, health services, etc., the Eskimo population is increasing. This means that we must prepare ourselves - and the Eskimo people - for a situation in which an increasingly large number cannot find sustenance in the old way of life. On the other hand - and this is the second set of circumstances - we have the fortunate situation that alternative means of employment are increasing. For the present, these are primarily in the realm of defence and construction but there is every reason to expect that opportunities for employment through resource development will be forthcoming. In such a situation it is our feeling in this department that our education policy has to be flexible - flexible both in terms of time and in terms of place. With the situation changing rapidly we may have to adjust our policy to provide more educational services and to fit more people for employment than appears to be the case at the moment. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly places in the Arctic where a good number of the Eskimos will continue to rely on their old way of life for many years to come. In such circumstances any education should, as Bishop Marsh indicates, be of a character which will not take such people away from their native way of life.

There is nothing I would wish to add to the details Bishop Marsh mentions about our discussions on maintenance and administration

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at the Coppermine tent hostel. As soon as the statement of proposed administrative arrangements is ready it will be discussed with you and Bishop Marsh.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Bishop for his records.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Robertson,
Commissioner.

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JVJ/SMH

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DEPUTY MINISTER
OCT 18 A.M.

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 630/145-1
630/145-2

Ottawa, October 17, 1956.

41-15-2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Re: Coppermine Tent Hostel

I am attaching hereto for your information and retention Mr. Wilson's Report on the Second Experimental Tent Hostel, held at Coppermine from April 9 to August 24, 1956. This report is very well prepared and gives us a good picture of the operation of the hostel through that period of time.

I would like to comment on the different parts of the report in the same order as they were dealt with by Mr. Wilson.

1. Enrolment and Attendance - It is very gratifying to note that school attendance for the term was 97.1% which, in an Arctic area, is a very high percentage for average attendance; in fact, it is a higher average than is normally met with in provincial schools.

2. Transportation of Students - You will note that a payment of $8.00 per day while travelling was made to parents while bringing their children to and from the hostel and that, in certain instances, this payment was replaced by having the children brought in by chartered aircraft. In a previous memorandum to you I have pointed out that the cost of transporting the hostel children is an important cost factor and is one of the arguments for lengthening the hostel term.

3. Accommodation and Supplies - All of the items referred to by Mr. Wilson in his report are being looked after and instructions are being issued through the District Administrator's office at Fort Smith to have the necessary repairs carried out and supplies issued. A full report is being asked for in connection with the propane range, based on an inspection to be made by the Fort Smith mechanic.

4. Diet and Health - I presume that we will be soon receiving from the church authorities a copy of the Matron's report which should contain complete information as to the increases in height and weight of the children. It is recalled that you expressed particular interest in this item.

5. Sanitation - We have not as yet arrived at any solution as to the best means of providing a sewage and garbage disposal system but Mr. Nicol is being asked to investigate this matter and when a report has been received from him it will be transmitted to you. Of course the problem of adequate sewage and garbage disposal has been brought to our attention several times and it appears unlikely that any completely satisfactory solution can be found until Coppermine is moved to a new site. You will recall that the moving of Coppermine to a new site was proposed a few years ago but, because of the cost involved, no action was taken. It is noted that Mr. Wilson reports that there is a need for ditching, grading and landscaping in the school and hostel area and an effort will be made to have this work done during next summer. No specific provision has been made for this work in the 1957-58 estimates since the need for having this done was not brought to our attention in time for the preparation of the estimates. However, I think that money can be found from the vote as a whole to have the work carried out.

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7. Teaching Staff - I agree whole-heartedly with the comments made by Mr. Wilson in this section of his report. It is quite true that, despite all the extra time and trouble undertaken by Mr. Wilson, [redacted] and Miss Kimpton the second teacher, all that was said by the church authority was in the nature of criticism [redacted]. It appears to me that there was most inadequate planning on the part of the church authorities insofar as the operation of the hostel was concerned. My understanding of this point is that it is completely the responsibility of the church authorities to operate the hostel and the only function that the principal of the federal school carries out insofar as the hostel is concerned is that of being the departmental representative at that point. The principal is responsible for the operation of the school and the church authorities are responsible for the operation of the hostel. This is the way it operates at all other centres and this is the way it should operate at Coppermine. Of course our principal and teacher at this point are always ready to co-operate to the fullest extent but there should be no occasion for the main burden of work for operating the hostel, or erecting it, to be left to them. The new regulations we are to draft will help to clarify our and their responsibilities.

In order to ensure that the hostel is operated on a self-sufficient basis for the next term, it is recommended that Bishop Marsh be requested to have the following things done:

a) to increase his hostel staff from 2 to 3 persons. This is recommended since it is noted by Mr. Wilson that the 2 hostel employees were considerably overworked during the time the hostel was in session;

b) the hostel staff should arrive at Coppermine two weeks to one month before the date the hostel goes into operation in order that all the administrative details for the initial opening of the hostel may be looked after;

c) it will be necessary for someone to be in the settlement during Christmas holidays to make arrangements with the parents of the children for them to be brought into the hostel at its opening. It would appear from our correspondence that the local missionary, Reverend Sperry, has little or no authority in connection with the operation of the hostel. Perhaps it would be advisable for authority, insofar as the church authority is concerned, to be delegated to him and if this were done he could make the necessary arrangements for the recruitment of hostel students.

d) reports regarding the maintenance of the hostel and the provision of equipment and certain supplies issued by the department should be made by the church authorities, rather than by the school principal. These of course could be routed through the school principal since he is the senior departmental representative there but it should be clearly understood that the principal is not responsible for the operation or maintenance of the hostel.

8. Hostel Staff - In connection with the housing of the hostel staff, you will recall that Bishop Marsh complained about the inadequacy of the quarters assigned to these people. It should be noted in this connection that there were no complaints of any kind from the hostel staff until Bishop Marsh visited Coppermine and then the complaints emanated from him rather than from them. Inasmuch as this was only temporary accommodation for one year, a private residence is being erected for the hostel staff this fall. I am writing to the District Administrator to advise us as to the progress being made in the erection of this building.

9. Schooling - Mr. Wilson's report would indicate that there has been considerable progress made with the students even though the length of the hostel term was quite short.

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10. Hostel Term - Mr. Wilson outlines his reasons as to why the hostel term should be lengthened and gives his reasons as to why the period from September 1st to May 1st would be the most satisfactory period of time to operate the hostel.

I regret that it was not possible to have this report in your hands at the time the Coppermine hostel was discussed with Bishop Marsh but I presume, as was done last year, copy of it will be forwarded to Bishop Marsh. Before this is done, of course, a few changes will be made in the report.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

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FJCG/JVJ/mmh/kvd

B. J. Hales. 611/21-5-1
635/21-5-2
600-1-1
600-1-2

Ottawa, 31st October, 1956

Records
File No. 41/15-2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Coppermine Tent Hostel
and
Regulations for Operation of
Hostels and Residential Schools

I would like to deal in this memorandum with a number of items of outstanding correspondence in connection with the above subject.

2. You will recall that, in our discussions with Bishop Marsh, it was agreed that regulations should be drawn up governing the operation and management of hostels and residential schools in the Northwest Territories. This is a matter which has undergone considerable study by the Education Division. At first, the regulations were drawn up under the School Ordinance but this was not acceptable to the Legal Division since the School Ordinance and Regulations thereunder cannot be made to apply to Her Majesty in Right of Canada. The regulations were then drawn up in a similar manner to the regulations in effect by Indian Affairs Branch but it was pointed out that there is Federal legislation, viz., the Indian Act, which authorized the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to make regulations governing the operation of Indian schools but no such legislative authority has been put into effect in so far as the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources is concerned with respect to the operation of such institutions in northern areas. The only alternative seems to be to draw up an agreement for the operation of hostels and residential schools by church or religious authorities in which will be included the desired terms and conditions as originally sought in regulation form. The form of this agreement, incorporating the desired regulations, is now being prepared by the Legal Division. It is thought that such agreements may be entered into under the Financial Administration Act P.C. 1951-1973, December 16th, 1951. As soon as this draft agreement has been prepared, it will be forwarded to you for approval.

I agree.

3. In discussions with Bishop Marsh, you will recall that it was said that plywood doors were needed on all the tents. This was realised last year and the lumber for the doors was ordered. It did not arrive on the 1955 boat but was expected on the 1956 boat. I am checking with our Fort Smith Office to determine whether this lumber did arrive and am requesting that, if it did not, they try to borrow lumber from someone in Coppermine. I am also asking them to have the doors constructed.

4. The matter of replacing the tents has been discussed with Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson thinks that the sleeping tents need not be replaced but rather that they should be treated with a canvas preservative and waterproofing agent. I will arrange to have this done. The kitchen and dining tents should also be treated and then used for storage purposes. They should be replaced by tents placed on a solid foundation of heavy timbers and framed to a height of four feet. I am asking for this to be done as well. Bishop Marsh said

I agree. This should help greatly.

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that there was no privy at Coppermine for the children attending the Coppermine Federal Day School. This is definitely not true. There is no outside toilet but there are chemical toilets inside the building opposite the doors from the classrooms into the main hall. These are cleaned, as necessary, by the school caretaker. The Principal of the school is being instructed not to allow the day school children to use the hostel toilets.

Good.

5. Bishop Marsh also mentioned that children attending the Hostel are not to be taken out in mid-term. Since this comes within the jurisdiction of the church authorities and is not under the jurisdiction of the School Principal, it will be up to Bishop Marsh to instruct his Hostel Supervisor not to grant such requests. Mr. Wilson informs us that all movements of children in and out of the Hostel last summer were allowed by the matron without reference to him. This is as it should be except that all such cases should be referred to the Superintendent of Schools. It is a difficult thing to make an inflexible rule regarding the children staying for the whole term since there may be extenuating circumstances. An example might be where a family having children in the hostel would become permanent residents of Coppermine. In such instances, it certainly would not be desirable for the child to be separated from his family.

6. With reference to your comments on my memorandum of October 5th, we are trying to make arrangements to have the hostel enlarged for the next 5-months term by supplying two additional tents to accommodate an additional eight hostel pupils. This is not quite as simple to do as we had thought when discussing this with Bishop Marsh. Mr. Jacobson has pointed out to us that, not only do we have to send in the two additional tents, but we also have to supply two space heaters, eight cots, eight mattresses, and additional blankets, dishes and utensils. Lumber is also required for the floor and framework but it is hoped that this can be obtained locally. The other items, if there are not surplus ones in Coppermine, will have to be sent in by air. I assume that Bishop Marsh will have sufficient food supplies already in Coppermine to feed the additional eight pupils. I will report to you at a later date regarding the progress made in enlarging the Hostel for the term beginning April 1st, 1957.

7. With respect to your memorandum of the 22nd of October, I agree with you that there is a need of clearly defining the respective duties of the mission authorities operating the tent hostel and the Department. Besides the regulations which will be incorporated in the agreement mentioned in the second paragraph of this memorandum, there appears to be need for a table comparing the respective responsibilities of the church and the Department. A draft of the division of duties has been prepared by the Education Division and a copy of this draft is attached hereto. There are some changes to be made in this outline but, before proceeding further with it, I thought that you would like to examine it and comment upon it.

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8. With regard to sanitation in the Coppermine settlement, I am asking Mr. Hiscl to make a thorough study of the situation and come up with firm recommendations as to what should be done, both during the summer of 1957 and for the future. I agree with you that we should not go to any major expense in the Coppermine community.

9. The matter of accommodation for additional hostel staff, if provided, is one about which I think perhaps any action should be delayed until we can determine whether Bishop Marsh is agreeable or not to hiring additional staff and whether he wants to hire someone locally or whether he would have someone sent in. If a local person is employed as the third member of the staff, there would be no problem of accommodation, but if a person is sent in from outside, it might be possible to accommodate

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such a person in the quarters which were used for this purpose in 1956 since the new hostel staff quarters were presumably completed this summer.

10. I have read the report prepared by Miss Westgate attached to your memorandum of the 19th of October. Most of the matters dealt with in this report are with reference to administrative details. When the terms of reference are clearly outlined with respect to the duties to be carried out by the church and by the Department, many of the difficulties which have been encountered in connection with the relationship between the two authorities can very quickly be straightened out. All items referring to maintenance and equipment will be carefully checked and appropriate action will be taken by the Branch.

11. I am attaching to this memorandum, for your consideration, a memorandum written by Mr. T.R. Eleiler, in cooperation with Mr. Wilson, regarding the Tent Hostel at Coppermine. There are many useful suggestions made in this item of correspondence.

Mr. Cunningham

These are very useful memoranda. I agree with the action and suggestions outlined above. Should we write to Bishop Marsh at this point on the items covered in paras. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 above? They are matters of detail that came up in letters or our conversation and it might be useful to make it clear what we are doing -- and also what things it is up to the church to arrange for or do.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

Re the division of duties, I have written in a number of comments. There are two points I am not satisfied about: (a) why a "full representative" (whether Principal or NSO) comes into the hostel operation at all. I see no need and only trouble in it. (b) Just who is supposed to do and keep the inventory. I thought we had agreed it was the church authorities (it would have to be checked at, I suppose, Ft. Smith and losses, etc. looked into), but the thing is not at all clear. As a general comment, I think that when the detailed regulations are worked out a great deal more precision has to be inserted. There must be no doubt at all as to first who has to do exactly what -- and, in cases of importance, how it is to be done

I am returning Mr. Eleiler's memo. It contains a lot of very useful suggestions. I have inserted a few marginal notes.

The draft agreement must be ready for discussion soon. It will take some working over here, and then consideration by both churches before it can go into effect for the new Coppermine term in April.

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RGR/MIM

Ottawa, 13 November, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOSTELS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES; DISCUSSIONS WITH BISHOP TROCELLIER

Attached hereto is a memorandum of November 9th from Mr. Cunningham setting forth a number of matters which he suggests should be discussed with Bishop Trocellier concerning the administrative arrangements for hostels in the Northwest Territories. I agree with him that these should be taken up. The best arrangement might, perhaps, be for me to have a meeting with the Bishop, at which Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Jacobson would be present.

There is one major category of matters that the memorandum does not cover and which I think should be discussed with Bishop Trocellier to some extent, although perhaps they cannot be finally decided on at this stage. That category is the detailed break-down of responsibility as between the hostel and school authorities for various types of decision concerning supplies, administration, maintenance of the buildings, etc. This sort of thing has caused a great deal of difficulty at Coppermine and was discussed at length with Bishop Marsh when he was here a few weeks ago. Mr. Cunningham has undertaken to have a full and thorough study of every aspect of this, and it probably will not be completed before Bishop Trocellier's visit. However, there may well be points that should be raised and I am asking Mr. Cunningham for his suggestions on this.

The attached memorandum raises one point in particular on which I should like to have your direction - that of

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Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
October 1956 - February 1957, F.A. 85-4
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NWTG-005257[001-001]

RCN-005257-0001/1

the basis on which the grants should be paid to the respective church authorities for the administration of the hostels of which they have charge.

It is understood, of course, that the government will pay the full cost of maintaining the children in the hostels. However, the basis on which this is done can have a not inconsiderable effect on the efficiency of the hostel administration. The suggestion in Mr. Cunningham's memorandum is that an interim grant should be paid at the beginning of each year and that at the end of each year, after auditing, the church authorities should be paid the difference between the interim grant and the actual costs of operation. This has the virtue of simplicity but I think it has one major defect. The defect is that it places no premium whatever upon efficient administration. The government, which is footing the bill, will have no administrative officer in any of the hostels. If it is known that the government is going to pay the full cost for every admissible category of expense, the most effective instrument in favour of economy is removed. I think that we would be in a much better position if the grants were adjusted only at certain intervals and if in between adjustment the church authorities knew that they had to keep their costs within the amount of the grant or pay the difference themselves. There would be an equal incentive to economy if they knew that any reduction of costs below the grant would accrue to them.

One problem in setting up a system like this is that of arriving at a realistic level of grant in the first place. To do that and to get a scheme operating along lines I have suggested, it seems to me that we might have a procedure for our hostel somewhat along the following lines:

(a) For the first year of operation provide an interim grant in advance; examine and audit actual expenditures at the end of the year; and pay the church authorities the difference between the interim grant and actual cost.

(b) For the second year of operation set the interim grant on the basis of the first year's experience. At the end of the second year go through the same process of adjustment as for the first year.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 11,
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(c) For the 3rd year of operation arrive at an amount for the grant on the basis of the first two years' experience and have it provided that this grant would remain in effect for three years. I would suggest that there could be a clause indicating that the amount of grant would be altered within the three-year period only if the actual expenditures exceeded or fell short of the amount of the grant in any year by 15% or more. If in any year expenses were over the grant by less than 15%, the church would have to pay the difference; if in any year the expenses were less than the grant by 15% or less, the church would be entitled to keep the difference.*

(d) At the end of every three-year interval - or whenever an extra adjustment took place because the 15% margin was exceeded - a new basis of grant would be arrived at which would have effect for three years (subject, again, to the 15% rule).

I think this is one of the more important things that should be discussed with Bishop Trocellier. I also think it is important that we should try to get the financing on a sound basis at the outset. For that reason, I should be particularly grateful to have your views.

I should also appreciate having your comments on any other matters raised in Mr. Cunningham's memorandum.

R. G. R.

* In cases of excess of 15%, the church would have to pay the first 15% of over-run, and would get the first 15% of saving.

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RCN-005257-0001/3

Doc Separator 000331

SENT

Ottawa, November 25, 1956.

Mr. Ronald Green,
Welfare Principal,
Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

Dear Mr. Green:

During the past few weeks there has been considerable discussion regarding the operation of the tent hostel at Coppermine. In order that you may understand the main purpose of providing educational facilities for Eskimo children by having them maintained in tents in order that they may attend school, I will have to first of all explain to you the two types of educational programmes which we are undertaking in the north at the present time. The first type of programme aims at providing a type of education that will enable the Eskimo child, when his education is completed, to take a technical or educational course in order that he may become employed in the white economy and will no longer depend upon hunting, trapping, sealing and fishing as a means of livelihood. This type of education is provided through the medium of full time day schools, day schools operated in conjunction with full time hostels, residential schools, and in a few cases by paying boarding costs of children to enable them to attend school for a full academic year.

The second type of programme is aimed at providing educational facilities of a more limited nature for Eskimo children most of whom will return to their native way of life enjoying a living by hunting, trapping, fishing or sealing. The type of educational programme envisaged for this person is of less duration and extent than the first type. It is being provided by part-time education through the use of part-time schools in certain locations by itinerant teaching, correspondence course instruction, and by tent hostels operated in conjunction with federal day schools. From the above, you will see that the education being provided in conjunction with the tent hostel is of the second type and in planning your school education programme, you should keep this in mind. Also we are not prepared at this time to consider lengthening the hostel term at Coppermine.

Both the church authorities and ourselves have become increasingly concerned with the heavy burden of work placed upon the principal of the school insofar as the hostel is concerned. As a result, it has been decided that the church authorities will be completely responsible for all of the work in connection with the operation of the hostel. They will be responsible for the recruitment of pupils, for arranging their transportation, for setting up the tents and making the hostel ready for operation, for looking after waste and sewage disposal, for providing consumable supplies, for requisitioning equipment, for arranging for the medical examination of the children, and for all other administrative aspects of the operation of the hostel. They will also be responsible for the care of the equipment in their custody.

You, of course, will be responsible for providing the education for the hostel children and we would like you to act on behalf of the administrative office at Fort Smith to assist the storekeeper in charge to take an inventory of equipment on charge to the hostel. Other than that we do not want you to get involved in the operation of the hostel. The Principal and Sperry should both sign the inventory so that it bears the confirmation of both the Church and ourselves. For this one purpose, the Principal is our official representative.

...2

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RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1327, File 530-149, pt. 4,
School Ordinance and Regulations - N.W.T.
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If there are any questions which arise in your mind as to the respective responsibilities of yourself and the mission authorities insofar as the operation of the hostel is concerned, do not hesitate to communicate with this office through the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith.

Yours very truly,

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

cc. Acting District Administrator
cc. Mr. W.E. Winter

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1327, File 530-149, pt. 4,
School Ordinance and Regulations - N.W.T.
May 1950 - December 1957, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000331/2

Doc Separator 000332

North Admin. & Lands Br.
NOV 26 1956
File No.
Refer To

630/135-2
600-1-1

Ottawa, November 23, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR:

I am attaching hereto for your information and necessary action the following:

(1) a copy of a letter to Mr. Donald Green regarding the operation of the Coppermine tent hostel.

(2) Copperdine tent hostel--table showing division of duties between church and government authorities.

You will note from these documents that, effective immediately, the school principal no longer has any responsibility for setting up the tent hostel, nor has he any responsibility for its operation. Whenever major repairs are required it will be necessary for the church representative to get in touch with your office and you will take the necessary action to have the repairs carried out. You will also be responsible for processing requisitions for hostel equipment, for approving the transportation of pupils who attend the hostel, and for maintaining inventory records of equipment on charge to the hostel. It has been decided that an inventory will have to be taken at the beginning and end of the hostel term and I assume that, rather than having your storeman from Fort Smith fly to Coppermine to take this inventory, you will request the school principal at Coppermine to assist the representative of the church to take the inventory. If this is done it should be Mr. Green's only responsibility in connection with the operation of the tent hostel.

We have had a considerable amount of correspondence regarding the need for enlarging the tent hostel at Coppermine to accommodate an additional eight pupils for the term beginning April the 1st, 1957. Please advise us as to the progress you have made in getting the additional two tents erected and obtaining equipment for them.

You will also recall that it was decided that plywood doors were needed on all the tents. I understand that these were requisitioned in 1955 but that the material did not arrive, but was expected on the 1956 boat. If the lumber for the tent doors has not arrived, please make other arrangements to have these doors constructed. It may be necessary to obtain lumber from some other source at Coppermine and to have it replaced next year. Please see that this is done.

It is noted from reports received here that some of the tents leak. It is recommended that the sleeping tents need not be replaced but instead should be treated with a canvas preservative and water-proofing agent. Arrange to have this done. The kitchen and dining-room tents should also be treated and then used for storage purposes. They should be replaced by other tents placed on a solid foundation of heavy timbers and framed to a height of four feet.

Bishop Marsh complained that children attending the federal day school were using the tent hostel toilets. Please instruct the principal of the school not to allow the day school children to use the hostel toilets.

There have been a large number of complaints about sanitation facilities in connection with both the school and the hostel. The Works and Services Division of this Department are making a thorough study of the situation and expect to come up with firm recommendations as to what should be done, both during the summer of 1957 and for the future.

...2

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It is recommended that the tents should be set up at least two weeks prior to the time that the first children are due to arrive. It is also recommended that the following be carried out if it is possible to do so for the 1957 hostel term:

(1) All tents should be treated with Cuprinol. This will prolong the life of the tents and prevent leaks during rainy weather.

(2) Once the tents are properly set up they need not be taken down for storage. (The handling of tents during the adverse conditions is real wear and tear.) This will cut down labour and make storage space rather than require storage space.

(3) If the wooden walls were six feet instead of four feet, to allow for raising the tent two feet higher than they were in 1955 and 1956, double decker bunks could be used. This would leave the floor space on one side of the tent free for table and chairs. (Note: The Eskimos and Indians do not use tables and chairs to the same extent that whites do - so this would be training in their use.)

(4) Under the supervision of the caretaker the boys should make boxes, 7½" x 1 3/4' x 11' with hinged lids. These could be slipped under the bunks, or used as seats if necessary.

(5) Drying racks of some sort should be constructed. These can be purchased from T. Eaton or Simpson Sears if it is more convenient. These could hang from the ridge pole above head level.

(6) Repair and maintenance of the heating unit involves checking of stove pipes and regular cleaning of fuel carburetors. Fuel lines should be checked for leaks and drip pan should be provided to keep any spilled oil off the floors when fuel tanks are filled.

(7) Each tent should be equipped with a dry chemical carbon fire extinguisher. The eldest child in the tent should be appointed as its custodian.

With respect to the mess and cook house, the following should be done:

(1) The mess and cook house should be made of framed (lumber) construction, 20' X 46' set on a good foundation, with double floor on 2" X 8" spaced 16 inches apart.

The mess hall would be 20' X 30', the present size of the tent. A kitchen 16' X 20' would result as compared to 14' X 16' used last summer. (This would provide more cupboard and storage space in the kitchen.)

(2) A proper ventilating canopy should be installed above the cook stove, to take the fumes from cooking or stove through to the outside via a ventilating stack.

F.J.G. Cunningham

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

cc. W.F. Winter

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Doc Separator 001337

Summer Welfare Report Coppermine 1957

[redacted] P.W.A. pilot, brought about my arrival at Coppermine on May 27, 1957. The landing in zero visibility was the beginning of an interesting summer experience. On landing, I was welcomed by Mr. Green and several other people in the settlement, including the Eskimos. Soon after, I met Mrs. Green and Miss Brown who greeted and welcomed me with a delicious lunch.

That evening Mr. Green explained the actual proceedings of school undertakings, life of the natives and other events of interest in the community.

Next morning I was up at an early hour, awaiting the new experience of teaching Eskimo children. This was a day that shall never be forgotten. Mr. Green and I tried to teach in the same room, but found out before long, that this system was rather awkward, whereupon, after the first recess Mr. Green's class was moved into the office which was used as a classroom for the term.

Learning the names of the pupils was an interesting event as some of the last names were somewhat difficult to pronounce, however, in a short while I learned them and in due time I was looking up and using different methods of arousing subject interest in the pupils. This too wasn't too difficult as the children were willing to learn, and with some organization, both the children and I were getting on very well. To help certain matters, I learned a few Eskimo key words to help explain topics to the children.

Learning the Eskimo language was an amusing but at the same worthwhile undertaking. The endeavour to study this language was challenging but by spending a considerable amount of time on it, I was successful in learning quite a few words.

In addition to the regular subjects taught when I first came, we had added sewing, music and physical education classes. These proved to be very successful as the children took a great interest in the work they did, and the girls took some pride in their sewing projects. True, that because of shortage of time, not too much was accomplished. Not very many projects were completed but numerous stiches especially finishing stiches, were made on samples of material. The girls were most anxious to work on their sewing projects.

Furthermore, music lessons on Friday afternoons, added pleasurable hours to my teaching experience in the north. The children were extremely fond of music and I was just to happy to teach them new songs. To a certain degree, the youngsters learned the meaning of rhythm, as in my short stay we had organized a rhythm band, which with the accompaniment of the church organ, sounded rather well.

Among other subjects taught was Physical Education. This was taught for an hour every Wednesday. Regardless of how simple the rules of certain games seemed to be, the children took an interes in learning them. This was especially true in soft ball and square dance training.

Thus the month of June quickly passed away and July with all it's store of joy and sadness stole upon us.

On July 1st we had a celebration in which the natives and the white people took part. Monday morning I found myself baking tea biscuits for the refreshments. Races and relays of all types were included in the days events and the day ened with a "jolly" ball game. To add to the July 1 st excitement, the river ice went out in the early hours of July 2.

At this time however, most of the natives, including our tent hostel children, were constantly being attacked by the Red Measels. Attendance in school was dropping tremendously, and in a very short while there were few children in school.

July 13 was a day marked down in Coppermine's history, as on this day Dr. Ward was flown in from Port Radium to Coppermine, and ill natives were

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File 630-145/22-1, Part 2
General Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958
Archival Box 247-2, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
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given attention. On Sunday July 14, five Eskimos were brought into Mr. Green's office. Then on Tuesday, after two of the five patients had passed away, several other patients had been brought in. All tolled there were fifty seven patients in the hospital at one time during the crisis. The entire settlement pitched in to help out and people began taking on certain shifts to make the work easier for certain workers. However, I was rather disappointed in the "disorganization" of certain hospital duties by some local authorities in the settlement. This I felt could have been avoided entirely.

At this time too, there were hardly any pupils in school, so Miss Brown took the Mid-night shift while I taught from 9;00 A.M.-3;30 P.M. then took over a nursing shift from 4:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. This went on until Friday, July19 when all the Hostel children were ill in bed, whereupon I went on the morning shift with the Reverend Mrs. Sperry. The shift which started at 8:00 A.M. and concluded at 4:00 P.M. included all nursing duties such as baths, meals, dishes, juices, bed-pans, vaccuuming, bed-making etc. On July 20th Miss Kay Keith;Supervisor of Nursing (Indian and Eskimo) came in and I worked with her on morning shifts till July 31 after which I took on an afternoon shift. After shifts I visited the hostel children and tried to keep them from getting too discouraged. Even though the task was strenuous at times, I enjoyed the experience thoroughly. I got to know the natives , and hospital duties made me realize all the needs of the natives.

August 5 saw the release of the last patients, and from that day on I was engaged in makingCumulative Reports, organizing books and typing the Community Library cards.

The Fort Huron made it's appearance on Sat. Aug 10. There weren't many supplies for the school on the Huron, but the articles which came in were thoroughly checked and counted. This eventually led to Friday Aug.16., on which day I was kept busy packing my clothes and bidding farewell to the people in the settlement.

We were out of Coppermine on August 16 and in Edmonton on August 17.

Many thanks are extended to all the people in the settlement for being so hospitable to me and making my stay such a happy one. My special thanks go to Mr. & Mrs. Don Green and Mr. & Mrs (Reverend) Jack Sperry who were the leading people in making my stay at Coppermine an enjoyable one that will never be forgotten.

I am also extremely grateful to Mr. Jacobson, Chief Supt. of Schools N.W.T. , for letting me enjoy this wonderful experience.

Dina Marie Luckemia
Summer School Teacher Cpme.N.W.T.

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General Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958
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Doc Separator 001089

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
Northern Administration and Lands Branch

MONTHLY REPORT

For use by ALL Schools in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.

School Coppermine Federal Day Month April Year _____

Teacher Donald Green Address Coppermine, N.W.T.

Name of Pupil	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Division of School	Total Monthly Attendance	Reasons for non-Attendance
1. [redacted]	I	M	10-3	E	D	10	Sick
2.	I	M	12-11	E	D	14	
3.	I	M	14-8	E	D	16	
4.	II	F	12-3	E	D	16	
5.	II	M	9	E	D	16	
6.	II	M	11	E	D	12	
7.	II	F	12-10	E	D	13	
8.	II	F	8-3	E	D	15	
9.	III	M	10-10	E	D	16	
10.	III	F	10-20	E	D	14	
11.	III	F	11	E	D	14½	
12.	III	M	12-4	E	D	11	
13.	IV	M	14-1	E	D	16	
14.	IV	F	12-9	E	D	16	
15.	IV	F	12-11	E	D	14	
16.	V	F	15	E	D	12	
17.							
18.							
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23.							
24.							
25.							
26.							
27.							
28.							
29.							
30.							

Gross attendance for month 225½. No. of days school was open 16
Average daily attendance 14.06 Percentage of attendance 88.09. School is kept open from 8:00 to 12:00 in the morning and from _____ to _____ in the afternoon. School was closed from _____ to _____
Reason for closing _____
List subjects taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Health, Choral Recitation, English, Language Art
Comments: Day pupils attended only in the morning because there was not room for a Combined class of Day and Hostel pupils in the same room. School for Hostel was open from 1:00 to 5:00

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that this report contains a true record as set forth here.

1 May 1957 Donald Green
Date (day) (month) (year) (Signature of Teacher)

NOTE: TWO copies of this report should be forwarded promptly to the Superintendent of Schools, FORT SMITH, Northwest Territories, for transmission to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa.

NOTE: Racial Status: W - White; H.B. - Half-breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo
Division of School: D - Day; R - Residential School; H - Hospital

Form N.W.T. #61A

CPU-001089

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns – Coppermine F.D.S, 1956-1957
Archival Box 246-8, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001089/1

Doc Separator 001338

Welfare Report for the month of June 1957
Day School at Coppermine, N.W.T.
Donald Green Welfare Principal

June has been a very quiet month. We have patiently been awaiting the "break-up" which as yet has not occurred. The first part of June was very cold making it possible for the natives to stay out on the ocean ice much longer than usual. All natives returned at least once to trade and then w went out to seal again. There were only two visitors from any distance this month. They were [redacted] who came in from Site sixteen to trade and visit.on June 26. [redacted] left June 1 to visit relatives at Lady Franklin Point and returned on the 22 of June.

I visited the following homes this month when the people returned to trade: [redacted] Everyone was urged to clean up around their tents and dog lines. A special clean up day is planned under the direction of the R.C.M.P. as soon as conditions are dry enough.

Sealing in general was good. Those that travelled a good distance from the settlement were well rewarded. A district east of here was found to be abundant in the larger type of seal. Several shot 15 or 20 of these which would give them roughly 3000 pounds of meat and blubber. The first part of June was far from favorable for seal hunting. Blizzards were frequent and there was little sunshine. Fishing has just started. Most of the natives are getting enough to eat but until the ice clears from the river no great amout of fishing can be done. The natives are enjoying the warm weather we are now having and are catching the few fish they are getting off small islands where there is no danger of losing their nets.

The health of the settlement and the seal camps has been far from good. Colds and several types of flu have been prevalant. Many have been very sick. Toward the end of the month as many as ten new cases were reported daily. We also have 3 measle cases. These are native who returned from Camsell June 8. We certainly hope we aren't going to have a bout of measles as we have just got over the chicken-pox. [redacted] two children were sent out to hospital June 13. June 25, [redacted] suffered third degree burns on the face and hands when their oil stove exploded. She very likely will be sent out to hospital on the first plane in here.

On Friday the 14, ~~were is~~ we had a dance and also prepared a tape of messages for patients in Camsell. The other evenings the natives played softball or other games.

On June 13, [redacted] left to take a special mechanics course at Leduc Alberta. I understand this is sponsored by Northern Affairs. He escorted his two sick children to hospital on his way out.

Sales of Handicraft have been slow however I took in more carvings this month than I have for some time. Many natives obtained some stone while they were travelling for seals. The deposit I am now paying has made a big difference. They will leave their carvings to be sent out for sale when only a small deposit is paid. I hope they keep carving this summer. I packed and sent two boxes of carvings for Yellowknife. Local sales amounted to $136.00. Consignment sales from sale of Buffalo boots amounted to $65.00 making a total of $201.00 for this month.

June 15, Mr. [redacted] Hunter arrived. Mr. Hunter is in charge of the fish survey that is being carried out this summer. They arrived in a wheel equipped Otter. I'm sure this is quite a record for a plane to land on ice that time of year. One of his helpers that arrived previously returned to Montreal to work in the eastern Arctic.

School and Hostel have been running smoothly. There is a definite shortage of day students returning. So many families have moved away or have not returned from sealing and fishing. Residents here are also surprised at the number of families that have been stable for several years but have now picked up everything and moved away. Consequently we are able to give greater individual attention to the pupils we have. This break also gives me a chance to do more welfare work.

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I believe the pupils are being given a varied and interesting program at present. Miss Shupenia is giving lessons in music and sewing beside the regular subjects. Miss Brown has taken over the art classes and I have been instructing the older boy's class in the use of tools and the care and maintanence of the gasoline engine. These weekly periods are certainly proving worthwhile. The children seem to be doing very well in their school work as well as socially. Special game periods are held after school twice weekly. Evening ball games are becoming popular now that it is becoming a bit drier. At present we on the staff are preparing for and planning the first of July Sports Day. We do hope it proves succesaful even though the boat races will have to be crossed off the agenda due to lack of water.

The entire settlement was shocked and grieved by the news of the sudden passing of little [redacted] our Hostel student who was taken out to Edmonton after the x-ray survey in April with T.B. She was a favorite among young and old and will be greatly missed by all.

Donald Green

Donald Green

Welfare Principal

File 630-145/22
Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1956-1957
Archival Box 247-1, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
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CPU-001338/2

Doc Separator 001094

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
Northern Administration and Lands Branch

MONTHLY REPORT
For use by ALL Schools in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.

School Coppermine Federal Day Month July Year 1957

Teacher Donald Green Address Coppermine, N.W.T.

Name of Pupil	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Division of School	Total Monthly Attendance	Reasons for non-attendance
1 [redacted]	I	F	13-6	E	D	0	Sick
2	II	M	9-3	E	D	0	—
3	II	F	8-6	E	D	1	—
4	III	F	12-1	E	D	0	—
5	III	F	11-3	E	D	0	—
6	III	M	12-7	E	D	7½	—
7	IV	M	16-7	E	D	2	—
8	IV	F	14	E	D	3	—
9	IV	F	12-2	E	D	0	—
10	IV	F	15-3	E	D	0	—
11							
12							
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21							
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26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Gross attendance for month 133 No. of days school was open 19
Average daily attendance 1.04 Percentage of attendance 10.34 School is kept open from 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning and from 1:00 to 3:30 in the afternoon. School was closed from 19th to 31st. Reason for closing Measle Epidemic. School used for hospital. Medical outbreak of measles.
List of Subjects taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Health, Choral Recitation, English Language, Phys Ed, Parent training
Comments:

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that this report contains a true record as set forth here.

31 July 1957
Date (day) (Month) (Year) (Signature of Teacher) Donald Green

NOTE: Two copies of this report should be forwarded promptly to the Superintendent of School, FORT SMITH, Northwest Territories, for transmission to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

NOTE: Racial Status - W-White; H.B.- Half-breed; I -Indian; E - Eskimo
Division of School - D-Day School; R - Residential School; H - Hospital

Form N.W.T. #61A

CPU-001094

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns – Coppermine F.D.S, 1956-1957
Archival Box 246-8, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001094/1

Doc Separator 001343

Welfare Report for the month of July
Day School at Coppermine, N.W.T.
Donald Green Welfare Principal

July 1957 will be remembered by all for many years. First flu and then measles in the form of an epidemic put almost every native in hospital. The resulting five deaths and new cases of T.B. will certainly add a burden to the remaining families.

There was only one family returning to Coppermine this month because word was sent to the different Sites instructing all not to come to the settlement. The late break-up and heavy sea ice stopped all attempts of any other visitors. [redacted] did arrive from Lady Franklin Point shortly after the first of July.

Most of the homes were visited during the month. On each occasion some member was sick in bed. Later of course all were sick and then moved to the school which was used as an emergency hospital.

Fishing was very good after break-up which occurred July second. Good catches were made by those that were able to work. A good supply of drift wood was also gathered by some as it came down the river or was pushed up on the islands in the river. Several seals have also been shot near by.

The health of the native has been the main topic of conversation this month The first cases of measles were reported shortly before the first of the month. Because many had suffered from the flu and had stopped eating for at least a week they were in no condition to fight the measls germ. As a result of not eating and lying in tents with no heat most developed pneumonia which certainly didn't help matters. The first death occurred July 12 when [redacted] baby passed away. On July 13 Doctor Ward arrived from Port Radium on the monthly sched. and was appalled bythe condition of the people. He ordered five brought to the school where they could receive medical care, evacuated [redacted] and ordered all families to be brought to Coppermine where they could receive any medical attention required. From the time the first five were brought in we had no sleep until all families and their possessions were moved to the settlement. This was quite a task as many had to be helped or carried to the boats and on arrival here their tents set up etc. The 16th and 17th saw two of our first five patients pass away. They were [redacted] and [redacted]. They both left families behind. By this time the number of patients being admitted to the school was greatly increasing. July 18th medical assistance arrived from Camsell in the form of Doctor Kelly and Miss Nelson,a medical student. The doctor immediately wired for more help. Two x-ray technicians and two nurses arrived July 20th.All available help was enlisted to assist in the care of the sick. Mrs Hunter of the Fisheries Dept. as well as members of the D.O.T., H.B.C. and missions gave a willing hand. Miss Brown and Miss Shupania took over nursing duties. All did a wonderful job. I was kept busy moving families, helping in the hospital and looking after obtaining water and garbage and sewage disposal which certainly was a job in itself. 57 patients were admitted to the school. Every available bed and cot in Coppermine was in use. We certainly were fortunate in having as large a school as we have. When everything was under control all were deeply shocked to have [redacted] row in from a distant island with the body of [redacted] and also to report the death of the baby which they had left at their camp. She had rowed three days to cover the twenty some miles. Ice had stopped all attempts to reach the island earlier but feel the disaster might have been avoided if one of the planes that were in had been asked to check the camp. This was suggested to the R.C.M.P. but was apparently forgotten. Unfortunately the natives apparently hold the nurse and t the R.C.M.P. responsible for all the deaths as the result of negligence. While assisting and attending the burials of the victims and thinking of the families that were mourning the loss of their loved ones I too wondered if all this could have been avoided. July 29th Paul Gorlick, social worker,arrived from Aklavik to survey the situation. He made several suggestions as to rations for the sick after returning home etc. His plane was made available for the checking of native camps that could not be reached from Coppermine. July 30th Doctor Kelly and his two technicians ## returned to Edmonton , the epidemic checked.

Our First of July Sportsday was not the success we had hoped for as many people were sick or could not cross the river because of the ice. It was quite evident they were not at all well as only a few felt like joining in the games and contests. Only thirty some natives showed up when we had made plans for 125.

CPU-001343

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns – Coppermine F.D.S, 1956-1957
Archival Box 246-8, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001343/1

The construction workers and other whites helped make the day a success anyway. Everyone enjoyed the contests and games that were followed by lunch which was served by us at the school.

The handicraft dropped off as noone was able to make anything. Two that died were the better carvers. Local sales amounted to $73.50 while consignment sales were $245.25 making a total of $ 318.75 for the month of July. Local sales by the natived themselves were fairly high.

This month has seen great plane activity. Several mining planes have been in as wellas D.O.T. charters and of course the Health Department. The Hudson's Bay Company carpenters arrived July 27th to repair store buildings and to construct the new store when it arrives on the boat.

Attendance began to drop at the beginning of the month and school was officially closed July 19th by Doctor Kelly. [redacted] Even when the school became full of patients Miss Shupenis carried on limited classes in a tent until all the children became sick. I am afraid this wasn't as successful a year as we had hoped as far as the Hostel is concerned. In a little over three months of classes one can't accomplish too much by the time the children have become orientated. Many were just beginning to grasp meanings of words, numbers and ideas.when they were taken sick. It seems th whole Hostel term has been plagued with sickness which I am sure won't tend to create enthusiasim among the parents or the children for another year. This attitude could very easily ruin the Hostel. Many of the pupils have voiced their disapproval and state they won't be back, "No good,sick all the time, won't be back". The sickness we have experienced this year is noones fault but it has a great effect on the natives thinking. We hope the death of [redacted] and the sending to hospital of others won't influence the attendance for next year. Although our time together was short we have enjoyed working with these young people and feel all have benffited to various degrees from their experiances here. Ifeel that having the children in residence where th ey recieve adequate food and rest teaching is not only simplified but the children are more ready to learn.

Donald Green
Donald Green
Welfare Principal

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns – Coppermine F.D.S, 1956-1957
Archival Box 246-8, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001343/2

Doc Separator 000838-0001

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

JUL 29 1957

File No. 630/145-1

Refer To E-2

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
25 July, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR J.V. JACOBSON, CHIEF, EDUCATION DIVISION 9133

The following wire was received today from Mr. D. Green, Welfare Principal at Coppermine, N.W.T.:

"Doctor advises no definite word regarding school opening until children re-x-rayed possibly within two weeks time. Girls on eight hour swing shift in hospital. I am in charge of maintenance, etc., and preparing for boat. George and Ikey sick. Fifty patients in school. Three deaths and five evacuated."

W. E. Winter
Superintendent of Schools

ML:ik

CPU-000838[001-002]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-1, pt. 6,
Govt. School – Coppermine, N.W.T.
January 1956 – December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada – Ottawa

Doc Separator 001005

Indian Affairs + National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ MONTHLY RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)

1/2

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return

Name of School ..... School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission).....

Post Office Address ..... Coppermine, N.W.T.....

~~Quarter~~ Month ended ..... July 31, 19..... 1957.....

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine School Hostel and Hostel.... School for the ~~Quarter~~ Month ended ..... July 31..... 19.57.

Missionary in charge of Hostel - Phyllis Masters Principal. Donald Green

Dated ..July 31..... 19.57..... of Coppermine Federal School

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

..... W. L. Cochrane .....
Inspector of Schools
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.
Dated at .....
this....August 14, 1957.. 19.....

.....
District Administrator
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.
Dated.....
this..August 14, 1957..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute 'month' or 'monthly' for 'quarter' and 'quarterly'

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

File 630-145/22, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1956-1957,
Archival Box 247-1, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001005[000-000]

CPU-001005/1

REPORT of the ..... Tent Hostel ..... School at . Coppermine .....

Grant purposes)

for ~~Quarter~~ ended ..... July 31 ..... 19 57 .....

2/2

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class of Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Date of Entrance to Hostel	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Month ~~Quarter~~	Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Month ~~Quarter~~	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	12-3	✓		[redacted]				1										Sept. 1	✓	31	11 ✓	[redacted]
	9-2	✓					1												✓	31	10 ✓	
	11-7	✓						1											✓	31	9 ✓	
	7-6		✓			1													✓	31	8 ✓	
	8-11	✓				1												9	✓	31	9½ ✓	
	13-5	✓				1													✓	31	4½ ✓	
	16-1		✓					1										26	✓	31	3 ✓	
	8-7		✓			1													✓	31	9 ✓	
	9-5	✓				1													✓	31	7 ✓	
	15-3	✓			1														✓	31	7 ✓	[redacted]
	13-3		✓				1												✓	~~26~~ 31	11½ ✓	
	11-6		✓				1												✓	31	9 ✓	
	10-9	✓				1													✓	31	11½ ✓	
	11-4	✓				1												May 5	✓	31	7 ✓	
	8-4	✓				1												April 1	✓	31	9 ✓	
	11-1	✓			1														✓	31	11	
	14-10	✓				1													✓	31	11 ✓	
	7-2	✓				1														31	10 ✓	
	12-5	✓				1														31	11 ✓	
	9-10		✓				1											June 2	✓	31	9 ✓	
	12-1	✓				1												April 1	✓	31	7 ✓	
	13-7	✓					1												✓	31	8 ✓	Total number of days in Month ~~Quarter~~ 31
	14-9	✓			1														✓	31	10½ ✓	
	14-1	✓			1														✓	31	9½ ✓	Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during Month ~~Quarter~~ 899
	14-7		✓				1												✓	31	10 ✓	
	14-7	✓					1												✓	31	9½ ✓	Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Month ~~Quarter~~ 28.9
	8-7	✓				1														31	11 ✓	
	13-5	✓					1													31	11 ✓	Amount of per capita grant due for Month ~~Quarter~~ $ 268.2
	13-2		✓				1													31	✓½	
		10	9		1½	1½	1½															

File 630-145/22, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1956-1957,
Archival Box 247-1, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001005/2

Doc Separator 002889

Boarding schools for Eskimos - Coppermine, N.W.T.

Pa 600-1
Indian Admin. & Lands Br.
AUG 8 195
File No.

A tent hostel for Eskimo children of the Coppermine area was operated in 1955.

The location of Coppermine is at the western extremity of Coronation Gulf which lies between the mainland of North America and Victoria Island. The Coppermine River, which is over 300 miles in length, flows from the southeast into Coronation Gulf at a point above a mile east of the settlement which is some 90 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The attendance in 1955 was 2 day school pupils and 28 hostel pupils. The tent hostel is comprised of 9 double-walled tents 12' x 14' with wooden floors and wooden walls. There are 4 cots to a tent, an oil-burning space heater, and lockers. There are also a dining tent with benches, tables and space-heaters, and a cook tent with a propane gas cook-stove. In addition, there is an insulated warehouse for storage. Electric power for the school and hostel is provided by the Department of Transport.

In 1956 there were 36 hostel pupils and 12 day-school pupils.

The hostel operates from April 1st to August 31st each year, but at the present time (August 1957) it is closed due to an epidemic of red measles in the area.

For admission to the hostel, the children must be between the ages of 9 and 12 years. The parents must sign application forms - five copies - one for the Superintendent of the Hostel, one copy for the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police, two copies for the Superintendent of Education at Fort Smith, and one for the Toronto Office of the Diocese of the Arctic. Each application must be approved by the Director of Northern Administration through the District Administration.

The Government of Canada provides the buildings, equipment, teaching staff and schooling facilities. The Anglican church, to which the Eskimos of the Coppermine area belong, runs the hostel and appoints the hostel staff. The Government of Canada reimburses the church authority for the salaries of the employees, as part of the maintenance grant.

The pupils at the school dress in the usual way for the north. Their food is the usual northern diet and includes seal meat, fish, and any other country food that is available, such country food being hunted by the Eskimos of the district.

Fresh water is brought by boat from the river in summer; ice is used during break-up when river-water is dirty. The ice is stored under the school house. During the winter water is obtained from the river by cutting holes through the ice.

The school curriculum includes English, Arithmetic, Health, Music, Physical Training, Science, Arts and Crafts.

The hostel pupils are transported by air when necessary, and by dog-team and boat at other times. The Anglican church arranges the transportation and the government pays for it.

The principal teacher of the school is Mr. Donald Green. His assistant teacher is Miss Millie Brown.

The hostel is superintended by the Reverend J.R. Sperry. The following are the hostel staff:-

Miss Norma Westgate, Registered Nurse, with an assistant, known as matron's helper when there are more than 30 pupils. The cook is Miss Owen Williams. There is an Eskimo caretaker named George Evagluk.

No anecdotes are available, since the information given in these notes was obtained from records on file.

NWTG-002889[000-000]

File 600/1, Vol. 2, Education / General File Northern
Administration Branch, 1957-1656, RG 10
DIAND - Ottawa Central Registry

RCN-002889/1

North Admin. & Legal Br.

File No.

Refer To

Boarding Schools for Eskimos - Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. 1957

The settlement of Chesterfield Inlet is located on the southern coast of a small peninsula about two miles by four miles in size off the southern tip of the entrance to Chesterfield Inlet which extends inland in a somewhat north westerly direction for over 100 miles before connecting with Baker Lake. Exact location 63° 21' N.L. and 90° 42' W.L. The settlement is about 400 miles north of Churchill, Manitoba.

A Federal Day school came into operation at Chesterfield Inlet in 1951, and the school was in charge of [redacted] who remained for two years. Since then [redacted] has been in charge. Approximately 30% of the children of the district were able to attend school in 1951 the others living too far away for attendance to be possible, so a hostel was planned.

In 1955 the Roman Catholic Church opened a hostel for Roman Catholic Eskimo children who lived too far from Chesterfield to attend Day School. The same year the original two-room Federal Day School was enlarged by the addition of two extra rooms. There is fluorescent lighting throughout the school, as in all northern schools operated by the Government of Canada. After the hostel came into operation the enrollment at the school soon exceeded 100 pupils, most of them living in the hostel. The hostel has dormitories, dining-room, recreation rooms, kitchen, washrooms, laundry, store rooms furnace room, staff quarters and basement. The original hostel, which came into operation in 1955 accommodated 28 children, but in 1956 a new hostel was built to accommodate 70 children. The children are brought from Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, remote parts of Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay, Igloolik, Pelly Bay, Spence Bay, Ojoa Haven. All children brought to the hostel are Roman Catholics. Transportation is by chartered aircraft.

The following teachers conduct the Federal School at Chesterfield Inlet:-

Principal - [redacted]
Teacher -
Teacher -
Teacher -
Janitor -

School hours are from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and
from 1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
The curriculum includes English, Arithmetic, Physical Training, Singing, Religious Instruction, Art, Manual Training, Needlework.

The children dress in the usual type of northern clothing - parkas, sealskin boots, mitts. (Note - the word mukluk is not used in the Eastern Arctic and Central so it does not apply to the footwear worn at Chesterfield or Coppermine).

The food used in the hostel is country food, i.e. seal, fish, white whale (beluga) supplemented by food imported - such as flour, milk, tea, oats, cocoa, sugar, meat etc.

A typical day at school in all residential schools in northern Canada is very similar to a typical day at school in other parts of this country except that the study and practice of the English language has a more prominent place in the school programme.

File 600/1, Vol. 2, Education / General File Northern
Administration Branch, 1957-1656, RG 10
DIAND - Ottawa Central Registry

RCN-002889/2

Doc Separator 001006

1/2

Northern Affairs & National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Return

Name of School ..... Coppermine Tent Hostel (Operated by Anglican Mission) .....

Post Office Address ..... Coppermine, N.W.T. .....

~~Quarter~~ ended ..... August 31 ..... 19 57

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine Tent Hostel ..... School for the ~~Quarter~~ ended ..... August 31 ..... 19 57.

Missionary-in-Charge of Hostel - Phyllis Masters — Principal. Donald J. Wood, Principal of Coppermine Federal School

Dated ..... August 31 ..... 19 57

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

John D. Parsons
Inspector of Schools

Dated at Fort Smith, N.W.T. this November 13, 19 57

C. L. Merrell
District Administrator
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dated ..... this November 13, 1957. 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute 'month' or 'monthly' for 'quarter' and 'quarterly'.

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

File 630-145/22-2, Vol. 2, Reports & Returns - Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican)I, 1957-1958, Archival Box 247-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001006[000-000]

CPU-001006/1

REPORT of the ..... Tent. Hostel ..... School at .. Coppermine ..... for ~~Quarter~~ ended ..... August 31 ..... 1957 .....

2/2

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to Hostel	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during ~~Quarter~~	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	10-2	✓		[redacted]				✓									April 1		30		
	9-1		✓					✓											31		
	6-2	✓						✓											30		
	7-5		✓					✓											30		
	8-10	✓						✓											31		
	13-5	✓						✓											31		
	11-1		✓					✓											4	4	[redacted]
	8-7		✓					✓											30		
	9-8	✓						✓											30		
	15-3	✓					✓												31		
	13-7		✓					✓											29		
	11-6		✓					✓											15		
	10-3	✓					✓												30		
	11-11	✓					✓														
	8-4	✓						✓									May 5		30		
	11-1	✓			✓														21		
	14-10	✓						✓											30		
	7-2	✓						✓											30		
	12-5	✓					✓												31		
	9-10		✓					✓											30		
	11-1	✓			✓												June 2		31		
	13-1	✓						✓											31		
	14-9	✓			✓														31		Total number of days in ~~Quarter~~ 31
	14-1	✓			✓														30		
	14-1		✓					✓											31		Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during ~~Quarter~~ 799
	14-1		✓					✓											30		
	4-1	✓							✓										15		Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during ~~Quarter~~ 25.8
	5-1	✓				✓													31		
	13-5		✓					✓											30		Amount of per capita grant due for ~~Quarter~~ month $ 23.97
	13-2		✓			✓													15		
	TOTALS	20	9	TOTALS	4	1	3	19	1										760		

File 630-145/22-2, Vol. 2, Reports & Returns - Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958, Archival Box 247-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003 GNWT Archives

CPU-001006/2

Doc Separator 000351

Grantham/mp

641/145-2
630/145-2

Ottawa, November 1, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PACKWOOD:

Re: Coppermine Tent Hostel

When the original equipment for the tent hostel at the Coppermine federal school was being considered in 1954, the Engineering Division advised us to equip the tent hostel kitchen with a propane gas stove. The Branch Supply Unit selected a gas stove of ample capacity at the Blair Equipment Company, Ottawa. The stove was ordered and shipped to Coppermine together with a year's supply of 100 cylinders of propane gas. According to reports the stove worked well the first year or two, then difficulty was experienced in its operation.

The description of the stove supplied is as follows:

> A stainless steel Vulcan restaurant range, 6 top burners, griddle and two ovens, Model 260 SS, for operation on propane gas, complete with high shelf - cost approximately $480.00.(March 10, 1954).

The hostel opened in April, 1955. The propane gas stove was used successfully during the 1955 hostel term (April to August) and for 2 months in 1956. Use of this stove was discontinued in June of 1956. The following statement appears in the hostel matron's report of June 14, 1956 to Bishop Marsh:

> "Miss Williams (the cook) [redacted] and today I flatly refused to use the propane gas stove any further until it had been properly checked by an experienced gas stove mechanic. The R.C.M.P. has kindly loaned us the use of their oil stove until after break-up and Mr. Wilson's wire to Mr. Devitt this evening told him of this kind offer for this brief period".

On July 6, 1956 Mr. Doyle wrote to Mr. Packwood attaching a copy of Miss Westgate's letter and advising and instructing him as follows:

> "The Bishop was quite disturbed about the propane gas stove not working satisfactorily [redacted] Would you please look into this and ascertain if a book of instructions was forwarded with the stove and if it is not in working order, then it should be repaired."

On July 31, 1956 the Director advised the District Administrator at Fort Smith as follows:

> "We have endeavoured to procure some instructions on the operation of propane gas stoves, but we were told that there is nothing available. Insofar as maintenance is concerned this is usually limited to washing the plate burners with water and soda. In view of the complaint received would it be possible for you to arrange to have someone check over the stove in the event that there is some leakage. It is assumed that while this stove is being used proper ventilation is available. Would you kindly keep us advised."

CPU-000351[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000351/1

On August 3, 1956 the District Administrator at Fort Smith sent the following memorandum to the Director:

"Reference to your memorandum of July 31, 1956 regarding the operation of the propane gas stove at Coppermine Tent Hostel. Immediately I learned of this condition I arranged with Mr. W.G. Sturgeon of Yellowknife to proceed to Coppermine on the scheduled trip of July 9th.
A breeze burner oil stove was made ready and shipped into Coppermine by the same trip. This in case of any major difficulties which might have been encountered with the propane stove.
Underneted is report from Mr. Sturgeon, received on his return:
1. Propane Gas Stove. The propane gas stove which is located in a tent had several leaks around the connections. The escaping gas collected in the tank and resulted in the occupants becoming ill whenever they stayed in the room for any length of time. This situation was corrected quite easily. The stove however, is not vented and I feel that arrangements should be made to have this work done. It was found that the proper mixture was not being used and consequently kitchen utensils were being blackened by the smoke. Mr. Sturgeon corrected this and showed the native care-taker how to adjust the tanks properly.
2. Breeze Burner. The breeze burner which was shipped to Coppermine was installed and put into operation. This method of cooking is much preferred to that of propane gas.
3. Gun Type Burner. It was found that the caretaker had at one time taken the fuel pump off the unit to clean it and in putting it back on, did not tighten the bolts securely. This naturally resulted in an oil leak and created a fire hazard as well as cutting down on the efficiency of the unit. Mr. Sturgeon corrected this situation and cleaned the unit up. The unit, when Mr. Sturgeon left, appeared to be operating quite efficiently."

On August 10, 1956 the Acting Deputy Minister wrote Bishop Marsh as follows:

"In the absence of the Deputy Minister I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 18, 1956, respecting the equipment in the Coppermine Hostel and in which you refer specifically to the propane gas stove.
The Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, has communicated with the District Administrator at Fort Smith to have the propane gas stove checked and placed in proper working condition. The District Administrator has also been instructed to see that all the equipment provided for the hostel is used for that purpose and is properly stored when not in use."

On August 17, 1956 the Acting Director advised Bishop Marsh in part as follows:

"Propane Gas Stove -
The propane gas stove which is located in a tent had several leaks around the connections. The escaping gas collected in the tank and resulted in the occupants becoming ill whenever they stayed in the room for any length of time. This situation was corrected quite easily. It was found that the proper mixture was not being used and consequently kitchen utensils were being blackened by the smoke. Mr. Sturgeon corrected this and showed the native caretaker how to adjust the tanks properly.
Breeze Burner -
The breeze burner was installed and put into operation. This method of cooking is much preferred to that of propane gas."

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On October 21, 1957 the Bishop of the Arctic forwarded to the Deputy Minister a copy of a report by the hostel matron, Miss Phyllis Masters on the operation of the tent hostel from April to August, 1957. Concerning the kitchen stove she had this to say:

> "There was just the oil stove in the kitchen which we found inadequate for feeding children and staff and keeping a supply of hot water for washing purposes. When we arrived in March, there was a man on the same plane to fix the propane gas stove, but on examining said he had to go out for more parts. When the schoolteacher wired in April we were told they were still waiting for parts and everyone seemed to forget about it. Just before the hostel term ended the schoolteacher came and said he had received a wire to go ahead and connect the stove to see what would happen. I said having waited this long they could wait until the staff and children had departed and then do what they liked. It would certainly make a difference to the kitchen matron to have this stove in good working order."

As part of the same report, Reverend John R. Sperry had this to say:

> "The stove is the main complaint as conflicting policies seem to be in operation regarding its function as the report indicates. As yet the school teacher has not attempted to light it as he is apprehensive about its safety. One mechanic stated that it was unsafe, another that it might be all right. With our previous experience, it strikes me that we should refuse to touch it until a responsible person has overhauled it and tested it himself over a period of several hours."

In a memorandum dated October 23, 1957 the Deputy Minister advised the Director as follows:

> "The propane stove was out of operation when I visited Coppermine in September, 1956. It had not been capable of use during the previous term. It now appears that it was not capable of use during the last term. What is wrong with the stove and when is it going to be repaired?"

Will you please ascertain what is wrong with this stove and arrange for the necessary repairs to place it once more in perfect working order. This must be done with despatch, as all must be in readiness at Coppermine by March 15, 1958 at the latest, for the commencement of the 1958 hostel term. (Should the propane gas stove be brought out and replaced by a breeze burner oil stove?)

J.V. Jacobson,
Chief, Education Division.

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Devitt/jdm

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH — DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES — OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, November 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JACOBSON

Re: Coppermine Tent Hostel

Recently I submitted to the Director a rather rambling reaction to remarks made by Rev. Sperry in his report to Bishop Marsh dated July, 1957, concerning the operation of the tent hostel at Coppermine. This was originally done as a draft but due to pressure of work was sent down in its original form. A much shorter revision was requested and in doing this it was felt that considerable pertinent information was of necessity omitted. I am therefore supplying this.

Obviously Rev. Sperry is worried about the continued success of the Coppermine hostel. It appears that the natives do not feel that the education given in this hostel is worthwhile. They feel that much more progress is made in the hostel schools at Aklavik. The natives illustrated the deficiencies of this school by walking five steps ahead to illustrate the five months the children are in the Coppermine hostel and seven steps back to illustrate the time they are away from school. Because of these established opinions Rev. Sperry anticipates considerable difficulty in getting even a small number to attend the Coppermine hostel next season if it is still operating. This somewhat ill-founded opinion seems to be supported by missionaries and local traders of this area. They do not seem to realize that such a short term will not produce the results of a 10-month hostel.

Rev. Sperry also criticizes government officials for encouraging the Eskimos to obtain an education so that they can get good jobs. He feels that more emphasis should be put on such things as enrichment of life and good citizenship. I feel that government officials do use the practical monetary approach in encouraging these people to attend school but this is because it is easier to make the Eskimo understand this than it is the other benefits which are bound to follow and which certainly are in the minds of all government employees.

It is interesting to note from perusing the files that from its very commencement the Coppermine hostel on a 5-month basis has never been supported by recommendations from those in the field, including the local school principal, the local missionary and the superintendent of schools from Fort Smith. They have always advocated at least a hostel of 8-months duration. It is only in this way that the children concerned can make any substantial academic progress. Yet in spite of these field reports a 5-month hostel came into operation and has operated with some degree of success. It will never be a real success until it is extended to at least 8 months and if to do this it is necessary to discard the tents, many of which are about worn out, and house the children in small cabins, the money would be very well spent.

True, the health of the children during their sojourn at this hostel has improved considerably. They have progressed academically as well as could be expected but one has only to realize, as has been said so often, that it would take 24 years of school to attain grade [illegible] standing, providing they are as able as other children in Canada, to realize the futility of expecting much academic progress, even among the brightest students. It is one thing to say select the brightest students for training elsewhere but when one considers that on a 5-month basis, these students would only reach a grade two level after four years of school, they would be too old to fit

..2

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into classes in regular schools even in that short time.

The only answer therefore seems to be to extend the length of the Coppermine hostel to at least 8 months and supply more permanent buildings for the accommodation of the pupils, or to close it completely. If it is opened on at least an 8-month basis then it will soon establish a reputation at least equal to that of other hostels and consequently no difficulty in recruiting students will be experienced.

W.G. Devitt,
Chief, School Administration
Section.

Perhaps hostel accommodation for the area could be provided at Aklavik
WGD

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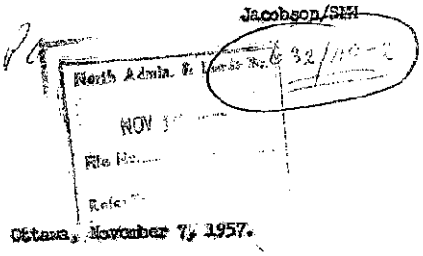
Jacobson/SIM



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CRAIGHAN

Payment of Hostel and Residential School Grants

In a discussion with Canon Cook yesterday morning he pointed out that the administration of Anglican hostels and residential schools in Northern Canada is now the responsibility of the Anglican Indian School Administration, rather than the Diocese of the Arctic. The only exception to this arrangement is the Coppermine Teen Hostel.

As a result of this decision of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, effective September, 1957 payments for maintenance of children in the Fort McPherson Hostel and the Anglican Residential School should be made directly to Canon Cook's office. Will you please make arrangements to have this done?

J. V. Jacobson

J.V. Jacobson,
Chief, Education Division.

CPU-000354[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 643, File 630/119-2, pt. 8,
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c.c - Mr. Siverts.

Bishop Marsh

Ottawa, November 29, 1957.

Reverend J. H. Sperry,
Anglican Mission,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

Dear Canon Sperry:

As you know the third term for the school tent hostel at Coppermine, N.W.T., ended in August last. The number of Eskimo children who were accommodated at the hostel during the past three hostel terms varied from term to term, but not always according to expectations. Various views have been expressed concerning the nature and value of the project, the original purpose being to enable a number of Eskimo children from beyond the Coppermine settlement to attend school regularly for a period of 5 months each year from April 1 through August.

Recently I had a visit from Bishop Marsh during the course of which we discussed the tent hostel project at Coppermine. We agreed that an appraisal should now be made of the success of the tent hostel concept based upon our experiences with the Coppermine experiment. Our feeling was that you could be particularly helpful in making such an appraisal. You will also be hearing from Bishop Marsh in this regard.

Probably it would be a good idea to review briefly the origin of the idea of school tent hostels for Eskimo children. Within the departmental framework at Ottawa there exists the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education, being a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Eskimo Affairs. Your Mission organization is represented on this sub-Committee which acts as an advisory committee to the main committee. It deals exclusively with problems involving the education of Eskimos.

In 1952, at its first annual meeting, the Sub-Committee considered various ways to reach Eskimo children of school age of families in camps some distance away from settlements having regular day schools without inducing the families to congregate in the settlements where they

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would most likely be unable to hunt or trap. The basic purpose was to give to the children of Eskimo parents who were still living a primitive, nomadic life, a basic education while still letting them stay with their parents for a sufficient part of each year to enable them to learn necessary native skills from their parents. It was intended that this basic education would be of a kind calculated to be of value to such children under conditions as lived either by the Eskimo or the white man. For example, for them to learn to speak English, to read and write it, and to do simple arithmetic, would be of value if they returned to the hunter's life, dealing only occasionally with traders and other white men, or if they later were able to secure employment in white enterprises. It was considered desirable to try out the idea of tent hostels in one or two Arctic areas on an experimental basis. The Sub-Committee expressed the view that a serious study should be made of the possibility of establishing a summer tent hostel at Coppermine in conjunction with the local federal school, such hostel to be operated by the Diocese of the Arctic. In the same year the Committee on Eskimo Affairs considered in detail the Coppermine camp hostel proposal put forth by the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education. The Sub-Committee recommended that the school hostel should operate for approximately 8 months and that the attendance for the first year should be restricted to those children who could conveniently be returned to their homes at the end of the term.

Subsequently the Sub-Committee recommended that the Coppermine hostel should use walled tents and oil heating. It was thought desirable that the children should live, as nearly as possible, under native conditions. The hostel would operate for five months each year, from April to August. The number of children to be housed was not to exceed 20 at first.

At the 1962 meeting of the Sub-Committee it was pointed out that as the spring, summer and fall are the best seasons for hunting in the Coppermine area, the most difficult time to feed local Eskimo children is during the winter months; therefore, the children should attend school and be fed in winter. The proposed experiment of operating a tent hostel might prove the unwisdom of having school for hostel children from April to August instead of during the winter months. On the other hand, we were dealing with an educational problem, and it is certainly arguable that relief conditions should not affect schooling

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decisions. The view was even expressed at that time that a permanent hostel or residential school should be at Coppermine. Although this view was expressed at the meeting, the Sub-Committee felt that it was best to proceed with the hostel on the basis as planned, at least as an experiment, since it would not be as expensive as a permanent residential school or hostel. It was also felt that any local situation should be canvassed fully before recommending a permanent hostel. When discussing in 1956 the operation of the Coppermine camp hostel, the Committee on Eskimo Affairs decided that no change would be made in the arrangements with the Diocese of the Arctic, at least until the experiment has been tried out for a year, or until it could be ascertained what effects the DEW Line and other developments might have on the Eskimos.

You are familiar with the criteria used for selecting children to attend the hostel. They were to be within fifty miles of the Coppermine settlement, between the ages of 8 and 18, of good health and physique, and of the Anglican or other non-Roman Catholic faith. Only children who would appear to profit most by instruction were to be selected. The children selected were not to be residents of the Coppermine settlement nor to have day or other school facilities already available to them. Arrangements for bringing the children to the hostel were to be made by the Mission authority, such arrangements being governed by local conditions. The Committee on Eskimo Affairs approved these criteria as well as the substitution of a 5 month term commencing on April 1 in lieu of the 8-month period previously suggested.

As you are aware, pupils have been brought in to the Coppermine hostel from as far afield as Holman Island owing to the contention that the quota of children for the hostel could not be made up from families residing within a fifty mile radius of Coppermine. At times a number of children normally resident of Coppermine were apparently admitted to the hostel. Although children have been recruited for Coppermine from such areas as Read Island and Holman Island, Eskimos living in these areas have also experienced having their children in attendance at residential school at Aklavik.

Eight tents were provided in 1955 to accommodate the hostel children on the basis of four to a tent. As a result of the experience of the first year of operation of the hostel, it was decided to expand it to accommodate 60 pupils in 1956. Following the hostel term that year representations were made to further enlarge the hostel with the result that its capacity

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was increased from 36 to 44 children. Our records show that 28 children were accommodated at the hostel in 1956, 36 in 1958, and only 29 in 1957.

A variety of views has been expressed from time to time both in Committee and out concerning the operation of the Coppermine hostel. Some would have it operate from Easter to Christmas with the children attending school 6 days a week. Some would have it operate from September to June with the children attending school 5 days a week. Others feel that the hostel should be operated during the winter months rather than from April to August. The view has been expressed that it would be unwise to extend the Coppermine hostel term to accommodate children during the winter months, because in cold weather the operation of a tent hostel would not be feasible. In 1958 the Committee on Eskimo Affairs agreed that the tent-type of hostel was not satisfactory for a longer term than April 1 to September 15. The view was also expressed that there was a place for both the tent-type and the permanent-type hostels. Some contend that it would be better to close the Coppermine hostel altogether and transport the children to New Aklavik when the new school and hostel open at that centre in 1959. Such action might be more economical and would give the children the benefit of 10 months at school instead of only 8.

I should say that we propose to have the local teacher recommend a few, perhaps two, of the children attending the hostel who are of superior intelligence, for education at Aklavik or Yellowknife. When the children have been selected, publicity to this idea might be given through you and the local school principal. It is thought that once the Eskimo parents are aware that additional educational opportunity is available, they may be more satisfied with the tent hostel as it is now conducted. It would seem to be important that care be taken to ensure that all the Eskimo parents appreciate the limited purpose of the education available through the medium of the Coppermine tent hostel set-up. The children who might be selected for either Aklavik or Yellowknife should be those who are considered suitable for sufficient education to enable them to make a living in the white man's economy. It would be necessary to make quite clear to these children, as well as to their parents, that once embarked on such course of education they would not return to the nomadic way of life. It should also be emphasized that children would be so transferred only on a basis of merit and capacity to absorb higher education, and not because they or their parents wished them to go elsewhere to attend school.

In spite of the various views and opinions that have been mentioned, the original purpose of the hostel experiment at Coppermine should not be overlooked, the results of which, if worthwhile, might help to set the

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pattern for similar hostels in other parts of the Canadian Arctic where difficulty is experienced in making school facilities available to children far removed from settlements where federal day schools have been established.

In making your appraisal of the Coppermine tent hostel, I would like you to consider as comprehensively as possible your answers to the following questions:

(a) Has the intention which we had in setting up the Hostel been adequately fulfilled by it?

(b) Is the original intention understood or misunderstood by the Eskimo parents and children whom it affects; if misunderstood, what can be done to get better acceptance of the present tent hostel system?

(c) Is the intention for which it was established still the proper approach to take in respect of education for the nomadic residents of the Coronation Gulf area, taking into particular account the changes in conditions between the time the intent was formed and the present time?

(d) Do you consider from your experience that a tent hostel in another part of the Arctic might possibly work out with greater success than at Coppermine? If so, why?

(e) Have the pupils who attended the hostel shown progress in schooling in their reaction to living conditions at home, and in their knowledge of English as the result of their hostel stay?

(f) Could you compare their progress with that of the children who have spent a comparable time at (1) an Akluvik school, and (2) Coppermine day school.

(g) To what extent in Coppermine area does the need for education exist for (1) nomads, and (2) for the Eskimos to be educated as partners in a white economy.

In preparing your answers to these questions I should appreciate your feeling free to make a frank, straight-forward, and as

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accurate an assessment as possible of the success and value of the Coppermine hostel experiment based on your own personal observations as a member of the Coppermine community. I shall look forward with interest to your impressions and observations in general respecting the local tent hostel project.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

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St.Andrew's Mission,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.,
Via Edmonton, Alberta

3 December 1957

R.G. Robertson, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of
Northern Affairs & National Resources,
OTTAWA , Ontario

41-15-3

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In recent correspondence Bishop Marsh has asked me to submit a frank report to you on the subject of the Tent Hostel project at Coppermine with some attempt to appraise the true value of this experiment in the lives of the children affected. The following is my attempt to make this appraisal and in doing so will mention a number of related aspects which I feel necessary in order that a complete picture of the project be given.

On the surface of things, the Tent Hostel, as operated by the Anglican Church of Canada, is, in its aims and programme, quite separate from the Government programme of academic education. This distinction being made, it is quite true to state that, taking all things into consideration, the Hostel experiment has been very successful inasfar as there has been an obvious effect in the lives of those children who have spent one or more terms in the Hostel.

Especially since the opening session, during which all the children were taken from local families, we have been able to observe these children almost daily and, almost without exception, it is obvious that the social experience they gained whilst in the Hostel has not left them. Habits of personal cleanliness and social responsibility have all been marked; added to which is the fact that the children's health, weight etc., as stated in the usual end-of-term reports, all show marked improvement. To say this is not meant to imply that the Hostel has been operated without any difficulty or that, in its present form, it constitutes the complete answer to the problem of social education in the Arctic, but, as far as it has gone from the standpoint of our Church, it has proved itself to our minds a great success.

Having said that I must add that, under the present policy whereby the Church is made responsible for recruiting children for the Hostel, we have necessarily had to show some vital interest in the academic advantages of the project in order to persuade parents to send their children to Coppermine. To my mind, it is here that we have met with our greatest problem. In the experience of our Church here we have found it far easier to operate the Hostel than to persuade parents of this district to send their children to Coppermine for school. This is largely due to their being propagated in this whole district two distinct 'lines' in education. The first and older 'line' is that the education given in Mission Schools at Aklavik, which takes a child to grade 7, is the only worthwhile one; both men and women in this district so educated having an excellent grip of the English language, are held up as main evidence. The newer 'line', springing from the 'Hostel' experiment, is that a few months each summer allow some education in letters whilst the winter at home ensures the children's ability to remain adjusted to their native way of life. Whilst we have held this theory our 'opponents' in this field of propaganda (and it is just that) point out to us that, in fact, the best hunters in the area are, with very few exceptions, Mission-School-trained men and they are. I might add that all references to Mission schools in this letter refer to both Anglican and R.C. institutions.

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Mr. H.G.Robertson.

In saying the above I do so at the risk of exceeding my terms of reference in this report, but as recruiting for the Hostel is a prerequisite to operating it, the subject is highly relative. I cannot emphasise too highly the need in this area for the establishing of one approved policy which can be supplemented by enforced conformity.

This leads me to say that whilst we, in running this Hostel, have a great sense of satisfaction in seeing marked results in the lives of the children who come under our influence, we have to admit that the effect on the life of the whole district would be far greater if we could guarantee that any one child would be with us even for two years consecutively. The coming of any child to the Hostel depends, at the moment and in many cases, on the mood of the parent at the time of collection(a father may want his boy to help him haul meat the next day), the desire of the child itself and, often, whether 'little Johnny' from northdoor is going or not. In other words we are, at the moment, operating the Hostel with no real assurance that we shall have more than a mere handful of children each year and with the greatest possibility that the children we do get this year are different from those we had last. It is obvious that the good done in social education may never be lost should a child never return to us, but, on the academic level, according to local educational authorities, the results are disastrous. And this interests us because unless returning hostel children show their parents evidence of speaking English when they return(despite the fact that the children have hardly had a real opportunity to learn this language in five months) it jeopardises the possibility of their being sent the following year. One could enlarge on this type of thing to illustrate the complex situation we find ourselves in with dealing with still-primitive minded parents on the one hand and the influence of opposing propagandists on the other.

Might I sum up with these words. In appraising the present Hostel as a local experiment, I can say that in the lives that have been touched through its influence we have seen satisfying success. But,looking at the whole picture, we are becoming increasingly certain that this minute measure of success in a few lives will never really be effected in the lives of all the children of this district until there is one established policy, compulsory education for all and the facilities provided in one or more centres for that education. It might be added that dependent upon the type of education decided best for the Eskimo and to which grade it will reach, the test Hostel as a project will either develop in greater proportions or disappear for ever.

Yours sincerely,

John R. Sperry

John R. Sperry,(Canon)
Missionary-in-charge,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.

Copy :- Rt. Rev. D.B. Marsh, D.D.,
Bishop of The Arctic

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COPPERMINE HOSTEL ENROLMENTS

NAME	DISC NO.	LOCATION	55 Age - Gr.		56 Age-Gr.		57 Age-Gr.		58 Age - Gr.	
		(as parents nomadic often more than one locality over the years.								
[redacted]		Rymer Point	16	IV	17	V				
		Cambridge Bay			12	I				
		Coppermine Dist.			12	I				
		Holman Island			10	I	11	1		
		Coppermine Dist.			7	1				
		Coppermine Dist.	8	1	9	1				
		Coppermine Dist.	9	1	10	1	11	1		
		Victoria Isl.Site 16					13	k		
		Victoria Isl.Site 16					9	k		
		Holman Island					7	k		
		Victoria Isl.Site 16					7	k		
		Bernard Island					left early			
		Coppermine Dist.					9	k		
		" "					13	k		
		Bernard Harbour					9	k		
		Clifton Point	9	1			11	1		
		Coppermine District	9	1			11	1		
		" "					11	1		
		" "			14	1	15	1		
		" "	9	4	10	5				
		" "			12	1				
		" "	7	1	8	2				
		Lady Franklin Pt	13	2	14	2	15	1		
		Coppermine Dist.			13	1				
		" "	11	2	12	4				
		" "			8	1				
		Holman Island					11	k		
		Holman Island					9	k		
		Bernard Harbour					12	k		
		Coppermine Dist.					12	k		
		Coppermine Dist.	14	3						
		" "	16	1						
		Clifton Point			7	1	8	1		
		Young Point			10	1	11	1		
		Coppermine Dist.	13	2	14	3				
		" "	7	1	8	1				
		" "	8	1	9	1				

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NAME	DISC NO.	LOCATION	55 Age-Gr.	56 Age-Gr.	57 Age-Gr.	58 Age.-Gr.
[redacted]		Lady Franklin Pt		8 1	10 1	
		Rhymer Point	9 1	11 2		
		Reid, Island		12 1	13 1	
		Coppermine Dist.	8 1	10 1		
		" "		13 2	14 1	
		" "		14 1		
		" "	10 1	12 2		
		Reid Island			taken home	
		Bernard Harbour			15 k	
		Bathurst Inlet	8 1		11 1	
		Cambridge Bay	12 2		13 k	
		Holman Island			14 k	
		Coppermine Dist.	6 1	8 1	(to Gamsell)	
		" "	11 1	12 1	14 1	
		Koyuk River			9 k	
		Coppermine Dist.		15 1		
		Lady Franklin Pt.			8 k	
		Coppermine Dist.	8 1	10 2		
		Reid Island		12 1	13 1	
		Coppermine Dist.	14-1			
		Coppermine Dist.	7 1			
		Richardson Island	11 2	13 3	13 2	
		Coppermine Dist.	14 1	15 2		
Enrolments Grades 1-2-3			18 5 3	23 6 2	31 1	
4-5-6			2 0 0	1 2		
Enrolments for 1st yr, 2ndyr, 3rd.yr			26	16-34	17-30-5	
TOTALS (60 enrolled IN 3 yrs)			26	34	35	

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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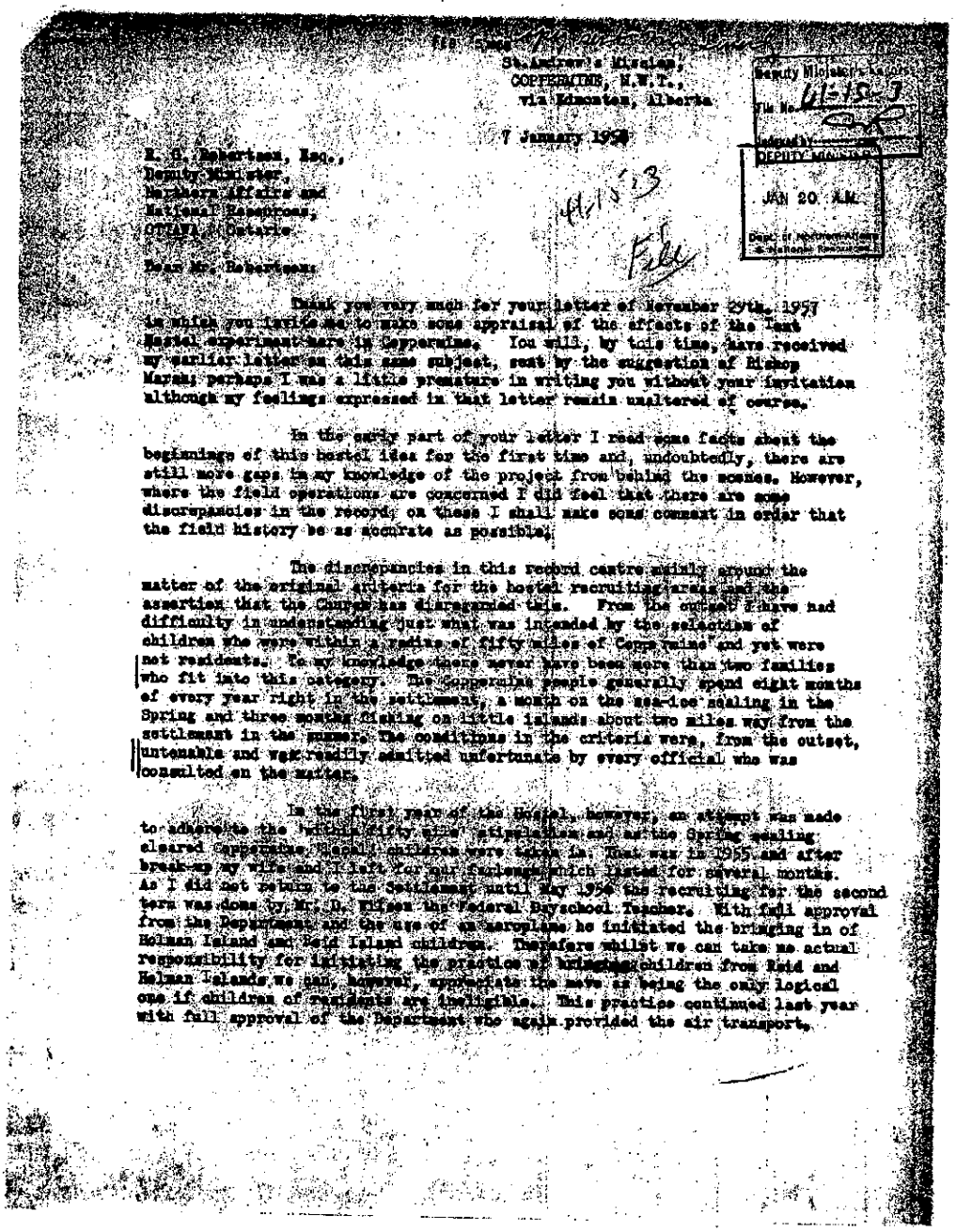
Doc Separator 000360



St.Andrew's Mission,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.,
via Edmonton, Alberta.

7 January 1958

R. G. Robertson, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Northern Affairs and
National Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 27th, 1957 in which you invite me to make some appraisal of the effects of the Inuit Hostel experiment here in Coppermine. You will, by this time, have received my earlier letter on this same subject, sent by the suggestion of Bishop Marsh; perhaps I was a little premature in writing you without your invitation although my feelings expressed in that letter remain unaltered of course.

In the early part of your letter I read some facts about the beginnings of this hostel idea for the first time and, undoubtedly, there are still more gaps in my knowledge of the project from behind the scenes. However, where the field operations are concerned I did feel that there are some discrepancies in the records on these I shall make some comment in order that the field history be as accurate as possible.

The discrepancies in this record centre mainly around the matter of the original criteria for the hostel recruiting areas and the assertion that the Church has disregarded this. From the outset I have had difficulty in understanding just what was intended by the selection of children who were within a radius of fifty miles of Coppermine and yet were not residents. To my knowledge there never have been more than two families who fit into this category. The Coppermine people generally spend eight months of every year right in the settlement, a month on the sea-ice sealing in the Spring and three months fishing on little islands about two miles way from the settlement in the summer. The conditions in the criteria were, from the outset, untenable and very readily admitted unfortunate by every official who was consulted on the matter.

In the first year of the Hostel, however, an attempt was made to adhere to the "within fifty miles" stipulation and as the Spring sealing cleared Coppermine Hostel children were taken in. That was in 1955 and after break-up my wife and I left for our furlough which lasted for several months. As I did not return to the settlement until May 1956 the recruiting for the second term was done by Mr. D. Wilson the Federal Dayschool Teacher. With full approval from the Department and the use of an aeroplane he initiated the bringing in of Holman Island and Reid Island children. Therefore whilst we can take no actual responsibility for initiating the practice of bringing children from Reid and Holman Islands we can, however, appreciate the move as being the only logical one if children of residents are theligible. This practice continued last year with full approval of the Department who again provided the air transport.

CPU-000360[000-000]

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
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Another point which struck me as important in your letter was your concern about the comparative numbers of children who entered the Hostel during successive terms; we have shared in this concern, and continue to do so as we have no guarantee from year to year as to how many children are forthcoming. Attendance is on a completely voluntary basis and is therefore dependent upon upon the desires, and sometimes the whims, of the parents and children concerned. Added to this is the fact that ever since the Hostel experiment was launched there has been in this and adjacent areas a persistent drive to convince the Eskimos of the futility of a five-month education each year compared with the longer one given at the residential schools at Aklavik. In many families this competitive reasoning has been taken very seriously. Population movements have also had some slight bearing upon the situation and will do so more in the future. At least four children who were expected for this coming session have since, with their whole families, been moved deep into the eastern Arctic in connection with DEW Line employment. Taking all these influences into consideration we may have thirty children next session or we may have eight. Until I have the children on the plane I shall never know!

Having mentioned the above points perhaps I should endeavour to deal with the questions you have posed although most of them are such that a great deal of qualification will be necessary in order to give comprehensive answers.

(a) At this stage of the experiment I do not think that we can claim that the original intention of the Hostel has been carried out; that is if we interpret that intention in the terms of your fourth paragraph on page 2. Perhaps the time element can hardly demand it and the children who have spent as much as two terms here certainly have not had enough of it 'to learn to speak English, to read and write it and to do simple arithmetic'. On the other hand, from the standpoint of social education, there has been lasting benefit observed even after one term's residence which, in part, fulfils some of the broad factors assumed in the intention.

(b) It is very difficult to convey the true intention of any project to the Eskimo if these cannot be supported by observable facts. The original intention was explained with the philosophy outlining the proposed situation where the children should be kept in touch with their own way of life whilst learning the rudiments of an elementary education during a limited period each year. It is indeed difficult to say how much of this was grasped but what did as much as anything else to prevent an appreciation of this proposition was that both our own community and those to the north of us have both men and women who have had a grade seven education in Aklavik and, retaining a good grip of the English language, have returned home to take up lives as nomadic hunters with marked success. The unspoken question seemed to be, "What is the matter with the education you have given us?" These Aklavik-schooled men and women are the 'observable facts' which certainly give the Hostel a very good start. However, against this was the less worthy opinion that at least there were three meals a day available in the Hostel and this offset any general disapproval of the scheme. Away from Coppermine and in the Holman Island area the Hostel scheme was even less understood and Aklavik education held in even higher esteem. Quite honestly, I don't feel the Kent Hostel will get any better acceptance until it can produce results in academic education which are equal to those produced by Aklavik Schools. That, simply, is the way the Eskimo looks at it.

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(e) I find this very difficult to answer because the changing situation in this district is taking a very uncertain pattern. There seems to be continual pressure from some quarters to get as many men as possible to take a mechanical course at the Leduc centre; other circles are pressing for specialised education for the few Eskimo who would seem to benefit from it. My view is strictly personal, but I wonder very much if the future is going to provide jobs for all these mechanics and specialists- that is without the Government going to a tremendous expense in order to create jobs for them. I understand that after a certain contract period the DEW line could close overnight. I feel all this have relevance and unless we are sure that the Eskimo is moving into a new era of economic security connected with white enterprises from which he will never again be obliged to leave for his old nomadic life, the education programme we support must be one which will allow a hunting nomad to retain with dignity a sense of his own usefulness. I shall say more of this in connection with the local situation in section (g).

(d) From what I have seen of the Tent Hostel in operation here I certainly think that, under favourable conditions, a similar experiment might work very successfully in another part of the Arctic. Bishop Marsh is far more qualified than I to suggest such an area but one factor I consider essential. It must be in an area where the Eskimos have had no great experience of a distinctly different type of education at residential school level. Without such a contrary standard among them and organised supporters of it to influence them, I am sure a Hostel system would stand an excellent chance of acceptance, and be consequently a success.

(e) Might I mention living conditions first: from my observations all Hostel children have returned to their home living conditions with perfect ease and, with very few exceptions, have maintained their cleaner hostel habits therein. Their academic attainments, however, are very soon lost after their return home and they never seem to hold the little english they have picked up during their five months school. This seems to be the sorest point with the parents. 'School' to their minds, means an ability to speak, read and write English. Children returning from Aklavik do this; Hostel children do not. The unfairness of the comparison never seems to occur to the people. From locals schoolteachers, who have been here during the Hostel experiment, I understand that second term Hostel children, after the seven month period away from school, only succeed in attaining their previous end-of-term attainments after a number of weeks refreshing.

(f) At the risk of becoming monotonous on this theme of English, this subject might be best in comparing educational progress of Aklavik children, Coppermine Federal Day School children and Hostel children. I would say(having consulted the Schoolteacher here) that at the present rate of progress with an average child that an Aklavik educated child will have in two years as much English as a Coppermine pupil might expect to get in four years, and a hostel child in eight. The main reason for this, I think, is that amount of English spoken outside of the classroom. I understand that in Aklavik the children are forbidden to speak their own language; in Coppermine the children speak their own language on every occasion out of school hours and the Hostel children speak their own language during all non-school hours whilst here and entirely for the seven remaining months in the year.

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to; If the 'need for education' here mentioned merely refers to education purely as economic necessity by which an Eskimo can make make his living as a hunter or a worker, the answer is comparatively simple. A nomad can do very well with no formal education. Many folk of this type are quite intelligent and can count enough for trading purposes and do not need to go to school in order to be successful. For the Eskimo who will be harnessed to a white economy he may with just a smattering of English do a number of menial tasks and chores and with grade 6 or 7 be able to receive instruction in simple mechanics given in English and thus take a job of greater responsibility. Of course, in statements of this kind I have to generalise. There are some men who have no formal schooling who have learned enough English after two years on the DEW line to qualify them for the Ledue course, I understand.

It is not unrelated to the above to say that, in the main, the people of this district have conditioned themselves to the type of education offered at Aklavik, which gave a child grade 6 or 7. If a parent wanted his child to learn English he was sent off to Aklavik; if he didn't, he kept him at home. The twin approach which offers partial academic education with several months at home has not been accepted because it has not yet appealed to people as a vital need.

In my final remarks perhaps I should say that I have grave doubts if the plan to choose one or two children from the Hostel for advanced training would give the right impression to the remaining people who send their children here. It strikes me that if one or two were sent either to Yellowknife or Aklavik that there would be many people who would say, "I told you so; why not send send them all to Aklavik as we used to". Added to which is the difficulty of who would be chosen as we have little idea yet who will come. I am sure that often reading this report you will see the background makes it a little difficult to make what might be termed, a post-Hostel venture when the Hostel itself is still undergoing very difficult growing pains.

In closing might I say that I have endeavoured to be scrupulously honest in my assessment of the situation; I have written everything out of deep conviction having lived with this experiment since its inception, and having heard very many conversations and discussions about it from a wide cross-section of interested people both Eskimo and white. I offer these thoughts then with the sincere hope that they will assist you and your colleagues in making the right decisions for education in this part of the Arctic.

Yours sincerely,

John R. Sperry

John R. Sperry (Canon)
Missionary-in-charge,
Anglican Mission, Coppermine, N.W.T.

1 Copy:- Bishop Marsh

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000360

Doc Separator 000362

C O P Y

January 30th, 1958

The Rt. Rev. D.B. Marsh, D.D.

Dear Bishop Marsh, YOUR LETTER RE COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL 1958

Thank you for your joint letter to Phyllis and myself dated Jan. 20th. This has been given much thought and some action.

[redacted] has been contacted at Fort Macpherson and has replied in the negative regarding her availability for Coppermine this Spring.

Following this, Phyllis and I have discussed the "pros and cons" (as requested by you). Neither of us is at all keen to go (for the reasons stated below) but in the circumstances of your being unable to make any other arrangement, we are expressing our willingness to do so.

Reasons: 1. From the 1957 Report:- It would appear that the lack in provision of sufficient heating equipment for the large Dining Tent made it almost uninhabitable for the children and the Staff until well into May. EXTRA SPACE HEATERS AND SUFFICIENT OIL TO RUN SAME IS MOST NECESSARY TO THEIR HEALTH AND SAFETY.

2. Apparently the Propane Gas Stove provided in 1955 was completely out of action, due to required repairs and erasing of leakages. IF NOT ALREADY ATTENDED TO, THIS OVERHAUL AND REPAIR MUST BE UNDERTAKEN, for it is an essential part of the most needed equipment. For the use of 1957 term, a temporary oil cooker was flown in, the size of which was far too inadequate for a family, it allowing for the baking of two loaves at a time only and little other cooking space. The family requiring bread at least twice a day numbered over thirty.

3. The maintenance of the Hostel requires the services of a reliable outdoor man - who can also act as interpreter, and who will assume some responsibility for the safety of the Tent Heaters and their refilling, especially at night.

In conclusion, I should add that Dr. Davies of the Camsell Medical Survey was here this week, having come in from Coppermine. He stated that he had left the Day School at Coppermine turned into a Hospital for care of the natives who are going down with a sickness, not then diagnosed - but might be Scarlet Fever. Perhaps some telegraphic information should be obtained regarding this from Jack Sperry and its possible effect on the Government's import of Holman and Reid Island children into this area in March, should the epedemic prove to be of so contagious a nature.

CPU-000362[000-000]

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
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We shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible regarding dates, etc., and any information needed so that suitable arrangements can be made with Miss Hockin for the transfer of our present duties, etc.

With best wishes to yourself and all our friends at the Arctic Office,

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

Phyllis Masters

(Signed).....

Helena Sowden

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Doc Separator 000366

Devitt/SMH

41-15-3

FEB 14 1958

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

FEB 5 P.M. Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources.

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 630/145-1

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 5 February, 1958.

Deputy Minister's Secretariat File No. 41-15-3 SR Indexed by

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM.

Re: Coppermine Tent Hostel

I have perused with interest the remarks made by Canon J. Sperry in his letter to the Deputy Minister dated January 7th, 1958, and have several comments to make. You will notice that Canon Sperry's conclusions are pretty well in agreement with those contained in his report to Bishop Marsh dated July, 1957.

(1) Obviously Canon Sperry is worried about the continued success of the Coppermine hostel if it is to continue in its present state. It appears that the natives do not believe that the education given in this hostel is worth while. They know that much more progress is being made by the pupils who attend the hostel schools at Aklavik. Because of this knowledge, Canon Sperry anticipates considerable difficulty in getting the required number to attend the Coppermine hostel commencing April 1st, 1958.

(2) Canon Sperry praises the hostel for the progress the pupils have made in social development and for the way their health education has carried over into their homes. This we are pleased to hear but realize, at the same time, that such important progress is apt to be considered by the native people as being less important than progress in English and mathematics and, consequently, does not help the hostel a great deal from the standpoint of encouraging attendance.

(3) The importance of giving due attention to education for the nomadic way of life is also stressed in Canon Sperry's letter. I agree that this is very important and note with satisfaction that the children living in the tent hostel situation have no trouble readjusting to their home environment following the hostel term. This was one reason, of course, why the hostel was organized as it exists. However, although the natives were told this, they appear not to have grasped its significance. As Canon Sperry mentions, they see students returning from Aklavik with a Grade 7 education who immediately take up lives as nomadic hunters with marked success. Consequently, even if they had understood this reason for the short term tent hostel, they would be in a position to doubt the validity of this reason.

Seen MBK 13/II/58.

(4) Canon Sperry also stresses the futility of expecting any marked academic progress in such a set-up. This is well illustrated by the Eskimo who walked five paces ahead and seven back. Certainly, during the seven months away from school, the interpolated activities cause a high degree of forgetting. I have no doubt that it does take

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at least several weeks of review during the new term to bring to the threshhold of recall that which was learned the previous term. Even during the usual two months' vacation, considerable factual information is lost.

(5) I must agree with Canon Sperry that the idea of selecting superior students from the hostel for training elsewhere should be approached with caution. In the first place, even the brighter children in a "five-month" hostel set-up are not apt to reach a Grade 6 level until they are at least 18 years of age. This makes further academic training difficult but would put the children concerned in a position to profit from adult vocational training. They would still be unable, however, to gain admission to a technical school outside since such institutes usually require Grade 10 education for admission purposes.

Canon Sperry mentions the Leduc course. As you know, we are accepting trainees for this course with no formal education. To make up for this deficiency, we have organized our course of studies to take care of individual needs in this respect. If, however, we were able to obtain people of a higher academic standing, the training given to these people could be at a higher level with, of course, less emphasis being placed on vocational English. I do feel that a few in the Coppermine area, in the 14 - 18 year age level, and with little academic education, will be selected for our "opportunity" classroom in our new school at Yellowknife, opening in September, 1958. Here, they will be given acceleration courses designed to give them the tools necessary to cope successfully with some form of vocational training. This again will not affect appreciably the tent hostel attendance since few, if any, of this age level would consider attending the hostel.

(6) Canon Sperry is also worried about future employment opportunities for these people. I believe that in spite of our present emphasis on education, for years to come, there is bound to be a considerable number of the Eskimo children who will be able to adapt themselves to the nomadic hunting economy, even with a few years of basic education behind them. Canon Sperry mentions the success of this in connection with pupils returning from Aklavik to take up the life of a hunter. There seems, however, little doubt but that most of those trained will get suitable jobs.

(7) Finally, Canon Sperry comes back to what seems to be the main theme throughout his letter, which is, that until we can give at Coppermine an education which compares favourably with that given in the Aklavik schools, it will be difficult to get Eskimo support for our tent hostel project. This situation cannot be corrected as long as the school year for the tent hostel is scarcely half of that for the Aklavik hostels.

In view of the above, I am making the following recommendations:

1. That the tent hostel term be extended to at least eight months.
2. That the shack tents used now be replaced by small cabins. (The same furniture could be used in order to keep the children fairly close to their usual home environment).

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RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
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3. That, if the above is not acceptable, we close the tent hostel and make provision for the education of the children at some other point.

4. That, if (3.) is followed, we still encourage the local boarding of children at Coppermine in order to ensure a reasonable level of regular attendance at the day school which would remain there.

5. That early consideration be given to the incorporation in our Regulations of compulsory attendance laws, for all children of the Northwest Territories, similar to those now in force for Indian and other children throughout Canada.

This covers the main points of Canon Sperry's letter and would lead one to conclude that the tent hostel venture left considerable to be desired. Nevertheless, I do believe that had the results of this hostel been weighed against its initial aims, our conclusion would have been that it was a reasonably successful experiment.

B.G. Sivertz,
Director.

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Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
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Doc Separator 000367

2 copies to Mr. Sivertz for pre. of reply,
Feb. 13

Deputy Minister's Secretary
File No. CH 15-3
Initialled
DEPUTY MINISTER
FEB 12 A.M.
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

The Diocese of The Arctic

THE RIGHT REVEREND
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FEB 14 1958

February 11, 1958

Replyd. Feb. 17/58

Mr. R. G. Robertson
Deputy Minister
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I have received from Miss Sowden and Miss Masters, two of the former matrons of the Coppermine Tent Hostel, the enclosed letter which is in response to an appeal of mine to get workers for the summer, 1958.

I think this letter speaks for itself particularly in view of the fact that the house in which they lived is exceptionally cold and these are very valid problems in the running of an establishment of this kind. I do hope that it will be possible to take care of these problems this summer.

I should mention that were I not able to take care of my Hostel workers for the winter in the Aklavik Hospital, we would certainly be unable to run the Hostel and as you may know, when we started the Tent Hostel, I had it in mind that by using the Hospital, we could stagger the service of the workers. Since, of course, at that time, the move of Aklavik was suggested and will be in effect in a year or two, I am going to find it almost impossible to get workers of this type for as you know, the other Hostels are run by Canon Cook; thus, once the Hospital is moved to the new site, I do not know how I shall be able to find workers for such a project as this is for only six months of the year. I mention this because the Indian girl, [redacted] was not keen to go back because of the coldness in the tent mentioned under Item No.1, and this may preclude native workers from wishing to work under these conditions. I think that this is something that should be taken into consideration in the future contemplation of the tent hostels.

May I thank you also for the copy of the letter to Canon Sperry, and might I suggest that in referring this problem to the educational sub-committee of the Eskimos Affairs Committee, they should be asked what they consider should be done for Eskimo education if the tent hostel at Coppermine were to be dropped and what educational system they propose should be put into operation in other parts of the North; in other words, I think

CPU-000367[000-000]

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
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it would be advantageous if they would give us some concrete suggestion as well as possibly a negative one. Personally, I cannot see that a full Grade VIII course of education is wise, for instance, in Northern Baffin Island and in general, anything but convinced that it is wise in any number of places. However, I do think that we should not be influenced by a decision made by people who may not have had too much experience in the field unless they can give something quite concrete that should be done rather than say what should not be done. I hope my meaning here is quite clear.

With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 005554

Jacobson/jt

(600-1-1)

Ottawa, 12th February, 1958.

Memorandum for the Deputy Minister: Not Recommended Forwarded for information

Re: Questions on Education Arising out of Construction Programme in 1957-58 and 1958-59

In your footnote to my memorandum of January 16 on the above subject, you raised the question as to whether schools in the Mackenzie District, towards which the Territorial Government made a contribution either to the cost of construction or operating expenses, should be called Federal Territorial Schools. Officers of this branch have discussed this matter and are of the opinion that the terms "Federal School" and "Federal Hostel" should still be continued in all schools owned and operated by the Federal Government.

Although the Territorial Government does make a contribution towards the cost of operation in all schools in the Northwest Territories where white children are in attendance, and makes a contribution towards the cost of construction of these schools in direct proportion to the number of white children who are attending, nevertheless the schools are still operated by the Federal Government. Administrative services for these schools are provided by the Federal Government, and all the buildings and equipment are owned by the Crown. Further, if the term "Federal Territorial School" is used, it will be difficult to determine which schools will be called Federal Territorial and which will be called Federal. If all schools towards which the Territorial Government contributes a portion of the operating costs are included, such schools as the one at Baker Lake and Frobisher Bay would have to be referred to by this term. One year there may be white children in attendance and another year not. So the school would one year be called Federal Territorial and another year be called Federal. If the schools towards which the Territorial Government makes a capital contribution are only included, then only a few of these schools, such as the ones at Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River and Aklavik, would be called Federal Territorial Schools.

... 2

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 12,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
March 1957 - March 1958, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

NWTG-005554[000-000]

RCN-005554/1

If this line of reasoning is followed through, the Whitehorse school, towards which a federal grant is made, should be called a Territorial Federal School, and the Yellowknife Public and Separate Schools, towards which a territorial grant is given, should be called Public Territorial School and Separate Territorial School respectively.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that we should continue to refer to the schools in the Northwest Territories, owned and operated by the Federal Government, as Federal Schools.

B. G. Sivertz,
Director.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 12,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
March 1957 - March 1958, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

RCN-005554/2

Doc Separator 000369

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
FEB 18 1958
Office of the Director
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

CANADA
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Health Admin. & Welfare Br.
FEB 19 1958
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

Ottawa, February 18, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GIVERTZ

Bishop Marsh telephoned the Deputy Minister this morning while I was in the Deputy Minister's Office. He said that he had a telegram from Canon Sperry who asked whether it would be alright for Canon Emerson to pick out, as he did last year, children from along the DEW Line who might be suitable for the next term of the Coppermine tent hostel. After speaking with me Mr. Robertson told Bishop Marsh that this would be alright. I have since checked with you on the telephone and you have concurred.

F.J.G.Cunningham,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

CPU-000369[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000369/1

Doc Separator 001386-0001

Welfare Report for the Month of March 1958
Day School at Coppermine, N.W.T.
Donald Green Welfare Principal

The Scarlet Fever quarantine was finally lifted toward the end of t he month. The disease scare has kept most natives from coming to Coppermine and we do not expect many visitors for Easter.

Natives visiting the settlement during the month were: [redacted] who arrived with [redacted] from Dismal Lakes March 11th. He had not been successful in his trapping venture there. On the 13th [redacted] returned from Cambridge Bay where he had been seeking employment on the Dew Line. March 15th [redacted] arrived from Site 15.

Again very few home visits were made due to Scarlet Fever restrictions.

Sealing has been good this month. Everyone seems to have enough. On the 30th the first caribou were brought into the settlement by [redacted] and [redacted]. They had obtained eight from a fairly large herd west of here. A Wardair pilot reports huge herds approximately 200 miles west of Coppermine. Maybe these will move our way. Everyone was excited about the fresh meat and it appeared nearly all got a taste.

On March 6th [redacted] families left for Site 14 to catch a plane that would take them to the Eastern Arctic where they will join their husbands who are employed by the Dew Line. [redacted] and family also left on the 8th for Rheimer Point. It appears there is a gradual moving away of families from Coppermine. This moving is affecting our school enrollment.

The health of the settlement has improved slightly but several have very bad colds. We hope it doesn't become general. March 13th I escorted [redacted] to Yellowknife. She had a Kidney infection following Scarlet Fever. She returned on the 23rd.

Everyone enjoyed the Friday night shows as it had been some time since any had been shown. Football is becoming popular again now that the sun is back. Several of the young people are sliding at the ski hill.

Handicraft production has fallen right off. No one seems to have any stone or the time to carve. Everyone is preparing for Easter. Local Sales amounted to $101.50 while Consignment Sales amounted to $225.90 making a total of $327.40 for the month.

There has been a lot of plane activity this month. March 6th saw Merve Hardie campaigning. March 9th the Hudson's Bay Company inspection plane arrived on its way through the Arctic. The 12th saw Mr. Winter, Conservative canidate, and Bing Rivete doing the campaigning. Dr. Chowan and assistant arrived on the 22nd from Winnipeg to carry out a research program on Eskimo blood. They are staying at the Bay. On the 26th Dr. Westwater, Mr. Armstrong and Sturgeon arrived on an inspection trip. Mr. Sturgeon overhauled the Hostel heating equipment. They returned to Yellowknife and Smith on the 29th. An army survey crew are also in the district doing a land survey. Election day saw a good turn out. Results were: Winter 54 Hardie 9

School reopened March 7th after a long closure. It seems Coppermine should have pretty well had its share of epidemics and sickness for a year or so anyway. It certainly doesn't help our education program. We are busy preparing for the opening of Hostel the first week of April. Again nothing is definite as to how many we can expect.

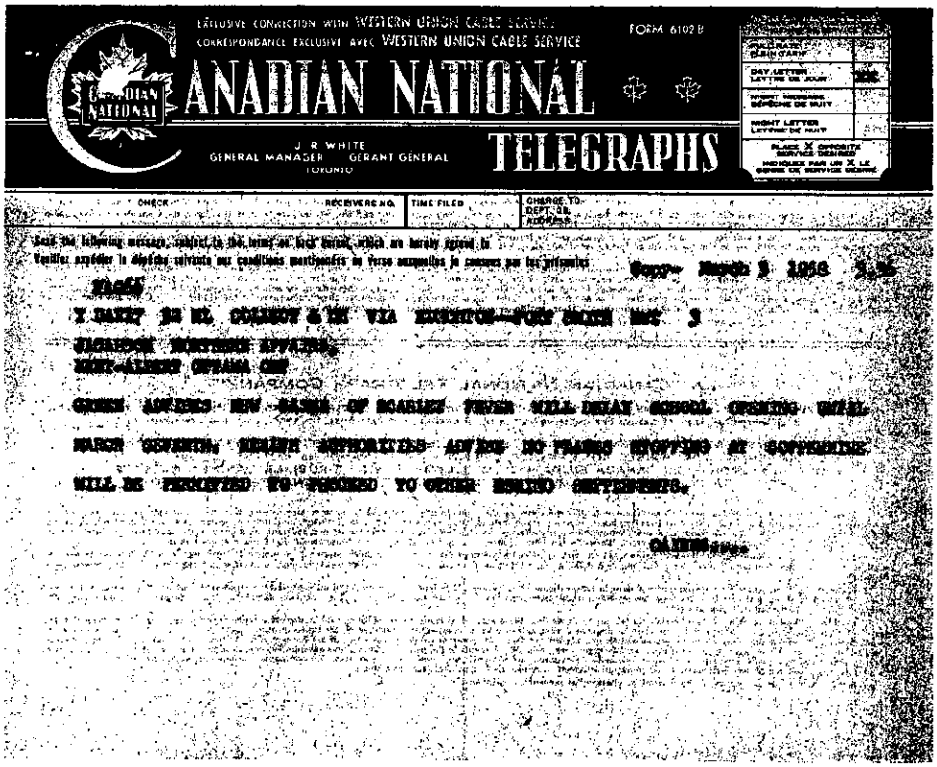
Donald Green
Welfare Principal

CPU-001386-0001

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1266, File 1000/145, pt. 5,
Coppermine, N.W.T. - General File (Incl. Holman Island and Reid Island)
October 1957 - May 1959, F.A. 85-3
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001386-0001/1

Doc Separator 000373



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FORM 6102 B

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

J. R. WHITE
GENERAL MANAGER — GERANT GENERAL
TORONTO

DAY LETTER
LETTRE DE JOUR

NIGHT LETTER
LETTRE DE NUIT

CHECK | RECEIVER'S NO. | TIME FILED | CHARGE TO DEPT. OR ADDRESS

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expédier le dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

[illegible] March 3 1958

[illegible]

I DAILY IN EL COLLEGE & IN VIA EDMONTON—FOR SCHOOL NOT 3

[illegible]

[illegible] OPENS ON

[illegible] ADVISED NEW CASES OF SCARLET FEVER WILL DELAY SCHOOL OPENING UNTIL

MARCH SEVENTH, HEALTH AUTHORITIES ADVISE NO FURTHER SHOTTING AT SCHOOLTIME

WILL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO OTHER SCHOOL OPPORTUNITY.

[illegible]

CPU-000373[000-000]

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Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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Doc Separator 001383

St. Andrew's Mission,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.

13 March 1958

R. Westwater, Esq.,
Superintendent of Schools,
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

Dear Mr. Westwater:

As there is a plane here today I thought I might take the opportunity of writing to you rather than wiring about the children whom we hope to collect for the coming term of the School Hostel. I am afraid that we are only likely to get twenty seven owing to several reasons about which the Deputy Minister has been informed.

These children will come from Reid Island, Holman Island and from most DEW line sites from Site eight to Site sixteen. When the airways concerned are informed of these site visits they will have to request permission for landing and give approximate dates.

To conform to the usual opening dates it would be best if the aircraft were to be available to work out from Coppermine on Tuesday April 1st. and, with good weather, we should be able to have most of the children here within two days.

There is one further point in connection with this pickup which I feel I ought to mention; it concerns the particular plane which will do the job. It is naturally no affair of ours which Company is given the charter, but I am quite anxious that Pilot Sid Jacklin of P.W.A. is not given the opportunity to handle this consignment of children. [redacted] is well known as an excellent pilot and I have flown quite a number of miles with him. [redacted] I am in no position to say how far this interferes with his flying but the responsibility of these children prompts me to urge that perhaps steps can be taken to have another man do this job. I might add that I am not anxious for this desire of mine to go to the PWA authorities or anywhere else beyond yourself [redacted] As it is, there is just a nagging doubt about the matter which prompts me to suggest to you that, if possible, a solution to the problem will be found without any unpleasantness.

In recent correspondence from both Ottawa and Toronto I see that we are promised the services of a mechanic to overhaul the stoves. I imagine that it will be about a two day job if he stays to make a thorough test of the propane stove. I also hope that the new kitchen tent will be available with the forms I requested by wire recently.

I do hope that sometime soon I shall have the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance.

Yours very truly,

John R. Sperry

(John R. Sperry) Canon.

CPU-001383

File 630-145/22-1, Part 2
General Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958
Archival Box 247-2, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001383/1

Doc Separator 001388-0001

[redacted]lfare Report for the month of April 1958
[redacted] School at Coppermine, N.W .T.
[redacted] Welfare Principal

April has been another fairly quiet month for the natives. There was the usual sadness after the x-ray crew visited. More patients than usual were taken to hospital in Edmonton t his year. This seems to be the main fear of the people here. They never know when a husband, wife, mother or child will be taken away which usually leaves heart-aches and heart-aches for the remaining family.

Very few natives visited Coppermine this month. The largest number to come were the Tent Hostel pupils #### which numbered thirty. Other natives visiting the settlement to trade were: [redacted] who a-rrived April 13th from Site 14. They returned [redacted] which they had been keeping while its mother was in hospital. [redacted] arrived on the 15th from Site 12. These people brought word that we could expect many visitors next month as several families were planning to come here to trade before break-up.

Most homes were visited during the month. All seemed to be doing well. Seal were still plentiful and several had obtained caribou.

Sealing has been good again this month. The families have moved a bit further off and report getting enough for themselves and their dogs. A few seal have been reported on top of the ice. The natives are looking forward to warm weather and some good seal hunting. Several trips were made after caribou with only fair success. The main herds are a bit too far away. It would seem that the caribou obtained are only stragglers. There are very large herds 150 miles west and 100 miles south of here. The trapping season ended with all gathering their traps but only a few reporting any catches. Foxes are plentiful around here now.

The health of the settlement has been fair. There have been some severe colds and many have been forced to go to bed. No one had too much pep for the Easter celebrations. The x-ray crew with doctors and dentists arrived here April 12th and spent several days in the area. Several were evacuated because of T.B. and other medical reasons. They were: [redacted] These people will be greatly missed by all in Coppermine. The only bright time of the week was the returning of [redacted] from Camsell.

There wasn't the usual gay time at Easter this year due to colds. Several dances and film shows were held at the school. One evening [redacted] showed his slides of Coppermine. These were greatly enjoyed as many of the pictures were of the local people. Special church services were held at both missions. Football and other games were played when weather permitted.

Handicraft has all but stopped. Easter activities etc. have kept most people from working. Two of our dependable carvers were taken to hospital. It almost appears that the carving industry will dwindle away as several of our good carvers have either died, moved away or are in hospital. I sent a crew of four men to dig and haul soapstone to the ocean shore where I hope to pick it up this summer. I hope they got enough dug to help out the winter shortage next winter. There were no consignment sales. Local sales amounted to $20.50

Several of the local natives and their dogteams are still employed by the army survey crew that is working west and south west of here.

The Arctic Patrol with Bishop Marsh arrived here April 5th and because of weather did not leave until the 10th. One member of the party, [redacted] had the misfortune of falling, dislocating his shoulder and breaking his collar bone on the drifted snow. We enjoyed their visit very much.

Also arriving at Coppermine was a new radio operator who takes Tom Anerelaks place. Tom has been transfered to Fort Smith. Dr. Chowan and his assistant finished their work here and left for Yellowknife the 11th of April.

April 30th Miss Shupenis and two D.O.T. radio inspectors arrived.

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The Hostel got underway with pickup the first of the month. 30 pupils were enrolled. The plane travelled many miles in this pick-up and it was only too evident at points of pick- up that only a fraction of school age children were coming. The plane stopped at several points where children were promised but on arrival, not a soul was in sight. I would think that the expense involved picking up the children for such a short school term is very questionable. We were very pleased to see that 15 of the 30 returning had attended school last year. Two years in succession should give us a better chance to get some basic skills to them. I am disappointed in the tent Hostel set-up itself. The trouble encountered getting it set up and operating this year certainly points out that the tents are not the solution to housing. Something more permanent that would permit a longer school term is required if any real success is going to be had in educating these children. As it is, I'm afraid a lot of money is being used with little return. We were pleased to have Miss Skupenia arrive so early this year. It will be a great help as we still have a fair number of Day students enrolled. We are looking forward to a very successful school term this year.

Donald Green
Welfare Principal

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Coppermine, N.W.T. - General File (Incl. Holman Island and Reid Island)
October 1957 - May 1959, F.A. 85-3
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

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Doc Separator 000382

MAY 27 58

The Diocese of The Arctic

THE RIGHT REVEREND
DONALD B. MARSH, D.D.
BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

THE CHURCH HOUSE
600 JARVIS STREET
TORONTO 5, CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS
"ARCTICIUS" TORONTO

TELEPHONES
OFFICE: WALNUT-2-0981
RESIDENCE: MAYFAIR 1018

DEPUTY MINISTER
MAY 15 P.M.
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

Coppermine, N.W.T.
April 6, 1958

File No 41-15-3
Indexed by

Mr. R. G. Robertson
Deputy Minister
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am dictating this at Coppermine where I have just been over the Coppermine Tent Hostel and feel that I perhaps had better write to you while I am on the spot in respect to some of the findings.

As you may know, Miss Helena Sowden and Miss Phyllis Masters (both of whom have been in charge of the Hostel in past years) are at Coppermine this summer. Neither of them wish to return again. They did not wish to do so this year because of the extreme cold and the uncomfortableness of the living quarters. I thought that the results of the discussion held among these two, Canon Sperry and myself.

We came to the conclusion that from an education standpoint the Tent Hostel is a complete and absolute success. By "education" we mean the social aspects of life and fitting and preparing children to meet life as it comes; however, we are quite willing to admit that from a "schooling" point of view, possibly the Tent Hostel has not measured up to that which educationalists would expect from children attending school twelve months a year. This, however, is purely a matter of comparison between the children who go to school for twelve months of the year and those who go for five.

On visiting the Hostel, I was very surprised indeed to find that almost every child there could talk and understand what I said in English if it was not too intricate or deep. They were naturally a little shy and, of course, I can quite appreciate that many outsiders get no response from the children whatsoever

CPU-000382[000-000]

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
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from children who are not in the habit of talking to white people at home but I have, nevertheless, been quite surprised at the amount of English that is understood by them although that which they speak is, of course, very little but opportunities for practice outside the school are few or nil.

Within the Hostel, the children do not seem to mind or worry too much about the cold for, after all, they have it much colder in their tents at home. Obviously oil is inadequate to heat tents as the oil runs too thickly to go through the fine points in the carburetor and the stoves go out.

The kitchen and the dining room are much warmer than they were last year for I understand from Miss Masters that these tents were so badly torn and ripped that they let in the snow and rain throughout the whole of last year's season. Miss Masters is adamant that she will not come back and did not wish to come back this year. Miss Sowden came only because she feels this Hostel has a great part to play in the lives of the children and she would not like to see it fail, but, nevertheless, she does not feel she could take another year of the quarters which have been provided by the Government and is determined to return to [redacted] for good.

While in the staff quarters, I sat in a heavy fur-lined parka and was cold. Mr. Dixon of the Department of Northern Affairs also sat with me and he, too, was cold even though he had on extra wind pants and a parka.

Miss Sowden's blankets froze to the wall in her bedroom and any snow that was brought in on the floor would not melt. Quite frankly, I do not feel that I can ask staff to work in such conditions as this any more for they are never warm either in the kitchen nor the dining room where most of their work is, nor can they get warm when they return to the shed which serves as their quarters. In contrast to their lot, the teachers, who are paid twice the salary that they receive, have most luxurious quarters.

Thus I feel that though this venture has been a success in that it has achieved much, I would hesitate to suggest that it should be dropped under the conditions in which it was run the first year because of staff conditions for the past two years, it will be impossible for me to obtain staff for another year; therefore, might I suggest that the Department consider a Hostel on the basis of a man and his wife with say, some twenty children in a building adequately heated and where the children do most of

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the work and so get some ideas of modern life as the white man is presenting it to the Eskimo. They could also then attend school daily and in that five months would obtain some background to white men's lives and still retain their own.

It is interesting to note that one child in the Hostel trapped 57 white foxes before going to school, which are more white foxes than were trapped by all the rest of the men of Coppermine.

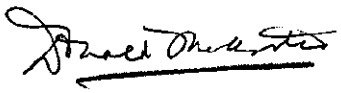
Having visited East-3 and the fantastically large building there, which has been built for the Hostel, I am horror struck at the idea that any such building should be built to house these nomads of the North. Of course, it is true that the inside of that Hostel is so large that it might resemble the barren lands but they would meet no caribou there, and, therefore, might find it a little strange.

Thus with regard to the future of these children, whether they become educated or merely schooled, I feel strongly that adequate housing and care must be provided for staff, for though missionary-minded workers will put up with little, they should not be asked to live in a building as cold (or colder when there is a storm) than an igloo.

(I hope to be able to discuss this with you in a week or two.)

With every good wish,

Yours very sincerely,



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Doc Separator 000349

(Dictated by Canon Sperry after discussion at Coppermine, N.W.T.)

This is a record of a conversation held at Coppermine, N.W.T. on the 6th of April, 1958, when Bishop Marsh, Canon Sperry and the Misses Sowden and Masters met together to discuss the tent hostel here which has been run for a few years on an experimental basis. We were trying to appraise the results of this experiment and trying to pin-point the factors which would suggest it success or its lack of success.

After quite a thorough discussion, we felt that on the whole, we can say as a Church that this hostel experiment has been an unqualified success. Children have been brought down here from very primitive surroundings and we feel that they have been given a social education which has benefited them considerably and in these children, after their return home, there has been seen and shown a tremendous change, so we feel that the work of the tent hostel from the stand point of our Church has been a success, and we feel that it has a real place in the life of these people.

We said and felt this, not unmindful of the academic angle which probably has its drawbacks and undoubtedly is causing anxiety in the minds of the educationalists who are concerned with Coppermine and its surrounding district, but we were not too concerned about that, we felt we had to concern ourselves purely with our part of this plan. We feel we are doing something which is making a contribution to education, the best sort of education and it is being done well. This conclusion does not mean, of course, that the whole thing has been done without any real difficulties. There have been many and great difficulties and these were brought out very clearly and very definitely.

At the beginning of this session, we had an opportunity of testing the types of equipment we have to the limit. When the hostel stuff arrived and when the children were first settled in, the temperature in

CPU-000349[000-000]

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Coppermine reached 46° below and we found, under these conditions, what we already know of course, but which we have been able to ascertain again, that the present setup is totally inadequate for the comfort and for the practical working of the hostel plan.

One of the main troubles is that with these very low temperatures, all the heating arrangements fail owing to the fact that the oil becomes sluggish and many of the stoves in the sleeping tents go out or just drip and give very little heat. This is something which definitely needs remedying. Fortunately, in the main cook tent, the propane stove is now functioning and is giving little trouble although even that, with a very low temperature, will not give the heat it should.

That coupled with the barely adequate housing arrangements for the hostel staff is making this hostel function very, very difficult, indeed, and it is only thanks to the devotion and sense of duty of our staffhead that the thing is running at all. The staff are finding it very difficult to house these children and keep them in any state of comfort, and we do not think this is a good thing. So much so are we convinced about this that there is little hesitation in saying quite frankly and plainly that should we be called upon to continue this experiment, it must be very definitely with an improved system of housing. The tent hostel needs to be rebuilt with improvements. This is not suggesting anything else except that it needs to be rebuilt with improvements which will ensure comfort and security for the children - "security" being in the sense of secure from cold, chills and all manner of discomforts which come through a place being inadequately heated.

This is the gist of our feelings and our recommendation should not only

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be applied to the sleeping tent but to the big dining tent which is now getting very worn and which is not only cold in the winter time and early spring but gives tremendous trouble in the summer time if it is a very rainy season. This is also true of the staff house which is inadequate though attempts have been made to get a new place built but nothing has been done to date and the tent hostel staff are living under quite crude conditions.

So we feel that this stipulations must be laid down - that something has to be done to radically improve the present setup or if this cannot be done, we can no longer feel responsible for continuing this experiment.

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Doc Separator 000383

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

RW:SH
PLEASE QUOTE
[illegible] 115/22-2]

File [illegible] 630/145-2
Refer To E.2.

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
April 10, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.V. JACOBSON
CHIEF - EDUCATION DIVISION

Tent Hostel - Coppermine

Following my visit to Coppermine at the end of last month, I asked Mr. Green to let me know by wire how many children had been admitted. As you will know from my recent wire, thirty were gathered in.

I am of the opinion that the hostel should not continue in operation after this year. From an analysis of the previous three years' operation, one finds that only five children have been in attendance during the three years. As you know, the basic programme is English and from the comparatively short time that these children are in residence it would be too much to hope that they would acquire a working knowledge of the language. This I think is true even for those children who have attended during the three years of operation, as they have no opportunity at home to exercise their new found skill.

Canon Sperry informs me that it is only with difficulty that the parents are persuaded to permit their children to attend the hostel. It costs a comparatively large sum of money to establish and maintain this hostel and while, from a welfare point of view, there may be some advantage to be gained by exposing the children to a regular way of life, from the educational point of view the gain is, to say the least, dubious.

I may say that I discussed this matter with Bishop Marsh last week and am of the opinion that he would probably concur with my views.

R. Westwater,
Supt. of Schools.

CPU-000383[000-000]

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Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 001044-0000

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
May 7th, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MR.J.V.JACOBSON, Chief, Education Division

Attached find application for Admission to the Coppermine Tent Hostel for the following Eskimo children:-

NAME	DISC NUMBER	ADDRESS
[redacted]		Holman Island
		Byron Bay
		Holman Island
		Byron Bay
		Byron Bay
		Dew Line, Site 12
		Clifton Pt.
		Reid Island
		Clifton Point
		Rymmer Point
		Reid Island
		Clifton Point
		Lady Franklin Point
		Berkley Point
		Berkley Point
		Reid Island
		Byron Bay
		Byron Bay
		Richardson Island
		Rhymar Point
		Cambridge Bay
		Dew Line Site 12
		Holman Island
		Coppermine
		Lady Franklin Point
		Holman Island
		Reid Island
		C.C.H. Edmonton
		Holman Island
		Dew Line Site 12

R.Westwater
Superintendent of Schools

ML/gm

CPU-001044-0000

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Reports and Returns – Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958
Archival Box 247-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001044-0000/1

Doc Separator 000390

Jacobson/jt

630/145-2

Ottawa, 22nd May, 1958.

Memorandum for the Deputy Minister:

Coppermine Tent Hostel and Other Matters

I have your memorandum of May 20 to which you attached letters from Bishop Marsh dated April 6 and May 14. The first question is that of the continuation of the Tent Hostel at Coppermine. I attach a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education held on Thursday, May 8th. You will note that the Sub-Committee recommended:

(a) that the Coppermine Tent Hostel be operated for another season by concentrating on "teenage" pupils and the teaching of English,

(b) that the possibility of establishing tent hostels elsewhere be further studied,
(The Sub-Committee was unable to come to a definite decision as to the most suitable locations for any other tent hostels.)

(c) that consideration be given to having the tent hostel replaced by small permanent cabins (informal hostels) for operation over at least eight months of the year.

I am in general agreement with these recommendations.

I have discussed the future of the Coppermine Tent Hostel with Messrs. Phillips and Jacobson and we are of the unanimous opinion that the Tent Hostel should be replaced by an informal hostel to be operated for about nine months of the year. It would have to be determined later the months during which the hostel would be in operation, since I think we should not be bound by a regular school term of September to June if other months are more suitable. We are most anxious to have the children with their parents during a portion of the year so that they will not lose touch with the native way of life,

... 2

CPU-000390[000-000]

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and the months that they are with their parents should be the ones which are most suitable for gaining and retaining learnings about the native way of life.

Bishop Marsh states that he will be unable to staff the hostel next year. I think we should be prepared to staff it and take over the operation of it.

Providing you approve, I propose to request funds to be placed in the 1959-60 Federal Estimates of this Department for the following:

(1) Salaries for a married couple to look after the operation of the hostel.
(2) Renovation of present staff quarters, or for construction of new staff quarters, depending upon recommendations from field staff.
(3) Construction of an informal hostel to accommodate up to 20 children.

In the meantime, I am asking for reports from field officials regarding the condition of the staff quarters.

I might mention that Anglican Church authorities, including Bishop Marsh, were in on the planning of the hostel at East 3, and it is rather surprising that we get criticisms about its size at this late date. In fact Bishop Marsh himself had asked that the hostel be even larger than it is. The floor area for dormitory space, kitchen and dining space, and other areas are based on standards in effect in similar institutions operated by Indian Affairs Branch. The only exception is with respect to the play room space which is less than the area allowed in Indian schools (Indian Affairs Branch hostels allow 50 square feet per pupil for play space, we have allowed approximately 30 square feet per pupil).

I attach a draft reply to Bishop Marsh.

B. G. Sivertz,
Director.

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November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

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Doc Separator 001007

5 C

Northern Affairs & National Resources

1/2

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN
(INCLUDING QUARTERLY REPORTS)
Monthly

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Return

Name of School School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission)

Post Office Address Coppermine, N.W.T.
Month

Quarter ended May 31st 19 58

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the ~~Coppermine School~~ Tent Hostel School for the Quarter ended May 31st 19 58.
Month

Helen Sawyer (Missionary in charge) Principal Donald Gillson

Dated May 31st 19 58

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

Inspector of Schools

Dated at Fort Smith, N.W.T.
this 15th July 19 58

District Administrator

Dated Fort Smith, N.W.T.
this 15th July 19 58

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute "month" or "monthly" for "Quarter" or "Quarterly"

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

CPU-001007[000-000]

File 630-145/22-2, Vol. 2, Reports & Returns - Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican)I, 1957-1958, Archival Box 247-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001007/1

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Quarter	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Quarter	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	14	✓		[redacted]																Aug 2	31	21	
	10	✓					✓													2	31	21	
	11	✓						✓												1	31	21	
	9		✓				✓													1	31	21	
	10	✓						✓												2	31	21	
	11	✓						✓												1	31	21	
	7		✓			✓														3	31	21	
	10	✓						✓												3	31	21	
	14		✓							✓										3	31	21	
	12		✓							✓										3	31	21	
	10		✓					✓												3	31	21	
	13	✓							✓											2	31	21	
	10		✓					✓												8	31	21	
	11	✓						✓												1	31	21	
	13	✓						✓												1	31	21	
	15	✓																		3	10	7	
	8	✓				✓														2	31	21	
	8		✓			✓														2	31	21	
	11		✓					✓												3	31	21	
	12	✓							✓											2	31	21	
	14	✓																		24	31	21	
	9		✓			✓														1	31	21	
	14		✓							✓										1	31	21	
	15		✓								✓									1	31	21	
	9		✓			✓														3	31	21	
	10		✓					✓												1	31	21	
	11	✓								✓										3	31	19	
	8	✓				✓														3	31	21	
	9		✓				✓													1	31	21	
	8	TOTALS	7																	TOTALS 1	31	21	

NOTE - Additions to be correctly made and entered at the foot of the column.

Total number of days in Quarter Second 31

Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during Quarter 949

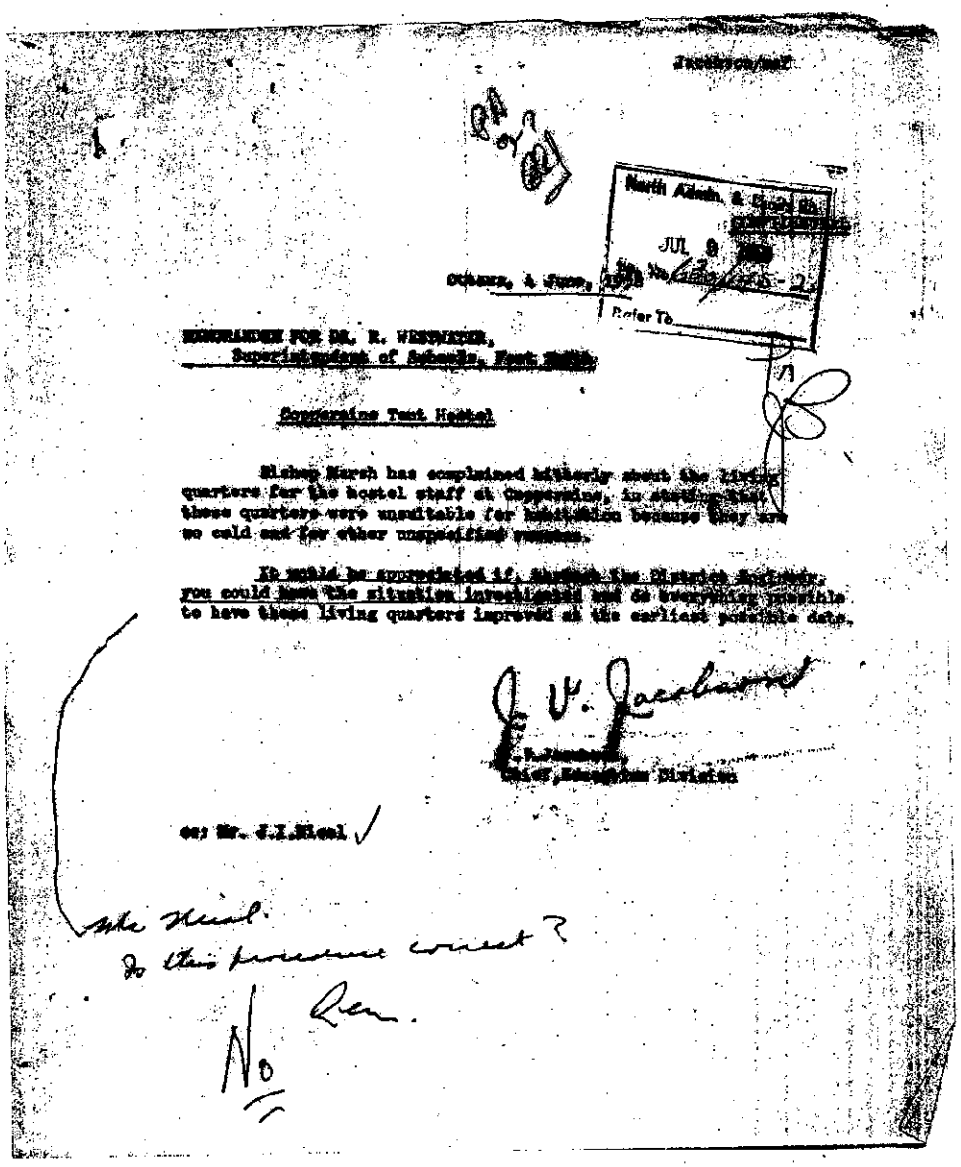
Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Quarter 29.3

Amount of per capita grant due for Quarter $ 2727

File 630-145/22-2, Vol. 2, Reports & Returns - Coppermine Tent Hostel (Anglican), 1957-1958, Archival Box 247-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003 GNWT Archives

CPU-001007/2

Doc Separator 000395



Jacobsen/mf

Ottawa, 4 June, 1959

North Affairs & Northern Development
JUL 9
Refer To

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. R. WEINSTEIN,
Superintendent of Schools, Fort Smith

Coppermine Tent Hostel

Bishop Marsh has complained bitterly about the living quarters for the hostel staff at Coppermine, in stating that these quarters were unsuitable for habitation because they are so cold and for other unspecified reasons.

It would be appreciated if, during the Eskimo Schools, you could make the situation investigated and do everything possible to have these living quarters improved at the earliest possible date.

J. V. Jacobsen
Education Division

cc: Mr. J.I.Hoel ✓

Ask Hoel.
Do this memo correct?
Ron.
No

CPU-000395[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 001010

I C

Northern Affairs + National Resources

1/2

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES~~ AND ~~DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)
Monthly

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Return

Name of School School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission)

Post Office Address Coppermine - N.W.T.

~~Quarter~~ Month ended August 24th 1958

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the ~~Coppermine Residential~~ Tent Hostel School for the ~~Quarter~~ Month ended August 1958.

(Mrs Helen Sowden in charge of hostel) Principal Donald Gibson

Dated August 24th 1958

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

.....	.....
Inspector of Schools	District Administrator
Dated at	Dated .....
this ..... 19.....	this ..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: Substitute "month" or "monthly" for "quarter" or "quarterly"

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

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6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

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10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

CPU-001010[000-000]

File 630-145/12, Vol. 1, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1955-1961,
Archival Box 246-11, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

REPORT of the TENT HOSTEL School at COPPERMINE N.W.T.

for Quarter ended August 24th 1958

2/2

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School (April 1958)	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Quarter	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Quarter	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	14	✓		[redacted]														Apl. 2	23	16	
	10		✓		✓													24	23	16	
	11	✓			✓													1.	24	16	
	9		✓			✓												1.	23	15.5	
	10	✓				✓												2.	23	16	
	11	✓			✓													1.	23	16	
	7	✓			✓													3.	24	16	
	10	✓				✓												3.	24	16	
	14		✓			✓												3.	24	16	
	12		✓			✓												3.	23	16	
	10		✓				✓											3.	24	16	
	13	✓					✓											2.	24	16	
	10		✓				✓											8.	23	16	
	11	✓					✓											1.	24	16	
	13	✓					✓											1	24	16	
	8	✓					✓											2.	23	16	
	8		✓				✓											2.	23	16	
	11		✓				✓											3	24	16	
	12	✓					✓											2.	23	16	
	14	✓					✓											24	23	16	
	9		✓				✓											1.	23	16	
	14		✓				✓											1.	23	16	Total number of days in Quarter 31
	15		✓				✓											1.	23	15	
	9	✓					✓											3.	23	16	Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during Quarter 680
	10		✓				✓											1.	24	16	
	14	✓					✓											3.	24	16	Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Quarter 21
	8	✓					✓											3.	24	16	
	9		✓				✓											1	24	15.5	Amount of per capita grant due for Quarter $ 2.040.
	8		✓				✓											1	23	16	

File 630-145/12, Vol. 1, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1955-1961,
Archival Box 246-11, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001010/2

Doc Separator 000437-0005

Record of weight and height.
Anglican Hostel children,
Coppermine N. W. T.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	As clothing of heavier cloth
Angaqiaq Michael.....	81 lbs. was sent to Cornwall hospital for treatment of tuberculosis.					
Abrak Patrick.....	77½ lbs.	80 lbs.	84 lbs.	84 lbs.	85 lbs.	84 lbs.
Ritchie Roger.....	80½ "	80 "	84 "	84 "	83 "	84 "
Lewis Lodge.....	69 "	68 "	66, "	68 "	65 "	65 "
Kolitak David	68 "	73 "	75 "	76 "	73 "	76 "
Kogvaluk Ruby.....	76½ "	81 "	84 "	83 "	85 "	85 "
Kokotak Jacob.....	100 "	100 "	105 "	104 "	103 "	115 "
Kamik Ruby.....	64 "	66 "	70 "	67 "	69 "	70 "
Hikogak George.....	66 "	68 "	71 "	67 "	66 "	68 "
Kayuk John.....	65 "	72 "	72 "	73 "	75 "	73 "

The children were weighed with clothing on the first day of every month.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437[005-005]

CPU-000437-0005/1

Record of height and weight.
Anglican Hostel children,
Coppermine N.W.T.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	20 clothing of Hostel boys.
Algik Ronde	4.9"	4.10"	4.10"	4.10"	4.11"	5.
Alnah Kotik	4.11"	4.11½"	4.11½"	5.	5.	5.1"
Angalook Tom	4.2½"	4.2½"	4.2½"	4. 3"	4.3"	4.3½"
Ekkigiyuk Margaret	4.2"	4.2"	4.2"	4.2"	4.2½"	4.4"
Kanik Peggy	4.	4.½"	4.½"	4.1"	4.1"	4.2"
Kakpiks Jean	4.3"	4.3"	4.3"	4.3"	4.4"	4.5"
Kanayuk Comic	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.½"	4.2½"
Klengenberg Ida Jean	4.6"	4.6"	4.7"	4.7"	4.7½"	4.8"
Pokak Hinde	4.	4.1"	4.1"	4.1"	4.2"	4.3½"
Uteyuk Annie	4.4"	4.4½"	4.4½"	4.5"	4.5"	4.7"
Kudlak Agnes	4.6½"	4.6½"	4.6½"	4.7"	4.7"	4.8"

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437-0005/2

Record of weight and height.
Anglican Hostel children,
Coppermine N. W. T.

Name.	Day.	Mon.	July.	August.	as during at Hostel time.
Angulalik Natsiel	40	40	40	40	40
Aqiatusuk Ikinnilik

Record of weight and height.
Anglican Hostel children.
Coppermine N.W.T.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	At closing of the hostel term.
Alpik Bernie	84 lbs.	95 lbs.	99 lbs.	99 lbs.	92 lbs.	99 lbs.
Akat Effie	104 "	104 "	114 "	116 "	116 "	114 "
Angulalik Sam	75 "	77 "	82 "	80 "	82 "	83 "
Bedgynuk Margaret	62 "	66 "	75 "	74 "	73 "	72 "
Bumik Peggy	58 "	58 "	63 "	57 "	58 "	55 "
Kaloktan Sam	63 "	63 "	67 "	64 "	65 "	64 "
Kanak Dennis	59 "	62 "	64 "	62 "	60 "	60 "
Kangeang Ah Sam	67 "	64 "	63 "	65 "	70 "	65 "
Kuk Dennis	65 "	67 "	72 "	72 "	72 "	72 "
Uluqsi Annie	71 "	75 "	81 "	80 "	73 "	73½ "
Total		72 "	77 "	76 "	73 "	76 "

Two children were weighed with clothing on the first day of every month.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437-0005/4

Doc Separator 001415

630/145-7
~~115/22-1~~

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
February 25th, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.B.POST, Sub-District Administrator

Thank you for your memorandum of February 9th re the hostel staff at Coppermine.

I am writing to Mr.Brady, the Principal, and advising him that the Mission authorities have arranged for Misses Mather and Rosco to go to Coppermine to assist in the operation of the tent hostel. I plan to begin operation of this hostel on April 1st, 1959, even though Miss Shupenia, the teacher engaged for the tent hostel school, will not be available until May 9th. However, the enrollment at Coppermine is such that I think it feasible to crowd the hostel students into the regular classrooms for the first five weeks of operation of this school and I am writing Mr.Brady requesting that he emplement this suggestion. I note that you suggest a two week period of preparation prior to the opening of the school and agree entirely that such is desirable. Hence it would be advisable for Miss Mather and Miss Rosco to leave Aklavik in time to catch the P.W.A.sked from Yellowknife on March 14th in order to make arrangements for the opening of the tent hostel at Coppermine on April 1st.

The Church is responsible for their plane fare from Aklavik to Coppermine by sked flight via Fort Smith and Yellowknife.

I would appreciate you making arrangements for their transportation from Aklavik to Coppermine.

W.G.Booth
Chief Superintendent of Schools

ML/gm

File 630/145-1, Part 3
Federal School - Coppermine, 1957-1967
Archival Box 246-4, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001415

CPU-001415/1

Doc Separator 000412

VanSickle/mcf

630/145-2

Ottawa, 3 April, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DOYLE:

Coppermine School Tent Hostel

(1) There is no formal agreement governing the operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel. Arrangements were made by the Department with the Anglican Church, for the operation of the Hostel, by meetings and letters with church officials. Attached to this memorandum are two copies of an outline of the Division of Duties, as agreed upon by the Church and the Department.

(2) Interim payments have been made from time to time throughout the annual 5-month period of operation, that is, April to August each year, starting with April, 1955. A 1955 audit was carried out here and complete adjustments were made for the period ending March 31, 1955.

(3) Bishop Marsh, in a letter to the Deputy Minister dated March 6, 1958, indicated that the Church owed the Federal Government the sum of $6,158.99 for the period 1956 and 1957. With this letter, he enclosed one copy of the statement (copy attached) which had been made up by his auditor for the operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel covering the years 1956 and 1957. The statement is not accompanied by vouchers.

(4) In his letter of March 6th, Bishop Marsh also pointed out that there is no cost of overhead charged, which he estimates would be "at 15% of the total cost involved over a period of 3 years".

(5) On May 19th, a letter (copy attached) from the Deputy Minister's office was sent to Bishop Marsh acknowledging his letter of March 6th, and stating that, "Our Chief Treasury Officer is now making arrangements for the usual audit...." If the audit shows a surplus the correct procedure will be for it to be refunded to the government". Due to an oversight arrangements were not made for the audit.

(6) In 1958, payments to the church were made as follows:

for April, 1958	$ 3,584.00
for May, 1958	$ 3,636.00
	$ 7,220.00

However, no payments were made for the following 3 months of hostel term in 1958. These were really held back to prevent the possibility of another overpayment when it was known that overpayment had resulted previously.

NOTE: 2

This is a copy of Mr. VanSickle's memorandum dated April 3rd to Mr. Doyle. However, part of paragraph 4 was extracted before this was sent to Treasury.

CPU-000412[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

(7) Would you please arrange with the Chief Treasury Officer for an audit to be made by a government auditor of the hostel accounts of the Anglican Church? Such an audit would have to be carried out in Toronto, as the accounts received from this hostel are maintained by the Anglican Diocese of the Arctic, which has its headquarters there. The Auditor should provide us with separate statements for each of the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 and should also provide us with a consolidated summary showing our present position.

J.V. Jacobsen,
Chief, Education Division.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000412/2

Doc Separator 001012

(C 7

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES. 113

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ MONTHLY RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ MONTHLY REPORTS)

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return

Name of School ...School Tent Hostel... (Operated by Anglican Mission).....

Post Office Address ..Coppermine N.W.T.....

~~Quarter~~ Month ended ....April 30.....1959.....

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine School Hostel and Federal..... School for the ~~Quarter~~ Month ended ...April 30..... 1959..

Miss L. Mather. (Matron Tent Hostel)

Principal...J. R. Brady.....

Dated ..April 30..... 1959.....

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

...J. G. Smith, Chief Superintendent of Schools... ...R. Templeton.....
Inspector of Schools — A/ District Administrator

Dated at Fort Smith, N.W.T. ..... Dated. Fort Smith, N.W.T. .....
this 16th day of June .... 1959.... this 16th day of June ..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: SUBSTITUTE "MONTH" OR "MONTHLY" FOR "QUARTER" OR "QUARTERLY."

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

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10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

CPU-001012[000-000]

File 630-145/12, Vol. 1, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1955-1961,
Archival Box 246-11, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001012/1

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita Grant Purposes)

MONTHLY ~~(QUARTERLY)~~ RETURN

2/3

REPORT of the ..TENT. HOSTEL..... School at .COPPERMINE. N.W.T. for MONTH ~~Quarter~~ ended ..APRIL 30..... 19 59.....

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1 (1st. Month)	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4 (Remainder of 1st. Quarter)	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during MONTH ~~Quarter~~	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~ MONTH	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
[redacted]	15.		V.	[redacted]				V.										MARCH 31.	30.	19.	
	11.		V.		V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	10.		V.					V.										" 31.	30.	19.	
	11.		V.						V.									" 30.	30.	19.	
	10.		V.		V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	9.		V.						V.									" 30.	30.	19.	
	11.		V.			V.												" 30.	30.	19.	
	9.		V.		V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	8.		V.					V.										APRIL 9.	21.	14.	
	10.		V.		V.													MARCH 30.	30.	19.	
	10.		V.		V.													" 31.	30.	19.	
	10.	V.			V.													MARCH 30.	30.	14.	
	7.	V.						V.										" 30.	30	4.	
	8.	V.			V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	12.	V.			V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	14.15.	V.			V.													" 31.	30.	19.	
	9.	V.						V.										" 30.	30.	19.	
	15.	V.			V.													" 30.	30.	19.	
	7.	V.						V.										" 30.	30.	14.	
	10.	V.			V.													" 30.	30.	16.	Total number of days in MONTH ~~Quarter~~ 30.
	9.	V.			V.													" 31.	30.	19.	
																					Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during MONTH ~~Quarter~~ 611.
																					Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during MONTH ~~Quarter~~ 19 7/11.

File 630-145/12, Vol. 1, Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1955-1961,
Archival Box 246-11, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001012/2

Doc Separator 001028

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
Northern Administration and Lands Branch

MONTHLY REPORT
For use by ALL schools in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.

School Federal Day School Month May Year 1959

Teacher T. K. Brady Address Coppermine, N. W. T.

Name of Pupil	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Division of School	Total Monthly Attendance	Reasons for non-attendance
[redacted]	1	M	5/43	E	D	13*	Fishing
	1	M	11	E	D	14	Fish Camps
	2	M	1/43	E	D	12	Fish Camps
	1	M	3/44	E	D	0	Fish Camps
	2	F	1/44	E	D	14	Fish Camps
	2	M	7/44	E	D	1	Fish Camps
	2	F	6/44	E	D	10	Fish Camps
	1	F	1/45	E	D	18	
	3	M	7/43	E	D	0	Fish Camps
	3	M	6/50	W	D	17*	ill
	3	M	12/45	E	D	1	Fish Camps
	2	M	6/51	W	D	18	
	4	M	1/44	W	D	17*	ill
	4	F	8/44	E	D	0	
	3	F	5/43	E	D	0	MARRIED
	1	F	1/52	W	D	12	TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER ROOM EFFECTIVE MAY 11/59
	1	F	9/45	E	R	18	
	1	M	2.44	E	R	6	TRANFERRED OUT OF THIS ROOM EFFECTIVE MAY 11/59 TO OTHER CLASS.
	1	F	5.50	E	R	6	
	K	F	3.50	E	R	6	
	1	F	5.47	E	R	17	ill
	1	M	6.46	E	R	18	
	1	M	.44	E	R	17	ill
	1	M	6.45	E	R	18	
	1	M	1.48	E	R	4	3½ days TRANFERRED
	1	M	7.49	E	R	6	OUT OF ROOM MAY 11/59
Or			264*			No. of days school was open 18 (out of 20)	

Average daily attendance 13.23 Percentage of attendance 59.57. School is kept open from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 3:30 in the afternoon. School was closed from May 25 to May 27 reason for closing FIRE IN SCHOOL BUILDING MAY 24 P.M. MAY 25+26 spent cleaning

List of subjects taught and progress throughout the year in each class: Reading, writing, Arith, Spelling, English, Social Studies, Nature, Health, P.T.

Comments: music, art, freehand practice, manual training in every class. ~~We taught the Eskimo~~ This class moved to Anglican church after the fire.

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that this report contains a true record as set forth here.

1 June 1959 T. K. Brady
Date (day) (month) (year) (Signature of teacher)

NOTE: Two copies of this report should be forwarded promptly to the Superintendent of School, [redacted] SMITH, Northwest Territories, for transmission to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa.

NOTE: Racial Status - W- White; H.B. -Half-breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo
Division of School - D - Day School; R - Residential School; H- Hospital

Form N. W. T. #61A

CPU-001028

File 630-145/10-2, Part 3
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CPU-001028/

Doc Separator 001070

Principals Welfare Report for May 1959
Coppermine Federal Day School, Coppermine N.W.T.
F. K. Brady Community Principal.

School work Hostel children seem to be progressing in their school work.

Movement. Most of the people left the settlement to go sealing early this month.

No Caribou Sealing for Caribou, no fishing, sealing was very bad. Some people out for a week only caught one including my caretaker. The weather was too cold the people claim.

School Attendance of Coppermine day pupils dropped to one or two during the month.

Fire Sunday May 24, 1959 we had a fire in the school. Teaching was resumed in temporary classrooms in the church, chapel (Anglican) and tent Residence Kitchen Heating Light on May 27 at 9 A.M.

Soapstone Due to many visitors and mail orders all soapstone on hand was sold and the remainder reserved for sale in first week of June.

May 1	$ 6.00	Carving slackened and died
May 5	$ 5.00	out because of the interest in
May 5	$ 50.00	sealing. The wholesale
May 6	$ 10.00	exodus from the settlement.
May 30	19.00	
May 30	25.50	
	$125.50	

Community activity. Every Thursday I project the Community Club Canadian movie 75¢ for adults, no children and the same show Friday 25¢ for Eskimo adults, white 75¢, all children school age under free

May has been a cold month and break up seems a long way off. Still lots of snow at the end of the month and the water only running in the daytime.

Cubs. Every Wednesday Corp. Hepworth Assistant Cubmaster white Sam Cubmaster.

CPU-001070

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Doc Separator 000671

March 14, 1959 - Arrival of Miss M. Roscoe, to be in charge of the cooking and catering, and Miss L. Mather, matron. Teddy Novoligak, [redacted] was appointed as chore man.

March 16, 1959 - Large Utility Tent in terrible condition, completely uncovered and filled with a nice amount of snow. Kitchen was also snowed in and the cans with powdered milk and dehydrated vegetables, that were left open, covered with dirt and not suitable for use. Children's Tents were used as warehouses by some people in the settlement. Owners of the goods were contacted and tents emptied.
Mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets, etc., taken to empty house where we lit the stoves to thaw out and dry the bedding. Every other day, everything should be turned so that the bottom mattresses will lie on top. Complaints from School Principal in this respect had to be ignored since we feel that the children's health and welfare have to be respected under any circumstances.
The new staff residence is wonderful and very much appreciated. It really is a home away from home.
The old staff residence, which seems to be used for store-room, is terribly cold. The stove refuses to burn properly. My diagnosis is that the chimney needs to be cleaned. Will be looked after. Canned food, butter, etc., in the food store-room are frozen solid. In the furnace room of the F.D. School were found boxes with Carnation milk, candies, salad dressing and canned potatoes, which were taken to the old and new residences.
INVENTORY taken of children's clothing - the clothing amount does not correspond with the statements on 1958 inventory.

March 20, 1959 - Four girls' and two boys' tents are cleaned out, bed frames put in, stoves placed and wooden boxes put under the beds.
Dining Tent underwent repairing under the direction of Mr. Michael Loback. We suggested that it would be covered with tar paper before putting the canvas over the wooden frame, since only a single sheet of canvas is available. However, this could not be done but Mr. Loback will try to insulate the tent from the inside.
Propane Gas Stove works except for the oven. Nobody seems to know how to repair it.
We are anxiously waiting for Canon Sperry's return to Coppermine. Even though we have tried to do as well as possible, Canon Sperry's guidance in setting up the tent-hostel is a necessity.

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M96-07-91-5

March 21, 1959 - Canon Sperry arrived in the afternoon.

March 23, 1959 - Tents are made ready for the children. Every tent needs one broom, one toilet, one flashlight, one roll toilet paper, one can with lime, four beds, four wooden boxes, one waste paper basket, and one stove. The latter refused to co-operate. Kitchen-tent stoves work well and also the one in the dining tent. Frigidaires are placed - the electric one in the kitchen tent. Children's tents are blocked with snow which makes the tents much warmer. Outside toilets cleaned. Food supplies taken to kitchen tent. Clothing sorted and ready to be given to the children.

March 30, 1959 - Eight boys and four girls in the afternoon. Tents are warm. Each child was given one bath towel, one wash cloth, one comb and one toothbrush. The meal was enjoyed by everyone. At night we watched the dogteam races. Night lunch was served at 7:45 P.M. Canon Sperry gave a little pep-talk in Eskimo language and closed the day with a prayer. Children washed dishes, cleaned and set the tables, got ready for bed and every one was sound asleep by nine p.m.

March 31, 1959 - Six girls and two boys arrived in the afternoon. All stoves, except one, were out again, but by the time the eight children arrived, all was well. However, instead of three blankets on each bed, four were necessary. Before going to bed, we played games in the dining tent, night lunch enjoyed, Bible story told and the usual routine done.

It was necessary to put the four boys out of tent one in the new house next door because the stove let us down again.

Daily Routine for the Children:

7:30 A.M. - Getting up
washing, brushing teeth, combing hair.

7:45 A.M. - Breakfast
helpers appointed
morning prayers

8:15 A.M. - Washing and drying dishes (3 children)
cleaning tables and floor (1)
cutting snow (1)
making beds, cleaning toilets, sweeping floors in tents.

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon - School

12:00 Noon - Lunch
After lunch, chores to be done by children who are appointed; the other go out to play.

1:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M. - School

3:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M. - Play time

5:30 P.M. - Supper
After supper, chores to be done; play time outside.

7:00 P.M. - Games, etc., in big tent.

7:45 P.M. - Night Lunch
chores to be done,
story time,
evening Prayer
getting ready for bed

9:00 P.M. - All in bed

April 1, 1959 - All stoves out and children very cold. Teddy was called at 7:30 A.M. to fix the stove in the dining tent. We ate breakfast with parkas on. The tents and stoves were checked by me at 10:30 P.M. and by Teddy at 11:15 P.M. the previous night - all was well then. We have made arrangements that Teddy will check and fill up the stoves at 11:00 P.M. <u>every evening</u> and I will do the same at 4:00 A.M. <u>every morning</u> till the cold weather bids us good-bye.

<u>Every child received</u>:

2 pr. jeans

2 flannel shirt

2 combination underwear

2 pr. stockings (girls)

2 pr. bloomers - heavy (girls)

2 pr. socks (boys)

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AGS-00067

Girls' bath night - tub leaking. Bath is taken in the kitchen; curtains hung over the opening to the dining hall so that the other children can play there

On Easter Sunday we received our fresh food which is very much appreciated. The two pilots from WardAir and a foreign correspondent were the Hostel's guests for Easter dinner, or rather supper, and they considered the hostel 'a home away from home' after making the two trips to gather the children.

April 4,1959 - At the end of the first week of Hostel operations, we found that the daily routine worked out well. The next week and the weeks to come will be as follow

Monday - Besides daily routine, nothing special.

Tuesday -Besides daily routine, Miss Roscoe off in P.M.; children will attend National Film Board movies at F.D. School at night.

Wednesday - Daily routine; Girls' bath night; Miss Mather off in A.M.; Boy Scouts at 7:00P.M.

Thursday - Miss Roscoe off in A.M.; washing girls' clothing; boys' bath night; D.R.

Friday - Washing boys' clothing; Miss Mather off in P.M.; if a good movie is shown at F.D. School, children will attend at night; D.R.

Saturday - Cleaning of all the tents; scrubbing floors, etc. After dinner, the tents will be inspected and the two neatest and cleanest tents will get the flags for the following week for the outside of the tent as a medal of honour.
Around 11:00 A.M., visit to Hudson's Bay store.
From 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., children may visit anyone they like in the settlement.

Sunday - Breakfast at 8:15 A.M., D.R.
Church at 11:00 A.M.
Dinner at 12:30 P.M.
In the afternoon, walks, sports, Sunday School and Church at 5:00 P.M.
Supper at 6:15 P.M.

Alterations in this program may be necessary and will be mentioned in this Report Book.

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All carborators are checked and repaired voluntarily by a D.O.T. staff member. Stoves are going well and nightly check-ups were limited to one around midnight. However, it has been suggested that we order four Coleman draft meters, three to be installed immediately and one reserve. The available draft meters are no good. We are burning up too much oil and are heating the air outside instead of the tents; the draft meters to be ordered need to be 6 (six) inches in diameter.

According to the Regulations of the Fire Dept. , stoves need to be in the back of the tent so that in case of fire, children can get out of the door. Also stoves need to be provided with proper draft meters to eliminate the chance of fire. We have already had one stove pipe on fire. Cause of fire: no draft meter and dirty pipe.

Mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillow cases, etc., are moved from empty hostel (?) residence to the old staff residence on request of the school principal.

April 5, 1959 - Children attending federal day school and are staying at the Anglican Tent Hostel are:

ge 11
15
11
10
9
10
8
- Age 11
Age 9
Age 10

- Age 7
- " 14-15
- " 10
- " 7
- " 9
- " 12
- " 15
- " 8
- " 10
- " 9

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April 8, 1959 - [redacted] is a boy with a very happy disposition, it is a pleasure to have him with us and one cannot help it but enjoy the company of [redacted], even when a little "correction" has to be brought to his attention, [redacted] takes it well and is co-operative. However, when [redacted] came out of school today, he was very down-hearted. Of course, a big boy does not cry in front of others, but our little friend did not smile, did not speak, walked off by himself and appeared to be hurt. When asked what the matter was, it seemed that the school principal had found it necessary to shake [redacted] by his shoulders. When asked why and what [redacted] had done to aggravate Mr. Brady, he said something about "a wrong book" "not understand" and that is as far as we got. Canon Sperry talked to [redacted] in his native tongue about this incident, but only after [redacted] came home from Boy Scouts around 8:15 P.M. did he act as his old self; and to make sure that he would end the day happily, I gave him the privilege of washing night lunch dishes - he loves doing that.

Even though we received permission by wire to use the hostel residence next to ours, we had moved all our warehouse articles out of there and are not moving it back again. The new vacant residence will be used for emergencies - such as no heat in a tent, or sickness, etc. The two bedrooms in the old residence are stock rooms and the living room has been promoted to sickroom.

Children received their second set of new clothing because of expected medical examinations. I am afraid that we will have to order more (and better) clothing, our stock is low.

April 9, 1959 - [redacted] joined our happy group of children, she adjusted herself right away and chose to share the tent with [redacted] which, of course, has been arranged. As of today, we have eleven girls and ten boys in residence.

April 10, 1959 - The X-Ray Unit had arrived and the children went through all the medical and dental examinations. Dr. Cass, the eye-specialist, found it necessary to have ointment administered to five of our children twice a day till she would find time to see the children again.

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[redacted] had a questionable X-ray and is to take antibiotics at 12 -6 - 12 - 6 o'cloc until another X-ray can be taken which is expected to take place in four days. [redacted] had to be separated because of her head-skin and was put in the sickroom.

April 14, 1959 -Mr. Brady and Miss Mather had an unpleasant discussion about who was (and is) responsible for the children during school hours. Under Paragraph 5 - Division of the information and "Division of Duties between Church and Government Authorities" it is stated that: "School Principal is responsible for Hostel children during school hours". Miss Mather feels that if Mr. Brady teaches the children or not, he still is responsible for them. Mr. Brady disagrees and refuses to take any responsibility for the children now that the school is closed since last Monday until probably next Monday.
As soon as Canon Sperry comes back, it may be advisable to have this matter discussed. After all, it may be that Mr. Brady feels like a boat-trip this summer and closes the school earlier just for a change, then who is taking charge of the children? The disputable question is: "Who is responsible for the children between nine a.m. till 12 noon, and from one till three-thirty p.m. - school or no school?"

April 15,1959 - Mr. Brady sent Miss Zimmer over "to assist Miss Mather in handling the children" since the latter came over to Mr. Brady yesterday to "complain". Miss Zimmer said that Mr. Brady found it necessary to discuss Miss Mather's conversation in front of Dr. Cass. It seems that Mr. Brady misinterprets the vital points and just is not able to comprehend the meaning of his responsibilities.
Miss Zimmer and Miss Mather felt that there was nothing to "assist" and will leave matters as they are until proper action can be taken.

[redacted] had a temp. of 102° and a bad throat, was put to bed and received medications from Nurse Dawson. As soon as his temp. is down, he will be moved to empty hostel residence. Medications will be administered every four hours. We do hope that this throat infection will not go around so we arranged with Nurse Dawson to examine all throats tonight. [redacted] was found with white spots on his tonsils and [redacted] throat was inflamed so we put the three boys in the new house.

April 18, 1959 - The frigidaire at the staff residence caught fire. The house was filled with smoke and it took a few minutes before we could determine what the cause of fire was. It has not been reported to Mr. Brady.
On a midnight round, two boys were found talking to the girls in their tents. Taking in consideration the ages and "maturity" of the children, Miss Mather talked to all the children about visiting one another and made it clear that visiting after nine p.m. is not allowed. No names were mentioned, after all nothing discouraging had happened, only that the children should be sleeping instead of visiting.
Admission forms are passed on to the R.C.M.P. but Corporal Sargeant is on tour but is expected back any time.

April 20,1959 - Through the kindness of [redacted] from Site 1/ we received fresh apples and oranges, when the X-ray party came back from there by P.W.A.. When the box was delivered, Miss Mather considered it a mistake and enquired around the settlement about it and was told by the R.C.M.P. that [redacted] presented the fruit to the Hostel with his greetings and compliments. A letter of thanks has been forwarded to [redacted]
Miss Dawson, R.N., presented three admission, or rather application forms to Miss Mather for her to sign as guardian over [redacted] to be sent to Camsell Hospital at Edmonton for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

April 21, 1959 - [redacted] was told about his trip to the outside. First he took it well but when Miss Mather started to pack his belongings, he seemed to realize that he was leaving and made a terrible fuss. Because [redacted] was upsetting all the other boys in his tent, he was taken to the Staff Residence and attended to until it was time to take him to the plane, while [redacted] took care of the packing.
All the children seem to be impressed with the happenings in the morning, but the gift of fresh fruit was a comfort for body and soul to all.

April 22, 1959 - Because the snowdrifts were high and unpredictable, it was an impossibility for Teddy Novoligak to have his dogteam bring up a

barrel of oil, so Teddy rolled the barrel up to the Hostel himself and strained his back badly. He was sent up to the nursing station.

April 23,1959 - [redacted] was engaged to haul water and empty water pails, since Teddy's [redacted] worked for an hour and a half, did not get paid. Miss Mather feels that Teddy is getting the pay while he is not working too hard, and that Teddy should pay [redacted]. However, we will leave this matter for Canon Sperry to handle.

April 25,1959 - [redacted] worked again for an hour and a half and had supper with us.
Plane day - much mail but no draft meters nor fresh food. It is very cold and windy outside and the tents are not as warm as they could be except for the three tents that have a proper draft meter. The girls in one tent had to be moved to the sickroom in the old residence because their tent was like an ice-box while the stove was burning very well but all the heat escaped through the chimney - thanks to a no good draft meter.

April 26,1959 - An extra P.W.A. plane arrived and we were hoping for draft meters and fresh food to lift up our spirits - but it was not to be. Now we have something to look forward to when the next, and probably the last, scheduled plane comes in.
Miss Mather had a talk with [redacted] about the possibility to remove some of the snow around the Hostel with the bulldozer before break-up starts to eliminate the tents from being flooded. Arrangements will be made in the next two weeks.
Admission forms completed and sent to Fort Smith and Toronto. One copy has been given to the local R.C.M.P. and one is on file.

April 29,1959 - Bessie Evagaluk was asked to come to clean empty hostel building so that Bishop Marsh, or anyone else in the Bishop's party, can reside there if so desired. Bessie worked three and one half hours and was given [redacted] an hour. She also had supper with us. Instead of a cheque for [redacted], a cheque for [redacted] was given to Mrs. Evagaluk.
By checking the children's clothing, a discovery was made - [redacted] had no other clothes than the set he was wearing. Still he received two new sets like the other children. Of course, [redacted] did not know what had become of his clothes, but maybe his father can answer the questions; after all, he came to visit [redacted]

April 30, 1959 - Monthly Returns over March and April completed and to be inspected by Canon Sperry before mailing.
Teddy Novoligak received cheque for one [redacted], caretaker's wages for April.
[redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] came home from school for lunch - all four had been crying, even though [redacted] claimed that he had not been crying but "only had rain on his cheeks". It seemed that Mr. Brady had taken the children by the shoulders for a firm shaking because they "could not read". [redacted] was very upset and plainly refused to go back to school. After a little talk and encouragement, she went with the saying: "Miss Mather I swear, Mr. Brady fight too much". When the children came home at 3:30 P.M., all seemed well except that Mr. Brady had lost his temper and threw his bell on the floor.

May 1, 1959 - Teddy Novoligak received material for a new parka cover, and gloves (from H.B.C.) to be used only for carrying ice.

May 2, 1959 - Two stoves were out and tents very cold - draft meters, please!

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AGS-00067

Doc Separator 001436

(145/10-)

3 copies.

Coppermine N.W.T.
May 25, 1959.

Mr. W. G. Booth,
Chief Supt of Schools
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Sir,

By wire today I informed you of the fire here at the school last night. No one was injured except a few of us who become ill from the smoke and fire fighting chemicals. Today there were still some bad headaches, sore joints and wheezy chests but apparently everyone is recovering.

A more accurate time for the fire would be 7 P.M. when I sent the alarm in and about 10:30 P.M. when we got it under control. The Buffalo hides dumped under the school and in pile seem to have ignited by spontaneous combustion. My boys gave me the alarm and I crawled underneath the school with a CO_2 extinguisher. All I had time to do was to clear the smoke enough to see the flames were spreading along the joists and beams and the hand extinguisher...

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CPU-001436

CPU-001436

were hopeless before I had to get out or be overcome. We looked up a pump but our only water supply was a small puddle in front of the school. The ocean was frozen many feet thick in front of the school and our school water supply was low in the first place and had been almost exhausted by buckets.

Holes were chopped through the flooring insulation and masonite in every room and water and chemical poured in trying to contain the fire until the D.O.T. bulldozer pulled its trailer with a 500 gallon tank and powerful pump to the school. The strong stream of water put underneath through holes in the side and floor of the building did the job but it was not until midnight that the last spark was put out.

Damage to school furniture is not as great as I at first thought if I spend some time gluing and screwing the pieces together. A desk, possibly a drawer or two, a personal library for Encyclopedia Britannica, and drawers for a personal chest are

broken beyond repair.

Last night I had ten Eskimos working for about three hours clearing debris, shoveling out snow and ice, hastily stowing furniture etc in the warehouse, Storehouse and understairs. Today I had two Eskimos in addition to the caretaker and the Interpreter handyman work for two hours from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. We covered the holes in all the rooms on the lower floor with sheets of plywood and put plywood over a glass transom with all glass storms and inside broken.

This morning Carl Staalunge the D.O.T. Maintenance man, a qualified electrician tested the circuits in the school and found them grounded. He cut the power to the school during the fire. He is proceeding to work on this and hopes to have power in the school by Wednesday May 21st. Until then I am keeping two oil heaters downstairs and two upstairs going to dry the building and save the rations from freezing.

This afternoon I also had the Eskimo labour put most of the furniture back in the school building both living quarters and classrooms and office.

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CPU-001436/3

(4)

My family are now in the 512 building
with the hostel staff 512 and will remain
there until the school building is habitable
again. There is a stench of pyrene and
other chemicals and burnt Buffalo hides.

Tomorrow Miss Jenner and Miss
Shipman are going to take over the
supervision of the hostel children during
school hours while I get the Buffalo
hides, debris and dirty water out
of the school basement with Roy and
George, the caretaker and the handyman.

By Wednesday when Mr Sterlings
has finished with the school I am
going to get him to rig up bells, lights
for the hostel, staff dining room and
start classes also in the Anglican church.

It might possibly be two weeks
before the school building has been
aired out and dried enough to occupy.
We'll know after the heat is on.

We lost a few books and supplies,
water, chemicals and smoke but I believe
we have sufficient to carry on.

Everyone fought the fire Eskimo and white and everyone has been very kind to my family and myself. [redacted] is in good spirits and [redacted] think it's lots of fun. They ate with the hostel children today.

Nearly all our regular pupils for day school from Coppermine have left the settlement to go sealing and we only get two to five each day. The hostel children are very well behaved and are making progress. They say they like school. Every Wednesday the hostel boys all come to Cubs. Hostel staff is co-operative.

We have divided the children so that Miss Jimmer has the little ones, Miss Shupena the more advanced and usually older children while I have all the older boys and girls especially those who speak English and can go ahead faster. My roll is from twelve to fifteen usually present while Miss Shupena and Miss Jimmer between five to seven pupils present.

I'll ascertain the extent of damage to the beams under the school tomorrow and advise you if you request it.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. Cook
Community Principal

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CPU-001436/5

Doc Separator 001071

Coppermine Federal Day School
Coppermine, N. W. T.
Mr. T. K. Brady Community Principal.
Welfare Report for June 1959

Births - Nil
Movement of people - all left for fish camps and after a discouraging start fishing was good, mostly Char but some Whitefish.
Ice went out of the Coppermine River about June 30. The break was gradual and at month end ice was still a few miles out.
Morale of everyone is high because of the change.
School - Pupils have nearly all left school by the first week in June except the 20 people in residence and my four plus 2 children whose father work for wages here.
Movies on Friday and Thursday were shown by me in the Residence tent kitchen because of the smell of the school after May 24 fire. My family moved back into quarters and children to school at end of month.
Soapstone Carving almost ceased because of the new interest in fishing and travel. Sales in June from Coppermine totalled $108.95. At the end of the month I had sold every piece including some here three years.
Sports. I trained the children in track and field for the sports day I am planning for a community effort July 1, 1959. The whole community of white & representatives met Monday the 29th and drew up a programme. I was in charge as President of Coppermine Community Club. Prizes were donated by all the whites, cash + goods.
Cake. I have continued every Wednesday as usual.
Invited many Eskimos (all those in camps) during the month.

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Doc Separator 000418-0002

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

COST INSPECTION AND AUDIT DIVISION

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. 405-9-1

Toronto, Ontario, June 1, 1959

To: Mr. G. H. Cheney,
Director.
From: R. H. C. Page.

REPORT

On an examination of the accounts and records maintained at the office of the Diocese of the Arctic, Toronto, Ontario, pertaining to the cost of operating the Coppermine School Tent Hostel for the Hostel operating periods in the calendar years 1956, 1957 and 1958.

In accordance with instructions, I have made an examination of the accounts and records relating to the above Hostel for the periods stated. The Hostel operating season each year is from April 1 to August 31.

The object of the audit was to produce operating costs of the Hostel for the periods indicated, based on the records of the Diocese for its fiscal years ended December 31, 1956, 1957 and 1958. These costs include direct operating costs of the Hostel not included in submissions to Ottawa and an allowance for Head Office expenses.

RECORDS

The records examined consisted of the cash book and ledger accounts of the Diocese of the Arctic and supporting invoices and vouchers. All payments are made from Toronto.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

The Hostel operates at Coppermine. Staff is sent in before and brought out after the operating season. Supplies and Provisions are obtained mostly from the Hudson Bay Company at various locations, and freight charges are high. The regular staff each year consists of a full time Matron and a Housekeeper (or Cook) and the part time service of the local Missionary as Superintendent and responsible for recruiting pupils. Certain local Eskimos are hired for various maintenance, freighting and janitor services and paid by orders on Hudson Bay Stores, which, in turn, invoice the Hostel.

The following statements were prepared from the records examined and from the audited financial statements of the Diocese for its fiscal years ended December 31, 1956 and 1957. At the time of audit, the 1958 audited statements had not been received by the Lord Bishop who provided information and explanations to supplement the foregoing.

Statement No. 1 Costs of Hostel and Government Grants.
No. 2 Apportionment of Head Office Expenses.
No. 3 Costs of Missionary at Coppermine who acts as Superintendent.

The results of my examination are reported hereunder:

OPERATIONS:

SUMMARY OF COSTS AND GRANTS

Costs of operating Hostel, including allowance for Head Office Overhead	$34,007.99
Government Grants received for 1956, 1957 and 1958	31,505.50
Excess of Costs over Government Grants received	$ 2,502.49

.....2

CPU-000418[002-002]

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Details of the foregoing appear in Statement No. 1, which explains how the operating years of the Hostel are within the Government fiscal years ending March 31.

APPORTIONMENT OF HEAD OFFICE EXPENSES

The apportionment of Head Office expenses was based on the audited financial statements for 1956 and 1957 as shown in Statement No. 2. Those for 1958 were unfinished.

The Head Office expenses were reviewed with the Auditors and the Lord Bishop and those relating to supervision and administration of the Diocese, which service the Hostel as well as the Missionary activities and institutions commonly, were listed for apportionment.

The average percentage for the said two years was calculated as shown at 14.9%. In the costs shown in Statement No. 1, I have used the 15% claimed by the auditors of the Diocese, as being a fair and reasonable estimate for purposes of our costs.

After considering various bases, an appropriate percentage was deemed fair and the most practicable method to employ. In principle, this is similar to that frequently used in distributing administration expenses.

COSTS OF MISSIONARY AT COPPERMINE

The division of duties between Church and Government authorities allots to the Church, among others, the following:

(1) Provision of a Superintendent (the local Missionary can act as Hostel Superintendent).

(2) Responsibility for recruitment of pupils.

The duties and expenses of the Missionary at Coppermine were reviewed with the Lord Bishop and he stated that 25% of the Missionary's time for a six months' period would be required for duties relating to the Hostel. I have used this estimate (12½% computed annually) as a fair and the best available basis for this distribution in Statement No. 3.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Costs and expenses included in these statements were reviewed to satisfy me that they were normal expenses of an operation of this kind, including the nature of administration from Toronto and supervision by the Lord Bishop as part of his Diocesan Duties.

FREIGHT CHARGES

In this connection, it was noted that freight charges are high and vary considerably. My review with officials of the Diocese and audit tests brought out the following which affect these charges:

(1) Ratio of bulk to weight.

(2) Source of Supply - Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, etc.

(3) Various kinds of transportation involved and combinations of the same.

In some cases, Items on a Hudson's Bay Co. invoice show a note on the invoice indicating the amount of freight charges included. In others, there is a small "Marine Insurance" or similar charge. In other instances freight is the subject of a separate invoice from Northern Transport or Hudson's Bay Transport.

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The largest separate freight invoice during the audit period was the following 1956 invoice:

Cheque No. 893 - Hudson's Bay Transport $1,776.29

This covered several separate shipments to the Coppermine Hostel. The freight bills showed these were shipments from Waterways (the railhead in Alberta) to Coppermine. During 1956, invoices for provisions, clothing and household supplies aggregate $6,414.86 and the total freight charges paid in that year amount to $1,921.77 including marine insurance, shown individually on invoices for provisions and clothing.

SALARIES AND WAGES

Salaries consist of two regular staff employees sent from outside each year for the season - (a) a Matron and (b) a Housekeeper or Cook. The other regular position, Janitor, was filled locally in 1957 and 1958 by Eskimo men. These salaries are summarized below:

1956	April 1 - September 5	Matron	[redacted]
	April 1 - September 5	Cook	
1957	April 1 - August 31 (plus ½ mth.holiday)	Matron	
	March 1 - August 31 (plus ½ mth.holiday)	Housekeeper	
1958	March 15- August 25 (plus 2 wks.holiday)	Matron	
	March 15- August 31	Housekeeper	

It will be noted that terms of engagement varied and, in some instances, the salary period included travelling time from point of appointment.

The local janitors were paid regularly in 1957 and 1958. Apparently, in 1956 janitor services were supplied by staff of the school or the mission but no details were available at Toronto. Payments for these were made and were charged as miscellaneous wages as follows:

1957 - $800.00 1958 - $825.00

Total miscellaneous wages (including janitors) were charged as follows:

1956	1957	1958
$116.56	$970.25	$1,017.00

Miscellaneous wages, other than janitor, were mainly wages to Eskimos engaged by the day on repair and maintenance jobs as required.

It was noted that in the records at Toronto and in Statements of Costs submitted to Ottawa, Sundry wage payments are not always classified consistently. Small errors in distributing invoices which included goods and wage payments were observed but as the net result was only a very small understatement of wages paid, adjustments were not deemed necessary. Total costs are not affected thereby.

TRAVEL

Travel consists almost entirely of transportation of staff to and from Coppermine each year, together with small charges relating to dog-sled travel of pupils at $8.00 per day. In 1958, these total $56.00 out of a total travel cost of $1,319.11.

GENERAL

I was informed that audited financial statements of the Diocese were submitted to Ottawa together with statements of the Hostel's direct expenses for1956 and 1957 totalling $18,126.51. Statement No. 1 shows the following in this regard:

Expenses submitted to the Department -	1956	$ 9,925.93
-	1957	8,200.58
		$18,126.51

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I understand that a similar statement of the Hostel's Direct Costs and the audited financial statements for 1958 will be submitted to Ottawa in due course.

The only adjustment made of figures in the statements submitted to Ottawa was a transfer of a charge for dehydrated potatoes purchased from a local Eskimo and charged with other payments to Eskimos on a Hudson's Bay Co. invoice. This adjustment reduced Miscellaneous Wages and increased Provisions' costs by $192.00. Other incorrect classifications noted were deemed to be too small to be worth adjusting.

The operating costs totalling $34,007.99 shown in Statement No. 1, in my opinion, fairly reflect the costs incurred by the Church in operating the Hostel for the years shown, including Head Office expenses applicable thereto, computed on the basis described in this report and representing the best available figures in this regard.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
K. M. BURROWS

R. H. C. Page,
Treasury Auditor.

APPROVED:

Original Signed by
J. D. FRYER

J. D. Fryer,
District Supervisor.
RHCP:jmt

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FILE NO.405-9-1

STATEMENT NO. 1

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC - COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF HOSTEL AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS RECEIVED FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1956, 1957 and 1958

	1956	1957	1958
Expenses of Hostel:			
As submitted to the Department	$ 9,925.93	$ 8,200.58	$
As obtained by the auditor from the books			7,856.56
Add: Allowance for services of Missionary who acts as Superintendent for Hostel and recruits pupils - 1/8 of salary & other costs of Missionary at Coppermine	1,268.72	1,036.07	1,284.30
Total Direct Costs of Hostel	$11,194.65	$ 9,236.65	$ 9,140.86
Add: Allowance for Head Office Expense 15%	1,679.20	1,385.50	1,371.13
Costs of operating Hostel	$12,873.85	$10,622.15	$10,511.99

Summary

Costs of operating Hostel - 1956	$12,873.85	
- 1957	10,622.15	
- 1958	10,511.99	
Costs for Period		$34,007.99
Government Grants received by Diocese-1956	$12,060.00	
-1957	12,225.50	
-1958	7,220.00	
		31,505.50
Excess of Costs over Government Grants Received		$ 2,502.49

NOTE: The fiscal year of the Diocese ends December 31. The Tent Hostel operates for a five month period April to August. The only expenses between January 1 and March 31 in any of the above years included in the above were travelling or other expenses of staff for the Hostel on the way in. Such expenses relate to the Hostel season commencing April 1 and are so classified in this statement.

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CPU-000418-0002/5

FILE NO. 485-2-1

STATEMENT NO. 2

OFFICE EXPENSES BASED ON THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DIOCESE

Years ended December 31

	1956		1957	
ed Expenditure (Audited)				
ldings & equipment	$ 30,000.00 5,000.00	$126,764.97	$ 30,000.00 5,000.00	$146,853.48
		$120,764.97		$111,853.48
General	$101,872.28 28,892.49	130,764.77	$104,974.33 39,747.81	144,722.14
		$253,529.74		$256,575.62
and other Reserves	$ 6,000.00 11,141.22	17,141.22	$ 13,000.00 8,341.46	21,341.46
		$236,388.52	$	$235,234.16
ne		26,199.28		32,736.26
		$262,587.14		$267,970.42
to the				
	$ 4,900.00 1,223.38 7,981.78 1,431.13 833.89 1,831.49 4,000.75 4,120.73 2,469.80		$ 5,386.80 2,792.88 9,621.47 1,847.15 641.60 908.90 5,273.81 3,850.45 2,498.00	
Typewriter Repairs, etc. Synods		- $ 26,199.28		$ 32,736.26
ase - Other		12.48%		14.18%

15%

he financial statements had not been prepared
n view of the absence of 1955 audited figures,
nd 1957.

the Bishop quoted his auditors' recommendation that
business for the 3 years 1956, 1957 and 1958, and
viding a fair and reasonable allowance.

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CPU-000418-0002/6

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC - COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

APPORTIONMENT OF HEAD OFFICE EXPENSES BASED ON THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATE

		Years ended 1956
Extracted from the Statements of Income and Expenditure (Audited)		
Expenses other than Head Office		
Total Expenditures - Hospitals Account	$	$155,764.97
Less: Provision for repairs and new buildings & equipment	30,000.00	35,000.00
Charge from Mission Account	5,000.00	
		$120,764.97
Total Expenditures - Missions Account	$101,672.28	
- Missions Account - General	28,608.49	130,480.77
		$251,245.74
Less: Transfers to Building Replacement and other Reserves	$ 6,000.00	
Charges re Buildings Additions	11,183.22	17,183.22
		$234,062.52
Deduct: Head Office Expenses listed below		28,109.38
Total Expenses other than Head Office		$205,953.14
Head Office Expenses applicable generally to the work of the Dioceses		
Salary - The Lord Bishop	$ [redacted]	
See House Expense (Bishop's Residence)	1,239.38	
Office Salaries	7,961.70	
Rent and Telephone	1,411.18	
Pension Fund to the Lord Bishop	525.00	
Printing and Stationery	1,331.49	
Travelling	4,380.99	
Audit, Postage, Telegraph, Petty Cash, Typewriter Repairs, etc.	4,180.73	
Assessments for General and Provincial Synods	2,665.80	
Total Head Office Expenses		$ 28,109.38
Percentage - Head Office Expenses of Expenses - Other		13.65%
Average Percentage for 2 years - 14.70%		
Used on Statement No. 1 for the 3 years - 15%		

NOTE: The 1958 Audit was completed but the financial statements had not been prepared by the Auditors of the Diocese. In view of the absence of 1958 audited figures, my analysis was confined to 1956 and 1957.

In his letter dated March 6, 1959, the Bishop quoted his auditors' recommendation that 15% of expenses would be a fair allowance for the 3 years 1956, 1957 and 1958, and I have used this percentage as providing a fair and reasonable allowance.

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FILE NO. 405-9-1

STATEMENT NO. 3

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC - COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

COSTS OF THE MISSIONARY AT COPPERMINE WHO ACTS ALSO AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL.

	Years ended December 31		
	1956	1957	1958
Salary and other costs of the Missionary at Coppermine			
Salary - Clergy	$ 2,400.00	$2,400.00	$ 2,800.00
-Lay	400.00	400.00	400.00
Arctic Allowance - Clergy	300.00	400.00	400.00
Supplies and Expenses	1,023.34	642.68	816.79
Freight	3,079.75	2,877.66	3,879.67
Travelling	1,008.83	382.90	169.85
Special Allowances, Children	37.50	100.00	100.00
Miscellaneous, Furniture Repairs, etc.	900.38	85.34	708.10
Total per Ledger Account	$ 9,149.80	$7,288.58	$ 9,274.41
Add: Allowance for Free House supplied by the Church to the Missionary at Coppermine	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Costs of Missionary at Coppermine	$10,149.80	$8,288.58	$10,274.41
Applicable to Hostel - as estimated by the Lord Bishop of the Arctic- 25% of time for 6 months each year	$ 1,268.72	$1,036.07	$ 1,284.30

Bishop Marsh stated that the Missionary's House cost the Church approximately $15,000.00 and that the present appraised value would be close to $40,000.00.

Rent allowance is thus 6 2/3 % of Estimated Cost of $15,000.00 and approximately 2½% of appraisal value.

Travel is included on account of his duties regarding recruiting of pupils.

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Doc Separator 000669

Anglican Hostel,
Coppermine N.W.T.,
June 5 th. 1959.

The Right Rev. Donald B. Marsh, D.D.
Bishop of the Arctic,
600 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5,
Ontario.

Dear Bishop Marsh,

It is with regret that I submit the following report on one of the girls residing at the Tent Hostel in Coppermine.

On May 21st 1959 I issued to the three oldest girls, [redacted] necessities for menstrual periods. The girls were told what they could expect in the future and instructed how to take care of themselves during these times.

This action was taken because of [redacted] age and appearance. This girl is fifteen years of age and claimed not to have menstruated before. I talked this matter over with Miss M. Dawson, R.N., and we decided that Dr. Graham should examin [redacted] when he visits Coppermine.

All children are weighed on the first day of the month and I noticed that [redacted] had gained ten pounds. Which is too much for anybody and my suspicion started to grow. On bath-night I discovered physical signs of pregnancy and called for the nurse. Miss Dawson examined [redacted] slightly and I was told that she was three to four month pregnant. Canon Sperry was informed the same night.

Canon Sperry had a talk with [redacted] after school in my presence and [redacted] denied every possibility of pregnancy. We began to think that we were making a mistake. However Miss Dawson examined the youngster thouroughly on June 3 rd. and there is no doubt that the girl is expecting a baby. Again Canon Sperry interviewed [redacted] and she admitted to having had sexual relation with a Holman Island man before coming to the hostel.

Ofcourse I will do the utmost to secure happiness for [redacted] while she is at the hostel. At the same time I feel that she should not stay here because soon she will be showing that her baby is developing and our other children will embarass her. So far nobody knows anything about it, except Canon Sperry, Miss Dawson and myself. If it is at all possible we wish to remain silent about it for [redacted] sake as well as the hostel's. Professional secrecy is not the strongest factor in this settlement and I expect that it will leak out soon enough, still Canon Sperry and I feel it is the best thing to keep the whole matter private.

Needless to say we are very disappointed but we will do all that is within our power to give [redacted] the special care she needs until she can return to her home.

By her own confession , and by the findings of the medical examination, this girl undoubtely became pregnant before she was admitted to the Hostel. Though not soon enough to be detected in the Hostel entrance medical examination. We can take not responcibility for her being in her present condition, either by neglect or lack of supervision on our part.

Respectfully yours,
Neil Mather

...N CHURCH O...
...RAL SYNOD AR...
...ided for research p...
...reproduce must be ob...
M96-07/
91-5

Doc Separator 001072

Welfare Report for August 1959

Coppermine Federal Day School and Tent Hostel

This month has proven a very satisfactory one to all the inhabitants of Coppermine. No serious ill experiences were encountered; instead there were continual joyful occurrences.

Mr. [redacted] Brady [redacted] and Miss Zimmer left us on August 9th. Mr. Brady and Miss Zimmer stayed on at Yellowknife for the Teacher's Convention while [redacted] went to Alberta where they were anticipating a well earned holiday. At the same time Reverend Canon J. Sperry left Coppermine for [redacted] where he will be attending the General Synod of the Church of England for approximately two weeks. His absence for this short while has already been keenly felt by all of Coppermine.

Miss Kay Keith Sr. Supervisor of Indian Health and Welfare paid us a visit on the week-end of August 8. She then escorted two Charles Camsell patients, who had been with us for quite some time, to Holman Island. Miss Marg Raper, head nurse at Yellowknife Hospital, paid us a visit last week-end as did a couple other Yellowknife people. Dr. Graham, Port Radium and a sanitation inspector came in on last week's mail plane. The reports both made were acceptable.

August was a fruitful month as far as the increase of the human population is concerned. Baby daughters were born to [redacted] The greatest happiness was experienced by [redacted] -manager Hudson's Bay Company, when [redacted] gave birth to twins- a boy and a girl- on Sunday August 23. It is believed these are the first Hudson Bay Company twins born in the Arctic Circle. [redacted] infant daughter and [redacted] infant son born in late July are both doing very well.

Ikey Bolt, our school interpreter handiman has returned from [redacted] He has many stories of his wonderful trip to the outside. Fred Kachina, who was replacing Ikey Bolt for the latter part of July and most of August, [redacted] little sister-a rehab. from Fort Smith who speaks English only, is now staying with [redacted].

No distant Eskimo visitors have come in during this month. All the Eskimo from the surrounding islands made the settlement of Coppermine their home when the annual supplies came in on the Fort Hearne and the Baniksland.

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F h Boats had their time of arrival at appointed destinations hindered by the presence of huge ice floes both scattered and packed in throughout the water - route. Each boat experienced harassing moments for over three weeks on their trip to Coppermine. The Fort Hearne with Captain Addis arrived at Coppermine August 17 and left August 21. She had no freight for Northern Affairs. The Bankaland with Captain Shaw, arrived on August 22 and left August 23. Unfortunately there was very little freight for Nortern Affairs on this boat. To my present knowledge, the Fort Hearne will bring in Northern Affairs mess goods and fuel oil along with other supplies onit's trip to Spence Bay, which should be the middle or late September as to date the Hearne has not been able to reach Reed Island for which place it was destined when it left Coppermine August 21. Both Eskimo and whites worked labouriously to unload the boat as they have have awaited the task for some time.

The Eskimo had regular Saturday night Square dances and on one occasion the older people had a drum dance, which turned out to be an overwhelming success. On Wednesday August 19, the Eskimo had a square dance at school in celebration of the unloading of the annual supplies. Movie night attendance has been very good. Church attendance has been excellent with people coming from the islands for Sunday Morning services. Alfred Okkaitok, Catechist at the Church of England, is officiating while Canon Sperry is away.

Several soapstone carvings have been brought up to the school but they have been asked to wait till Mr. Brady and Mr.Saunders NSO will arrive. Very many natives continually inquire about money for soapstone they have carved and given away many months ago. There is a shortage of raw soapstone in the settlement hence [redacted] has gone out on his own to bring some in.

Sealing has occupied most of the Eskimohunter's time this month. Seal kills have been very good since the ice is to be found everywhere and along with the ice are found many seals. Fishing had dwindled down considerably and will continue to go down until the beginning of freeze up.

The Roman Catholic Bishop was in for a brief visit on his tour of the Roman Catholic missions in the Arctic. Along with the Bishop was Father Bouliard-author of MY ESKIMO - who served at the Roman Catholic mission at Coppermine a number of years ago. The new R.C.M.P. Commissioner [redacted] and the Inspector were guests at the R.C.M.P. Coppermine detachment the second week in August.

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Many tourists, geologists and people of other trades have visited us during the month of August. Two helicopters have been frequenting the settlement, refueling their machines and buying native souvenirs. Of interest among American tourists were the group of men from Fargo U.S.A. The men were keenly interested in the Hostel children, took movies of the children, talked to them and appreciated all that they heard and saw. A representative of Northern School Supplies was present.

[redacted] stopped at Coppermine for a small reception at the Hudson's Bay residence before returning to their post at Holman Island where [redacted] is manager of the Hudson's Bay Post. At the same time Mr. Peter Nichols came in on his inspection of the Coppermine Post.

The Hostel children are happy and healthy. Miss Mather and Miss Roscoe are to be commended for looking after the children as well as they have this summer. The children have advanced considerably, academically and socially and it is hoped that they will carry on. Some of the children are looking forward to going to Inuvik while others are anticipating a visit to their parents before a final decision re Inuvik is reached.

Community relationships are from fair to average. In a small community there is bound to be conflict especially so if there is an attempt at integration of individuals whose interests range from one extreme of a standard interest scale, to another extreme in the opposite direction on the same scale. Ability to tolerate, consider and evaluate each individual's viewpoints apparently eases the strife among all participants of a disintegrated societal cluster such as is found in Coppermine presently.

All of which is respectfully submitted .....

Verna Marie Shupenia A/Principal

Miss Shupenia left Coppermine when she suddenly had a chance to go to Yellowknife on a Geological Survey charter plane on Sunday August 30, 1954. I returned from Yellowknife Summer school August 29, 1954

T. K. Brady
Community Principal

CPU-001072

File 630-145/10-2, Part 3
Reports and Returns – Federal School Coppermine, N.W.T
1958-1961
Archival Box 246-9, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

Doc Separator 000437-0004

Anglican Hostel at Coppermine N.W.T.

Inventory of food supplies.

Apples, dehydrated, Sunripe	125 lbs.
Apricots	180 lbs.
Apples Saratoga Brand	144 lbs.
Beans, dehydrated	500 lbs.
Baking powder, Blue Ribbon	13-1 lbs. cans.
Butter, 2 barrels each 200 lbs	400 lbs.
Bologna	6-6lbs tins.
Coffee, Fort Garry	9 cases.
Catelli macaroni	116 -16 ozs.
" "	31 - 1 lbs.
Cornmeal	24 - 22 ozs.
Cocoa	14 - 5lbs. bags.
Cocoa, Fryes	5 doz. 5lbs boxes.
Cornstarch, Canada	28 - 1 lbs.
Corn syrup, Beehive	140 - 2 lbs. cans.
" " , Crown Brand	24 - 5lbs. cans.
Corned Beef, Hereford	216 - 12 ozs.
" " , York-Hook	24 - 15 ozs.
" "	96 - 15 ozs.
Currants, Australian	24 lbs.
Corned Beef Hash, Burns	48 - 15 ozs.
Cabbage, dehydrated,	28 - 48 fl. ozs.
Dates, pitted, Martens	24 - 16 ozs.
Egg powder	120 lbs.
Flower	28 - 100 lbs. sacks.
" .... whole wheat	20 - 2 lbs.
" .... " "	5 - 3 lbs.
Honey	64 - 2 lbs.
Ice creammix, Canada	50 lbs.
Lard, Maple leaf	250 pkg.
" Gainers	330 "
Margerine	24 - 18 ozs. pkg.
"	96 - 11 ozs. pkg.
Milk, powder	24 - 50 lbs. cans.
" condensed, Bordens	48 - 15 ozs.
" "	2 - 60 lbs. cases.
Molasses	1 barrel.
Matches	1 barrel.
Onions, dehydrated	19 - 10 ozs.
Oats, rolled	620 lbs.
Oats, minute	320 lbs.
Oats, rolled	5 - 20 lbs.
Pearl barley	4 - 24 lbs.
Potatoes, Bullmans	24 - 2 lbs. cans.
Prem	24 - 12 ozs.
Prunes, no more	
Peaches, Yellow	150 lbs.
Plum jam	90 lbs.
Peas, split	30 lbs.
Peanutbutter	75 lbs.
Pilot bread	14- 2 lbs.
Quick oats	30 - 20 lbs.
Roastbeef	24 - 12 ozs.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437[004-005]

CPU-000437-0004/1

Cont. Food inventory Anglican Hostel Coppermine.

Salt, Windsor	22 - 2 lbs.
Sugar	37 - 10 lbs.
Soup, Gaxballs	48 cans.
Spaghetti, Libby's	24 - 15 ons.
Turnips, diced, Dallmans	12 - 8 ons.
Tea, Fort Garry	72 - 1 lbs.
Tea	60 lbs.
Turnips, dehydrated	24 - 10 ons.

Coppermine N.W.T.
August 31 - 1959.

Certified correct as rendered.

Miss L. Mather,
Matron Tent Hostel.

Certified correct.

Miss V. Shuyenia,
Deputy Community Principal.

Accepted by

E. J. Sanders,
Area Administrator.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437-0004/2

Doc Separator 005875-0001

Coppermine, N.W.T.
August 31-1959.

REPORT ON THE ANGLICAN TENT HOSTEL AT COPPERMINE.

During the 1959 season of Hostel operation not more than twenty children were accommodated, all of whom were brought in by air-plane from localities further north on March thirtieth and thirty-first 1959, their ages ranging between six and sixteen.

Canon J.R. Sperry is responsible for the recruiting of the children. The above named contacted the parents of the children during his winter dog-team trips and had the application forms signed.

The Hostel staff consisted of Miss M. Roscoe, in charge of cooking and catering. Teddy Novoligak, [redacted] caretaker and Miss E. Mather matron in charge.

The workers were on hand two weeks before opening of the hostel, assembling goods that were scattered throughout the school and tents; emptying tents of accumulated items belonging to people in the settlement, stored conveniently in the Tent Hostel; also preparing and warming the tents before the arrival of the children.

All youngsters and staff in residence were medically examined and X-rayed, had teeth and eyes tested. Favourable reports from the doctors were received. Except for [redacted] who was to be send to Camsell Hospital at Edmonton for treatment of Tuberculosis, on April 21-1959.

School education was given to the children in the Federal Day School from 9 a.m. till 12 noon and from 1 till 3.30 p.m. five days a week. From remarks made and questions asked out of school, it is noticeable that formal education leaves its mark on the children's minds.

A tent hostel is favourable for children that are used to living in tents during the summer season. However a person who has experience in this field should be asked to give advise in the set-up. Many difficulties could have been corrected if matrons made reports requesting more improvement and if superiors in the south paid more attention to those reports. This year for instance, draftsmters were requested in April, Canon Sperry wired out for them but we did not receive the very necessary items. Consequently the tents were very cold because all the heat escaped through the chimneys. Luckily the warmth of our genuine happiness with one another seemed to give us the strength to endure the miserable feeling of being cold. Of course the pleasant atmosphere at the Hostel could not prevent tents from scorching. Two tents were too dangerous for children to sleep in. The four girls and three boys had to be moved to the old staff residence and to an empty Government building. With a little bit more corporation between south and north this situation could have been prevented.

Variety in food could have been created if more different sorts of meat, vegetables and other supplies had been available. Cornbeef and cabbage almost every two days becomes a bore even to those children that have not been used to variety.

The monthly fresh food supply for the steff was very much appreciated but it almost seemed unfair to enjoy it in front of the children. Unlike previous years, this year's staff ate at the same time as the children. Giving the youngsters an opportunity to model their table manners from those of the staff.

The clothing left from last year was unsatisfactory. The amount of children's clothing did not correspond with the statement on 1958 inventory. A supplementary requisition was given to Bishop Marsh on his recent visits to Coppermine, May 2-1959 . The quality of the required clothing send from the hudson Bay Company in Yellowknife was 100% better than the shabby dresses and shirts we had to cope with in the beginning. From a financial point of view, better clothing cost more and last longer.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1338, File 600-1-1, pt. 15,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
September 1959 - August 1960, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

NWTG-005875[001-001]

RCN-005875-0001/1

Con't. Tent Hostel Coppermine

The youngsters have adapted themselves very well to seemingly novel habits like bathing, brushing teeth and cleaning nails. They have developed nicely in their efforts to get acquainted with a cleaner and healthier way of life during the last five months.

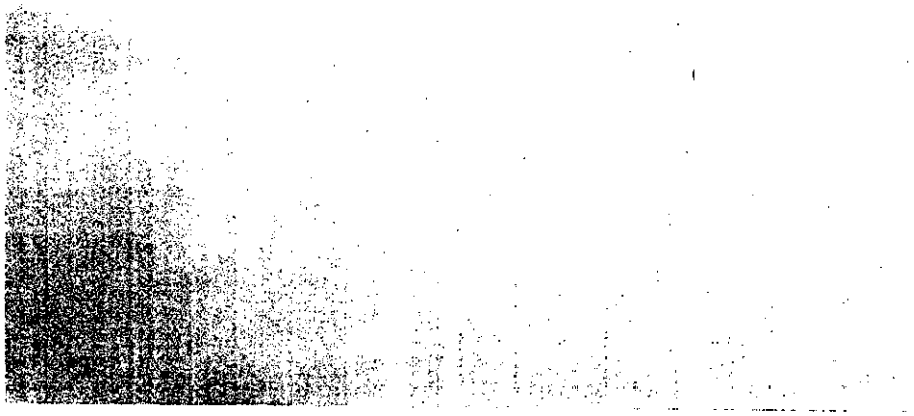
Teddy Novoligak has been a pleasant and efficient worker. Without being reminded all the time, he knows what is expected of him [redacted] Teddy is always willing to postpone that if he is needed and wanted.

Miss Rosoce is an excellent cook. [redacted]

In conclusion, the last Hostel term, operated by the Anglican Church, at Coppermine, can be considered a satisfactory and happy experience for the children as well as for the staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd) Miss L. Lather.



RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1338, File 600-1-1, pt. 15,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
September 1959 - August 1960, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

RCN-005875-0001/2

Doc Separator 000437-0001

Coppermine, N.W.T.
August 31-1959.

REPORT ON THE ANGLICAN TENT HOSTEL AT COPPERMINE.

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CPU-000437[001-005]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
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November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000437-0001/1

Cont. Tent Hostel Coppermine

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[redacted]

In conclusion, the last Hostel term, operated by the Anglican Church, at Coppermine, can be considered a satisfactory and happy experience for the children as well as for the staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd) Miss I. Mather.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
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November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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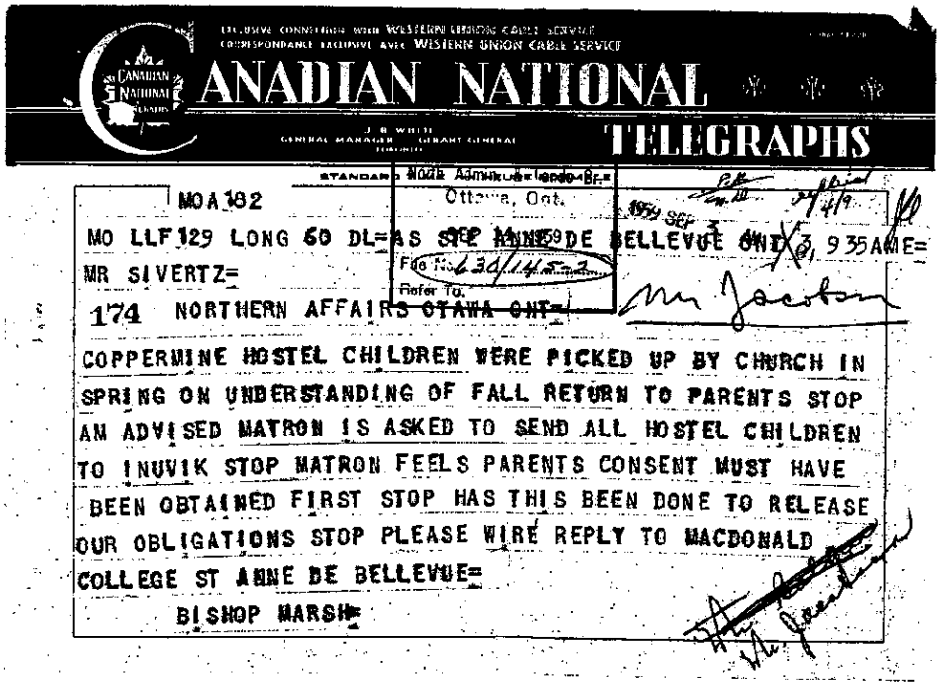

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CORRESPONDANCE EXCLUSIVE AVEC WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

J. B. WHITE
GENERAL MANAGER — GÉRANT GÉNÉRAL
TORONTO

STANDARD NIGHT Admitted Letter-Rate

Ottawa, Ont.

1959 SEP 3

File No. 630/145-2

Refer To.

MOA 182

MO LLF 129 LONG 60 DL=AS SEP 3 1959 DE BELLEVUE ONT 3, 935AME=

MR SIVERTZ=

174 NORTHERN AFFAIRS OTTAWA ONT=

COPPERMINE HOSTEL CHILDREN WERE PICKED UP BY CHURCH IN SPRING ON UNDERSTANDING OF FALL RETURN TO PARENTS STOP AM ADVISED MATRON IS ASKED TO SEND ALL HOSTEL CHILDREN TO INUVIK STOP MATRON FEELS PARENTS CONSENT MUST HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FIRST STOP HAS THIS BEEN DONE TO RELEASE OUR OBLIGATIONS STOP PLEASE WIRE REPLY TO MACDONALD COLLEGE ST ANNE DE BELLEVUE=

BISHOP MARSH=

CPU-000433[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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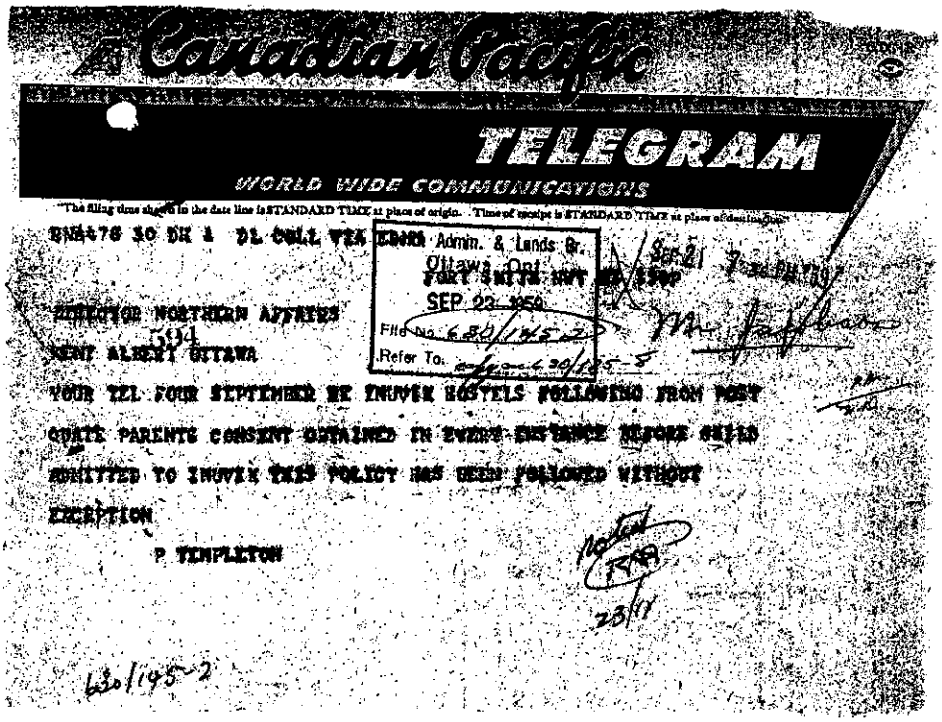

Canadian Pacific

TELEGRAM

WORLD WIDE COMMUNICATIONS

"The filing time shown in the date line is STANDARD TIME at place of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at place of destination"

DIRECTOR NORTHERN AFFAIRS
504
OTTAWA ONT

YOUR TEL FOUR SEPTEMBER RE INUVIK HOSTELS FOLLOWING FROM POST
CHIEF PARENTS CONSENT OBTAINED IN EVERY INSTANCE BEFORE CHILD
ADMITTED TO INUVIK THIS POLICY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED WITHOUT
EXCEPTION

P TEMPLETON

Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont.
SEP 03 1958
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To.

630/145-2

CPU-000435[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
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November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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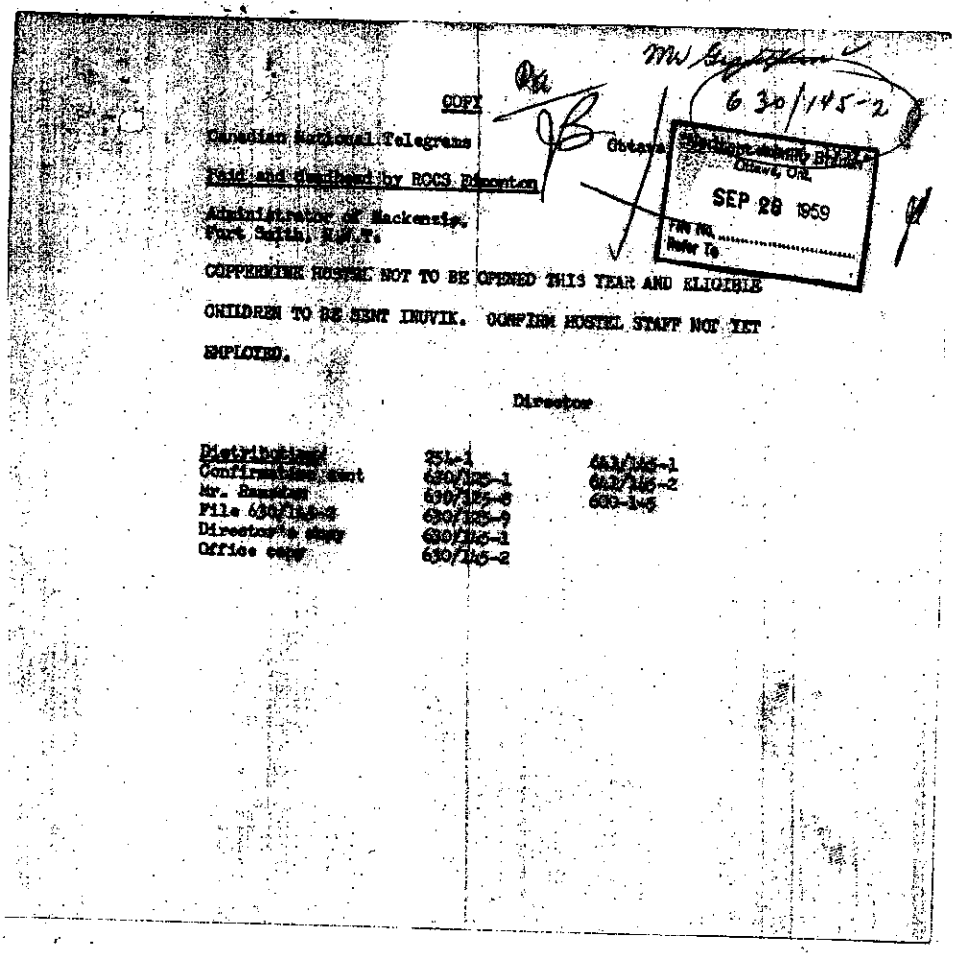

COPY

Canadian National Telegrams

Ottawa

Paid and Checked by ROCS Edmonton

Administrator of Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

COPPERMINE HOSTEL NOT TO BE OPENED THIS YEAR AND ELIGIBLE

CHILDREN TO BE SENT INUVIK. CONFIRM HOSTEL STAFF NOT YET

EMPLOYED.

Director

Distribution:
Confirmation sent
Mr. Hamilton
File 630/145-2
Director's copy
Office copy

751-1
630/125-1
630/125-8
630/125-9
630/145-1
630/145-2

663/145-1
663/145-2
663-145

Ottawa Superintendency Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
SEP 28 1959
File No.
Refer To

MW Signature
6 30/145-2

CPU-000436[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
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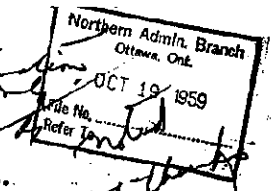

Mr Deville

COPY/cr

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC

New Address
153 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 7, Ont.
HA.5-4297

September 26, 1959.

Mr. B. G. Sivertz
Director
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources
OTTAWA, Ontario

630/145-2

Dear Mr. Sivertz:

I am enclosing the following with this letter:

(1) A copy of the Report on the Tent Hostel at Coppermine.
(2) Two copies of the Inventory of Food Supplies.
(3) A set of Records of the Weight and Height of the children at the Hostel.
(4) Two copies of the Inventory of Materials and Goods on hand, purchased previously and owned by the Department of Northern Affairs, at the Hostel.
(5) Two copies of the Inventory of Clothing.

The goods and articles to which these refer have been handed over to the local Administrator and we have his signature for them and with this, the responsibility of the Diocese of The Arctic to the Tent Hostel ends.

It is the feeling of the workers at the Hostel and those in the Anglican Church who know of this project that it has been exceedingly worthwhile and valuable to the children in fitting them for an understanding of the life which may possibly be theirs. While academically these children may not have greatly increased their knowledge, yet from a practical and social standpoint, we feel that the Hostel was a great success in helping these children to adjust mentally and spiritually.

We regret that it is impossible to run the Tent Hostel over a twelve-month period due to the impossibility of heating, and the overseership of the children by the staff in sub-zero weather. Yet, while for some years the staff put up with very poor accommodation, in the last year, they experienced much comfort in the new building that was provided for them, but even so could not be expected to work in tents all winter.

It, therefore, is with reluctance that we close the chapter of the Tent Hostel and hope that possibly some bridge between it and the edifices at Inuvik will evolve in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

(sgd) "Donald the Arctic"

CPU-000437[000-005]

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Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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Doc Separator 000448-0002

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
CANADA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

COST INSPECTION AND AUDIT DIVISION
Toronto, Ontario, February 2, 1960

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. 405-9-1

To: Mr. G.H. Cheney,
Director.
From: R.H.C. Page.

FINAL REPORT
On an examination of the accounts and records maintained at the office of the Diocese of the Arctic, Toronto, Ontario, pertaining to the cost of operating the Coppermine School Tent Hostel for the Hostel operating period in the Calendar year 1959

In accordance with instructions, I have examined the accounts and records relating to the above Hostel for the period stated. The Hostel operating season each year is from April 1 to August 31, but certain staff were retained to effect a final closing, including the turning over of inventories to officers of the Department of Northern Affairs at Coppermine.

The main purpose of the audit was to produce operating costs of the Hostel based on the records of the Diocese for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1959, and cost and other information pertaining to inventories turned over at closing.

RECORDS

The records examined consisted of the cash book and ledger accounts of the Diocese of the Arctic and supporting invoices and vouchers. All payments are made from Toronto.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

The Hostel operates at Coppermine. Staff is sent in before and brought out after the operating season. Supplies and provisions are obtained mainly from the Hudson Bay company at various locations and freight charges are high. The regular staff each year consists of a full time matron and a housekeeper (or cook) and the part time service of the local Missionary as superintendent and responsible for recruiting pupils. Certain local Eskimos are hired for various maintenance, freighting and janitor services and are paid by orders on Hudson Bay stores, which in turn are included in the Hudson Bay invoices paid from Toronto.

Statement No. 1, attached hereto, gives details of the costs of the missionary at Coppermine and of the basis of charging a portion to Hostel costs.

The results of my examination are reported hereunder:

Operations

Summary of Hostel Costs

Salaries of Staff	$1,385.00
Miscellaneous Local Wages	1,318.55
Provisions	361.65
Clothing	268.14
Housekeeping supplies	41.58
Freight	291.60
Travelling	1,032.70
	$4,699.22
Add: Allowance for services of Missionary, who acts as Superintendent of Hostel and recruits pupils	1,272.77
Total costs (before allowance for Head Office Expense)	$5,971.99

...2

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 8,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine (Incl. Tent Hostel)
January 1960 - September 1960, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000448[002-002]

CPU-000448-0002/1

No government grants were received during 1959. The allowances for services of the local missionary, $1,272.37, were computed on the same basis as in preceding years, which basis was accepted by the Deputy Minister in a letter dated July 15, 1959. This letter also requested a refund of $1,933.34 as being the excess of government grants over costs approved by the department. The costs so approved did not include an allowance of 15% for Toronto Head Office expenses of the diocese included in the costs summarized in our report dated June 1, 1959. The accounting records for the Hostel are maintained at Toronto; travelling arrangements for staff are there arranged; supplies ordered and invoices paid from the Diocese office, and general organization and supervision given as in the case of other missionary institutions in the Diocese. It would appear that the complete costs of the hostel would be understated without some allowance for these services. I was informed that the Lord Bishop is planning further submissions in this regard.

SALARIES AND WAGES

Salaries cover the salaries of two regular staff employees sent in from outside, as follows:

Matron	-	Miss L. Mathers	-	March 15 - September 15, 1959
Cook	-	Miss M. Roscoe	-	March 15 - August 31, 1959

$ [redacted]

Wages consist of payments to local Eskimos for janitor, maintenance and other services as required, and include those occasioned by the storm damage during the winter of 1958-1959.

OTHER EXPENSES

Provisions, clothing and freight are substantially less than in 1958 as shown by the following comparison:

	1959	1958
Provisions	$ 361.65	$2,488.82
Clothing	268.14	555.43
Freight	291.60	1,194.43
	$ 921.39	$4,238.68

It was explained that (1) due to the contemplated closing of the Hostel at the end of the 1959 season, little in the way of provisions and clothing was brought in during 1959; (2) this policy resulted in much lower freight expense and (3) it is usual, as a necessary safety factor, to have a year's supply of essentials on hand at such northern institutions and in consequence reserve supplies were used where practicable in 1959.

TRAVEL

Travelling expense included in the foregoing are those of the two salaried workers coming in at the beginning and going out at the end of the Hostel's season.

INVENTORIES

Copies of the inventories of supplies and equipment on hand at the closing of the Hostel, as submitted to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, were examined at Toronto. These lists were signed by officials of the Department at Coppermine, acknowledging receipt of the goods and equipment so listed.

The original lists were unpriced. During my audit, the lists of

.....3

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 8,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine (Incl. Tent Hostel)
January 1960 - September 1960, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000448-0002/2

Provisions and supplies were valued and totalled as follows:

	As submitted to Ottawa	Per Treasury Auditor
Food Supplies	$ 3,920.01	$3,920.01
Clothing & Housekeeping Supplies	1,124.07	1,128.67
	$ 5,044.08	$5,048.68

The prices used were those shown on invoices of the Hudson's Bay Company or of other suppliers, or where exact identification of goods listed could not be made, were based on, or derived from, those invoices. From my audit tests and review of methods used, I am satisfied that these are the best available values to use for this purpose, having regard to the somewhat general descriptions mentioned above.

Inventories of equipment submitted to Ottawa were reviewed with Diocesan officials, and the methods of preparing the same and handing over to the Department officials discussed. It was not deemed practicable to value these lists as church funds were not involved.

GENERAL

I was informed that the audited financial statements of the Diocese are submitted to Ottawa each year and that those for 1959 will be forwarded as and when prepared.

The costs summarized herein may be subject to adjustment in regard to two possible refunds. The Diocese is corresponding with the following companies and has stated that if monies are received in regard to these items, it will be forwarded to the Department. It was not deemed desirable to hold up the statements for an indefinite time in this regard as the companies have not yet admitted the claims in question.

Pacific Western Airlines Re ticket said to be unused.	$116.00
Hudson's Bay Company Re dresses stated to be ladies, not childrens as ordered , and returned.	$ 87.45

The Hostel costs shown herein, $5,971.99 (before allowance for Head Office Expense), in my opinion, fairly reflect the costs incurred by the Church in operating the Hostel for the 1959 season, computed on the basis described in this report and are in agreement with the records of the Diocese. These costs may be subject to adjustment if the refunds described above are obtained.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
K. M. BURROWS

R.H.C. Page,
Treasury Auditor.

APPROVED

Original Signed by
J.D. FRYER

J. D. Fryer,
District Supervisor.
RHCP:jmt

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 8,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine (Incl. Tent Hostel)
January 1960 - September 1960, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000448-0002/3

FILE NO. 405-9-1

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC - COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

COSTS OF MISSIONARY AT COPPERMINE

(ALSO SUPERINTENDENT OF COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL)

STATEMENT NO. 1

	Year ended December 31, 1959
Salary - Clergy	$ 2,900.00
Allowances Arctic and children	550.00
Salary - Lay	880.00
Supplies and Expenses	359.70
Freight	3,435.45
Travelling	546.16
Miscellaneous, Furniture Repairs, etc.	510.85
Total per Ledger Account and Accrual	$ 9,182.16
Add: Allowance for Free House supplied by the Church to the Missionary at Coppermine	1,000.00
Costs of Missionary at Coppermine	$10,182.16
Applicable to Hostel as estimated by the Lord Bishop of the Arctic - 25% of time for 6 months of each year	$ 1,272.77

Bishop Marsh stated that the Missionary's House cost the Church approximately $15,000.00 and that the present appraised value would be close to $40,000.00.

Travel is included on account of his duties regarding recruiting of pupils.

The basis used above is the same as was used in preceding years.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-2, pt. 8,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine (Incl. Tent Hostel)
January 1960 - September 1960, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000448-0002/4

Doc Separator 000461

W.H. Van Sickle/nt 630/145-1
630/145-11

P.A.-
N.W.T.

Ottawa, July 6, 1961

SECRET
JUL 11 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE

Coppermine Hostels

We have been informed by the Department of Public Works that two family type hostels (5l2's) have been constructed and are now ready for occupancy at Coppermine. You may recall that these were planned in 1958 and were originally intended to be constructed during the summer of 1959, but for various reasons they are only now being completed. These hostels were to be an experimental project and they were planned prior to our present small hostel program being conceived.

Our records show that the Coppermine Hostel involves four separate 5l2 units. Two of these consist of three bedroom units to accommodate six pupils each, with each unit having a livingroom, storage and toilet facilities as shown on the copy of the plans attached. We do not know what the other two units consist of, but take it that one was intended to be quarters for the supervisory staff and the other for dining facilities. Apparently, no provision was made for the accommodation of supervisors in the dormitory buildings. For various reasons, we do not think it is a good idea for pupils to be housed in buildings where there is no supervision. Perhaps the two most important reasons are safety in the event of a fire and general discipline.

It seems to us that there are two alternatives to overcome this problem:

(a) Use one bedroom in each unit for a supervisor and house two pupils in each of the other two bedrooms.

CPU-000461[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000461/1

This would mean that the six pupil dormitories would be reduced to four pupils and a supervisor each.

(b) The other solution would be to join a 512 unit to each of the six pupil dormitories and operate each as self-contained units. Perhaps the pupil capacity could be increased to eight. This addition would make provision for the accommodation of the supervisor and give a common living and eating area. This latter alternative would depend upon the availability of a caterpillar capable of moving the buildings together.

In respect of the operation of the small hostels I attach a draft statement outlining the method of hiring the supervisors, food allowances, supervision etc. This is to be used only as a guide. The instructions in this statement are designed for a standard eight-pupil hostel and may require modification for application at Coppermine. A more complete document is being prepared and will be sent to you as soon as possible.

Some articles of furniture and equipment were taken over from the tent hostel but no doubt these will have to be supplemented to bring the new hostel up to standard. We do not know the extent to which this will be necessary and you should therefore prepare a list of requirements and submit it to us as quickly as possible. A copy of the standard list of furniture and equipment is attached. Here again this list is designed for standard eight pupil hostels and no doubt will have to be modified for application at Coppermine.

To a large extent the date these dormitories can be opened will depend on a number of factors:

1. Whether the buildings can be joined together and if not the feasibility of putting into operation alternative (a).

2. The furniture and equipment needed and the date it can be brought in.

3. The availability of suitable supervisors.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

When you have finished examining the plans attached would you please turn them over to Mr. Hawkins so that they will be available to our Engineers here, should the need arise.

Would you please give this matter your immediate attention and let me have your recommendations directly.

A/ Director.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000461/3

Doc Separator 001506

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Coppermine, N.W.T.,
20 February, 1961.

To: D.S.O'Brien,
Area Administrator,
Coppermine,

From: J.C.Robertson,
C.P.,
Coppermine.

As soon after Easter as they feel practicable, the local Eskimos leave the settlement for purposes of fishing, sealing etc. In most instances, the whole family departs. These activities continue until the end of the school year, with only intermittent return to the settlement for supplies.

The above results in an almost complete absence of pupils for the period concerned, with the natural consequence of another wasted year, this from several viewpoints, but particularly, those of the school and the Department.

Our Administrative Detail provides for payment of $1.50 per day, per schoolchild for boarding children whose parents may be absent, as above. Such payment is predicated upon the inability of the parents to pay and, of course, the availability of homes in which to board, and is designed to keep the pupils in school. Prior permission from or through the Chief Superintendent of Schools in all instances.

I should be most grateful if you would use your good offices to make this known as widely as possible, and to encourage its acceptance.

Noted
Mar 2nd 61
OK DSB

J.C.Robertson,
C.P.

CPU-001506

File 630-145/10-2, Part 3
Reports and Returns – Federal School Coppermine, N.W.T
1958-1961
Archival Box 246-9, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001506/1

Doc Separator 001507

145/10-2

OUR FILE NO. 560-1

YOUR FILE NO.

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources
MAR 1 1961
Northern Administration
FORT SMITH, N. W. T.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Coppermine, N.W.T.,
February 21st, 1961.

admin
mackenzie
to note
DS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE

Temporary Foster Homes
re: School Attendance

I refer to the attached Certified True Copy of a memorandum signed by Mr. Robertson, Community Principal.

While the boarding of schoolchildren per Education Administrative Detail, does not fall precisely within the bounds of Foster Home Allowance, as administered by this office, I have shown it as such for ease of reference.

Pursuant to Mr. Robertson's request in his last paragraph, I have passed on this information verbally, and shortly, notices in the Eskimo language will be posted on bulletin boards in the Hudson's Bay Company store, and in this office.

D.S.O'Brien

D.S.O'Brien,
Area Administrator.

c.c. Mr. Robertson

CPU-001507

File 630-145/10-2, Part 3
Reports and Returns – Federal School Coppermine, N.W.T
1958-1961
Archival Box 246-9, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001507/1

Doc Separator 000460

W.H. Van Sickle/ec.

YOUR FILE NO. 5/7/61

OUR FILE NO.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Ottawa, July, 1961.

Northern Admin. Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
JUL 5 1961
Refer to File No.

Mr Van Sickle
We agree
4.7.61

Northern Admin Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
JUL 4
File No. 630/145-11
Ref.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BISHOP

Coppermine Pupil Dormitories

There are two pupil dormitories, located at Coppermine, which have been recently completed and are now ready for occupancy. There appears to be a serious oversight in that no provision has been made for supervision of the children.

The Engineering Division informs me that these two buildings are located on the grounds of the old tent hostel area and are separate from each other. As an interim solution four children could be housed in each 512 instead of the number originally planned (6). This would leave one bedroom free for a supervisor. The only other solution would be to join the two buildings together. This would permit a certain amount of space now necessary for heating and living to be used for a supervisor's room.

As it now stands it is not possible to use the buildings as dormitories and leave six small children in each building unattended. We would leave ourselves open to severe criticism especially if any indident arose by the children being alone.

W.H. Van Sickle,
~~Statistics Section.~~
School Services

CPU-000460[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000465

630/145-1
641/145-2

NOV 10 1961

THERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Coppermine, N.W.T.,
October 1st, 1961.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR
YELLOWKNIFE REGION

Coppermine Hostel

I have received a memorandum from the Administrator of the Mackenzie, regarding the above, dated September 8th, a copy of which, I attach for your information. Attached to Mr. Merrill's memorandum was a memorandum, file 630/145-1, dated August 30th, and signed by Mr. Phillips for the Director, who requests information regarding the outlook for the operation of a small hostel at Coppermine.

Mr. Merrill has asked for my appraisal of the situation, and in complying, I would remark on the facters to be considered, as they have been posed by the Director.

(a) Approximately six to nine children in this area might be considered "local", but their parents live beyond commuting distance from the present school.
(b) The school capacity is fifty pupils and forty-eight are enrolled at present; however, there are only forty desks.
(c) The enrolment by grades is now: I-27 II-11 III-7 IV-2 V-0 VI-1
Forecast in four or five years: I-20 II-12 III-10 IV-7 V-4 VI-5
If hostel children are added to the foregoing, Mr. Robertson foresees five more in Grade I and three more in Grade II.
(d) The local boarding of children or the opening of a small hostel would result in a requirement of additional classroom space, even as early as next year if increased enrolment exceeds two pupils in number. Mr. Robertson feels that any increase beyond the present number makes an addition to the staff of a Teacher-Aid, a distinct necessity.
(e) Grade Six is the highest grade to be taught here.
(f) The forecast of the availability of space in the larger hostels is a matter upon which only the respective Principals and Hostel Supervisors are capable of making statements.

Northern Affairs & National Resources
Northern Administration Branch
RESOURCES DIVISION
NOV 7 1961
YELLOWKNIFE N.W.T.
MINING RECORDER
GOVT OF TERRITORIAL LANDS

The other factors mentioned by the Director, or at least some of them, have been considered, and have been discussed with you in previous correspondence from Coppermine, file 641/145-2, and 145/12-1. Refer to my memorandum to the Administrator of the Mackenzie April 27th, 1961.

The Director has asked whether the vacant 512 units could be put to any other useful purpose, and for an estimate of cost of putting them. The cost, of course will have to be estimated by our Engineers at Fort Smith, but if the buildings do not eventually go into service as a small hostel, I can foresee their providing accommodation for future staff additions; for instance, one could serve as housing for one new member of the teaching staff, and the other could house a technical officer. This is something I had hoped to discuss with you in detail in the near future. As Department of Transport's plans for Coppermine over the next five years will undoubtedly impose an increased workload of technical nature upon this department, roughly along parallel lines.

The boarding of children at Coppermine, as a matter to be considered by itself will be reported to you under separate memorandum.

J.H. O'Brien,
Area Administrator

CPU-000465[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000465/1

Doc Separator 000469

GLMerrill/emd

OUR FILE NO. 630-10-145

YOUR FILE NO.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

North ... Ltr.
Glmr...
DEC ... 1961
File No. 630/145-11
Refer To ... E.1 (R.P.B.)

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
30 November 1961.

630/145-11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Coppermine Hostels

7530

Please refer to your memorandum of 30 August, your file 630/145-1. This has been checked through with Mr. Templeton and with Mr. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien has dealt with the questions raised in your memorandum and I attach a copy of his appreciation which is dated 1 October 1961.

I believe it is more practicable, at the present time, that we establish foster homes at Coppermine, in preference to a small hostel. I am guided largely by the advice which has been submitted, first by Mr. Saunders and secondly by Mr. O'Brien, based on knowledge of conditions in the Coppermine area.

I trust this answers the questions raised in your memorandum of 30 August.

C L Merrill
Administrator of the Mackenzie

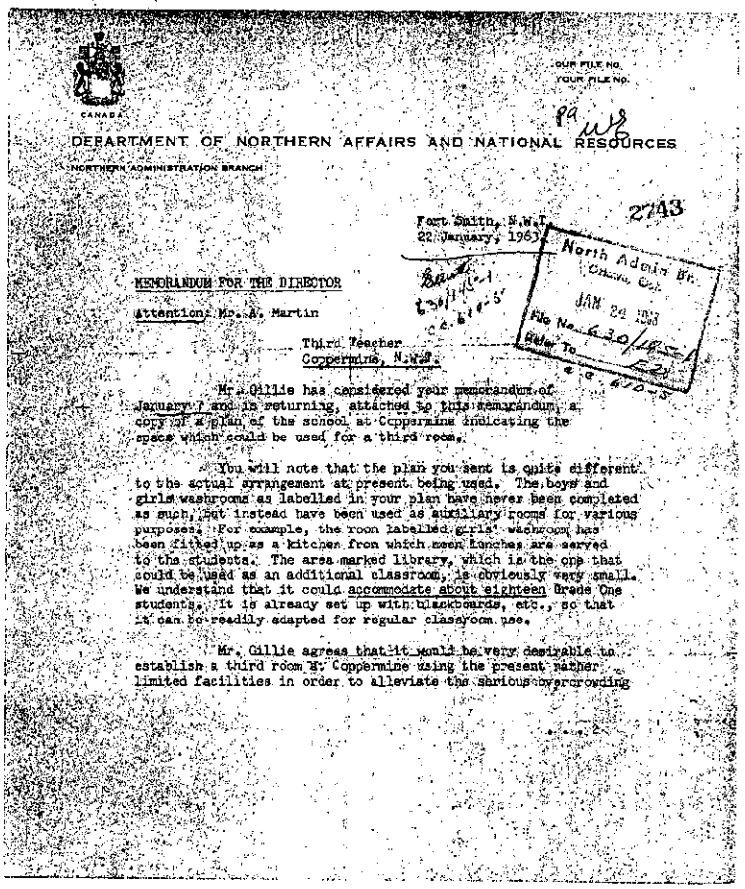
c.c. Mr. Templeton.

Mr. Martin
To note extract and order copy in Mr. O'Brien's memo of Oct 1st.
WEP
18/12/61

CPU-000469[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 710, File 630/145-11, pt. 1,
Small Hostels - Coppermine, N.W.T.
1961 - November 1961, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000921-0000



CANADA

OUR FILE NO.
YOUR FILE NO.

99 WB

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

2743

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
22 January, 1963

North Admin Br.
Ottawa Ont.
JAN 22 1963
File No. 630/145-1
Route To

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. A. Martin

Third Teacher
Coppermine, N.W.T.

Mr. Gillie has considered your memorandum of January 7 and in returning, attached to this memorandum, a copy of a plan of the school at Coppermine indicating the space which could be used for a third room.

You will note that the plan you sent is quite different to the actual arrangement at present being used. The boys and girls washrooms as labelled in your plan have never been completed as such, but instead have been used as auxiliary rooms for various purposes. For example, the room labelled girls' washroom has been fitted up as a kitchen from which noon lunches are served to the students. The area marked library, which is the one that could be used as an additional classroom, is obviously very small. We understand that it could accommodate about eighteen Grade One students. It is already set up with blackboards, etc., so that it can be readily adapted for regular classroom use.

Mr. Gillie agrees that it would be very desirable to establish a third room in Coppermine using the present rather limited facilities in order to alleviate the serious overcrowding

...2

CPU-000921[000-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1443, File 630/145-1, pt. 7,
Govt School - Coppermine, N.W.T.
January 1960 - July 1966, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

which exists. Should a teacher be available for this and at the same time, it be possible to transfer a position from Fort Wrigley, then we would want to proceed. However, it will be necessary to await developments in the rest of the district before a decision can be made.

There is also the problem of providing another position for Inuvik which is seriously handicapped at the present time due to staff shortage.

As soon as all information is available a decision will be made at this office as to which of the two schools is in the greater need of assistance. We will keep your office advised at the earliest possible dates.

Administrator of the Mackenzie.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1443, File 630/145-1, pt. 7,
Govt School - Coppermine, N.W.T.
January 1960 - July 1966, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000921-0000/2

Doc Separator 010944

22 June, 1965

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 17
(Second Session, 1965)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISPOSITION

JUN 24 1965

Accepted as read.....

Amended.....See Text.

Rejected.....See Text.

Deferred.....See Text.

Not Considered.

RCN-010944

File 600-1-1, Part 5
Education, Schools Policy, N.W.T. 196[illegible]
Archival Box 202-2, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

RCN-010944/1

Responsibility for Education
In the Northwest Territories

Introduction

At the February 1965 Session, Council requested that a paper be prepared to explain the administration and financing of education in the Northwest Territories and in particular the responsibility of the Council in this area. Council's motion also requested that the paper contain the latest possible attendance figures in the schools as distinct from registration or enrolment. This paper deals with these matters.

Background

1. Schools and Pupils:

Prior to the end of the last war, the only schools in the Northwest Territories were operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches in the Mackenzie Valley. These mission schools were financed by the Churches themselves with assistance from the Federal Government. Even at this early date, the combination school and pupil residence arrangement was used to serve the scattered native population.

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Education, Schools Policy, N.W.T, 1961-1965
Archival Box 202-2, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
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RCN-010944/

Local initiative in school matters occurred with the formation of the first school district in Yellowknife just prior to World War II.

After the war both the Federal and Territorial Government took a new and much more active interest in providing education services. The first government school was built at Tuktoyaktuk in 1947. By 1955, it was evident that the Churches could not carry on without substantial financial assistance and at this time the Federal Government decided to enter a long term program of providing school facilities. In that year the Federal Government embarked upon a substantial program that included:

(1) the building of schools and pupil residences at Inuvik, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort McPherson and Frobisher Bay.

(2) in co-operation with the Commissioner the transfer of the function of educating Indian pupils from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This transfer made possible an ethnically integrated educational system. The provision of the transfer is covered in an agreement between the Commissioner on behalf of the Territorial Government and the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration on behalf of the Government of Canada. The agreement stipulates that the education of Indian children is to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act (including religious provisions) but that no cost of such service is to be borne by the Government of the Territories.

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Education, Schools Policy, N.W.T, 1961-1965
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RCN-010944

(3) the operation of certain pupil residences under contract, some with the Roman Catholic Church and others with the Anglican Church.

The agreement also states that the practice current in 1955 whereby the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources provides buildings, equipment, supplies and staff for the administration of education in the Territories should continue.

At present elementary schools are provided in practically all the small settlements and secondary school facilities are available in the larger centres.

Approximately 85% of the Eskimo children, 75% of the Indian children, and almost 100% of the white children of compulsory school age are now attending school. The number of schools in operation within the Territories in March 31, 1965, including Churchill but excluding northern Quebec, was 54. These schools are staffed by 339 teachers and serve 6,067 children. The latest attendance records show that during the period July 1 to December 31, 1964, the percentage attendance was 90.9%.

2. Pupil Residences

To accommodate those pupils who live so far from school that they cannot remain at home and attend, pupil residences have been established. Some of these residences are large, accommodating up to 250 pupils and some are

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small accommodating eight to twelve pupils. Some of the large residences are operated by the Anglican or the Roman Catholic church under contract between the Church and the Department. The large residences at Churchill and Yellowknife are operated by the Department. The small residences in the smaller communities are operated by the Department. (For costs see table (1) attached).

3. Higher Education and Other Programs:

Financial assistance for post-secondary education is provided through the territorial program of Financial Assistance for Higher Education and through the federal program of Canada Student Loans.

Some work has been done in the field of adult education. When more staff is made available much more can be accomplished in this important field. In many communities teachers devote much of their out-of-hour time assisting the adults who are interested in learning.

There have been some kindergartens established on a voluntary basis by interested parents but accommodation and staff have not yet been made available for general application of a kindergarten offering within the school system. It has been the policy until quite recently, to provide school accommodation first for all school-age children. Plans are now being considered to offer kindergarten education.

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Administration

The Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch administers and supervises the education system in the Northwest Territories and functions in the northern education system in much the same way as a department of education operates within a province. The Education Division offers advice and service to the Minister and to the Commissioner as required on all educational matters. It also renders advice and guidance for the field staff on education.

The day to day administration of schools is carried on by the field staff of teachers, principals, and superintendents of schools. In as far as possible school operation has been decentralized. Within the framework of the prescribed curriculum teachers are encouraged to adapt their approach to instruction to the immediate needs of the pupils.

The Administration staff, i.e., the Education Division and the Superintendent of Schools at the District and Regional levels are classified civil servants. However, the principals and teachers in the schools occupy what are known as exempt positions within the public service but are not classified civil servants. This arrangement lends flexibility to appointment and ease to administration.

The recruiting of teachers takes place about March of each year. Teachers are required to hold the basic professional

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qualifications required in a province and to have at least one year's teaching experience. Additional evidence of competence at higher levels and suitable specialization is required for principals and specialist teachers.

At present the salary scale for teachers is fixed by Treasury Board after the Board receives advice from the Chief of the Education Division and after consultation with the representatives of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association. A review is held at least every two years and adjustments are usually made at that time. This salary scale recognizes both academic proficiency and length of successful service. In addition to salary, the teachers are eligible for northern service allowances and for Crown-owned housing on the same scale as other federal civil servants in the north. The basic pupil-teacher ratio established in policy is 25 to one for elementary schools and somewhat less than this in secondary schools depending upon the nature of the school offering and the number of pupils. Experience to date is that it has been possible to recruit sufficient qualified teachers to fill all positions in the teaching staff except in some one-room schools and in certain specialist categories.

In the large pupil residences which are operated under contract with either the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church, the Churches recruit their own staff following certain standards established by the Education Division. The Churches are required to operate the pupil residences

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Education, Schools Policy, N.W.T, 1961-1965
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in a manner which will support the school program. The selection of children to be placed in a pupil residence is made by the school administration. Every effort is made to assign pupils to residences closest to their homes. The Department operates and staffs the pupil residences at Yellowknife and at Churchill which are both for older academic pupils and for those taking vocational programs. The house parents of the small pupil residences in the eastern Arctic are recruited by the Department and they are administered through the Arctic District office and are under the direction of the local principal.

Finance

No child or parent makes direct payment for the education of pupils in a federal school in the Northwest Territories. The initial expenditure for the construction and operation of federal schools is made by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the Territorial Government Pays its share based on the proportion of Territorial (non-Indian and non-Eskimo) pupils to be accommodated. The Territorial Government pays to the Federal Government an annual operating fee of $630 for each pupil for whom the Territorial Government accepts financial responsibility. In many localities in the eastern Arctic, where there are no pupils for whom the Territories accepts responsibility, the capital cost falls entirely on the Federal Government.

The Territorial Government pays to the Federal Government the actual operating cost for each territorial pupil

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accommodated in a pupil residence and it pays a proportional capital cost when the residence is constructed. The actual cost of operating a residence varies according to size and location.

There are three local school districts operating in the Territories: one at Hay River and two at Yellowknife. Three districts build and operate their own schools with grants-in-aid from the Territorial Government. Capital grants amount to 50% of approved capital cost. The remaining 50% or any portion thereof may be borrowed from the Territorial Government.

Grants-in-aid to defray operating expense are paid as follows:

$210 per pupil for pupils in Grades I - VI

$285 per pupil for pupils in Grades VII - XII

In the school year 1964-65 the total amount of operating grants to school districts amounted to approximately 43% of total operating cost in the school districts. This percentage is fairly close to the comparable average for all provinces.

In the preparation of estimates the Department is able to reconcile estimate items in such a way as to reflect anticipated expenditure of both the Federal and the Territorial authority.

As in other areas of Territorial Government finances, the above details of grants and expenditures for the educational

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system in the Northwest Territories are established in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement. This is done by forecasting the requirements for new schools for each five-year period and the cost of operating these facilities for the period. By forecasting the division of costs between territorial and federal pupils to be served by these schools, a territorial budget for construction and operation of schools for the next five years in forecast. This is the bulk of the monies then provided by the Federal Government in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement to enable the Territorial Government to carry on for the period of the Agreement. For the same period, the Territorial Government agrees to a scale of revenues which it will attempt to raise in support of the cost of operating schools and other government services in the Territories. These revenues come from a variety of sources including the profits derived from the sale of liquor through the Northwest Territories Liquor System. In the last Financial Agreement, the Territorial Government undertook to impose a special property tax of ten mills on taxable property in municipal and local improvement districts where the property is not already taxed for school purposes. This tax is imposed in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson and on the taxable property in Hay River that is not already paying taxes towards the Separate School District there. The tax does not apply in Yellowknife because all taxable property is paying taxes towards one or other of the school districts.

During the eight-year period from 1956 to 1964 the Federal Government has borne either by direct payment in support

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of schools or by way of grants to the Territorial Government from 83 to 92% of the annual expenditures on education for operation and maintenance of the school system of the Northwest Territories and for Eskimos in northern Quebec. For the financial year 1964-65, the Federal Government share is estimated at 85% (See Tables 2 and 3 attached). There has been no financial breakdown during this period to show the proportion of the cost which pertained only to Quebec, but since this would be only approximately 10% of the total, the percentage of cost assumed by the Federal Government for the Northwest Territories alone would not be greatly altered if Quebec costs were taken out. In the same period of time the Federal Government assumed from 88 to 99% of the annual capital costs for education construction (schools, pupil residences and teacher accommodation). This does not include the cost of capital support such as the utility services in small communities.

Curricula

The curricula used in the schools of the Northwest Territories are recommended by the Superintendent of Education, who is the Chief of the Education Division, and authorized by the Commissioner. In general, the courses of study that compose the curricula are, with modifications and adaptations, similar to those in adjacent provinces. In the Mackenzie District, the curriculum authorized for the Territories has many distinctive characteristics but resembles also that in use in the Province of Alberta; in the Keewatin District, there is a close resemblance with that of the Province of

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Manitoba; and on Baffin Island, that of the Province of Ontario. At the elementary level, these curricula are modified substantially to suit the northern environment. The Education Division has prepared a number of publications which reflect more accurately the needs of northern people. Teachers are deeply involved in this adaptation process and in preparing work study material. The Department is very active in reviewing the need for new texts and producing or arranging for books, pictures, tapes and other visual aids suitable for the northern schools. At the secondary level, the situation is somewhat different. The territorial pupils write the Grade XII provincial examinations and, therefore, must follow the provincial texts and curricula in much greater detail. Until it is possible to set up a separate system of examinations for the Territories, we shall be dependent upon the provinces in this respect.

The policy followed in the construction of courses of studies where these are prepared specially for the Territories, is to encourage basic learning of common knowledge and skill by the direct use of those resources and that knowledge common to the experiences and knowledge of the people in the setting where learning takes place. Teachers everywhere are struggling with this immense problem. At the same time, teachers know that learning must include much content from other contexts and as a consequence many books prescribed for use in southern schools are also prescribed in the north. It is also necessary to keep in mind that transfer of pupils does occur from time to time and, consequently, the sequence in learning as well

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as the content needs to bear some resemblance to the situation in southern schools. One aspect of curriculum development which is being currently developed and expanded is to be found in the Home Economics and Industrial Arts Programs. Here much emphasis is placed upon local activity and the development of skills necessary for local living. Vocational education through training and academic up-grading is available to all interested persons in an area of training best suited to the individual. Training programs of this nature have been accelerating during the past few years.

Responsibility for Education Policy

Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act gives the Commissioner-in-Council authority to legislate for "education in the Territories". The Territorial Government has exercised this authority in the form of the School Ordinance.

The legislative authority of the territorial government with respect to education parallels that of the provinces under the British North America Act. There are, however, special considerations in the Northwest Territories which need to be understood in relation to the exercise of this authority. For convenience these are set out under appropriate headings below.

The Constitutional Position - Indians and Eskimos

A reference to the Supreme Court in 1935 resulted in a judgment in 1939 that the power to legislate respecting Eskimos resided in the federal authority. Section 91 of the British North America Act makes it clear that Indians were a federal responsibility and the Court held that the term "Indians" as used in the

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British North America Act includes Eskimos. Hence the legislative authority for all matters coming within the class of subject "Indians", which includes Eskimos, was and is federal.

Eskimos and Indians are, of course, full citizens of Canada; all federal, provincial or territorial legislation of general application applies equally to them. They are eligible to vote in federal, provincial and territorial elections. In the Northwest Territories those earning sufficient income pay income taxes, and the normal territorial taxes. The special federal responsibility represents an extra service and not an alternative to normal citizenship.

The Department of Justice has pointed out that, while sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act distribute between the Parliament of Canada and the various provincial legislatures authority to make laws, they do not impose on Parliament or on any legislature any obligation to make particular laws. Whether or not a particular law ought to be made is a question of policy for consideration and decision by the legislative and executive bodies having jurisdiction in relation to the subject matter of the proposed law.

The Department of Justice has also pointed out that, although Parliament alone has the exclusive legislative authority to make laws in relation to Indians and Eskimos, a provincial legislature may, by properly framed legislation in relation to a matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92 and other relevant sections of the B.N.A. Act - e.g. education - include Indians and Eskimos

Original
Student.

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with other persons in the province for whom any such services may be provided by such legislation. In fact, generally they cannot be excluded. In the case of the Northwest Territories the same principle applies with respect to any of the subjects enumerated under Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act designating the legislative powers of the Commissioner-in-Council.

Thus, in summary, the federal government has the legislative authority with respect to Eskimos and Indians and the associated responsibility to formulate policies directed toward dealing with Indian and Eskimo problems. This associated responsibility carries with it the responsibility of providing money required to carry out policies in relation to the Indians and Eskimos.

It is the policy of the Government of Canada to make every effort to see that the Indians and Eskimos are placed on the same footing as other provincial and territorial residents in respect to the provision of services to avoid implications of segregation. In the case of the Indians in the Northwest Territories, this policy with respect to education has been implemented by an agreement between the Commissioner and the Minister of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration under which the Commissioner provides an educational service for Indians subject to provisions of the Indian Act but with the costs continuing to be met by the federal government. This particular agreement, or any such agreement, does not have the effect of conferring additional legislative jurisdiction on the province or the territory; the constitutional position remains unchanged. In the case of the Eskimos where

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there is no specific federal legislation, other than the annual appropriation acts, the territorial legislative authority may be exercised through laws of general application. Again the constitutional powers of the federal government remain unchanged and may be exercised at any time in the interests of the Eskimos or in the event that special provisions are required which would be beyond the legislative authority of the territorial government.

The constitutional position with respect to Indians and Eskimos is of special significance in the Northwest Territories because 68% of the school population are Indians or Eskimos by comparison with the very small percentages in most of the provinces.

Financial

As will be noted from the appendices attached to this paper, the full operational and capital costs of services extended to Indians and Eskimos are provided from federal appropriations, in addition to the federal subsidies which are paid in order to assist the Territories to meet obligations which are assumed under the financial agreements on behalf of students who are not federal responsibilities. The federal government, therefore, has paid about 85% or more of the operational costs and from 88 to 99% of the capital costs of the educational programs in effect in the Northwest Territories. In fact, of the 15% carried by the Territorial Government approximately 37% is actually provided through Federal subsidy. Therefore, the share of cost borne by the Territorial Government is somewhat

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less than 15%. In addition, the Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch is responsible for administration of the educational program.

It is clear, therefore, that the legislative authority vested in the territorial government must be exercised in close consultation with the federal government to ensure co-ordination of policies; to ensure that necessary legislation is provided to meet the general need of any special requirements of Eskimos and Indians; and to meet the very high costs involved in the extension of an educational service to a small widely scattered population.

Responsibility for the determination of an educational policy and the efficient implementation of programs is shared with the territorial government in the framework of the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement and the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on which it is based. This constitutes an agreement between the two governments as to the type and number of school facilities to be constructed in the Territories within the life of the agreement and provides for the federal subsidies required to enable the territorial government to meet its share of the capital and operating costs. Although dependent largely upon the financial support of the federal government, the programs, policy and legislation are based upon the concept of a partnership. Moreover, it is the federal policy that the territorial government shall play an increasing role with respect to education and other classes of subjects which fall within Section 92 and other

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relevant sections of the British North America Act.

School Trustees and School Districts

The Commissioner is empowered to make regulations under the Ordinance, where necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Ordinance. So far these regulations have been general in scope but they spell out in some detail provisions for school administration through elected boards of school trustees that operate school districts provided for in the School Ordinance. There are also specific provisions whereby the majority and a religious minority (either Roman Catholic or Protestant) of ratepayers in a school district may organize schools and support them.

It should be noted that education in this context is separate from local or municipal government. The local boards of school trustees are, therefore, completely separated from municipal authority. While local school districts may be organized to operate schools, these schools are subject to general laws and regulations of the territorial government and the Commissioner.

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Table 1

Table Showing

Cost of Operating Large Pupil Residences - 1963-64

Pupil Residence 1963-64	Enrolment Indian Eskimo	Enrolment Others	Operating Cost $	Cost per Pupil $	Amount Paid By Federal Government $	Amount Paid By Territorial Government $
Breynat Hall Fort Smith	154	17	153,113	895	139,906	13,207
Fleming Hall Fort McPherson	82	13	114,796	1,208	95,786	19,010
Bompas Hall Fort Simpson	29	5	108,103	3,179	89,146	18,957
Lapointe Hall Fort Simpson	116	12	176,767	1,381	160,516	16,251
Grollier Hall Inuvik	141	61	288,168	1,427	203,851	84,317
Stringer Hall Inuvik	251	22	316,118	1,157	290,336	25,782
Turquetil Hall Chesterfield Inlet	89	-	82,453	926	82,453	-
Total (Contract Pupil Residences)	862	130	1,239,518		1,061,994	177,524
Average				1,250		
Akaitcho Hall	95	65	158,759	992	96,137	62,622
Totals (All Pupil Residences)	957	195	1,398,277		1,158,131	240,146
Average				1,214		

NOTE: (1) Estimated average cost of operating the small pupil residences is $1,245.

(2) The figures for Akaitcho Hall include one quarter which does not reflect the recent addition.

June 11, 1965.

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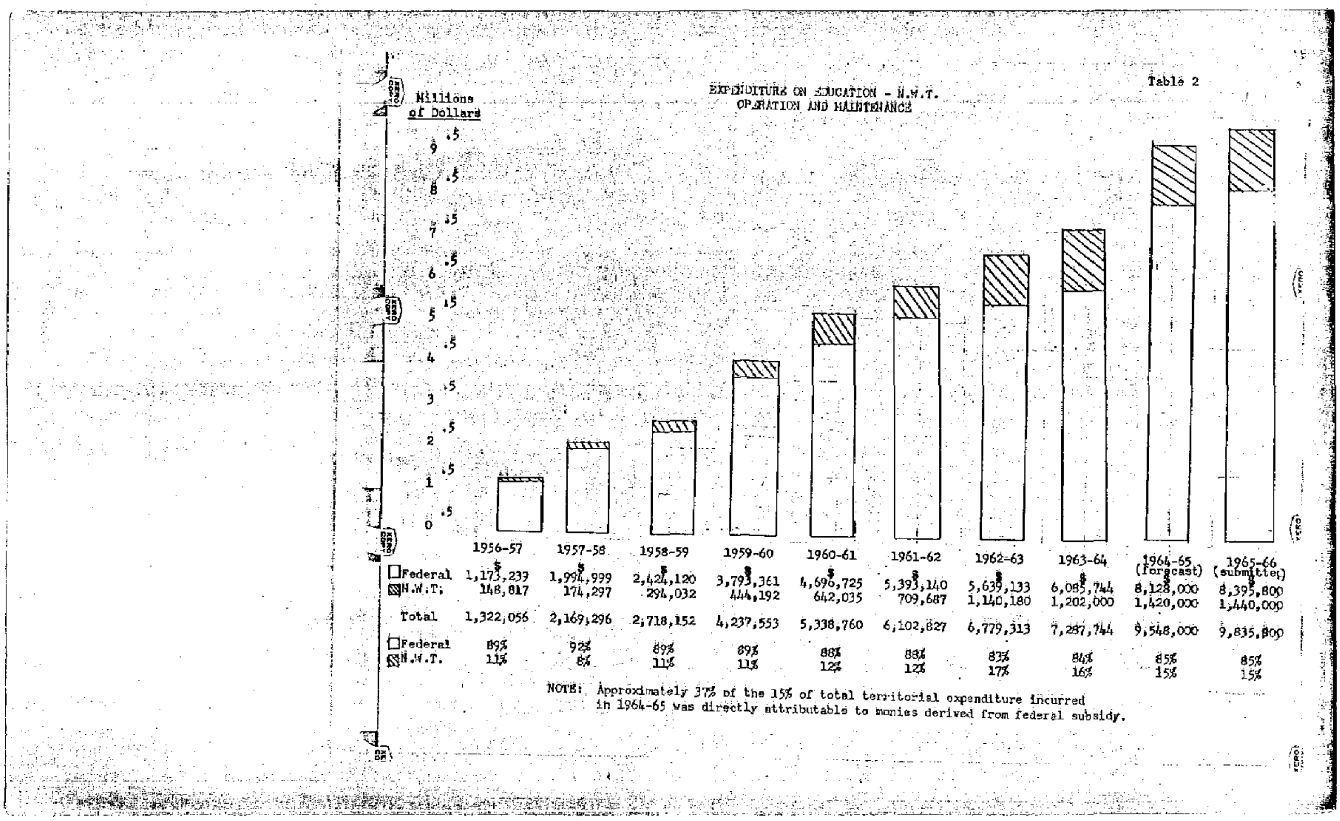

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION - N.W.T.
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Table 2

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (forecast)	1965-66 (submitted)
Federal	$1,173,239	$1,998,999	$2,424,120	$3,793,361	$4,696,725	$5,393,140	$5,639,133	$6,085,744	$8,128,000	$8,395,800
N.W.T.	148,817	174,297	294,032	444,192	642,035	709,687	1,140,180	1,202,000	1,420,000	1,440,000
Total	1,322,056	2,169,296	2,718,152	4,237,553	5,338,760	6,102,827	6,779,313	7,287,744	9,548,000	9,835,800
Federal	89%	92%	89%	89%	88%	88%	83%	84%	85%	85%
N.W.T.	11%	8%	11%	11%	12%	12%	17%	16%	15%	15%

NOTE: Approximately 37% of the 15% of total territorial expenditure incurred in 1964-65 was directly attributable to monies derived from federal subsidy.

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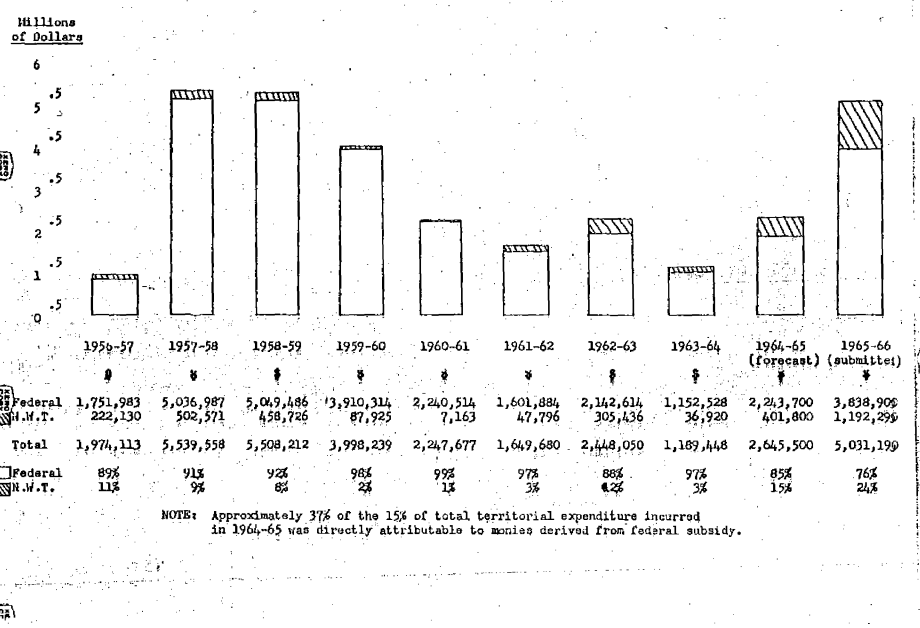
Table 3

EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION - N.W.T.
CONSTRUCTION



	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (forecast)	1965-66 (submitted)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Federal	1,751,983	5,036,987	5,049,486	3,910,314	2,240,514	1,601,884	2,142,614	1,152,528	2,243,700	3,838,900
N.W.T.	222,130	502,571	458,726	87,925	7,163	47,796	305,436	36,920	401,800	1,192,299
Total	1,974,113	5,539,558	5,508,212	3,998,239	2,247,677	1,649,680	2,448,050	1,189,448	2,645,500	5,031,199
Federal	89%	91%	92%	98%	99%	97%	88%	97%	85%	76%
N.W.T.	11%	9%	8%	2%	1%	3%	12%	3%	15%	24%

NOTE: Approximately 37% of the 15% of total territorial expenditure incurred in 1964-65 was directly attributable to monies derived from federal subsidy.

RCN-010944/21

Doc Separator 000473-0001

Mr.B.C.Gillis

Fort Smith, December 28, 1967

Take-over of New School Buildings
Coppermine and Cambridge Bay

As a member of the take-over board which inspected the new school buildings at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay on December 16 - 18, I would like to submit my impressions under the following headings:

1. Inspection
2. Specification deficiencies
3. Maintenance items
4. Planning procedures
5. Inspection procedures

Inspection

The principals of both schools were informed of the logistics of take-over and were asked to accompany the party in order to ascertain plant deficiencies, as well as to review special plant operations. They were also asked to review the final deficiency lists. I accompanied the architectural group, one of three inspection parties, and inspected all rooms in and the exteriors of both schools. I also reviewed and made suggestions as to deficiency items listed by the other two inspection groups, mechanical and electrical. I would recommend that similar procedures be used in future take-overs. Additional recommendations are listed in the section dealing with inspection procedures.

Specification Deficiencies

The number of deficiencies at Coppermine was so considerable that I recommended that the school building not be accepted by I.A.N.D., until such time some of the more notable deficiencies, such as heating in the activity room, security, blackboards and cupboards were completed. Mr. D. Maisonneau, who was the signing officer, felt similarly and it was due to his insistance that the interim receipt was not signed. Comparatively speaking there were few deficiencies at the Cambridge Bay unit and the building was accepted. In both instances the principals were aware of the deficiency items and agreed with the take-over decisions.

2/

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 2073, File 311/150-A, pt. 3,
School Buildings - Cambridge Bay N.W.T.
1966 - 1970, F.A. 85-2
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000473[001-001]

CPU-000473-0001/1

Planning Deficiencies

Particular attention should be given in future planning to the following items:

1. Boot rack placement in the entrance impedes pupil entrance; a more suitable location should be found.

2. Coat racks - heavy hardware and long screws should be used. Height of coat rack at Coppermine unsatisfactory; should be the same as that found at Cambridge Bay.

3. Specifications should be more precise as to height of entrance walls; specifications should require flush mat installations.

4. A major deficiency in both schools was the lack of shelving and wall cupboards in all offices and the library.

5. The kitchen wall should be placed on the same building side and adjacent to one wall of the activity room; a counter opening with a closed-in partition should connect the kitchen with the activity room.

6. Storage area in library should be removed entirely.

7. Janitorial area should either be enlarged substantially, or additional storage space for janitorial supplies should be made available.

8. Storage facilities for classroom supplies and kitchen supplies should be included in future planning.

9. Workbench and tool storage area should be included in boiler room.

10. Teachers' cupboards should have same key as classroom door. Shelves should be installed. (coat bar should be removed from this cupboard).

11. Light levels in classrooms should be checked during inspection.

12. Existing exit light turned off in principal's office should be excluded.

13. Locked keyboard should be included in specifications. The key board should also include holders for panel boxes and additional holders for future expansion.

14. Hallway display cases should be included.

15. Deficiency list completion should be negotiated at the time of the interim inspection. As it now stands completion of deficiency items can be left for several months, impairing maximum use of facilities.

I would recommend that a summary of the above planning deficiencies be forwarded to the Regional Superintendent of Schools, Yellowknife, for his comment and that a letter concerning these deficiencies be sent to D.P.W., Edmonton.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 2073, File 311/150-A, pt. 3,
School Buildings - Cambridge Bay N.W.T.
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Maintenance Items

As the mechanical and electrical systems of these schools are exceedingly complex, I would suggest that arrangements be made prior to take-over to ensure that satisfactory servicing is made available in regard to sewage disposal, water supply and furnace maintenance. These functions can normally be carried out by the school janitor under the principal's supervision, but servicing arrangements over and above the regular operation should be made available through the Area Administrator. In this connection interim arrangements are being considered for the two schools, by using the services of departmental personnel on an emergency contract basis for the time being. This may prove to be satisfactory, but a regular service policy should be organized as soon as possible. A letter to this effect should be sent to the District Engineer.

Another problem is the provision of additional janitorial staff. In this connection arrangements have been made for additional part time janitorial staff at both schools. It might be possible to formulate criteria that would indicate the number of man hours necessary to adequately maintain these schools.

Planning Procedures

It would appear that planning procedures are not too well co-ordinated between D.P.W. and the various schooling levels in the District. Accordingly I would recommend the following basic system be considered and that a letter in this connection be forwarded to the D.P.W. Regional Office.

1. Prior to the bid announcement and the final drafting of plans, the Regional Superintendent have access to the plans and specifications list and that, if at all possible, he review these with the principal of the projected school.

2. Following this specification and planning addenda should be forwarded to D.P.W. for inclusion in the final plan.

3. Once the project has been given for tender, two copies of the plans and specification lists, together with all subsequent addenda, be made available to the District Education office; one set of these materials should be forwarded to the Regional Education office.

4. Once construction begins, arrangements should be made for the principal of the school to have access to the plans and specification lists of the Clerk of Works.

Inspection Procedures

I would strongly recommend that;

(a) the Regional Superintendents of Schools accompany the interim inspection party;

(b) he solicit deficiency items from the principal;

4/

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 2073, File 311/150-A, pt. 3,
School Buildings - Cambridge Bay N.W.T.
1966 - 1970, F.A. 85-2
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

(c) he ensure that the principal is included in the inspection board;

(d) he ensure that the principal has an opportunity to become familiar with the various mechanical and electrical operations;

(e) he arrange that the principal has an opportunity to review the deficiency list prior to the signing of the interim receipt;

(f) the principal have access to the deficiency list held by the Clerk of Works after the signing of the interim receipt;

(g) the principal review the deficiency list and advise the appropriate authority as to its disposition prior to the signing of the final agreement.

[illegible],
Assistant District Superintendent
of Schools,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 2073, File 311/150-A, pt. 3,
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Doc Separator 002802-0000

(3) Mr Simpson — (see memo to Mr Gordon dated June 17/68 re) pls do memo to Mr Gordon advising that this be installed if at all direction is to be Jan 1, 1969 - something an earlier transfer in the Mackenzie if necessary as a last alternative

Canada

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development | Northern Administration Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien | des régions septentrionales

(1)

DIRECTOR

Ottawa, June 10, 1968.

date Ottawa, Ont.
our file/notre dossier 4426
your file/votre dossier JUN 12 1968
File No. 600-1-6
Refer To Ed. (Dev)

600-1-6

Church-operated Pupil Residence Staff

-- Attached is a letter from Mr. J.D. Love to Mr. Claude Edwards which deals with the proposal to bring Church-operated pupil residence staff into the Public Service in order that bargaining for them may proceed under the Staff Relations Act.

-- Also attached is the first draft of a Position Paper on the matter which has been prepared in the Education Directorate of Indian Affairs Branch. The information about pupil residences in the N.W.T. on page 3 of the paper was supplied by us to the Indian Affairs Branch.

I understand that this draft paper has not gone out of the Indian Affairs Branch yet. I believe we must attempt to either delay action on the residences in the Northwest Territories until after January 1, 1969 or, if that is impossible, perhaps we might advance the date on which the Territorial Government will takecver responsibility for the operation of pupil residences.

I am drawing this to your attention now for your information and for any comments you may wish to make.

D.W. Simpson,
Chief,
Education Division

(2)

Mr Carter

I think every effort must be made to exclude the NWT hostels from a deal which would upset everybody and last only a few months to a year at most. The world fair p.r. generally seems appropriate.

11-6

1867 1967

NWTG-002802[000-003]

RCN-002802-0000/1

Doc Separator 001324

SENT
APR 3

Rev. Paul Piché, O.M.I.,
Vicar Apostolic of the Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, April 1, 1969.
600-1-6

Dear Bishop Piché:

As a result of the transfer of responsibility for the education program in the Mackenzie District to the Government of the N.W.T. on April 1, 1969, the three pupil residences which you have been operating under an agreement with the Crown will be transferred to the Government of the N.W.T. effective on the same date. The Commissioner of the N.W.T. has agreed to fulfill all of the conditions contained in the present agreements. It will be necessary however to draw up new agreements reflecting the change of one of the principals to the agreements and have them signed accordingly.

This letter is to confirm the termination of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Mackenzie and the Crown for the three pupil residences shown hereunder:

Hostel	Location	Date of Agreement
Breynat Hall	Fort Smith	July 16, 1960
Lapointe Hall	Fort Simpson	August 1, 1960
Grollier Hall	Inuvik	October 1, 1960.

The Commissioner will be writing to you to make arrangements for new agreements appropriate to the new situation. The only changes will be those to make the agreements relate to the new signing authorities, that is the Commissioner rather than the Deputy Minister of this Department. The intent and the substance will remain unaltered.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the work you have done on our behalf, and in particular for the co-operation you have shown in helping us to set and maintain a high standard of service in the operation of our pupil residences.

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Simpson,
for Acting Director,
Territorial Relations Branch.

D.W. SIMPSON/ M. MORIN/al
c.c.
Commissioner of the N.W.T.
Attention: Mr. B.C. Gillie
Rev. G. Levaque, O.M.I.

NWTG-001324[000-000]

File 600-1-6, Vol. 11, Hostel Management - N.W.T.
(General and Policy), August 1967 - April 1969
IRSRC - Historical Files

RCN-001324/

Doc Separator 000329-0001

COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

Division of Duties

Between Church and Government Authorities

ANGLICAN MISSION:	DEPARTMENT:
1. Staff:	1. Staff:
(a) Provides someone with the responsibility (a Superintendent) for the annual operation of the Tent Hostel (in a small project of this nature undoubtedly the local missionary would act as Hostel Superintendent).	(a) Provides a field representative to carry out it's responsibilities. # This could be the Welfare Principal, or the Northern Service Officer if one is located at Coppermine. Provides the necessary teaching staff and schooling facilities.
(b) Provides a staff for daily operation of the Tent Hostel. It is suggested that this staff consist of (i) matron; (ii) matron's helper where there are over 30 hostel pupils; (iii) cook; (iv) caretaker. The church authority defines the duties of each of these employees and pays their salaries.	(b) Reimburses church authority for salaries of employees as part of maintenance grant.
2. Recruitment and Transportation of Pupils:	2. Recruitment and Transportation of Pupils:
(a) Church is responsible, through its men in the field, for recruitment of pupils during the coming year. Should contact parents during the winter patrol (January and February) and have them sign the necessary application forms. Some of the parents should be contacted during Christmas festivities. Five (5) copies of application should be prepared. The Superintendent of the Hostel retains one copy; one copy is kept by the local R.C.M.P.; two copies are forwarded to Fort Smith as early as possible and one copy is sent to the Toronto office of the Diocese.	(a) Approves applications as soon as possible after they are received. If any applications are not approved, notification is to be immediately given to the Superintendent of the Hostel in order that other pupils can be recruited to make up the desired number. District Administrator retains one copy of application and forwards the other to Ottawa.
(b) Arranges transportation of the pupils to and from the Hostel. Seeks approval from Fort Smith Office for air transportation where required. The Superintendent of the Hostel is authorized to sign wage orders to pay for transportation by dog team at $8.00 per day for each day on the trail.	(b) Approves transportation of pupils by air, where necessary, and pays costs of transportation whether by charter or other means.

Provision on loan of tools for erecting or dismantling tents (3(a)); taking inventory at end of term (4(c)); provision of sports equipment outside school hours (5(e)).

CPU-000329[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 11,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
October 1956 - February 1957, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000329-0001/

ANGLICAN MISSION:	DEPARTMENT:
3. Repairs and Maintenance:	3. Repairs and Maintenance:
(a) Is responsible for the setting up of tents for all necessary hostel facilities (under the direction of the Superintendent of the Hostel); makes hostel ready for operation with work commencing at least two weeks before the arrival of the children.	(a) Provides electric power from the plant which supplies light and power to the federal day school. Tools needed for carrying out work of setting up hostel are loaned from Government Stores from the workshop which is the property of the Department.
(b) Arranges for proper waste and sewage disposal - by use of large ooze pits or otherwise.	(b) Will have engineers study the problem as to more effective means of waste disposal.
(c) Carries out all minor maintenance and repairs. Makes recommendations for major repairs or replacements.	(c) Carries out major repairs as required.
4. Supplies and Equipment:	4. Supplies and Equipment:
(a) Provides all expendable supplies required to maintain the health and well-being of the children living at the hostel, including food, clothing, cleaning supplies, drugs, and ice and water.	(a) Provides all non-expendable items, including tents, cots, tables, utensils, lumber, flatware, blankets, pillows, sheets, tools, towels, tubs, and other dormitory, kitchen and dining equipment. These are issued to the Hostel Superintendent who signs a receipt for them. The Department also supplies furnishings for hostel staff quarters, checks equipment and replaces items as required.
(b) Prepares requisition for new or replacement items of equipment. Requisition is based on the inventory taken at the close of the hostel term. It is suggested that the requisition be sent by radio telegraph to the office at Fort Smith with the inventory and written requisitions mailed by earliest plane.	(b) Processes requisition as soon as possible after received (if requisition not received within 10 days after the closing of the hostel a reminder to be sent to the Hostel Superintendent.)
(c) Is responsible for equipment in its custody.	(c) Checks and maintains inventory records of equipment on charge to Hostel.
5. General Administration:	5. General Administration:
(a) Arranges for the medical examination of the children as soon as they have all arrived for the opening of the hostel term. The nearest and most available Medical Officer is at Port Radium. Results of examinations are sent to Fort Smith by radio telegraph.	(a) Arranges for charter of Medical Officer to Coppermine to conduct medical examination of new students.
(b) Responsible for notifying local R.C.M.P. of the arrival of children.	(b) ----

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 11,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
October 1956 - February 1957, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000329-0001/2

ANGLICAN MISSION:

5. General Administration: (Cont'd.)

(c) Through the matron in charge, keeps records of heights and weights of the children; these to be taken each month then sent in with the final report on the operation of the Hostel.

(d) Is responsible for the supervision of hostel children except when they are at school.

(e) Provides for activities and recreation of pupils in out-of-school hours. Supervises the use of sports equipment borrowed from the federal school during these periods. (These are signed for and a receipt is issued when they are returned).

(f) Provides for inspection of Hostel during hostel term.

(g) Maintains adequate records of expenditures; submits returns to Fort Smith Office for payment of grant.

(h) Prepares annual report on the operation of the Hostel with copy being forwarded to the Department.

(i) Keeps living quarters in good condition.

DEPARTMENT:

5. General Administration: (Cont'd.)

(c) Through the Welfare Teacher, retains records of attendance at school; keeps records of tests conducted including these in the report of the Welfare Principal.

(d) School Principal is responsible for hostel children during school hours.

(e) Through Welfare Principal, keeps an inventory of sports equipment, requisitioning new items as required. Loans such equipment to Hostel as required.

(f) Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith inspects school and hostel at periodic intervals making appropriate recommendations.

(g) Pays grant at agreed rate.

(h) Through Welfare Principal, has a report prepared on the progress made by pupils attending the Hostel.

(i) Provides living quarters for hostel staff.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1337, File 600-1-1, pt. 11,
Education - Schools, N.W.T. (General and Policy File)
October 1956 - February 1957, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000329-0001/3

Doc Separator 000156

Application for Admission to Residential School

.....19.....

SIR,—

I hereby make application for admission of the undermentioned child into the.....

.....Residential School, at.....Northwest Territories; to remain therein for such term as the ~~Dept. of Mines and Resources~~ Department of Resources and Development may deem proper:

Name of child.....
(Surname) (Christian Name)

(b) Date of birth.....
(day) (month) (year)

Name of Father.....
(Surname) (Christian name) (living or deceased)

Address.....

Name of Mother.....
(Surname) (Christian name) (living or deceased)

Address.....

Name of Guardian.....
(Surname) (Christian name)

(b) State of child's health.....

Religion.....

Present state of Education.....

(b) Previously attended.....school for.....years.

I hereby certify that the above application for admission was read over and explained to the parent or guardian and that the contents were understood by him or her and that I witnessed his or her signature to this document.

.....
Signature of witness.

.....
Signature of Parent or Guardian.

Occupation.....

Address.....

I hereby recommend the admission of the above-mentioned child and certify that said child is a bona fide resident of the Northwest Territories, ~~that he or she is an orphan, destitute or neglected child and not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.~~ and that there is no organized elected school in the immediate neighborhood which the child could attend.

.....
R.C.M.P.

.....
District Agent.

NOTE.—(a) All the above particulars must be fully given. Principal or other official of the school must not sign as witness.

(b) Certificates must accompany application.

N.W.T.—Form 77
R. 1927

(OVER)

CPU-000156[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN
(INCLUDING QUARTERLY REPORTS)

A. Residential School Quarterly Return

Name of School .....

Post Office Address .....

Quarter ended .....19.....

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the ..... School for the Quarter ended ..... 19.....

Principal.....

Dated ..... 19.....

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

..... Inspector of Schools

Dated at .....

this..... 19.....

..... District Administrator

Dated.....

this..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A:

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged according to surnames.

W.T. FORM No. 78A

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000156/

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita

REPORT of the . . . . . School at . . . . . .

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad
. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

UARTERLY RETURN

rant Purposes)

or Quarter ended . . . . . 19 . . . . . .

pecial courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Quarter	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during Quarter	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
				Total number of days in
				Quarter
				Aggregate number of days pupils
				in residence during Quarter
				Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Quarter
				Amount of per capita grant due
				for Quarter $
	TOTALS			

(Over)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000156/4

B. QUARTERLY REPORT ON DAY SCHOOL PUPILS ATTENDING RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

.. This Quarterly Report is for the purpose of providing a record of all those pupils ho attend the residential school as day school pupils only, whether non-Indian or ndian. (Use another sheet if necessary to list the day pupils). (This replaces form 61)
!. This Report must embrace only the period covered by the Quarterly Return herewith.

	Names of Pupils	Ø	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Days attended during quarter
.							
.							
.							
.							
.							
.							
.							
.							
0.							
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
0.							

ITE: Racial Status: W - White; H.B. - Half-Breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo.
In the case of Eskimo pupils, give disc numbers opposite names.

C. GENERAL QUARTERLY REPORT

) Total Enrollment of entire school (including all non-Indian and Indian children).

ades	Pre-School	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total enrollment
mber of Pupils														

) Number of Indian children for whom the grant for their Maintenance is paid by the dian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration . . . . . .

) Teaching Staff — Grades taught

Principal. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .

) Number of teaching days school open for quarter . . . . . .
) Average daily attendance of all pupils on basis of teaching days including non-Indian, Indian, residential and day for quarter . . . . . .
) Average daily attendance of day pupils . . . . . .
) Percentage of attendance of entire school for quarter (on basis of teaching days). . .

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that the Quarterly Reports as set forth above, contain a true cord of the day school pupils who attended the . . . . . .
sidential School for the Quarter ended . . . . . 19 . . . . . .

ted . . . . . 19 . . . . . .

Principal

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000156/5

Doc Separator 000098-0001

COPPERMINE HOSTEL:

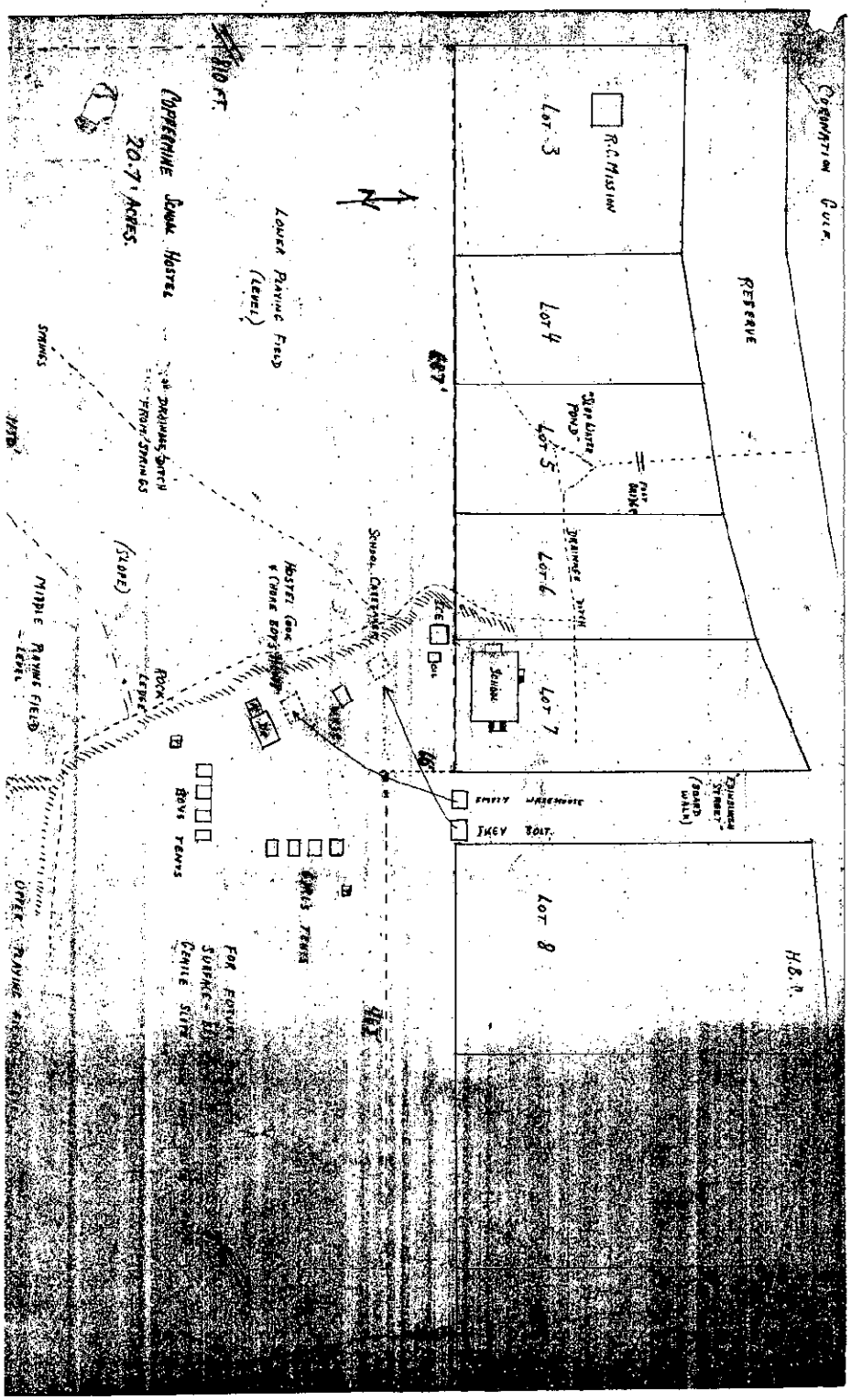
We now have a 3-room Federal Day School at Coppermine, but the population of the immediate area is so small that only one room is in operation and only one teacher is employed. In the general area there are a substantial number of Eskimo children not receiving any education. We have however completed an arrangement with Bishop Marsh for the operation by the Anglican Church of an experimental tented hostel at Coppermine. The Government is providing the equipment for the hostel. The Church will provide the staff needed to run the hostel. The Government will pay the Church a per diem rate covering the full cost of operating the hostel and boarding the children. The hostel will commence operating in the Spring of 1954 at the new site of Coppermine. It is anticipated that about 20 pupils will be accommodated in the first year. If the hostel proves a success we in the Branch would like to negotiate with Bishop Marsh at a later date for the construction of a permanent hostel. The population concerned is predominantly Anglican.

2..

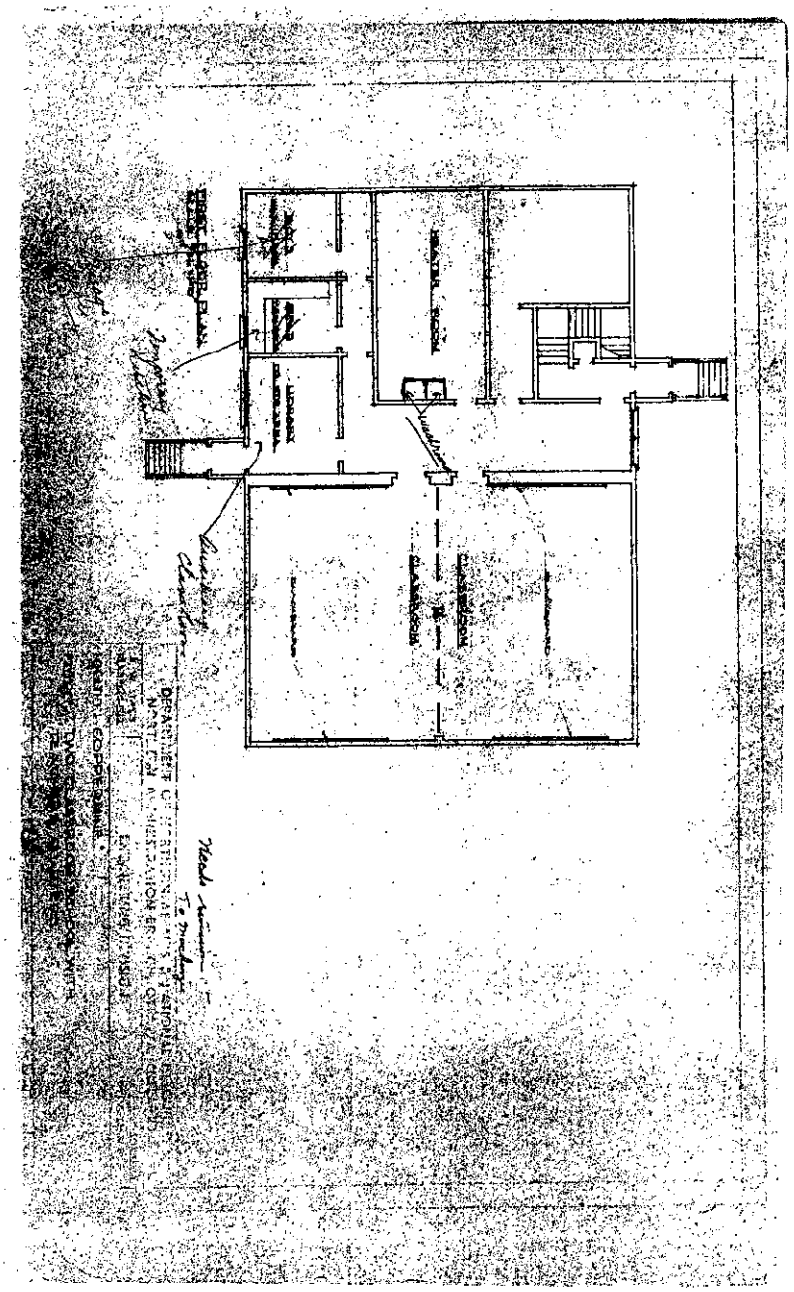
CPU-000098[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000144-0001


Lot 3
R.C. Mission
Lot 4
Lot 5
Lot 6
Lot 7
Lot 8
Reserve
Coppermine Local Hostel
20.7 Acres.
Lower Playing Field
(Level)
Middle Playing Field
(Slope)
Upper Playing Field
Hostel Garage
(Former Boys' Hostel)
School Caretaker's
School
Empty Warehouse
Trey Bolt.
Above Trees
Below Trees
Rock Level
Rock Level
Springs
Springs
Drainage Ditch
From Springs
Drainage Ditch
Drainage Ditch
Fur Rack
Fur Rack
Coppermine River
(Road Will)
H.B.C.
For Future Surface Extension
Gentle Slope
110 ft.
667'
667'
667'

Doc Separator 000921-0001



CPU-000921[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1443, File 630/145-1, pt. 7,
Govt School - Coppermine, N.W.T.
January 1960 - July 1966, F.A. 85-4
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000343-0001

Grades
Beginners
Primer
One

Time Table - 1957

M. Brown.
Coppermine

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
9-9[10]	Opening Exercises		Health Inspection		
[1]-10	Reading & Seatwork English	Reading & S.T. English	Reading & S.T. English	Reading & S.W. English	Reading & S.W. English
10-10[30]	Printing	Printing	Printing	Printing	Printing
10[30]-10[45]	Recess				
10[45]-11[30]	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
11[30]-12	Washing Lunch Preparation				
12-1	Noon				
1-2	Reading Prep English	Reading Prep. English	Language English	Reading Prep English	Art
2-2[15]	Game	Game	Game		Art
2[15]-2[30]	Recess				
2[30]-3 3-3[30]	Oral Lang Reading	Oral Lang. ~~Reading~~ Religion	Singing Spelling	Oral Lang Religion	P.T. Library

CPU-000343[001-001]
RG 85, Perm. Vol. 535, File 620-5, pt. 1,
School Timetables - N.W.T.
1957, F.A. 85-1
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa
CPU-000343-0001/1

Doc Separator 001184-0001

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING CHILDREN
TO ATTEND
THE COPPERMINE HOSTEL

1. - The children to attend must live within fifty miles of the Settlement of Coppermine.

2. - Preference should be given to Eskimo boys and girls between the ages of 9 to 13.

3. - The children must be of good physique and health.

4. - Only those children who would appear to profit most by instruction should be selected.

5. - The children to attend the hostel should be of the Anglican or other non-Roman Catholic faith.

6. - The children selected should not be residents of the Coppermine Settlement and should not, at present, have day or other school facilities available to them.

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001184-0001

CPU-001184-0001/

Doc Separator 002802-0003

Relationship of Department With Church Authorities and Pupil Residences

By 1955 many of the residential schools operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions had reached such a state of disrepair that they needed replacing. Discussions were held at which Church authorities and the Federal and Territorial Governments were represented. As a result of these discussions it was agreed by all parties that the Government should build pupil residences, to be operated by the two Churches concerned but with the schools to be operated by the Federal Government. Agreements between the Churches and the Department were negotiated and signed for the operation of each of the pupil residences as they were constructed.

The first pupil residence was established at Fort Smith in 1957. Since the majority of the children at Fort Smith were of Roman Catholic faith, it naturally followed that the Roman Catholic authorities would operate the pupil residence.

At Inuvik, two 250-bed pupil residences were completed in 1959. The two buildings are exactly the same. One is operated by the Roman Catholic Church for pupils of that faith, and the other is operated by the Anglican Church for Protestant pupils.

In 1958, a 100-bed pupil residence was opened at Fort McPherson. Since the majority of pupils attending this residence were Protestant, it was agreed that it would be operated by the Anglican Church.

A 150-bed pupil residence for Roman Catholic pupils and a 50-bed residence for Protestant pupils were built in 1960 at Fort Simpson. The residences are operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches respectively.

In the Arctic District, an 80-bed pupil residence (since reduced to 60) was built at Chesterfield Inlet. All pupils enrolled are Catholic and the residence is operated by the Roman Catholic Church. The residence was built by the Church in 1954 and purchased from them by the Department in 1959.

NWTG-002802[003-003]

File 600-1-6, Vol. 10, Hostel Management - N.W.T.
(General and Policy), Aug. 1967 - Sept. 1968
IRSRC - Historical Files

RCN-002802-0003/1

Doc Separator 000345

COPPERMINE SCHOOL TENT HOSTEL

In April 1956 there were 36 pupils enrolled in the Coppermine federal school, 36 of whom were hostel children.

The following observations should be made on the fact recorded in the above sentence:

1. A very complete report was prepared in 1956 by Mr. E.H. Grantham on the Coppermine federal school and tent hostel, on the situation in so far as the 1955 and 1956 operations were considered. In fact this report is so complete that it reaches 30 pages in length including comprehensive charts and statistics to properly portrait the project.

2. The tent hostel commenced operation in April 1955 when provision had been made for the reception and maintenance over a period of 5 months (April 1st to August 31st) of 32 Eskimo children. Eight tents, each to accommodate 4 children, were provided for the purpose. For 1956 one more tent was added thereby increasing the possible accommodation to 36. For the 1957 five-month tent ten more tents were added thereby increasing the possible accommodation to 44.

3. In 1956 the school principal at that time contended that only 3 of the 36 hostel children were more or less residents of the Coppermine settlement. 19 children were reported to be from more or less 'transient' families. 14 children were brought in by aircraft from such far-off points as Nelson Island, Tuner Point and Read Island. It would seem that in 1956 the more the principal at that time could stretch the "less" of "more or less residents" and the "more" of "more or less transient" the easier it was to obtain children to make up the complement for the hostel. Even then it was argued that it was necessary to go far afield by aircraft to bring in children to complete the complement. Actually what happened was the placing of local resident children in the hostel for the period of its operation. Only 14 children were really drawn in and these from outside the Coppermine trading area due to the contention that the area was incapable of producing enough children to make up the hostel complement which was under-enrolled by 14 children even after putting all but two of the day school's 24 pupils in it. This was the situation even in face of the principal's estimate of 56 children in the 6 to 16 year age group in the Coppermine area alone.

There were 58 children in the 1 to 5 year age group which could have secured a constant flow of pupil-replacements to the school as the older ones left. Canon Sperry has since reported that the majority of Eskimo children of the Coppermine area are resident at the Coppermine settlement at least eight months in the year.

4. In September 1955 of the 24 pupils enrolled in the day school 19 of them had been in the hostel throughout its 5-month term leaving only 9 hostel children from elsewhere than the immediate Coppermine settlement, for in 1955 only 28 pupils (in all) were admitted to the hostel. Just why or how the regular day school succeeded in keeping its enrollment down to a maximum in any one month of 25 pupils in 1955-56 (less than half of the 6-16 year old children of the area) has never been too clear. The average attendance of the regular day school during the months when

.....2

CPU-000345[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000345

the hostel was not in operation was only 11.72 pupils and as the school had two teachers, it struggled along with an average daily attendance of something like 6 pupils per teacher. It could be that only one teacher actually taught school as the principal at the time was actively engaged in native handicraft pursuits. What was done to get pupils out to school regularly or to get children to school who had not taken so far to the idea of attending school or by way of camp lessons for children who lived beyond the Coppermine settlement was also not clear. Surely the procedure was not that of "we'll have school for those who care to attend".

5. The 'pupil-day' cost for the 2-year period 1954-55 and 1955-56 was at least $10.00. The aggregate pupil-days attendance for those two years was 95.72 and the cost of the operation does be $100,000.00. It cost only $158,936.02 to operate the school for the six years 1948-54 yearly average $26,490.00. With the hostel in operation yearly costs jumped close to 50% and, of course, over 50% of the hostel children were actually Coppermine settlement children anyway, so that the 50% increase in costs was brought about by the hostel provision made for less than 50% of the total hostel complement which never exceeded 36. In other words only between 14 to 17 Eskimo children benefited from the hostel-school project as a new experience.

R. A. Grantham,
Education Services.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 644, File 630/145-2, pt. 7,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
November 1957 - December 1959, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000190-0001

Northern Affairs & National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Return

Name of School ..School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission).....

Post Office Address .Coppermine, N.W.T.....

~~Quarter~~ ended .....19.....

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the .Coppermine School Hostel and Federal.. School for the ~~Quarter~~ ended ..... 19.....

Missionary-in-Charge of Hostel..... Principal..... of Coppermine Federal School

Dated ..... 19.....

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

..... Inspector of Schools	..... District Administrator
Dated at	Dated.....
this..... 19.....	this..... 19...

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A. (substitute "month" or "monthly" for "quarter" or "quarterly")

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No ~~Quarterly~~ monthly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000190[001-001]

CPU-000190-0001/1

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita

REPORT of the . . . . . School at . . . . . .

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad	
. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .

Monthly
~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
Grant Purposes)
Mon. 4
for ~~Quarter~~ ended . . . . . 19 . . . . .

Date of Entrance to Hostel Special courses if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Mon. 4 ~~Quarter~~	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~ Mon. 4	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
				Total number of days in ~~Quarter~~ Month
				Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during ~~Quarter~~ Month
				Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during ~~Quarter~~ Month
				Amount of per capita grant due for ~~Quarter~~ Month $
	TOTALS			

(Over)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000190-0001/3

B. ~~QUARTERLY~~ Monthly REPORT ON DAY SCHOOL PUPILS ATTENDING ~~RESIDENTIAL~~ Hostel SCHOOL Federal

1. This ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Report is for the purpose of providing a record of all those pupils who attend the ~~residential~~ Hostel school as day school pupils ~~only, whether non-Indian or~~ Indian. (Use another sheet if necessary to list the ~~day~~ pupils). ~~(This replaces form 61)~~ 4 std.
2. This Report must embrace only the period covered by the ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return herewith.

Names of Pupils	Ø	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Days attended during ~~quarter~~ month
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						
16.						
17.						
18.						
19.						
20.						

NOTE: Racial Status: W - White; H.B. - Half-Breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo.

Ø In the case of Eskimo pupils, give disc numbers opposite names.

C. GENERAL ~~QUARTERLY~~ Monthly REPORT

(1) Total Enrollment of entire school (including all non-Indian and Indian children).

Grades	Pre-School	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total enrollment
Number of Pupils														

(2) Number of Indian children for whom the grant for their Maintenance is paid by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration . . . . . .

(3) Teaching Staff — Grades taught

Principal. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .

(4) Number of teaching days school open for ~~quarter~~ month . . . . . .

(5) Average daily attendance of all pupils on basis of teaching days including non-Indian, Indian, residential and day for ~~quarter~~ month . . . . . .

(6) Average daily attendance of day pupils . . . . . .

(7) Percentage of attendance of entire school for ~~quarter~~ month (on basis of teaching days). . .

~~CERTIFICATE~~ Monthly CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that the ~~Quarterly~~ Reports as set forth above, contain a true record of the day school pupils who attended the Coppermine Tent Hostel. and. ~~Residential~~ Hostel School for the ~~Quarter~~ month ended . . . . . 19 . . . . .

Dated . . . . . 19 . . . . . .

Principal

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
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REPORT ON THE COPPERMINE EXPERIMENTAL TENT HOSTEL

by
David M. Wilson
Welfare Principal, Federal Day School.

The Experimental Tent Hostel, operated at Coppermine, N.W.T. by a staff provided by the Anglican Church of Canada under the auspices of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources from April 15th to August 22nd, 1955, in general terms can be rated successful. That is, it fulfilled its immediate objective of providing for a group of nomadic Eskimo children while they attended the Federal Day School here, supervised living accommodation in tents, on the theory that this would be a closer approach to their native housing than a residential school would provide.

Its long-term objective, that of assisting the native children to obtain an education which will enable them to live as fully as possible their native way of life and retain their native culture while adding to it several improvements which the white man's civilization has produced and which are still foreign to the Eskimo, is still too distant to be assessed.

The primary purpose of this hostel term was to put into actual use by the children and staff the tents and other equipment provided; to discover errors and omissions in this equipment; to give both hostel and school staffs chances to study in order to ascertain the best diet, mode of training, and term of schooling to be used for such children; and to produce a set of facts which may be a basis for the establishment of future tent hostels in Canada's Arctic regions.

This has been done, and such facts and information gathered from the operation of the hostel as seen by myself, and recommendations coming out of them, are hereby presented under nine different headings:

1 - Enrolment and Attendance
2 - Accommodation
3- Diet and Health
4 - Sanitation
5 - Grounds and Playground Equipment
6 - Teaching and Hostel Staff
7 - Schooling
8 - Term of Hostel
9 - Hostel Authority

1. ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Selection of Eskimo children to attend the Hostel was made by the Anglican Missionary, Rev. J.H. Sperry, according to the following criteria, as laid down by the Department on February 22, 1955:

"1. The children to attend must live within fifty miles of the settlement of Coppermine.
"2. Preference should be given to Eskimo boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 13.
"3. The children must be of good physique and health.
"4. Only those children who would appear to profit most by instruction should be selected.
"5. The children to attend the hostel should be of the Anglican or other non-Catholic faith.
"6. The children selected should not be residents of the Coppermine settlement and should not, at present, have any of other school facilities available to them."

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Enrolment was limited by the accommodation available, 30 beds; and of the 9 boys and 21 girls selected by Mr. Sperry all except two girls were passed by the Port Radium doctor as physically fit.

Because of adverse weather and flying conditions, the final medical examinations had to be made after most of the native families had left the settlement following Easter, so replacements for these two were not available. They were returned to their families.

There was no truancy, or unmanagable absence. One girl was allowed to rejoin her family for a period of three weeks for compassionate reasons, but returned to the hostel at the end of that time. As the end of the term approached at the middle of August, children were allowed to rejoin their families as soon as the latter were ready to take them away from the settlement.

School attendance was as follows:

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Total
Total actual attendance	336	583	605	460	373	2357
Total possible attendance	336	588	616	560	420	2520
Per cent attendance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.5

Children were allowed to visit friends in the settlement on Saturday afternoons and Sundays after church. If their families came to visit them after an extended periods, they were allowed out for one night only. On the whole, the parents seemed much more lonesome for the children than vice versa.

The children appeared to be very happy living in the hostel and attending school regularly. If the school were closed on Saturday of because of a mechanical breakdown in the heating system, they were very disappointed indeed.

But these 28 children are only a small part of the 120 in our registration area, and an even smaller part of the total number in our area plus those of the neighbouring Cambridge Bay area, all of whom have no school facilities whatsoever available to them at present. Their total number is around two hundred and fifty.

I would therefore recommend very strongly that the enrolment be expanded for the 1956 term, even though it still will be only a second experimental year. The major obstacles of setting up operation have now been overcome, and in this term we can experiment with the inclusion of children from outside the 50-mile radius which governed our selection last year.

Last Spring Mr. Sperry found that the Eskimo parents tended to want to keep their older boys at home and send the girls to the hostel. As a result, only nine of the boys' 14 beds were occupied, while three of the smallest girls had to "double up" with another three in the girls' 16 beds. I do not think that this practice of keeping the boys out of school during their school years is a good thing, nor a necessary one, for our most successful hunters and trappers here are those who spent their school years in boarding schools rather than with their families. But it will have to be overcome gradually.

I would therefore recommend that for 1956 an additional three tents for girls and two for boys be supplied. This will mean we will have room for nine new girls and 13 new boys, making a total of 28 girls and 22 boys, a total of 50 for the Hostel. I think that if the Church stresses to the parents the importance of having their sons attend school regularly, the parents will cooperate.

It would not be necessary to send in labor to build the floors and walls for these extra tents. Our experience constructing the addition to the warehouse this fall, just completed, has shown that local labour may be used for such work with complete satisfaction.

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Our present kitchen and dining hall and new warehouse will easily accommodate these many more without change, and if an assistant matron and an extra teacher are provided, as I will recommend in section 6 following, all can be accommodated.

I [illegible] that their families should and would bring them to the Hostel and take them home again; but I think that a grant of $6.00 per child per day normally spent in travelling from their homes to Coppermine should be paid when the parents come to get the children at the end of the term.

Having these few children travel in with their parents will give us a small group with which to experiment in the matter of handling transportation from outside points, and should give us experience for the time when both the school and hostel can be expanded to serve all the children of school age in our area and even in adjacent ones.

2. ACCOMMODATION

Sleeping accommodation was provided in eight tents, each 12 x 14 feet, with wooden floors and walls, four feet high. All tents were double, banked to four feet with snow and were heated by small size oil burners. Each tent was equipped with four folding camp cots, and two steel lockers; tables and chairs have already been provided for next season. Each bed had a cotton mattress and an issue of six camp style blankets, plus flannelette sheets and a pillow.

The children seem to be warm enough at night, although there was a distinct fire hazard in keeping the heaters on over night since the children's clothes were hung in the tents to dry, and because of the danger of children playing with the heater carburetors.

If lumber is available, drying racks will be built for next year, away from the stove pipes. To eliminate the danger of children playing with the carburetors and increasing the oil flow of the heaters, each heater should be equipped with a key valve.

I believe that both blankets and mattresses could be more economically used if each bed were provided with a buffalo skin from Fort Smith, to be placed over the mattresses and under the blankets. This would also tend to familiarize the children with the buffalo skins, in case the supply of local caribou skins continues to decrease.

Ten skins were shipped here from Fort Smith by boat this summer for experimental use, with an average weight of 25 pounds. I do not know the freight rates for these, but even if the cost were 10¢ a pound, the skin would cost only $2.50, a very small item indeed compared to both the original and shipping cost of an ordinary blanket and considering the relative amounts of warmth provided by the two. We are now working on various ways of softening these skins.

The steel lockers were not generally useful. They were too high for the children, and too tall to fit into the tents except at the centre, where they interfered with all other furniture. After the hostel had been in operation for a month, the children asked permission to lay the lockers flat on the tent floor. In this way they could use them for storage, and also for a bench resembling the edge of their native sleeping platforms. This proved to be much more satisfactory.

Future purchase along these lines should be limited to lockers four feet in height, and should have flat tops for dead storage, not sloping tops as these have.

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Lumber was ordered to raise the wooden walls of the sleeping tents by two feet, but since it failed to arrive on the boat, this will have to be delayed for another year.

The kitchen was set up in a 14 x 16 foot double tent with a six foot wall; The cook appeared entirely satisfied with this accommodation for the present experimental years except for the absence of running cold and hot water. This will be taken care of when the laundry and bath house is built to adjoin the kitchen; plans for this were submitted last fall, and inclusion for them sought in the current estimates. I hope that I will be able this fall to add rafters between the two layers of the tent to give better insulation, if the lumber can be spared from other projects.

Once the cook familiarized herself with the Propane gas stove, it gave excellent service. I would not, however, recommend buying other propane stoves for similar undertakings. There is a considerable loss of gas in extreme cold, through condensation, and an extreme explosion hazard when used by unskilled persons. All of the native girls took turns helping with the cooking, and it would have been much better for them to have to become familiar with an oil stove, rather than a gas one, since oil is the only fuel they will likely be using when they have their own homes.

The supply of pots, pans, etc., was entirely adequate except for several minor items made up last summer.

The dining room was located in a 20 x 30 foot single tent, with a six foot wall, opening into the kitchen. A fly for this tent arrived on the boat, and will be installed this fall to make it double. Rafters for this were set up last winter when the original ridge pole broke in a storm, and will be retained.

The ~~sleeping~~ tent easily held the 28 children there, and could without alteration accommodate another 30. It also served as an assembly hall for the Hostel. When made into a double tent with the fly now on hand, and a new door installed, it will be entirely satisfactory for our experimental purpose, providing one additional heater of the largest size is supplied.

For it was only by good luck that we were able to heat this dining hall so that it could be used at all during April and May, 1955. Original heating equipment ordered for the hostel allowed only one 35,000 B.T.U. heater (the smallest size) for this very large tent. (We were given only ten of these heaters to heat eight sleeping tents, a kitchen tent, dining tent and wash tent. Other heaters sent previously had to be used to keep the school warm.) Since the temperature was averaging 25 degrees below zero when the hostel opened, it made almost no impression on the cold inside the dining tent. So I had to move a large heater which had been borrowed from the Nursing Station, from my own quarters into the dining tent in order to heat it in conjunction with the small one. A medium sized heater borrowed from the R.C. Mission enabled me to keep my own quarters warm through the rest of the winter.

The dining tent was also used as a bath and laundry room, since the only facilities for heating water were in the kitchen. This shortage will also be eliminated when the laundry and bath house, mentioned above, are built. The 14 x 16 tent originally intended for a wash-house(but not supplied with any air or water heater) had been set up in the rear of the hostel, and the caretaker and his family are using it for a dwelling. They prefer it to a wooden house and are entirely satisfied with it. I think it is best used in that way; he is an excellent man for the job, and allowing him to use it will ensure us of his services in future. The Matron says that for the present she prefers to do the baths and laundry in the dining room and kitchen where there is hot water, until a proper wash-house is built.

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Warehouse accommodation was provided in a heated insulated building 12' 14 feet. This proved to be entirely inadequate for the amount of storage on hand at the opening of the hostel, and even more so after this summer's boat arrived, plus the Church food stocks on hand. As a result, the Matron and cook have to fill their quarters to a large extent with goods in storage, after the term closed, and the overflow of things which can be frozen (beds, tables, lockers, small tanks) stored for the winter in the dining tent.

However this fall I am building an addition to the warehouse 24 x 14 feet, divided into three rooms. It is located in the centre of the hostel area, and all tent doors are visible from its main corner windows. It will serve as a warehouse this winter. Then, since it will be insulated and decorated as for a dwelling, it can be used as living quarters for the Matron and her staff during the next school term until better accommodation is provided.

HOSTEL STAFF ACCOMMODATION:

While original plans for the hostel called for at least one of the Hostel staff living in the Anglican Mission in a vacant room there, this was not allowed by the Church when it came time to start the first term. As a result, our second teacher, Miss Kimpton, had to give up the three-room apartment which had been promised her, and move into a former work-shop, which she redecorated by herself. The hostel staff of Matron and cook were then occupying a school teacher's three-room suite, sharing the kitchen; the matron having the bedroom as such and as an office, and the cook sleeping on a cot in the living room. This was obviously a most unsatisfactory arrangement, and I asked last Spring for the inclusion in the current estimates of a Hostel Staff House. It should be built much closer to the hostel than is the school, large enough to accommodate a staff of up to five in the event that the Hostel is expanded in size. The new warehouse just built will do for staff housing for the second experimental year, as just mentioned, but that can only be a temporary arrangement at best.

This Hostel Staff House is most necessary, however, since it is not advisable from any point of view to have the Hostel staff live in the school building for a second term. They are apart from the Hostel and its work, and night supervision of the tents is very difficult. The Matron found it extremely awkward to negotiate her way over the drifts and ice between the school and hostel last Spring, slipping and falling continually. By living in the school they take up space which normally would be assigned to the teaching staff, which does not help improve relations between the school and hostel. Finally, having the Hostel staff out of the school will leave free a room which can be made into a third classroom if the hostel enrolment is expanded as I have recommended in Section I, preceding. We have desks and tables enough to do for it, up to a total of 50 pupils. Having this extra room will give us two classrooms holding twenty pupils each, and one holding ten.

3. DIET AND HEALTH:

Meals were prepared by the cook assisted by the older girls, and served by the children under her supervision and that of the Matron. All foods were provided by the Church with the exception of fresh fish, which were caught daily after break-up as weather permitted by the school staff in the school nets. I had to order this done since fish is an essential part of the native diet and no provision had been made by the Church for providing it in either fresh or frozen form.

This took a great deal of the school caretaker's time (although he enjoyed doing it) and I would ask that the Church see that it is supplied in future. I believe that feeding the children entirely on white man's food is not considered desirable, and is contrary to the general purpose of the hostel - namely, keeping them as close to their native way of life as possible.

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On one or two occasions, portions of moose or caribou were brought in by various native parents, but this fresh meat was in such short supply that it could not be considered a part of the diet pattern.

All children were weighed and measured at the opening of the term, and all except eight were also done at the end of the term. (These eight were ones who left early because their parents called for them ahead of schedule.)

The increase in height and weight not only in some individual cases but on the average was truly remarkable, and I think is very clear proof of the value to the children of regular meals and regular periods of 10 to 11 hours sleep per night. The average increase in height over the 4½ month term for the group was 1.42 inches, all showing some increase except four children of 14-15 years of age. The average increase in weight was 12.45 pounds, three children showing gains of 35, 29, and 20 pounds, respectively.

Complete details concerning messing are contained in the Matron's report to the Church. I feel that, beyond any question, the serving of meals to the children was the most successful phase of the whole operation. Certainly it was that most valued by the children. They were very disappointed when they returned to school in early September and found that the meals were no longer available.

Concerning health, there was no serious sickness among the children during the term, and all appeared to be in the best of health when they left. Complete details covering this are also in the Matron's report.

4. SANITATION:

Separate toilets were provided for boys and girls behind their rows of tents. At the first of the season these were equipped with buckets which were emptied daily into slop pits. This method of disposal, however, proved to be unsatisfactory as the pits had to be placed in gravel some 200 yards from the tents. Since the children are naturally still very untidy about such things, I believe it will be better in future if we adopt the present plan of digging holes under the toilets, and moving the toilets once or twice each season, filling in the holes afterwards. The holes will of course be lined. This has already been done in preparation for the next term.

Disposal of dish-and wash-water was by pipe from the back of the kitchen tent, into an open drain, which was periodically disinfected. I think this situation could be greatly improved if an underground tile drain were provided as requested in previous correspondence concerning plumbing in the school and Hostel.

5. GROUNDS AND PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT:

All grounds around the school are still very rough and very wet in places but I have already asked for an inclusion in the estimates of a sum of $500.00 for properly grading and draining them. This will serve both the school itself and the hostel, and since it will all go on native labor, I think it will be money well spent; it is work that is certainly needed. It will include all drainage and landscaping, permanent earth banking of the school and hostel buildings, flower transplantings on these banks, making a stone path and levelling the main playing field, as well as raising a gravel path over the small slough between the school and the wharf, following the bounds of the road allotment. A good supply of gravel was found on a nearby island this past summer, and the HBC has consented to allow us to use their barge for moving it.

The new swings and tilts which were built from lumber brought on this summer's boat have proved to be very satisfactory indeed, although a shortage of lumber prevented us from building the slides also planned. This will be done next year provided the material arrives. Two "Monkey Bars" climbing devices, one large and one small, would be welcome additions, also a "Giant Stride."

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6. TEACHING AND HOSTEL STAFF:

With 28 children in the Hostel and 8 attending regularly while living at home in the village, two teachers were adequate last summer. But for 1956, if there are 50 children in the Hostel and probably 12 living at home, it will not be. Were our work teaching only English-speaking children, it might be; but it must be remembered that we are teaching children in a foreign language, and so classes should be limited to smaller numbers.

In addition to this very difficult and still experimental form of teaching, we will have the operation of the soapstone business to look after, plus normal welfare work, and the continuation of other community work now under way; char-processing; boat-building; tanning and other forms of handcraft training and production, plus the annual quota of maintenance, painting and repair work on our school buildings, which can only be done during these months while the hostel is in session, all of which have to be supervised by the Principal.

I would therefore recommend that if the hostel is expanded, a third teacher be supplied for the hostel to share both the classroom and outside work. He or she should be one who has had not only training but a lot of actual practice in art and handcraft work, and one who is experienced in starting the production of this work as well as continuing it. There is no question but that the manual skill is by far the leading one in the Eskimo's natural equipment, and unless we do more than we have done to extend it both as an art form and as a means of livelihood, we are failing in our duty.

And may this same teacher please be one who is fully experienced in Kindergarten and Primary work, and that only. Next year at least 75% of the Student-body will be in the Grade I to Grade III category, and we would definitely have a teacher who is widely experienced in this range.

Since the Hostel staff will not be living in the school next term, Miss Kimpton and I will arrange accommodation for a third teacher in the building. Her rations should be shipped in on next summer's boat and we can find her furniture for one term.

Should Miss Kimpton not be planning to teach here after August 1956, by far the best arrangement, if possible, would be a man-and-wife team take the two Junior rooms (Pre-Primer and low Grade I in one, and high Grade I and Grade II in the other) and live in the downstairs apartment, which is what it was designed for. This would have both our furniture troubles and our rations worries. The third classroom would be what Miss Kimpton was using for living quarters last summer. It holds twelve desks comfortably and could best be used for the Senior students. We are now using it as a classroom while there is no electricity to operate the furnace.

Although the Hostel Staff is primarily the concern of the Church, I feel I must urge that an assistant Matron be supplied. Miss Sowden is an exceptional Matron indeed, for the work which she did so well this past summer might well have been too much for a person many years her junior. But between normal care of the children, instructing them in keeping their clothes in repair and other work which a seamstress should be doing, supervising them at meals, leading them in devotional work, constantly checking on the condition of the equipment we loaned to the Church, and watching at night to see that there was no truancy then, or fire hazards, it is simply too much for one person to do without wearing herself out.

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7. SCHOOLING:

The schooling, since it was largely experimental, and a great deal of it "feeling our way in the dark", was not as satisfying as it might have been, to the teachers, anyway. I believe that the children all learned a fair amount; Socially they became very well integrated. But the fact that the school term was so very short (mid-April to mid-August) made it very difficult.

We had a nucleus of some 12 children from six to sixteen years of age, who had attended with ~~fair~~ regularity since last September. To these were added some thirty others from 8 to 13, most of whom had never been in a school before, except at Christmas or Easter dances. It would have been obviously unfair to give all of those to Miss Kimpton, and keep the others for myself, and it would have given us two classrooms with children of widely varying ages. So we agreed to pool the lot of them divide them by ages (circa 11 years) and according to their natural playing groups. I think this was better than putting girls of marriage-able age in with children who had only been off their mothers' backs four or five years.

By the end of the term, all of them had learned to understand simple instructions, questions and conversation in English, and all except the very youngest and one mentally retarded girl of 13 had learned at least the basic facts of numbers. One girl of thirteen showed the opposite extreme, and in the four months, although she had never been in school before, she mastered number facts and sums up to the middle of Grade Three. The majority were in between these extremes, their learning ability varying with their ages. Learning in read-ing and writing followed the same pattern; in other words, by the time the hostel closed, they were just ready to really start going to school. But I greatly fear that by next Spring, much of it will be lost, and we will practically have to start all over again. The term was very much too short to do any substantial good; but this will be discussed more fully in section 9.

Good social behaviour and integration were of course much more success-ful, for they had constant instruction in that not only from Miss Kimpton and myself, but from the Matron and the cook, as well. The children proved to be an extremely well-behaved group of children; highly cooperative, obedient and cheer-ful. By the middle of the term, student leaders appeared from among them, and these did especially well. There were no "misfits", and any cases of exaggerated shyness at the first of the term soon got over their trouble.

In the field of music I think they did especially well, for which Miss Kimpton should get the entire credit; I have no skill in that work, and she took the whole school in it. Considering that she had no piano or other instrument to help her and that the only music which they had heard before was either native drum-dance songs, hymns in church, or "cowboy" records, most of them developed very true and sweet voices, and a good sense of rhythm. They also enjoyed it perhaps more than any other classes. They were just starting to learn something of timing when the hostel closed.

However, in the field of handcraft I do not think we accomplished nearly as much as we might have, even in the short time allotted. While we both have great interest in handcraft, neither Miss Kimpton or I have any special train-ing in that work. On top of that, we felt that we should follow our instructions that the Primary purpose of this year was to familiarize the children with the English language, since this is the essential foundation for all future instructions so most of the school time went on it. We had hoped to be able to do something with adult classes in this work after school; but practically all of her spare time went on the marketing and accounting of the soapstone carvings already being done by so many Eskimos here, while mine went on construction, janitor and maintenance work around the buildings and equipment of both the school and hostel, so there were no adult classes.

Now that we have a new school caretaker, and the hostel caretaker should be more familiar with his work, I feel that more may be done next year, since I will be able to take over the soapstone work again, and the other teacher(s) will be able to put more time on art and handcraft, and adult instruction in English.

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8. TERM OF HOSTEL:

Beyond question, the present four or five months term for the hostel ~~is too short to allow for~~ good learning and good retention as well. It must eventually be lengthened to somewhere in the vicinity of eight months, at least.

The controlling factors in the length of the term, as well as its placing on the calendar, are four: -

(1) The three periods when native families gather in the settlement, Christmas - Easter and Boat-time.

(2) The period during the year when both accommodation and schooling can be best provided.

(3) The limited time during the year when the children can be out in the sunlight.

(4) The periods during the year when attendance at school will deprive them of experiencing various facets of native life. (They will obviously have to miss some forms of family life, and some experience with living off the land in the Eskimo tradition, but the problem is to settle which ones can be best postponed until after their school-years are past. It must also not be forgotten that what we think of as the traditional manner of Eskimo native life is changing very rapidly, with an influx of white men and their civilization into the Arctic area.)

In order to follow the natural movements of the Eskimos in and out of their periods of hunting, fishing, and employment by white men, the school term must be set in one of the three following periods, all of approximately equal length.

(1) Easter to Christmas, with a two week recess at Boat-time
(2) September 1 to Easter, with two weeks recess at Christmas.
(3) Christmas to Boat-time, with two weeks' recess at Easter.

The term to be selected from among these three is very debatable indeed. I shall try to outline the advantages and disadvantages of each, and then come to a conclusion.

An Easter-to-Christmas term would allow the children to be with their parents during the coldest part of the winter, so that they would not get too far out of contact with the experience of living in snow-houses; that is, shall we say, they would not become "declimatized".

But it would deprive them of five other things; (1) their normal and natural play-time in the summer, their only chance during the year to be out in the sunlight; (2) the Spring and summer sealing and fishing; (3) the summer hunting for caribou skins for winter clothing (if there are any caribou); (4) the fall and early winter fishing when they are supposed to be learning from their parents how to catch and cache winter's fish for their families and their dogs and (5) the older boys would miss the chance to get summer employment and experience on building and construction and other paid work.

The Easter-to-Christmas term does not closely resemble the ordinary school term "outside". It would not provide a well-integrated step from schooling here to more advanced study outside, should a student be ready for such a move at the end of ahostel term.

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From what I have seen of the experiment with a "summer term" starting at ...ster during this past season, from the point of view of learning, it is definitely not as good as a "winter term" would be. The children naturally want to be outdoors as much as possible during the summer months. To keep them inside in classrooms during those fine months, and then turn them out into the cold during the harshest months of the year seems a trifle absurd to me, and contrary to the best interests of their welfare. I know that during this past year their desire to learn and their interest in school things generally dropped steadily after the middle of May, when the weather grew really warm. And I can quite understand why it did, after enduring the rigours of a winter, to be confined during the summer. It was both unnatural and unproductive. This was true both of the children who had been going to school all year, and those who had only started when the hostel opened in April.

I believe that after the experimental stage has passed it will be difficult to get anything like permanent teachers willing to spend all their summers teaching, depriving themselves of their normal vacation time, as well as their opportunities to attend summer school. I think that with a summer term, the teaching staff would be constantly changing after every two year period, at least. This would not be good either for the hostel or the children.

Finally, the teaching program during the summer is bound to be interrupted fairly steadily through August and September, since these are two of the months when we have both the materials for maintenance and construction work in connection with the school and hostel, and the weather in which the outside work can be done. Also, just the excitement of the arrival of an annual boat is bad for schooling; and of course some of the teaching staff have to work constantly checking goods and labor while it is in.

A September-to-Easter term, a "winter-term", would give a school term quite closely integrated with the regular term in schools everywhere else. This would be most important in case any children should be able to progress to higher academic or vocational work "outside", after getting their Primary and elementary schooling here. And that, after all, answers one of our primary purposes; - to train the Eskimo child to take the best possible place he can in modern society.

It would give them their normal, natural play-time in May, June and July; about the only time of the year when they can get any appreciable amount of sunlight. It would give them a chance to live with their families during the Spring and Summer sealing and fishing seasons, and during the Summer hunting, if there is any.

Like the Easter-to-Christmas term, it would deprive them of the fall fishing and hunting, but unlike the latter, it would also deprive them of the winter trapping season. However I think that this is a form of livelihood which is gradually on the wane, although it is still a considerable factor in their economy on Victoria Island, if not in the immediate Coppermine area. It is not however a purely native form of living, but rather one that was introduced by traders.

I do not think from what I have heard and seen during the past year here that the children of school age except possibly boys of 15 or more actually do much fishing, sealing, hunting or trapping. They are present while their parents are doing it but it is largely vicarious, second-hand experience, possibly inspiring and entertaining but not otherwise as useful in later life as proper schooling would be.

Probably the greatest advantage in the September-to-Easter term is that during the hardest months of the winter, the children would have at least as good shelter in the Hostel tents as they would have with their families, and in addition would be getting regular rest and have regular meal periods with an adequate diet. It would also make the supplying of food for families a great deal easier. The children would also be much closer to medical service in case of epidemic, accident or illness, and would not go in want in case of a shortage of boots or clothing or bedding.

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The greatest disadvantage to the September-to-Easter term is that it would come during two of the three months when repair, maintenance and construction work can be done outdoors (September and October). The activity interferes with classroom work, and vice versa, not only because of its noise, but because, in the absence of a regular foreman, it is essential that the principal be constantly overseeing this work, thus making it impossible for him to teach during these months. If the older boys were free of school during these months they could engage in this work, be paid for it, and learn much from it.

A Christmas-to-Boat-Time term would, like the September-to-Easter term, have the advantage of giving the children the best possible food, shelter and medical attention during the hardest part of the year. It would enable them to be with their families during the late summer and fall sealing and fishing, the latter being the time of greatest activity in fishing during the year, and the time when food caches are made for the winter.

With it, they would be given a chance to experience some winter living at home in the traditional manner (November and December) but would have better food shelter and medical attention during the hardest months; (January to March). They would be with their families for the later summer and fall hunting, but would miss the winter and Spring trapping, sealing and fishing.

Their school term would end before the next school term commenced "outside", so that eligible children could transfer to higher work there without missing part of a term, as they would in the Easter-to-Christmas term. But it would mean a complete loss of their normal playing time outdoors in the sun during May, June and July.

Under this term, teachers would miss their normal summer school time, but would be freefor vacations in August and September.

Being free of school during August would give the older boys a chance to work on moving freight and on summer construction work, and it would mean that annual repair, maintenance and construction work on the school and hostel building during August and September (after the first boat arrived.) could be carried out without interfering with the school and classroom periods.

Transportation would be by dog-team at the beginning of the term and by boat at the end, the reverse of the September-to- Easter term. Only the Easter to Christmas term permits transportation by dog-team both ways.

I can see where a winter term would mean the staffs working under more climatic difficulties than during a summer term, and it would be more expensive in the amount of fuel used and clothing, etc. necessary for the children. But in every other respect, that is from the educational, health and welfare viewpoints, a winter term would be much better for the children. I am sure that their school training during those years they should be in school will be shown to be much more valuable to them in this changing civilization in which they are becoming involved than will the opportunity to be with their parents in igloos during the winter months.

To get their opinion in connection with the matter of selecting a school term I called a meeting of the parents of both the pre-school and school-age children after the Hostel closed in August. The possible terms were all discussed, and the matter then put to a vote. Out of 31 heads of households who voted a clear majority (18) very strongly preferred a winter term. Six abstained from voting, and seven chose the Easter-to-Christmas term. When narrowed to a choice between September-to-Easter and January-to-Boat-Time, they preferred the former, but it did not seem to matter so much as long as a winter term was held, rather than a summer one.

So as a result of all of the foregoing may I recommend that as a further experiment the next Hostel term start after Labor Day, 1956 and continue to Easter 1957 with a two-week recess at Christmas, the principal and older boys deferring school until October 1. This will allow time for the Anglican Missionary, Mr. Sperry, to return from his furlough next summer in order to select the children who are to attend the Hostel; it will allow time for the summer boats to bring in all supplies and rations necessary for expanding the hostel experiment as I have

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suggested previously; it will give time for necessary annual building, maintenance, repair and construction; and it will allow both the Hostel and the school staffs to open school at the normal time after having had a summer free for vacations and summer school. Parents will be able to bring their children into the Hostel by boat during the finest month of the year, and then take them home in the Spring after the Easter religious celebrations, well before the snow gets soft, and yet when the days have more than twelve hours daylight. As an experiment in winter housing and care, if nothing else, it should be tried.

I realize there is not so much to choose between the September-to-Easter and January-to-Best Time terms, as between either of them and an Easter-to-Christmas term. But I think both should be tried, the former one first. This will give us a chance to assess its advantages and disadvantages, and the period from Easter 1957 to January 1958 in which to prepare for a third experimental term.

9. CONCLUSION:

On the whole, the hostel term was generally successful; and if its shortcomings are honestly faced, and direct steps taken to correct them, I can see no reason why it should not be the first term of a permanent school system in this Central section of our Arctic Areas.

As I have frequently pointed out in previous correspondence, we have here a good natural location for a school which can serve the entire area. At the moment we lack only steady supplies of electricity and of pure water, and a sewage system; but if these are installed in the near future, the school should certainly be expanded gradually in conjunction with a hostel until all children in are W1 and W2 have as good educational facilities as any other Canadians.

This location has the added advantage over Cambridge Bay, (the only other central point with equal potential facilities) of being apart from military installations. This makes it then the ideal place for fulfilling our objective of providing for the native children a training adjusted to the location in which they will be living and to the place which they will certainly have to take in the immediate Canadian future.

And here we could retain, in their natural setting, the many good things in their traditional and natural Eskimo culture which we know should be preserved. Here the children could be shielded in their formative years from the more objectional feature of white civilization. With a school and a hostel built up from these experimental years, we would be able to give the children the best available housing and education, to make them the best possible Eskimos and Canadians.

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Doc Separator 001164-0001

THE PROBLEM OF COPPERMINE

Location and Functions of Coppermine

Coppermine is situated at the mouth of the Coppermine River at the southwestern end of Coronation Gulf. It is the trading centre for an area running roughly 200 miles south and 100 miles east. Three departments of the federal government have establishments there as well as the Hudson's Bay Company and both Anglican and Roman Catholic missions.

The permanent population of Coppermine is about 75 to 85; of these some 20 are white and the rest Eskimo. In the winter of 1952-53, when a caribou herd ranged nearby, about 200 natives lived within or near the settlement. Inland Eskimos visiting the settlement to trade, to engage in sealing, and for other purposes, vary in numbers according to the season. The population of the whole area, including those living at or trading into Coppermine, is about 275. Few Eskimos are found in the area west of the settlement, most living to the south and east.

The chief economic activity in the area is fur trapping. The annual value of the fur catch varies widely; in a recent good year it amounted to $22,000, or about 75 per cent of the money income of the Eskimo population, but it is normally considerably less. The only significant commercial fur is white fox.

Other economic activities in the area include caribou hunting, fishing and sealing, all seasonal activities for local consumption, and handicrafts. Caribou are vital to the native economy and are usually plentiful, but their numbers in any year depend on the migration routes they use. From the Coppermine River come Arctic char and whitefish, and the sea yields fair numbers of seals. The making of handicrafts, mostly of soapstone, has grown in recent years; in 1953, about $3,000 worth were produced.

The federal government is represented in Coppermine as follows. The Department of Transport maintains a radiosonde meteorological station; the R.C.M.P. a two-man detachment; and Northern Affairs a two-room school and a nursing station. The school, which can accommodate 40 pupils, now has 16, including one white; the only Eskimos attending it are children of Coppermine residents. Plans are afoot, however, to have a tent hostel, sponsored by the Anglican mission and Northern Affairs, in operation by 1955 in order to provide part-time schooling for inland Eskimo children. The nursing station has a ward aid in charge, and the doctor from Port Radium makes monthly visits. Government employees and their families make up half of the settlement's white population. The Roman Catholic and Anglican missions have churches at Coppermine.

Two ships supply the settlement during the navigation season of less than two months, the Hudson's Bay Company's motor vessel Fort Hearne and the smaller Roman Catholic mission schooner Lady of Lourdes. These ships load at Tuktoyaktuk and usually leave on their first trip during the last week of July. Supply ships to Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay and Bathurst Inlet rarely call at Coppermine because it is off the direct route. Aircraft may land on skis or floats throughout the year except during break-up and freeze-up. Coppermine is easily located by aircraft flying from Port Radium, as the Coppermine River forms an excellent landmark. The settlement is, however, off the track of aircraft flying between Port Radium or Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay.

History of the Settlement

The first post in the Coronation Gulf area was established in 1916 at Bernard Harbour, followed two years later by posts at Tree River

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and on Kent Peninsula. These posts, along with several later ones, were abandoned some years ago, being replaced by the settlement of Coppermine. There has been a post at Bathurst Inlet since 1925.

The first permanent establishment at Coppermine was the Anglican Mission, built in 1928. The Hudson's Bay Company opened its store in 1930, the R.C.M.P. detachment followed in 1931 and the meteorological station in 1932. Because Eskimos congregated at the river mouth for its good fishing and its proximity to the caribou migration routes, the site was convenient for missions, trading post and police. Proximity to Great Bear Lake for aircraft communication was a contributory factor. The meteorological station was located at the settlement for ease of supply and for social purposes.

The present settlement stretches along half a mile of the coast immediately west of the mouth of the Coppermine River. Most of the buildings are adjacent to the shore, on a low, sandy terrace. From them the school and nursing station are separated by a swampy area. Farther west is the radiosonde station by a rocky slope.

Disadvantages and Problems of the Site

The present site of Coppermine has no special physical advantages, and has serious defects. While high-grade copper has been discovered upstream, very limited quantities have so far been found and there is no known commercial possibility in the area under current conditions. As a fishing ground, the Coppermine River shows signs of depletion, and may be excelled by others, notably Tree River. The site is well located for aircraft communication, but its comparative advantage in this respect has declined with the expansion and improvement of aircraft communication with the Arctic.

The disadvantages of the site are numerous and important. They include; problems of fresh water supply and sewage and garbage disposal, bank erosion, no harbour, lack of room for expansion, and no suitable terrain for an airstrip. These problems will become more acute with the growth of Coppermine.

Water supply; The shore water is frequently salty and in summer water has to be obtained by boat from nearly a mile upstream, brought to the settlement in barrels, and then carried in pails to the houses. This method of handling which is usually entrusted to the natives is a major source of contamination. The rocky terrain upstream from Coppermine makes it impossible to introduce truck transport. There is no possibility of installing a pumping system for summer use. In winter, ice is cut anywhere in the river and hauled in by dog team; its handling too can be a source of contamination. A year-round underground water and sewage system would never be feasible at the site.

Sewage and garbage disposal; This is a serious problem, owing to the swamp area in the settlement, poor drainage, the layout of Coppermine, and the shallow sea shore from which sewage is not always carried away quickly by currents and winds. In summer, sewage and garbage are taken by boat as far out as 2 miles and dumped, and in winter are deposited on the ice off the river mouth. Wash water from some establishments is drained away by ditches emptying into the Gulf. Refuse from the Eskimo population is usually deposited near their tents, with a general clean-up carried out each spring, supervised by the police. There is little space in the camping area for the Eskimo to use for digging pits for the disposal of waste. The present situation is a public health hazard and the problem will be intensified with the establishment of the tent hostel for the school.

Bank erosion; The sandy bank of the shoreline fronting Coronation Gulf is being eroded by wave action and slumping, and may, in a few years, endanger the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Anglican Mission.

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Harbourage: Shallow water prevents supply vessels from anchoring closer than about 3 miles out. This is a serious disadvantage, because all supplies must be lightered from ship to shore. Unloading must be carried out as quickly as possible at settlements along the western Arctic coast because of the short navigation season. Coppermine is exposed to winds from the north and north-west off Coronation Gulf and to waves beating directly onshore with no protecting islands except toward the east. The approach of bad weather calls a halt to unloading, often forcing a vessel to raise anchor and seek the dubious shelter of the low islands east of the river mouth.

Lack of room for expansion: The swamp in the central part of the settlement and the bare rocky slopes to the south and west prevent further expansion. The construction of the present school and nursing station was expensive and difficult, because all materials, including gravel, had to be brought from the shore. Annual supplies for these outlying establishments must also be hauled a considerable distance. There are no roads or vehicles at Coppermine, and any further building will face the same problems.

The swamp between the school and the buildings along the shore drains to the Gulf via several small gullies. These have enlarged considerably since the settlement was established, further restricting the area suitable for expansion.

Lack of airstrip site: No suitable area for an all-year airstrip exists on the west side of the Coppermine River. Coppermine can be visited by ski aircraft from about November to early June, and by float aircraft from July to early October. Break-up and freeze-up periods leave the settlement entirely cut off.

Coppermine has no unique assets to compensate to any significant extent for these great disadvantages. It lies too far west to be a natural central point for the native population it serves. It has no special advantage from the standpoint of administration or of the economic activities carried on in the area. Caribou are reported abundant farther east, and fish and seals more plentiful than at Coppermine; and these are mainstays of the Eskimo population. The neighbourhood likewise enjoys no special favour as a fur-trapping area.

Possibility of a Suitable Alternative Site

Although a detailed survey would be required to determine the most suitable alternative site, authorities familiar with the area agree that a satisfactory location could be found.

One suggestion is that the settlement be moved a distance of two to three miles across to the east bank of the Coppermine River, either half a mile upstream or facing Coronation Gulf behind the low islands east of the river mouth. These sites offer advantages of terrain and soil conditions, water supply and sewage disposal, and perhaps an area large enough for an airstrip, but provide little improvement in harbourage and lightering over the present site.

Another possibility is Tree River (Port Epworth), 90 miles east of Coppermine. It has a well-sheltered harbour, wide and deep enough for ocean-going vessels. Its other advantages include: good water supply; suitable terrain for construction; good possibility of development of an airstrip; adequate room for expansion; no problem of bank erosion. Aircraft flying between Port Radium and Cambridge Bay pass directly over the settlement. Tree River is not difficult to locate from the sea, and supply ships would have no farther to travel from Tuktuk than they now have to Coppermine. It would be as central to the population served as the present settlement of Coppermine.

At present several Eskimo families live at Tree River, which offers good fishing and is near the caribou migration route south-east

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toward Bathurst Inlet. Seal are more plentiful than at the west end of Coronation Gulf. The area has possibilities also for a reindeer herd.

Tree River does not appear to be as well located as Coppermine with respect to mineral possibilities as it lies at the edge, rather than in the middle, of an area where the geology is favourable. On the other hand little work has been done in the Tree River region, while the shore conditions at Coppermine would prevent its development as a port for a mineral industry.

There are disadvantages in moving the meteorological station as the observations at Coppermine extend back for over 20 years, but the continuity of the records would be broken by even a short move of the station.

The Cost of Relocating Coppermine

The fixed investment in Coppermine is almost entirely in buildings, most of them small. These buildings include about ten dwellings, fifteen warehouses and sheds, two churches, a school, a store, and D.O.T. stations. Resident Eskimos live in crude shacks and tents. Roughly half of the investment is in federal government buildings. It is believed that the settlement could be moved over the sea ice in winter to a new site, the principal problem being to ship in the necessary equipment for the move. The actual moving costs can only be estimated following a detailed survey but they should not be high and substantial advantages would accrue from having a centralized, well-planned settlement.

The cost of moving Coppermine will rise in future. Last summer the Department of Transport brought in the lumber for a construction program this year which is to include an 8-man barracks and mess, two prefabricated buildings to serve as power houses and a tractor garage, the conversion of its radiosonde building to a dwelling, and the conversion of a radio communications building to a rawinsonde building. The tent hostel planned for 1955 will require a building containing kitchen and eating facilities, a wash house, and in time perhaps additional school accommodation.

Conclusion

At its present site Coppermine faces serious problems of water supply and sewage disposal which its growth would render more acute. There are other grave disadvantages in the location - lack of room for expansion, a poor harbour, lack of an airstrip site, bank erosion - that cannot be overcome. The settlement can be moved at a reasonable cost but this cost will increase as additional construction takes place.

Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that;

(a) The site survey team examine the Tree River area, in addition to the country surrounding the present settlement, for suitable sites.

(b) If a more suitable site can be found in the Tree River area, consideration be given to the transfer of federal activities to this site.

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OKLO/MT

17877

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

Copy - Mr. Meikle

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
MINES, RESOURCES AND FORESTS

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
CENTRAL REGISTRY
DEC 8 1947
Dept. of Mines and Resources

Ottawa
December 5, 1947

Dear Mr. Scully:-

Please find attached, in triplicate, Schedule "A" forms and two sets of plans covering the proposed construction of a two-classroom day school, with teachers' quarters at Coppermine, Northwest Territories, at an estimated cost of $40,000.00. An item for this amount is being placed in the 1948-49 Estimates of the Lands and Development Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources for this purpose.

At present there are no educational facilities for the people in the Coppermine District. It is estimated that there are twelve children of school age permanently residing at the trading post, and over one hundred children of school age whose parents live a nomadic life and visit the post seasonally. It is proposed to run classes on a communal basis for these latter children.

An examination of the educational problem at Coppermine was made last summer by the Inspector of Schools for the Northwest Territories, and his recommendation that this building be provided has been approved by the Northwest Territories Council.

The classrooms can also be used for adult educational purposes and as a community centre for social welfare activities for the benefit of the Eskimo population in the area. At present they possess no such facilities.

The project is being submitted under Priority "A" and we will be glad if you will forward it for approval to the Cabinet Committee on Reconstruction.

Yours sincerely,

APPROVED

...Keenleyside
Deputy Minister

Director.

W.S. Scully, Esq.,
Deputy Minister
Department of Reconstruction
and Supply
OTTAWA

Dec 8 1947
Dept. of Mines and Resources
N.W.T. and YUKON AFFAIRS

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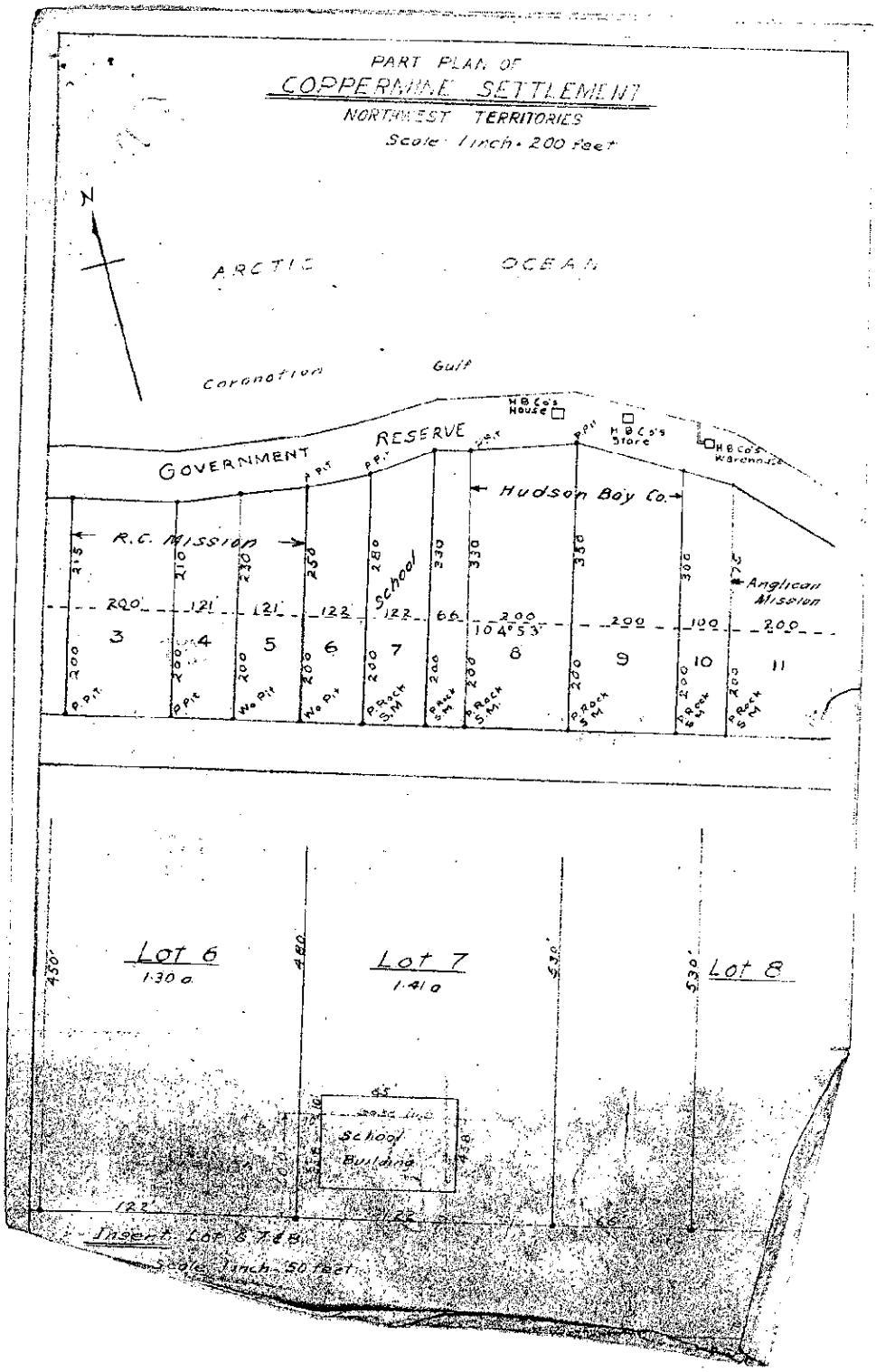

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Doc Separator 000066

Mr. Wright. Tuktoyaktuk School Copy

Please advise me
27/ .0 sgd. R.A.G.
Deputy Commissioner

Department
of
Mines and Resources
Lands and Development Services Branch

Welfare teachers - 17281
Coppermine school - 17279
Tuktuk " - 15738
Miss Robinson - 19361
Mrs. Solheim - 8845

LANDS and DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH
N.W.T. & Y. Services
JAN 28 1950
Department of Mines and Resources

Box 117,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
January 25, 1950.

R.A.Gibson, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Northwest Territories Administration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

Re - Schools at Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine, N.W.T.

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 14, 1950, concerning the reorganization whereby the schools at Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine are to be considered as attached directly to the Arctic Division rather than to the Mackenzie Division. Although the above schools are going to be administered direct from Ottawa, I am most interested in their future success and would comment as follows:-

A few days ago, I submitted to your office an application from [redacted] of Yellowknife, who is most interested in teaching at Coppermine. Following the receipt of the above application, I contacted Constable Davies of the R.C.M.P. detachments at Coppermine. He informed me that he would hesitate to recommend that a teacher come into Coppermine as this time and gave the following reasons:-

(a) The food, which has been stored in the school, has been frozen since the Department of Public Works left Coppermine, so it would take some time to thaw it out before it could be used.

(b) There is enough oil to keep the place going if a teacher were to come in but a native caretaker would have to be hired to do chores about the place.

(c) The heating and lighting systems are very cold, so it would take about four days of heating before they would run properly.

(d) The furniture is all piled up in the classrooms and this would have to be hauled up the stairs where the rooms are finished off.

(e) The downstairs would have to be cut off from the heating altogether as there is not enough oil to keep the whole building warm. The teacher could move into the far end of the apartment and cut off the rest of the building. She could use the kitchen, dining room, living room and one room as a store room.

Constable Davies completed his remarks by saying that if the Department sends a teacher in , she will find everyone in the settlement ready and willing to help her out but that he would much rather have the Superintendent of Education see the place before a teacher is sent in.

Canon Webster of Coppermine called at my office in December. He is of the opinion that the new school at Coppermine, is going to be a great success; he thinks we will have some failures but that they will lead to future progress. Both Canon Webster and I are of the opinion that a hostel should be provided at Coppermine this coming year. It should have dormitory accommodation for one hundred children. Canon Webster indicated that he would be willing

2...

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to operate this hostel because he knew the Eskimo people. He emphasized the fact that if he were in charge of the institution he would use as much local food as possible; this would tend to keep the Eskimo more healthy and happy. The Department of Mines and Resources have established a policy favouring the erection of day schools on the understanding that hostels would be provided as required. In many of the centres, hostels are not required because the residents of the area are not nomadic. There is no need of closing our eyes to the fact that the residents of various settlements are quite nomadic and hostels are required. I am firmly convinced that the educational program at Coppermine will not be a complete success until a hostel has been provided at that point. All familiar with the Coppermine Eskimo concur in the above views. Both Canon Webster and myself are of the opinion that the educational program at Coppermine would be a success from the beginning if a hostel is provided this coming year.

Yours very truly,

sgd. J. W.McKinnon,
J. W.McKinnon,
Superintendent of Education,
Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

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Doc Separator 000067

KMG/RT

8845 (Coppermine) Applications
17281 Welfare Teachers
15736 Tuktuk
17879 Coppermine
14944 (Mackinnon)

February 6, 1950.

J. W. MacKinnon, Esq.,
Superintendent of Education
for the Mackenzie District,
Box 119, Yellowknife, N. W. T.

We wish to thank you for your letter of January 23, 1950, relating to the schools at Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine, Northwest Territories, which are now attached directly to the Arctic Division. While we wish to prescribe policy and to maintain supervision of all Eskimo schools, we will appreciate having the schools at Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine inspected and reported upon by you as opportunity permits. We shall always be glad to receive the benefit of your comments relating to these two schools.

We also acknowledge receipt of the application for a welfare and teaching position from [redacted] which you forwarded to this office. [redacted] application will be given consideration along with the other applications received from teachers for the position at Coppermine.

Your comments regarding the school at Coppermine have been noted. It is doubtful if a teacher for this school can be selected and reach Coppermine before spring. We now require teachers for schools in Eskimo territory to spend some time in Ottawa before going North.

R. A. Gibson,
Deputy Commissioner.

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WESTERN ARCTIC INSPECTION FLIGHT

Report on Education

by S. J. Bailey

Edmonton, Alberta
April 9, 1950.

Throughout the inspection flight from Holman Island, the westernmost point of the trip, to Spence Bay, the problem of the education of the Eskimo children was given prominent place in all discussions with white personnel and natives alike. The majority of the white people feel that it is essential that the Eskimos in this area should be given the advantage of at least a few years schooling, for the North is no longer in the primitive state it was before the advent of white civilization, and the natives need to be assisted towards a better adjustment to every-changing conditions. A few persons however, are opposed to the idea of teaching the Eskimos a new language; they are not in favour of the establishment of schools generally. They say that conditions in the Arctic are not changing, that there is little development there that necessitates the Eskimos learning English and that it is better for them not to do so, for it will rob them of the heritage of their own tongue of which they should be proud. They claim too that with the loss of their language the Eskimos will lose their independence of spirt and become dissatisfied with their way of life. Amongst the natives with whom this subject was discussed, however, there was no difference of opinion--education is eagerly anticipated and actually pleaded for. In order to ensure that these natives were not being biased in their thinking, I had those who are opposed to education carry on a number of discussions with the Eskimos, but the results were the same--the Eskimos want education.

Regardless of the difference of opinion noted above, however, there was definite unanimity concerning the type of program that should be carried out in any school. If there is to be education for these Northern people, then it must be largely practical in content. The teaching of English in itself will give few immediate benefits to the Eskimos who will still have to make their living by hunting and trapping. Only a very limited number will be able to secure employment at "white" establishments. Everyone agreed that besides the teaching of simple English, the boys needed to be given instruction in such things as the making of fish nets and their use, the building and repair of small boats, the handling and repair of engines, and generally given a good understanding in the use of tools that will be of help to them after graduation from the school. The girls should be given thorough training in the care of the home--cleanliness in particular; the meaning of a proper diet; the proper methods of mixing and using the new foods being introduced into the North, especially milk (about which there is much confusion at the present time). The girls should be given good instruction too in the handling of hides for clothing. And for both boys and girls, handicrafts should be introduced, for these people are basically clever with their hands and should be able to make a number of revenue-producing items, an industry which is not being pursued by the people to any extent at present. All agree that it should not be our educational policy to train the Eskimo children into being "white men". Rather they should be helped to live their own lives more successfully, which should result in better health, more prosperity, and greater happiness for them. If these are to be the aims, then those who are opposed to the establishment of schools in the first instance can and will lend their support to the project. If these are not to be the aims, however, and the program is mainly to be traditional education, then even the most enthusiastic supporter will be disappointed. Time and again, reference was made to

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children returning from the Aklavik schools, unable to speak the Eskimo language, accustomed to the soft life of the institution, unacquainted with even the most fundamental knowledge necessary for life in the igloo. A number of these young men and women did adjust satisfactorily and returned to the native way of life and a few have become outstanding hunters and trappers. Many of them, however, have either turned to work amongst the white men or have grudingly, and not too successfully made their homes on the land.

Reference to the Aklavik school graduates brings up another major aspect to be considered when dealing with the education of the Eskimo children. The point was repeatedly made throughout the trip that an Eskimo child's main education should be that training that best fits him for the life that he must eventually lead, and this can only be given to him by his parents. In his play he learns to build his snow house, he learns to handle the dogs. At an early age he starts hunting and trapping. The girls too learn to make the native clothes by watching their mothers, and receive informal instruction in all the arts of cooking and house-keeping generally. If children are kept in an institution steadily for a number of years it is impossible for them to obtain this necessary basic training. How best to handle this problem was the question discussed at every opportunity. The best solution, and one that appealed to white men and Eskimos alike, was for the children to be brought by their parents to the school at Easter and left there until early winter, or at least, until Christmas, at which time they would return to their homes for the winter months. It was felt preferable that the children should be home in the winter as it is during this period that life presents its most serious problems to the Eskimos, and it is only then that the children could learn to cope with them.

If it is arranged that the children should have winter holidays, rather than summer holidays, the problem of clothing is rather easily solved. The parents returning to the school for their children would bring suitable garments for them made from the skins of caribou shot in the summer. Arrangements might also be made for the natives to bring in game and fish for the use of the school, and if this were done, it might be possible to consider this as payment in kind for the maintenance of their children while in school, and family allowances continued. Ordinarily, of course, family allowances would discontinue for the period the children were in residence.

The school at Coppermine is surprisingly good. It contains two large class-rooms, each capable of seating about thirty-five pupils. Work has not been completed in this section of the building as yet, but it is understood that there are to be large folding doors partitioning the two rooms. On opening the doors, a large room will be available for use, a hall approximately 45' by 35'. The class rooms are high and well lighted, both by good window space, and by fluorescent lighting. This portion of the building is single-storied. The other half of the building is intended for residence use. On the same floor as the class rooms is a suite of four rooms that can be used as married quarters, as well as another smaller suite of three rooms, one of which has been set up as a kitchen for the carpenters who will soon be returning to complete work left unfinished last fall. There is a large furnace-forced hot air that has already proved efficient, and a lighting plant which I have been given to understand is too large, and consumes too much fuel. It has been suggested that a smaller unit might be added to be used only during the nights, while the large one could be used during the hours of peak load. It has been intimated that if this were done a saving of from $100 to $150 per month would be made, for the cost of fuel at Coppermine is heavy. The second floor in this section of the establishment has been made into a very comfortable apartment of seven rooms--three bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen, a large living room, and a bathroom--the best living quarters in Coppermine.

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Throughout the Coppermine area, the people are greatly concerned about the establishment of such a fine school without living quarters for children, for without residence arrangements for the children, it cannot be properly operated. At most there are only twelve children permanently resident at the settlement of Coppermine, while in the area generally it has been estimated that there are about 120 children of school age. There are many more in the Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay districts whose parents are anxious to send them to Coppermine when the school opens. It should be born in mind that at Coppermine there is never any congregation of natives at the post for any lengthy period so it would be impossible to conduct a school expecting an increased number of children during the summer. It has already been recommended to the Administration that a residence for the children should be erected. Although this will be essential ultimately, it does not appear entirely necessary this year. It would appear more practical to enrol only one class of beginners--not more than thirty-five. About 12 of these would attend as day school pupils leaving about 23 to be cared for on a residence basis. It is suggested that one classroom be used as a boys dormitory, and that the girls should be housed in the married quarters downstairs. This still leaves room for the kitchen where the food can be prepared and a small dining room. Arrangements would have to be made in this case for washing facilities and either outside privies or chemical toilets. If children are to be placed in residence, it will be necessary of course for a matron and a caretaker to be employed as well as a teacher. Mr. McKinnon suggested that a couple such as [redacted] be suitable. Mr. Nicholas, the H. B. Co. District Manager suggested that possibly [redacted] would be satisfactory. If a couple is appointed for such work it would seem necessary that both husband and wife be expected to undertake the training of the children along practical lines, such as mentioned previously. Canon Webster suggests that in addition to the staff already mentioned it would be necessary to employ at least one good native couple, and better, two, the latter to engage in fishing with the boys of the school to obtain food supplies, and to do some hunting and trapping, always taking a few of the boys to ensure that they become fully acquainted with these activities. In view of the limited amount of space available, it would be best for double-decker beds to be sent in. All the necessary utensils would also have to be supplied of course. It might be mentioned here that it is believed that the Air Force Base at Cambridge Bay is closing. While there, I was shown over the establishment, and was amazed at the tremendous amount of food, clothing, bedding, and other equipment that is there and that would have to be declared surplus. There is sufficient food to supply a school for at least two or three years. If arrangements could be made to have this shipped to Coppermine, the cost would be very little for the freight would be slight in comparison with the cost of shipping a similar amount in from "Outside".

If the school is to be conducted on a two-room basis, it would seem preferable that only one class of beginners be enrolled this year and that the second class of beginners be enrolled next year. If two classes are to be conducted next year, however, it would be necessary to build a residence for the children, large enough to house at least 60. No one questions that there will be any difficulty whatever obtaining the children to fill a school of this size from the Coppermine area which includes Holman Island and Reid Island.

It it is considered advisable to establish a school at Cambridge Bay, it would appear that facilities are almost immediately available. For a school building there are two possibilities. The Anglican Mission School is vacant, but is fully furnished and equipped. It contains five rooms, two of the largest being suitable for classrooms while the other three could well be used as married quarters by the teacher and his wife. A plan of the house has been made and a full inventory of the contents taken for future reference if needed. As at Coppermine, only a few children would be available from the settlement to attend school

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on a day school basis. Arrangements would have to be made to house about 12 to 15 pupils. By talking with the personnel at the base, it would appear that a number of Jamesway huts could be supplied, sufficient for the purpose. These are heated at present by oil, and have been found most satisfactory. It would be a simple matter to have a number of these huts moved to the vicinity of the Mission, if such were done this summer before the heavy equipment is taken away from the Base. As mentioned before, there is sufficient food and equipment of various types to supply the school for some lengthy period. The second possibility for a school would be the use of the Base buildings if the Air Force does move out. If such were arranged, it would not be necessary to move the Jamesway Huts and little general alteration would be required immediately. The employment of native help apart from the teacher would suffice, if the teacher were married.

Spence Bay is one of the most centrally located settlements serving a large number of Eskimo people. Groups of camps are found to the north around Fort Ross and Cresswell Bay; a large population is found immediately to the west on King William Land; a still larger population is found directly to the east located close to Pelly Bay and Tom Bay; and many others are found south of Spence Bay in the Backs River Area. Spence Bay is ideally located therefore to serve as an educational centre. Eskimos and white people alike are united in a sincere desire to have a school opened in this region. A supplementary oral report can be submitted later in this respect.

In closing this report, it might be well to state that there seems to be a much greater consciousness for the need of education amongst the western Arctic Eskimos than amongst those of the Eastern Arctic where there has been less white man's influence over the years. The large incomes enjoyed by these people while fur prices were high resulted in new tastes being inculcated amongst them--new needs developed. Their incomes went, not towards improving their welfare, but towards enriching the coffers of the traders. Undoubtedly the independent traders did little good to the Eskimos. Some of the more enlightened Eskimos realize this fact and are anxious that their children should be better able to understand the " achinations of the white man", be able to take advantage of prosperous times when they come again, and have a better understanding of the values of things. They feel that it is only through the medium of education that a realization of values can be developed. These are the reasons offered by [redacted] a well respected educated Eskimo at Cambridge Bay, why the children of his people must be given the benefit of at least a minimum of education.

Canon Webster, a recognized authority on the Western Arctic Eskimo, is most interested in the plans being developed for the education of the native people. Your attention is drawn to the fact that he is at present in Winnipeg attending a church conference there, and would assuredly be most willing to give his comments upon any proposed projects. It is understood that he will be returning to the Arctic shortly and will be visiting the area east from Coppermine to Spence Bay and possibly at Cresswell Bay.

'sgd' S. J. Bailey
S.J. BAILEY
Administrative Officer
Dept. of Resources and
Development

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIONS

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCTIC DIVISION

DEPUTY MINISTER
NOV 14 P.M.
Dept. Resources & Development.

Deputy Minister's Records
File No. 41-15-2
Received by

Ottawa, November 13, 1950.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

SCHOOL AT COPPERMINE.
YOUR MEMO. NOVEMBER 7, 1950.

The Coppermine school did not come under my direction until early this year. It was started as part of the program of school construction in the Mackenzie District.

In August 1947, Mr. J. W. McKinnon, then Inspector of Schools, reported that he had investigated the need for a school at Coppermine. He said there were about 100 children of school age in the region tributary to Coppermine whose parents visited the post seasonally and about 12 children who resided permanently at the post. The Deputy Minister approved the construction of a building to accommodate two classrooms and teacher's quarters to take care of 70 pupils at an estimated cost of $40,000. The school was also to be used for adult education.

The site for the school was selected by the local R.C.M. Police constable in conference with local residents who decided that Lot 7 on the sub-division plan of Coppermine was the most suitable site. The Public Works Department purchased and shipped some materials in 1948 but made little progress with construction until 1949 when it became apparent that the building would probably cost nearly three times the original estimated cost of $40,000. Early in 1949 the Deputy Commissioner in the interests of economy agreed with the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, to have part of the school used for Police purposes instead of building new Police quarters. Part of the ground floor of the building was, therefore, adapted to this purpose.

In May 1950, the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police decided that he did not want the quarters in the school. The Department of National Health and Welfare then agreed to use this space pending the rebuilding of their nursing station at that point. This was considered a suitable arrangement as it was hoped to engage a male teacher whose

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wife was a registered nurse.

It so happened that materials to complete the school did not arrive until late in the past season and the workmen of the Public Works Department spent the interval in pulling down the nursing station and re-erecting it on a rock formation nearer the school. They then proceeded to work on the school which will not be completed until December.

Our Welfare Teacher, Mr. D. B. Lord and his wife, a registered nurse, arrived in Coppermine in September and used the rebuilt nursing station for a health centre, school and residence. The school building will not be used this winter.

Mr. S. J. Bailey of the Arctic Division staff visited Coppermine last spring and reports that while there are more than enough children in the region to fill this school, the natives here do not remain at the post more than a few days when they come in to trade. He finds all the Eskimos in the region wish their children to get an education and would be prepared, as far as possible, to feed them at Coppermine if there was any place for them to live. Mr. Bailey and Rev. Canon Webster, local Anglican missionary, strongly recommend the operation of a hostel for outlying children. Canon Webster offered his services to help operate such a hostel.

This winter, without a hostel, the teacher will have about a dozen pupils. We shall have to be guided by his advice based on his first year's operations but it would seem that either part of the school or the nursing station might be used to house Eskimo children from outside whose parents have offered to feed them so they can attend school part of each year. I am afraid we may find this is the only way we can get any number of nomadic children to our schools - not only at Coppermine but elsewhere.

This school is available to any children, white or otherwise, who wish to attend. So far as we know, there are only four white children in Coppermine.

I have heard no criticism of the site of the school which is on solid rock in the middle of the settlement. Closer to the river the land is swampy and unsuitable for building.

The school is equipped with an oil-fired hot air forced circulation heating system which requires electric power constantly to operate it. The lighting plant is a 10 KW, 110 v., AC diesel generator without any stand-by. This plant is unnecessarily large and expensive

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RC Signals needs 5. KW.

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to operate. Before going to any further expense to instal an auxiliary unit we are endeavouring to interest other government users of power in installing a central power plant. We hope that this could be operated by the Department of Transport.

J. G. Wright,
Chief, Arctic Division.

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

DEPUTY MINISTER
JAN 24 P.M.
Dept. Resources & Development

Deputy Minister's Records
File No. 41-15-2
Indexed by
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 24 January, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER

COPPERMINE SCHOOL

In response to your request for the recommendations concerning the use which is to be made of the new school at Coppermine, we have prepared the following summary for consideration by the Northwest Territories Council at its next meeting.

2. This two-room school with teacher's quarters was designed to care for 70 pupils from among the estimated 100 children of school age in the region tributary to Coppermine. The school was also to provide for adult education. Actually only about 25 children live close enough to Coppermine to attend school unless a hostel is provided to house and board children from outlying points.

The original estimated cost was $40,000. The Public Works Department purchased and shipped in some materials in 1948 and have worked on the building each summer since, completing it in December last at a cost of $116,920.93. Equipment and supplies for the school cost $7,557.93 and freight cost $7,341.65. To date the total sum spent on this school is $131,820.51.

3. In 1948 Indian Health Services built a nursing station at Coppermine which proved to be poorly constructed and it was decided to rebuild it on a better site. It was agreed that spare space in the school could be used for nursing station purposes and that since we had engaged a teacher whose wife was a nurse it would be satisfactory to have the combined set-up under one roof. Arrangements were also made to house a single R.C.M. Police constable in the school building. This is the extra member engaged to carry out patrols to Bathurst Inlet for the protection of musk-ox and caribou.

4. The nursing station has been moved and rebuilt nearer to the school. The Indian Health Services are agreeable to this building being used as a hostel for outside children at any time we require it. Upon the arrival of the teacher and nurse in September, this building

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was used for both school and nursing purposes but when the school was completed in December these operations were transferred to the school building.

The teacher, Mr. D. E. Lord, reported on the 2nd of January that 25 children were registered at the school and that the average attendance was 16. Under these circumstances the pupils can easily be taken care of in one room and the other room used as planned for nursing station purposes.

5. It will be seen that the school building is now being put to good use, viz., to house the teacher and nurse, a member of the R.C.M. Police and for teaching and nursing station purposes.

6. There is one more item of capital cost to complete the school. The forced air heating system and the lighting are operated from a single 10 K.W., 110 A.C., diesel power unit without any stand-by. It is felt by all concerned that a stand-by power unit is necessary for safety. We had hoped to interest other government users of power in co-operating in the setting up of a central power plant. Estimates show that such a central plant would cost about $50,000 and the Department of Transport who would be the operators and principal users are not prepared to go ahead with it. The Engineering and Construction Service has recommended that we supply a 5 K.W., 110 A.C., diesel unit which would be more economical to operate and could carry the load most of the time. The large 10 K.W., unit would then become the stand-by for emergency. A 5 K.W., unit is estimated to cost $2,600 f.o.b. Edmonton and could be shipped in next summer.

7. I recommend that the Public Works Department be authorized to purchase this power unit out of the unexpended remainder of this year's funds allotted to them for this school. We have no money for this purpose in our estimates for the coming fiscal year.

8. While the Administration is favourable to Mr. E. R. Low's recommendation that the nursing station be used as a hostel for native children from outlying parts for a few months each summer, this proposal cannot be acted upon in 1951-52 because we have made no provision for this in our estimates.

G.E.B. Sinclair,
Director.

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Memorandum - Sub Committee on Eskimo Education,
Ottawa, April 1st, 1953.

The Meeting was called to order by the Chairman Mr. J. G. Wright and the following were in attendance - Colonel Cunningham, Dr. Procter, Father Laviolette, Messrs. Fraser, Davey, Manning, Grantham, and Cantley, and Canon Cook.

The Chairman introduced Colonel Cunningham to the meeting and the Colonel summarized briefly the minutes of the Eskimo Committee Meeting of October 16th, 1952. The Chairman then started the real business of the meeting by taking up the items on the Agenda in their proper order and for the purpose of clarity this memorandum will follow the same order.

1. Establishment of tent hostels.

The Chairman reported that since the last meeting of the sub-committee he had received much criticism from various people concerning the idea of tent hostels. The three chief bones of contention seem to be that the Easter to Fall term was far too short for practicable purposes, that it would be difficult for the Eskimo children to sleep during the long days of summer, and that transportation was so difficult as to prohibit the free movement of children. These points were discussed and Father Laviolette informed that by arrangement with the Northern Administration people their Church had changed their mind against the Chesterfield Tent Hostel plan and were now committed to establishing a permanent hostel at the Chesterfield site. Apparently the Roman Church feels that a summer tent hostel is not worthwhile and they now find funds available for the establishment of a permanent hostel. In this connection note ought to be made of the fact that the Romans have changed their policy considerably. At Aklavik they were and still are, I understand, dead set against a Hostel arrangement while at Chesterfield they are quite willing to house the children in a Roman Catholic Hostel and allow them to attend a Federal Day School. At Chesterfield the Romans intend to start their Hostel with 25 to 30 pupils picking them up by two plane trips from the communities within a couple of hundred miles of Chesterfield.

The topic of discussion then became the tent hostel to be tried out at Coppermine. I, on behalf of the Church of England, stated that I considered 60 pupils too great a number for the first year of the experiment. After a good deal of discussion it was more or less agreed by the whole sub-committee that the three month summer season was far too short and in light of the Coppermine missionary's information on travel difficulties at the end of August it was decided that Coppermine experiment should extend from around Easter until weather conditions allowed the removal of the children to their homes around the first of the year. Dr. Procter brought up the matter of the difficulty of sanitation and particularly that of acquiring fresh water at Coppermine. Apparently fresh water has to be taken from the mouth of the Coppermine River and the only practicable way to get this water from the Coppermine settlement is by launch. An overland trail to the river is too steep and rocky for vehicle transportation. Then too garbage and other wastes have to be disposed of in an area at least one mile from the settlement and this can more readily be done by taking refuse off shore and dumping it overboard. Dr. Procter insisted that the sanitary arrangements and some better mode of getting water would have to be taken care of before the tent hostel could be

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established. It is to be recommended to the larger committee that the territorial government supply some means of guaranteeing the necessary amount of fresh water at Coppermine and also guarantee the satisfactory removal of sewerage and garbage. It was also agreed that it might be wise to reduce the pupilage for the first experimental season to 30. Minor operational details are to be left to a small conference between Church of England and Northern Administration personnel.

The discussion then switched to the responsibility of transportation costs for Eskimo Pupils. It was finally recommended that these costs be borne by Northern Administration except in those cases where the Eskimo parents were in a position to bring their children either to this Hostel or take them home again at the conclusion of the season.

Mr. Wright brought up the grave situation currently at Cape Dorset where they have a school but no teacher and a poor history of attendance even when a teacher was at Dorset. The Roman Catholics do not want to try an experimental tent hostel at Cape Dorset as they have no adherents there although they do have a Mission. I told the gathering that the Church of England could not be expected to bear the brunt of a second experiment at Cape Dorset. It was finally agreed that Northern Administration itself would operate a tent hostel at Cape Dorset as a federal project. It was reported that the Federal Day School Teacher was no longer at Fort Chimo and that the season was so far advanced that it would not be practicable to send another teacher in at this time. There is a strong rumor that very soon a railway will be going into Fort Chimo and it is understood that plans are made for the construction of a floating dock at Fort Chimo this coming summer. These new developments in that area will change greatly the life of the Eskimo people. Northern Administration plans to send another teacher into Fort Chimo during the summer.

2. Education in hospitals.

a) - Parc Savard. Mr. Wright reported that one female teacher for Eskimo patients had been appointed to this Sanitarium in November of 1952. First of all on a part time basis and since February 1st, 1953 on a full time basis. The Department is contemplating the appointment of a second teacher for Eskimo patients to begin work in the Autumn of 1953. The present teacher at Chesterfield Inlet Federal School might be moved to Parc Savard.

b) - Charles Camsell.- Provision has now been made for one teacher for Eskimo patients at this hospital. Note is to be made of the fact that teachers appointed by Eskimo Administration will work under the direction of the Principals of the hospital schools who are in every case employees of Indian Affairs Branch.

Dr. Procter pointed out that education in hospitals raises very peculiar problems due primarily to the inability of the pupils and the necessity for long rest periods for those undergoing treatment. 40 pupils a teacher is far too many and it is hoped in the near future to reduce this number. Further details on the problem of hospital teaching is to be discussed at a later date between the technical experts of I.A.B., I.H.S. and Northern Administration. Dr. Procter stressed that no age limit should be

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observed in hospital education.

3. Other education projects.

Father Laviolette came up with two or three ideas which had been sent in by his missionaries but which had pretty well all been touched on by members of the sub-committee at previous meetings. However he did raise the point that due to the irregularity of the postal service the reports of Mission Day School Teachers were quite often long delayed. Mr. Wright reported that his Department would be willing to accept radio reports regarding classroom attendance provided that the reports were followed up later and confirmed by written quarterly reports.

4. Vocational training programme of the proposed new school at Aklavik.

This subject was discussed for a considerable time and it was finally agreed that vocational training for boys and young men would center around the use of hand carpentry tools and repairs to marine engines. For girls and women instruction would be given in Home Economics, sewing and cooking. All instruction is to be given by professional teachers and is to be of a practicable nature determined by the circumstances of the Aklavik area. Pupils of these vocational classes displaying special or outstanding skill will be given the opportunity to take extra courses in outside institutions. Mr. Wright reported that they have $7,000 in appropriations for a workshop and that they also intend to use the two rooms in the present day school building at Aklavik. Evening classes will be conducted for results and further details on the plan are to be submitted to the Fall meeting of the sub-executive on Eskimo education.

5. Grants to Mission Day Schools.

In this connection the difference between what Northern Administration calls Mission Day Schools and Church Day Schools ought to be noted. There are no Church day schools as such in operation among the Eskimo people. The only one under the concern of Northern Administration is at Fort Smith where the Roman Catholic Church operates a Day School under the rules and regulations laid down by the district. Mission day schools as understood by Northern Administration are day Schools wherein a Missionary does part time teaching. After a lot of discussion covering the inadequacy of the present grant and the unsatisfactory system of allocating grants as outlined on the two appended sheets it was recommended that a rate of grant for teaching children in mission day schools be established on a per day pupil basis. Two hundred school days are to constitute a teaching year and the qualifications of the teacher are to be taken into account when establishing a pupil day rate. Something after the pattern of thirty cents a day per pupil for the teacher with an additional ten cents a day per pupil if the teacher was qualified in the eskimo language and also a further ten cents per pupil if the teacher were qualified as a certificated or permit holder teacher. This figure of thirty cents plus is not final as it is agreed that Father Laviolette, Mr. Grantham and Canon Cook are to get together with statistics and reports and try and establish a rate that would be satisfactory to the churches and fair to Northern Administration.

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6. Assistance to Eskimos for education outside.

A brief summary of the qualifications or abilities of three Eskimo pupils was outlined on the Agenda for pupils, [redacted] Mr. Cunningham pointed out that at the moment the only machinery available to help these three boys gain further education is the new scholarship plan which has recently been established by the territorial government. This scholarship plan allows $1200 a year for one each of Eskimo, Indian and white pupils resident in the Northwest Territories. It was pointed out that the territorial government of the Northwest Territories is under no obligation to pay tuition for any Eskimo children. Any extra grant or extraordinary expenses involved in the educating of Indian children has to be borne by the Federal Government. With this in view it is going to be recommended to the main committee that the Federal Government make possible finances for special grants to outstanding pupils so that their education might be furthered past grade twelve.

It was agreed that [redacted] be given the Eskimo scholarship beginning September 1953 and in all probability in 1954 the scholarship will be granted to [redacted] so that he may take an engineering course at the Ryerson Institute, Toronto. In the case of [redacted] while no funds were in sight for him Colonel Cunningham figured that they would be able to get the money from some source or another. Further discussion revealed the fact that in the immediate years to come more and more Eskimo children will qualify for education higher than can be gained in the Northwest Territories and it was recommended that the resolution to the main committee be stongly worded urging that funds could be made available from federal sources for this express purpose.

From this point on the meeting became just a general discussion and though while interesting in many points not worthy of record in a memorandum. One item that is of interest however was brought to light and it is that the Northern Administration is willing to supply sports equipment to Church Missions upon proper application being made and the assurance that the sports equipment will be used for the entertainment of Eskimo young people. On the whole the meeting was very worthwhile and much ground was covered.

[illegible]-03 75-103
215 box 25
file 9

FEDERAL ESKIMO DAY SCHOOLS 1952

Place	Pupils registered by months. Max.	Min.	Average daily attendance by months. Max.	Min.
Tuktoyaktuk	20	15	16	9
Coppermine	23	10	15	5
Chesterfield	51	19	48	11
Coral Harbour	30	17	23	15
Port Harrison	39	28	12	8
Fort Chimo	18	7	16	4
Cape Dorset	17	4	17	2
	198	100	147	54

ACC = MSCC = GS 75 - 103
Series 2-45 Box 29
file 9
009107

ESKIMO MISSION DAY SCHOOL 1952

Average Quarter Year

Mission	Place	Av.days teaching	Pupils registered	Av. daily attendance	Grant for yr.	Supplies given $	Total $
R.C.	Ivuyivik	50	31	28	125	189	314
R.C.	(1) Sugluk	81	51	48	-	209	209
R.C.	Wakeham Bay	No reports				176	176
R.C.	Koartak	50	23	20	125	108	233
Ang.	Pangnirtung	50	29	22	250	98	348
Ang.	Pond Inlet	24	26	11	375	-	375
R.C.	Eskimo Point	45	14	12	125	155	280
R.C.	(2) Telly Bay	50	25	0	500	76	576
C.I.B.	Maguse Riv.	77	20	20	125	-	125
Ang.	Baker Lake	33	25	22	375	129	504
R.C.	Baker Lake	75	26	20	125	147	272
R.C.	Repulse Bay	58	17	12	250	-	250
R.C.	Igloolok	70	75	7	500	146	646
			360	228			

(1) No report since March 31, 1951

(2) No report since March 31, 1952.

Aklavik not included 500 registered
375 average daily attendance.

215 25
file 9

009108

Doc Separator 000075

COPY

Mr Carruthers
As Mr Jacobson
away do you know
what the 17879
policy is? Perhaps Mr
Grantham
knows
M.M. 15/6/53

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC

The Church House,
604 Jarvis St.,
Toronto, 5,
10 June, 1953.

H. A. Young, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Resources
& Development,
Ottawa.

Dear General Young:

I am writing to you as I am a little perturbed about the Coppermine Hostel and the provisions which have been made for the operation of it.

While there are quite a number of items on the list of supplies which have been sent by the Government from Ottawa to Coppermine for the operation of this hostel, they are certainly insufficient to run such a place. For instance there is no range, no cooking utensils, facilities for bathing, etc. There appears to be no oil for stoves and no fur clothing for the children.

The present long term, April to December hostel involves more, first of all, more workers, 2-extra fuel with much heavier stoves than otherwise, 3-better and more living accommodation for white workers, and I would be grateful to know just what provisions have been made for them for the whole year through, as this has gone beyond that to which the mission was prepared to go, 4-fur clothing, with much more bedding for the children, 5-has the sanitation and garbage disposal been thrashed out? 6-just how is water storage to be covered during the freeze-up period, and 7-May I reiterate once again that this long term period for hostel defeats that whole purpose which hostels were thought of in the first place. Your comments will be appreciated.

We would not build a house for hostel workers without a guarantee of at least a ten year operation, and such a building is necessary for the operation of a hostel twelve months a year. (We cannot take workers out and use them elsewhere under a long term policy) If such a house were erected what provision would the government make towards the equipment and upkeep?

Canon Cook tells me that so far no agreement has been reached as to the cost of transportation of supplies and so on into Coppermine. Since already the boat has left for Coppermine surely this matter should have been discussed some time ago. Without doubt the cost of transportation into Coppermine will exceed that into Chesterfield many times, and one would suggest that the only way in which this could be fairly operated would be for the Government to pay the cost of transportation of supplies, and then make a direct grant to the mission for pupil for operation.

Canon Cook tells me that at the Sub-Committee on Education he protested the lengthening of the term, and did not the length of time being changed. You will remember that I also protested this same thing at our larger meeting, as I foresaw and foresee too many obstacles to making this project a success on a nine month basis.

I should be very glad from you, or from your department just what is proposed in this way, as certainly there is no time to be lost if this hostel is to operate in 1954.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) Donald the Ar

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PQ. (2 copies)

TT/NE-E

17879

12582

Ottawa, 19 June, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER

You referred a letter which you received from Bishop Marsh dated June 10th to me for preparation of reply. Bishop Marsh's letter deals with various aspects of the proposed tent hostel at Coppermine for which supplies have been ordered this year for shipment and which will be opened in the early spring of 1954.

2. The final decisions as to the methods of initiating and operating this hostel were made at a meeting of the Sub-committee on Eskimo Education which was held on April 1st, 1953 in the Library of the Wing Building. Canon Cook was one of those present and represented Bishop Marsh's religious organization.

3. Early in the discussions, when the point of the length of time the hostel would operate each year was discussed, it was generally agreed that the hostel should operate from early in April to the latter part of December. The consensus was that a short term of education each year was of no benefit as experience had shown that the children forgot all they had learned when they were away from the influence of the school for the greater part of the year. The first plan was to include children from outlying parts of the Western Arctic but this later was changed because it was felt that for the start at least, a smaller number of children would be more successful and it was also thought that transportation problems would not be so difficult.

4. In the discussions at the Sub-committee meeting, Canon Cook offered no objections to the suggestions which were put forward.

5. The minutes of the meeting of the Sub-committee referred to were read at a meeting of the main committee on Eskimo affairs which was held on May 6th in the Board Room of the Langevin Block at which Bishop Marsh was present. The minutes of the meeting of the

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Sub-committee were accepted by the main committee without comment and I may say that the letter which Bishop Marsh has now written to you has come as a complete surprise to us as it is the first intimation we have had of any objections to the plans which were formulated in April. As a matter of fact, we have proceeded to order the supplies and materials which were recommended and they will be shipped to Coppermine during this summer transportation season.

6. An examination of the files reveals that there does not seem to have been any definite arrangement made with either Canon Cook or Bishop Marsh as to the separate responsibilities of the Department and the Church organization. This separation of responsibilities was clearly defined in connection with the proposed permanent hostel at Chesterfield Inlet. However, the agenda of the Sub-committee, a copy of which was provided to Canon Cook, included extracts from our details of estimates and showed what supplies and materials were to be ordered and shipped by this Department. We were acting at all times under the apprehension that the Church authorities would supply the other equipment and supplies necessary as their share of the setting up of the hostel arrangements.

7. Up to this date, of course, we have not arrived at any firm per capita figure which the Department would pay the Church authorities for their share of the operation of the hostel. This cannot be done until we have some estimate of what it is going to cost the Church authorities to run this hostel.

8. In view of Bishop Marsh's pointed remarks and his criticism of what has been done, I recommend that he be asked to come to Ottawa as early as possible after you and the Director return from Yellowknife in order that we may have a very complete discussion and settlement of outstanding problems. With this in mind I have drafted the attached letter to Bishop Marsh for your signature. I think that this would be much more satisfactory than trying to discuss with him by correspondence the various points he has raised.

C.K. LeCapelain,
Acting Director.

Encl.

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MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSIONS HELD JULY 7th, 1953, BETWEEN CANON COOK, MR. SIVERTZ, MR. FRASER, MR. CANTLEY, MR. MEIKLE AND MR. CUNNINGHAM REGARDING DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED COPPERMINE HOSTEL.

1. Length of Term. While it is thought that the 9 month term mentioned in the report of the Sub-Committee on Education is desirable, ~~term, it is thought that~~ due to special considerations the term for the Coppermine Hostel, at least in its first year, should commence about April 1st and end about September 15th. These special considerations are as follows:

1. ~~It will be necessary to move staff into Coppermine before breakup and to move them out of Coppermine before freezeup.~~ No difficulty arises in connection with moving them in as breakup does not occur in the Coppermine area until June. However, freeze-up occurs at a period commencing in some years about September 15th and in other years about October 1st and it is impossible for aircraft to land or take off from Coppermine for approximately six weeks after freezeup commences. ~~Bishop Marsh~~ The Church authorities desires to use the hostel personnel at Aklavik during the winter and would like to remove them from Coppermine before freezeup commences.

2. In its first season the hostel will accomodate not more than 30 children, all of whom it is anticipated will be brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It is expected that these can all be transported to and from school by dog team and that aircraft will not be used. The parents of the prospective students normally come into Coppermine around the last week of August and normally return to their homes before freezeup. They do not normally come into Coppermine again during the winter. It is planned that the parents will transport their children and it would seem desirable, for the first year at least, to let the children return to the camps with their parents just before freezeup. If it is attempted to keep the children later than that time, it is probable that the parents will hang around the settlement later than they should. If the hostel

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school term is carried on until the 1st of December it would be necessary for the parents to make a special trip to the settlement to pick up their children.

3. The difficulty of providing water and sanitary facilities. This matter is being investigated this year by the Department of National Health and Welfare and while their report will not be available for several months yet, we are satisfied that it will be extremely difficult to provide water and sanitary facilities during winter weather. The problem should, however, not be difficult during the season of open water. As these two considerations are very important with respect to safeguarding the health of the children, ~~we do not think that~~ for the first year at least the sanitary difficulties sure to be encountered make it desirable to avoid as far as possible carrying the school term into the winter season.

2. Staff. One ~~extra~~ teacher will be required in addition to the teacher now provided for the Coppermine federal day school. This teacher will be procured by the Department of Resources and Development which will pay the teacher's salary and northern allowances. This teacher ~~could~~ will be employed during the portion of the year during which the Coppermine Hostel is not in use at some other point in the Mackenzie District, possibly at Aklavik in the large school which will be in operation, or as a relief teacher elsewhere in the Mackenzie District, or as a teacher in a hospital.

It is considered that a resident staff of 2 persons would be required to operate the hostel together with one Eskimo locally employed to do chores. The full time of one member of the resident staff would be required as cook. The other would be required for supervision of the children outside of school hours and the maintenance of their quarters in a clean and sanitary condition. The Department ~~of Resources and Development~~ will pay the salaries of these 3 persons. It is estimated that the salary of the 2 resident staff members will be approximately [redacted] Provision for their salaries ~~should~~ will be made for 6 months, [redacted] add from p 3

3. Transportation. On the assumption that these 2 people will be employed for the remainder of the year at Aklavik, provision ~~must also~~ will be made by the Department for the cost of transporting them by air

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from Aklavik to Coppermine and return. The cost of this is estimated at $1,200.

It is estimated that the wages of the Eskimo employed to do chores ~~would~~ will be [redacted], ~~His salary~~ for 6 months, [redacted]

4. Accommodation. The problem of accommodating the teacher and the 2 resident staff members presents some difficulty. At the present time there is in the school house a large apartment upstairs occupied by Mr. Angus, the day school teacher, [redacted] There is also a small three room apartment on the ground floor of the school building which is not now occupied. It is also possible that one person might be accommodated at the home of the Anglican missionary, Mr. Sperry. Canon Cook will ascertain whether Mr. Sperry will accommodate one person. The Administration will ascertain whether Mr. Angus will accommodate one or two persons in his large apartment. ~~It is realized that the existing accommodation mentioned above is the only accommodation available for the 3 persons in question. In this connection we all think that~~ It would be desirable for the two staff members and the teacher to take their meals at the hostel mess. If so provided with meals, the teacher would pay the hostel authorities the cost of her food - $2.00 per day. This would be paid by the teacher direct to the Church ~~authorities~~ and shown by them as a credit against their costs when rendering their financial accounts. It is recognized that this per diem cost for food is a little lower than the actual cost of the food will likely be, but the figure is set at $2.00 in recognition of the fact that the teacher will, in a sense, be on duty during meal times as she would be taking her meals at the same place and at the same time as the children and thus exercising supervision over all mealtime. The Church authorities will provide the food for the staff and supplies.

5. Hostel Equipment. ~~It is agreed that~~ The Department of Resources and Development ~~should~~ will supply all equipment required for the hostel. ~~We recognize that~~ This is a different approach from that envisaged for Chesterfield Inlet where the Church ~~authorities are~~ to provide kitchen equipment, laundry equipment, linen and bedding and

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other items required to equip the hostel. However, the Chesterfield Inlet hostel is a permanent project whose continuation for ten years is assured. On the other hand, the Coppermine project contemplates temporary tented accommodation only and is ~~agreed to be~~ an experimental project operated only from year to year in the light of experience gained from its operation, which ~~We think that this~~ justifies ~~our view that~~ the Department ~~of Resources and Development should~~ supply the hostel accommodation complete. Attached is a list of the equipment which has been ordered by the Department for delivery to Coppermine in the summer of 1953. Examination of this list indicates that it requires to be supplemented in certain respects. For example, there is no provision for laundry or bathing facilities. Canon Cook will supply a list of items which the church authorities consider ~~it to~~ necessary to supplement those already ordered. If approved by the Department, these additional items will be procured and delivered to Coppermine before July 1st, 1954. The money will have to be found either out of the unused balance of our appropriation for Coppermine, or if this is insufficient, from the unused balance of our appropriation for the Chesterfield hostel.

6. Water Supply and Sanitation. ~~It is agreed that~~ The provision of an adequate water supply and of sanitary facilities ~~should be~~ to be the responsibility of the Department ~~of Resources and Development. The church authorities will be put to no expense in this connection.~~ Until we receive Mr. Grainger's report it is not possible to formulate a definite plan for water and sanitary facilities. However, no matter what method is used, it is considered that the cost of providing water and sanitary services for the 6 months term will be at least $1,000.

7. Miscellaneous Items. ~~It is agreed that~~ The Church ~~authorities~~ will provide food for the children and staff, clothing for the children if required, drugs and medicines and cleaning materials.

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The Department will provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting. It is to be noted that the items which the Church ~~authorities~~ will provide are all consumable goods.

8. Procedure for Payment of Accounts. The Church ~~authorities~~ will keep accounts ~~of their~~ expenditures under paragraphs 2, 4 and 7 above. It is estimated that their costs will average at least $3.00 per child per day. ~~It is recommended that~~ At the end of each calendar month during which the hostel is operated the Church ~~authorities~~ all submit to the Department a certificate of the number of pupils accommodated in the hostel each day of such month. The Department will pay the Church authorities $3.00 per day for each child so accommodated. At the end of the school term the Church ~~authorities~~ will submit suitable excerpts from their books of account to enable the Department to determine the actual ~~cost~~ amounts spent by the church authorities as authorized above ~~of operating the hostel~~. The payment by the Department for the last month in which the hostel is so operated during the season will be a sum which when added to the previous monthly payment equals the ~~total cost of operating the hostel for the term~~ reported expenditure by the Church.

The August payment should be large enough to take care of whole cost of operating school hostel from April 1 to August 31 in any one year.

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Doc Separator 000087

CWG/AK

12979
New position

Ottawa, 11 August, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G.H. WILLIAMS

WELFARE TRAINER, GRADE 3
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.

The Department is entering into an agreement with the Church of England to operate a Tent Hostel at Coppermine to commence April 1st, 1954. It is expected that approximately 30 children will be cared for and educated at this location.

It will therefore be necessary to provide a Welfare Trainer for this purpose and it is requested that a new position of Welfare Trainer, Grade 3 be established at Coppermine, as funds provided in the 1954-55 Estimates. It is possible that for the first year the project will be operating for a six month period only and if this situation should develop, the Trainer will be employed for six months at Aklavik.

The necessary form CP 1000 "Request for New Position is attached.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

"Encl"

JAN

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MM/md

17879

Ottawa, September 1, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.A.G.G. HUNT

Mr. W.G. Devitt wrote the Director on the 30th of July and enclosed copies of 2 wireless messages of the 20th and 29th of July which he had received from Mr. Angus our Welfare Teacher at Coppermine. These are in connection with the proposed tent hostel at Coppermine.

2. As you know the Director, when he was at Yellowknife in June, discussed with you and the Sub-District Administrators the question of the channels of communication between this office and the field offices. It was decided that on matters of technical and administrative nature the Sub-District Administrators would write to you. All communications on such matters originating in Ottawa will be sent by the Director or the Chief of the Northern Administration Division in duplicate to the District Administrator at Fort Smith. It is considered that this policy applies also to educational matters and therefore Mr. Devitt should forward his communications to you for transmission to this office with your comments where such are required. After this correspondence on education and administration are dealt with here any replies will be sent to you in duplicate so that you may transmit one of them to Mr. Devitt.

3. I am enclosing for your information copy of Mr. Devitt's memorandum of the 30th of July and Mr. Angus' telegrams of the 20th and 29th of July as it is not clear whether you already have copies of the telegrams. The points mentioned in this correspondence have been dealt with seperately as follows:

4. Mr. Angus should arrange to store under cover all equipment received this year for the tent hostel until it is decided to erect the tents.

5. If Mr. Angus considers it desirable to have the floors for the tents constructed this fall this could probably be done by casual labour, to be paid for on an order to the Hudson Bay Company. Lumber was ordered this year for this purpose. You should obtain from Mr. Angus information as to what the cost will be to construct these tent floors before he undertakes the work and let me know by wireless so that we may arrange for the necessary funds. The tables, benches and some dishes and a 24' Jolly boat

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for disposal of garbage and hauling of fresh water are on order but they will not be shipped to Coppermine until next year as they could not be procured in time for transmission this season.

6. Mr. Angus would seem to be the logical person to assist in determining the area where the tent hostel should be set up next year. He might consult Church of England authorities at Coppermine. Apparently he has already selected a high location with drainage.

6. The responsibility for the operation of a tent hostel will remain with the Church of England. However, Mr. Angus should be reminded that all equipment procured for this purpose should be taken on charge in his "Property Records", and he should arrange to obtain a signature for all items made available to the Church of England in connection with the tent hostel.

8. According to Mr. Angus' telegram of the twentieth of July, between twelve and fifteen hundred blocks of ice will be required next year for the tent hostel. Apparently the cost is Ten (10¢) cents per block, and the sum of One Hundred and Fifty ($150.00) dollars is being reserved for this purpose. You might advise him to arrange to get this ice this coming winter. If necessary, the accounts may be paid on orders to the Hudson's Bay Company.

9. In order that you and Mr. Devitt may be familiar with the arrangements concerning the tent hostel, I am attaching 2 copies of a memorandum covering a meeting held in the Director's office on the 7th of July, 1953, which gives the details of the arrangements for the proposed Coppermine hostel. You will be kept advised of any changes.

10. Apparently the Caretaker at Coppermine is now too occupied to look after the hauling of water, fuel oil, and many other duties. In view of this, it will be in order to engage one person with dog team to do this work at a cost not to exceed [redacted] As this will come under the heading of "Casual Labour" the person should be paid for each month's work on an order to the Hudson's Bay Company.

11. As there has been considerable delay in dealing with Mr. Devitt's memorandum of the 30th of July and Mr. Angus' two wireless messages, you should advise Mr. Angus by wireless of the instructions contained in this memorandum and forward him an air mail letter later.

C.K. LaCapelain,
Acting Director.

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PLEASE QUOTE FILE 17879

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Ottawa, 17th September, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRASER

re Coppermine Tent Hostel

There appears to be a few details to be settled with regard to the operation of this proposed tent hostel. I wish to bring these to your attention under the following headings:-

1) Staff. The following staff will be required for operation of the tent hostel:

a) Teacher, Welfare, Grade 3 at a salary of [redacted] plus Northern Allowance of [redacted] A request has been made for the establishment of this position effective April 1st, 1954. Provision is also being made for the teacher's removal to Coppermine and her transfer to Fort Smith for the balance of the school year. This person will be an employee of this Department.

b) An employee to serve as cook for the hostel.

c) An employee to serve as a hostel supervisor who will be charged with the responsibility of supervising the children outside of school hours, having the laundry done and maintaining the quarters in a clean and sanitary condition. It has been agreed that the Department will pay the salaries of these last two employees and that this should be set at [redacted] per month each, plus board. Funds have been provided in the Estimates for these two employees at [redacted] each per month for six months. It is estimated that the extra [redacted] per person per month will be sufficient to pay for board. It is mentioned that funds should be provided for the transfer of these two staff members from Coppermine to Aklavik at the expiration of the six month period but no mention is made as to whether we shall pay the cost of removal of these employees from their point of departure to Coppermine. It is assumed that this cost will be met by the Anglican Mission.

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d) A labourer part-time who will be employed to do chores and janitor work in connection with the hostel. It is proposed to hire a local Eskimo at a salary of [redacted] per month, plus board, for six months. We have provided [redacted] a month for six months to pay the salary of this employee with the additional [redacted] a month to pay the cost of his board.

2) Accommodation. The problem of accommodating the teacher and the two resident staff members still presents some difficulty. At the meeting which was held on July 7th it was thought that these employees could be accommodated at the Federal Day School where Mr. Angus presently occupies the downstairs apartment, leaving a three-bedroom apartment upstairs available for use of the staff. The main difficulty arises here in that there is no furniture for these upstairs living quarters. We ordered furniture on July 30th expecting to have the furniture which was allocated for the new Federal Day School at Aklavik shipped on to Coppermine and the new items sent in as a replacement to Aklavik. Unfortunately the first shipment of furniture was not sent on the boat for which it was scheduled and as a result the furniture was not sent on to Coppermine. It may be difficult to accommodate the teachers at the school unless beds can be borrowed from the nursing station for this purpose until the new furniture arrives.

3) Equipment. The equipment may be divided into the following groups:-

a) Equipment for dormitory accommodation. The following items have been ordered:-

100 wool blankets
8 double-wall tents 12' x 14'
30 folding cots 30' x 72'
30 mattresses for above

It would appear that if we are to accommodate the students adequately we should have the following additional equipment:-

30 pillows
60 pillow slips
90 sheets

Also, it would appear that something in the nature of bedside stands or dressers should be provided for the clothes of the students who will be accommodated.

b) For cooking and eating. The following materials have been provided:-

1 marquee 16' x 20'
20 benches
10 collapsible tables
36 sets of eating utensils

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There does not appear to have been any equipment provided for cooking purposes such as cooking utensils and stoves. It is noted that Canon Cook was to supply a list of the items which the Church authorities considered necessary to supplement those already ordered, but this does not seem to have been done. In addition, it would seem desirable to have a tent for cooking separate from the marquee which would be used for dining purposes. It is noted that items which the Church provides are all consumable goods so apparently we should provide the necessary utensils and stoves for cooking. It would also appear that it is not possible to get this equipment to Coppermine for the opening of the hostel in April 1954.

c) Sanitary facilities. Mr. Grange, in his report, recommends that there be a wash-house containing facilities for washing, bathing and laundering. It is assumed that, carrying through the idea of using tents, we should provide a tent wash-house for these purposes. However, we would require an additional tent as well as wash tubs and bathing tubs. Since this equipment is presently not available at Coppermine and it is not possible to have it shipped there at this late date, it would appear that we cannot provide these facilities by April 1954.

In view of the above facts and other considerations it seems that we could not provide adequate facilities for the operation of this hostel in April 1954. The earliest date that it would be possible for the hostel to commence operation would be in the latter part of July 1954 and in view of the fact that it would close about September 15th I am wondering if it would not be desirable to delay the opening of the hostel until April 1st, 1955. Your views on this matter would be appreciated.

J.V. Jacobson

J.V.Jacobson,
Superintendent of Education.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000094/3

Doc Separator 000096

(17879)

The Indian School Administration

of the

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

TELEPHONE 2-7086

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

PLEASE QUOTE FILE No. Arc. Ed.

BANK STREET CHAMBERS
192 BANK STREET
OTTAWA, 4.

September 30th, 1953.

F. J. G. Cunningham, Esq.,
Director Northern Administration,
Dept. of Resources & Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Cunningham:

Re: Proposed Coppermine Hostel.

I did appreciate having the opportunity, yesterday afternoon, of reading the engineer's report on Coppermine. Particularly was I interested in the sections dealing with the proposed Hostel and the water and sewerage situation.

A reading of the Engineer's report has confirmed, in my own mind, something of which I have been strongly suspicious for some time - namely, that the sub-committee was too ambitious in recommending the opening of the Coppermine Hostel for 1954.

It is quite evident now, that the information of the Engineer's report is to hand, that satisfactory sanitary facilities cannot be established at the Coppermine Hostel site until the summer of 1954. Neither would it be practicable to erect satisfactory tent accommodation until the ground is cleared of snow. There are other preparatory chores in need of attention before we can assume responsibility for the care and health of a group of children. Chores which cannot satisfactorily be completed until summertime. The hostel, you will recall, was scheduled to open April 1st, 1954 and between now and a couple of months after April 1st next year the area around Coppermine is snow-covered.

As a member of the sub-committee on Eskimo Education I would strongly recommend that the opening of the Coppermine Hostel be postponed until the spring of 1955.

Such delay would allow opportunity for the proper digging of garbage and sewerage pits, the sound construction of tent frames and floors, the establishment of a satisfactory water source and storage facilities and a general clearing and proper layout of the site.

The establishment of a tent Hostel is a new venture in native education and I am sure Northern Administration Branch, as well as the Church, wish it to be a success from the start. The premature opening could easily hazard the future of the whole project.

(F.J.G.)

CPU-000096[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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CPU-000096/1

Bishop Marsh is away in [redacted] and I have not had opportunity to consult him on this subject so please recognize what I have written above as coming from me as a member of the sub-committee and not a C. of E. Official. As soon as I have had word from the Bishop on the subject I will communicate with you again.

Yours faithfully,

Henry G. Cook.

HGC:PAL

Superintendent.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000096/2

Doc Separator 000105

Col Cunningham
M M

JVJ/PP

17879

Northern Affairs & National Resources

Ottawa, 25th January, 1954

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

Dear Bishop Marsh,

With reference to your letter of 18th January, I am afraid you have received an erroneous impression regarding the opening date of the Coppermine Hostel as we do not consider it possible to put this plan into operation this year.

During your absence from this country a meeting was held with your Canon Cook at which the difficulties of establishing a hostel in April 1954 were discussed. It was felt that this Administration, and possibly your Church, still had a considerable amount of planning to do. It was also felt that a premature opening could easily hazard the future of the whole project. The Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education, at its October meeting, recommended that the opening of the hostel be delayed for one year to permit proper preparation for the physical outlay and the selection of the Eskimo pupils. The main Committee on Eskimo Affairs concurred with the views of the Sub-Committee and the Department has therefore delayed the opening of the hostel until April, 1955.

In the meantime the equipment suggested by Canon Cook is being ordered. We are attaching hereto a list of this equipment and would appreciate it if you would suggest any additions or deletions.

It would appear that there will be sufficient accommodation in the teachers' residences at the Federal Day School to accommodate

...2

CPU-000105[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
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two or three hostel supervisors or teachers. A sufficient amount of furniture has been ordered to equip completely both the upstairs and downstairs living quarters in the school.

Yours sincerely,

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

Enc.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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Doc Separator 001164-0000

1009-3-7

UNCLASSIFIED

DOCUMENT ND-90

X

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT:

THE PROBLEM OF COPPERMINE

The Advisory Committee on Northern Development at its meeting on September 14, 1953, considered the suitability of the present location of Coppermine. The Chairman reported that following a proposal to establish a tent hostel for school children at Coppermine, a public health engineer had surveyed the settlement. His report showed very unsatisfactory health and sanitary conditions arising from the present site and indicated that future growth would aggravate these conditions. It seemed possible that a situation similar to that at Aklavik could develop. The Committee recommended that Coppermine be moved to a more suitable location and that an investigation be made as soon as possible to determine the best alternative site. At its meeting on November 23, 1953, the Committee was informed that the site survey would be carried out during the spring and early summer of 1954.

The attached paper reviews the situation at Coppermine for the information of the Committee, and the siting party. It outlines the functions of the settlement, the disadvantages of the present location, and the prospects of finding a suitable alternative site.

It is recommended that:

(a) The site survey team examine the Tree River area, in addition to the country surrounding the present settlement, for suitable sites.

(b) If a more suitable site can be found in the Tree River area, consideration be given to the transfer of federal activities to this site.

G. W. Rowley,
Secretary.

Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
March 16, 1954.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 651, File 1009-3-7, pt. 1,
Problem Of Coppermine (ACND)
1954 - September 1954, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001164-0000

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Doc Separator 000116

RT

North Admin. & Lands Br.
JUN 1 1954
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

TENT HOSTEL FOR COPPERMINE SCHOOL.

In 1953 the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education studied the matter of tent hostels for Eskimo children of school age for the federal schools at Chesterfield Inlet and Coppermine. The purpose of the hostels is to enable children from remote families to attend school over a given period. From Easter to the end of August was suggested originally. Northern Administration was to furnish the teachers and the camp equipment, and the Missions (Roman Catholic at Chesterfield Inlet and Anglican at Coppermine) were to operate the hostels on a per diem rate basis and provide catering, laundering and the general supervision of the pupils residing in the hostels. As far as possible, the hostels to be operated along lines comparable to ordinary Eskimo camp life.

It was afterwards decided and agreed to that a permanent hostel would be erected at Chesterfield Inlet by the Roman Catholic Mission authorities which will operate on the basis of nine months -- August 15th to May 15th. However, plans are proceeding for the tent hostel at Coppermine as planned.

The hostel at Coppermine will be operated by the Anglican Mission commencing April 1st, 1954, along the lines originally suggested. At present a one classroom of the Coppermine federal school is regularly in operation. The second classroom will be opened in April next to accommodate pupils from the hostel and a second teacher will be employed. All necessary materials and supplies to be provided by the Administration have been ordered for shipment into Coppermine this summer.

May 20, 1954

CPU-000116[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000116/1

Doc Separator 000118

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORLITE BUILDING
AUG 16 1954
CENTRAL REGISTRY
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 222

10794

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
13th August, 1954.

North Admin. & Lands Br.
AUG 16
File No. 630/145-2.
Refer To N.L.

Memorandum For The Director

While in Coppermine recently, I had occasion to discuss the Tent Hostel with Bishop Marsh, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic. He appeared to be concerned because the construction of the Tent floor had not been completed plus a number of other minor matters.

As you know, nails and a sufficient quantity of 2 x 4 were shipped last year and have now arrived on the first trip of the "Fort Hearne". There is thus now in Coppermine, all the materials available for the completion of the Tent floors. In addition, supplies of plywood, roofing material, insulation, etc., have arrived for the building of an insulated warehouse. This office does not have the plan of this warehouse nor has it been advised that such a warehouse would be constructed. If you will send the plan of this building, we propose to make the following arrangements.

The new teacher for Coppermine is [redacted] We propose to charter the Wardair Otter from Yellowknife and we intend to send in, with the teacher, a [redacted] carpenter and a [redacted] electrician. The carpenter who will then have the plans of the insulated building, will construct this building. He will be assisted in making the Tent floors by [redacted] and possibly one other Eskimo. The electrician will complete the wiring for the new furnace and assist in any other electrical work that may have to be done, including the wiring of the insulated warehouse, etc. Mr. Devitt

../2

CPU-000118[000-000]

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CPU-000118/1

will make a trip to Coppermine before the end of September, at which time he will bring out the carpenter and the electrician. This appears to be the most satisfactory way in which we can accomplish the various jobs at Coppermine.

You will be pleased to note that the entire school and living quarters at Coppermine have been completely repainted this summer. The new furniture and the refrigerators have arrived and it is hoped the building will be more livable this winter.

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

LACOH:dw

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000120

XR:jr

630/145-2

CENTRAL REGISTRY SENT

North Admin. & Lands Br.
AUG 23 1954
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

OTTAWA, August 23, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.A.D.O. HUNT:

Referring to your recent correspondence please find attached four copies of sketch plans for the 16' by 12' heated warehouse for the Coppermine tent hostel. These copies are not detailed drawings but should be sufficient to enable a competent carpenter to carry out the construction.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

CPU-000120[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000120/1

Doc Separator 000124

LACOH:rg

NORLITE BUILDING
AUG 26 1954
CENTRAL REGISTRY
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources
CANADA

BF 14.9.54 BPB DLB

11327

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 293
Your File 17879-A

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Nth Admin. & Lands Br.
AUG 26 19
630/145-2
B-3

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
August 24th, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. B. G. Sivertz

We thank you for your memorandum of 20th of August under the above file reference, together with a copy of Bishop Marsh's message to the Deputy Minister.

Despite the fact that it was explained by the undersigned to the Bishop of the Arctic that the delay in building the tent floors was entirely due to the non arrival of essential materials last year, [redacted] As I have already explained to you, one warehouse tent is completed and its location is approximately fifty yards south of the present school building on slightly rising ground. As I understand it, and as I feel sure Bishop Marsh understands it, the tent floors for the hostel tent were to be erected on this sloping ground south and behind the present school building. We have made the necessary arrangements for a carpenter to go in on the 1st of September on a chartered aircraft and to remain there until the insulated warehouse has been completed. He will be assisted by Ikey Bolt, present janitor, and other Eskimos. The tent floors will also be built at this time and some outside toilets. The furnace referred to by the Director in his memorandum of August 19th arrived during last winter and was erected almost in its entirety in June of this year. However, the electrical installation and hook-up of the furnace was not completed, neither was some minor duct-work connecting the furnace with the present hot-air system. In addition to the furnace man, the electrician is also going in on the 1st of September and will complete the electrical installation. I hope you will assure His Excellency, Bishop Marsh, that everything possible will be done to complete and have the tent hostel ready for occupancy next spring, which is the opening date of this school, and I see no reason why this cannot be accomplished.

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

CPU-000124[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
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Doc Separator 000125

COPY

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC

The Church House
600 Jarvis Street
Toronto 5, Canada

North Admin. & Lands Br.
AUG 31 1954
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To B 1.

The Right Reverend
Donald B. March, D.D.
Bishop of the Arctic

26th August, 1954.

Mr. C.W. Jackson,
Acting Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Northern Affairs and
National Rescurces,
Ottawa, Ont.

11373

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you so much for your letter of August 24th in reply to my telegram to Mr. Robertson. I am grateful for the arrangements which you have made, but as I told you in my telephone conversation, these arrangements are made far too late to set up adequately a hostel to start working late next year.

You express surprise that anything might go wrong, but you will remember I mentioned the stove which was shipped so late that eventually it had to be flown in to Norman Wells, and we can only hope, has caught the boat. This, together with the fact that the tent frames were to have been erected this Spring, does not give me any great confidence with everything at Coppermine, and when the carpenter and electrician arrive, it will be too late to make any changes if necessary, and will be so close to breakup and freezeup time that no allowance can be made for error.

In our discussions it was pointed out that it is an impossibility to run a gas stove in a tent, and the need therefore of using the insulated warehouse (although why a warehouse should be insulated has never been properly explained) as a cookhouse. It was agreed that this building should be fitted up with a gas stove and as a kitchen where the meals for the children might be prepared.

The question of your arranging the living accommodation for the hostel workers has not been touched in Coppermine, and the storage of their food, are problems which apparently no one takes care of. We cannot expect personnel to go and work in tents if no consideration has been given to their comfort.

.. 2

CPU-000125[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
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CPU-000125/1

I understand these matters were to have been taken care of this Spring, but a change of teacher [redacted] has left the situation as it was some two years ago.

I am terribly concerned about the operation of the School. There is great antagonism against the present setup at Coppermine by the Eskimos, both because so often there was no teaching, for the School had to close down as the engine was worthless, and the parents say the children did not learn there as well as in Aklavik. Secondly, it is only fair to say that fear of hunger is a dominating factor in families where a widow is the sole support, and not only in those families run by widows.

The middle or end of September does not allow any chance of this situation being corrected. I understand that three planes have been chartered at various times to install a boiler. This still remains unrepaired. No white man at Coppermine will touch the school engine, as it is past repair.

I mention these things now as, if my information is correct, the problems are such that an engineer cannot correct them and it will be too late to get a new engine in by the time he has discovered this. If there is no engine there is no heat; if there is no heat, no school; and if no school, the hostel project is a failure.

These, Mr. Jackson, are a few of the reasons why I telephoned you, and feel that dilatory attention to this project has greatly endangered its success.

I hope the Department will do something instantly and not wait until the middle of September.

Yours very sincerely,

DBM/s (Sgd.) Donald The Arctic.

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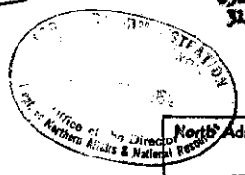
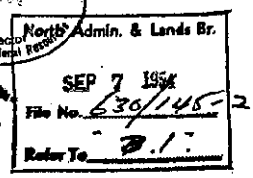
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000126

Copy to be returned to Col. Cunningham

FWP/HHG
630/145-2
311/145





OTTAWA, 3 September, 1954.

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

13/4-54 GVP

11748

Right Reverend Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 25th August, addressed to Mr. Jackson. I am investigating closely all the matters which you have brought to my attention.

I am surprised that there was a delay in the shipment of the gas stove to Coppermine as I am informed by officers of this Administration that the stove was requisitioned from our suppliers on March 10th, 1954. This should have been ample time for the stove to have been shipped on the first boat going into Coppermine. However, I am checking further with our suppliers as to the reasons for the delay in having this item shipped.

I see that we corresponded on our files indicating that we agreed to have the tent frames erected this spring. As a matter of fact, we consider it undesirable to have this construction undertaken almost a full year in advance of the date the hostel could be in operation. We have been advised by field officials that the necessary frames and floors could be constructed by qualified carpenters with the assistance of native labour in a matter of approximately one week, and, therefore, it was considered desirable to have these constructed at the same time as the warehouse was built. The latter is being insulated since there was some possibility that it might become necessary to store some perishable items in it.

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CPU-000126[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
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With reference to living accommodation for the hostel workers, there is on the second floor of the school house a large three-bedroom apartment and a smaller three-roomed apartment on the ground floor. Mr. David Wilson, the new teacher for Coppermine, will occupy part of the upstairs apartment and it is likely that one bedroom could be made available for the use of either the school teacher or one of the hostel workers. Two single persons could be accommodated in the three-room apartment on the ground floor. This matter was discussed at a meeting held on July 7th, 1953 at which Officers of this Administration discussed with your Canon Cook the details of the accommodation for the two hostel staff members. At the time it was suggested that one person might be accommodated at the home of the Anglican Missionary, Mr. Sperry. Canon Cook was to ascertain whether Mr. Sperry would agree to this arrangement. We have not yet received advice from your Administration as to whether this will be possible or not. At the time these discussions were held it was considered desirable that the two staff members and the teacher take their meals at the hostel mess. If so provided with meals, the teacher would pay the hostel authorities the cost of her food. This was estimated to be approximately $2.00 per day. This would be paid by the teacher direct to the church authorities and would be shown by them as a credit against their cost when rendering their financial accounts. It is recognized that this per diem cost for food is probably a little lower than what the actual cost of the food would be, but the figure was set at $2.00 in recognition of the fact that the teacher will, in a sense, be on duty during meal-time as she would be taking her meals at the same place and at the same time as the children and would be supervising them at meal-time.

You express concern over the fact that, in your opinion, the power plant engine is worthless. I have been assured by the engineer who last visited Coppermine that this engine is in good condition and that there is on hand at the school a complete set of repair parts which can be utilized in the event that the engine breaks down. As you are aware, a new furnace has been provided for the Coppermine school and was erected almost in its entirety in June of this year. However, the electrical installation and hook-up with the furnace was not completed, neither was some minor duct work connecting the furnace with the present hot air system. This will be completed by the maintenance crew which is going in with the teacher on the 1st of September. I might also add that consideration is being given to

..... 3

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having a stand-by engine provided in the spring of 1955 in order that the school may be assured of an adequate supply of electrical power at all times.

I wish to assure you that everything possible will be done to complete and have the tent hostel ready for occupancy on the opening date of April 1st, 1955. I can see no reason why this cannot be accomplished.

Yours sincerely,

R.G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

Copy for Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham, Director.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000126/3

Doc Separator 000127-0001

LACOH;rg

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

North Admin. & Lands Br.
FILE 293-A
SEP 13
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To DO

NORLITE BUILDING
SEP 13 1954
CENTRAL REGISTRY
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
September 7th, 19

12106

(Copy on 38/145-2)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I wish to acknowledge receipt of copies of correspondence between Bishop Marsh and the Deputy Minister concerning the tent hostel at Coppermine. I, too, am surprised that Bishop Marsh should make a number of allegations concerning this proposed hostel. Perhaps, however, I can throw some light on one of his remarks in which he stated that "there is great antagonism against the present setup at Coppermine by the Eskimos, both because so often there was no teaching, for the School had to close down as the engine was worthless, and the parents say the children did not learn as well in Aklavik".

On my last visit to Coppermine during the visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, I was informed that Archdeacon Webster from Aklavik had travelled to Coppermine on the M.V. "Fort Hearn", and during a sermon in Eskimo had urged the Eskimos not to accept the proposition of a tent hostel, but rather to insist that their children be sent to the Anglican School in Aklavik. Remarks such as this can only do irreparable harm, and confuse in the minds of the Eskimos just what is being undertaken to help their children obtain a satisfactory education.

On September 2nd, Mr. Wilson [redacted] flew in to Coppermine and with them was an expert carpenter, a furnace man, and Mr. Nicholson of the Northwest Power Commission from Fort Smith. I sent Mr. Nicholson in because I wanted to know the exact state of the present Lister Lighting Plant, and I also wanted to be sure that the electrical installation of the furnace would be completed and the furnace working correctly.

Mr. Nicholson, who has since returned to Fort Smith, has assured me that the furnace has been installed, that he himself attended to the wiring installation, and that the furnace is operating satisfactorily.

..... 2

CPU-000127[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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He did, however, state that the half-horse-power motor, sent with this furnace, would not operate the fan efficiently and that he doubted whether the hot air would get proper circulation with a motor of this horse-power. He voiced the opinion that a furnace of this size should be operated with at least a one horse-power motor. He also further recommended that a proper room thermostat be installed, and we are enclosing with this letter a requisition requesting this piece of equipment.

Mr. Nicholson also appraised the reliability of the present Lister Lighting Plant, and it was his considered opinion that a stand-by plant would be necessary. He also gave me a list of immediate items which should be purchased. I have taken the liberty of sending the enclosed requisition direct to Bruce Robinson Electric, since there is little time left to obtain these materials before the freeze-up. However, there is one item which cannot be flown in quickly, and which may have to be obtained from the manufacturers in England, and that is outside casting of the outboard main bearing. This has been cracked and it is leaking oil at the rate of half a pint per day. The janitor, Ikey Bolt, informed Mr. Nicholson that this outside casting was cracked when the fly wheel was taken off in order to install a new crank shaft last summer.

(3/145)

Mr. Nicholson believes that the lighting plant will operate satisfactorily this winter if we obtain immediately the repairs which we have asked Bruce Robinson to supply. Mr. Nicholson also expressed surprise that a plenum was not supplied with this furnace, and that a very make-shift affair had to be cut out of stove-pipes in order to fit the furnace. Perhaps you would be so good as to consult the original purchase order for the furnace and see whether a plenum for this size of furnace was supposed to have been forwarded.

As of this date, we have received a further wire from Mr. Wilson, who informed us that the insulated warehouse is well on its way to completion, but that twelve batts of insulation were required. Apparently, Mr. Wilson was able to borrow the necessary insulation from the local D.O.T. The tent floors are also in course of erection and will be finished shortly.

Mr. Devitt will leave for an inspection of the Coppermine School in about two weeks from now. We hope to have the spare parts for the engine shipped in on that trip, and also to bring out the carpenter, who should have completed his job by that time.

We concur with your suggestion that a stand-by engine should be sent in the spring of 1955, and Mr. Nicholson has assured me that if such a plant is sent in, and with the concurrence of the Northwest Power Commission,

..... 3

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he would be very happy to install it for us.

I must again reiterate I can see no reason why the tent hostel should not be in operation by April 1st, 1955, and I can foresee no difficulties in getting this started at that time.

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

Encl.

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Agenda re 630/145-1 pt. 1 Ex Exhibits

Coppermine, N.W.T.
May 5th, 1951

North Admin. & Lands Br.
OCT 18 1954
File No. 630/145-2

Experimental Hostel Project
Coppermine

The experimental hostel project was held in the Coppermine School from March 27th, 1951 till April 15th, 1951. Ten children attended.

The cost of food, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounted to $200.00. Wages for the two helpers amounted to $80.00.

The project was only carried on for a period of three weeks due mainly to three reasons:

(a) the time allowed for notification of the natives was too short. Many did not have enough meat with them or had other plans. I was assured by many, both white and Eskimo, that the natives would not be staying in the vicinity of Coppermine as they had done in previous years because of a dog food shortage; fish had been scarce.

(b) Proper facilities were lacking. The project was held in the teacher's living quarters because of power plant failure and because the nursing station did not offer even the curtailed facilities that the school did. The children were bedded down on the floor upon thin mattresses (left by D.P.W.), which were covered by sleeping skins. I found sufficient blankets, together with the one or two among the children, to keep them reasonably warm. (The blankets were also left by D.P.W.). School was taught in the living room, meals prepared in the teacher's kitchen and served in the living room.

(c) [redacted] and I found the undertaking quite a task and quite a strain - more so because due to a misunderstanding the services of Mona and Tony Bolt were not available and substitutes had to be found and trained. The kitchen stove does not function properly and the lack of a proper fire escape was keenly felt. (A ladder was erected against the classroom, escape was then provided from the last windows of the residence on to the classroom roof and thence to ground).

In the light of ensuing events it can be seen that some of the things which were thought probable did not occur. Contrary to reports, the natives stayed around the post until May 5th when they all moved out to the seal camps. A few returned and took up residence on the islands in the gulf. From this point of view and from that of the 24 hour daylight, having a hostel would be advantageous. For example, at the time there were about 8 children on the Islands and two in the settlement. If we had a hostel eleven children could have been accommodated during this period. The 24 hour daylight makes it hard to get the children to school in the morning. In residence they would be controlled and during their stay could have adequate rest as well as adequate food. (Children and adults frequently stay up all night and all day).

March 8th, 1952

As a result of further observation it is now possible to bring to bear factors which have become apparent after nearly a full cycle. As a result I feel that a hostel or even a boarding school is the best solution for Coppermine. As stated, however, the school building as it is is not really suitable. Also a matron and caretaker would be necessary.

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Some natives expressed a desire to bring children in at Christmas and leave them till Easter. However, I feel that winter is the hardest time for the Eskimo and it is necessary for the children to learn in the school of experience. On the other hand, with the children in their "home" environment, the older boys could be allowed to go hunting and trapping with approved guides. Girls could be taught to use white man's food to better advantage while being taught how to handle skins and do native sewing. Etna Bolt would make a good instructress. The above is important to the native, I feel, as mis-use of food is common.

Another advantage to be gained from a hostel has been pointed up by the school attendance this year. Last year as many as 25 children attended school all at once, December, January, March and April being the heavy months, having totals as high as 31 pupils in attendance during the month and an average high of 12.45. This year the period ending December 1951 shows a total attendance of 20 with an average daily attendance of 14.21. January total attendance 14, average 10.07. February total attendance 12, average daily 8.68. In other words the trend is for a fewer number to be in more constant attendance. The greater majority going without schooling including five or six who have been at a coal camp most of the winter, 15 miles from the settlement. The period of schooling for most of the children is too short and too few are in attendance. The hostel project showed that, even in the short time, a concentrated application of schooling was helpful - definite improvement was shown. The Eskimos are eager to learn as far as I can make out from verbal accounts and the children's attendance at school. One family has left their girls with relatives so that they can attend school.

The question of family allowance may present a problem. It cannot be denied that the whole family partakes of the bounty. I do not know what the reaction would be to diverting the ration to the school while the children were in residence. As the experimental hostelization was of such short duration it was decided to do nothing about family allowance. However, some natives brought in meat for their children; others, as stated earlier, were unable to make similar provision at such short notice.

April the 15th marked the conclusion of the hostel project. Daily doses of cod liver oil were given, together with vitamin pills. Pupils were weighed at the beginning and end of the period and the average weight gain was calculated to be 1.6 lbs. with one girl showing a gain of 6 lbs. while one boy's weight remained stationary and yet another showed a loss of 1 lb. We found these results disappointing. As a matter of interest I weighed one of the boys the other day and found that his weight was the same as it was before the project started last spring. He gained 3 lbs. during the project.

Menus were based mainly on dehydrated fruits and vegetables and stewed caribou meat. Three glasses of milk to each daily and this was further supplemented by the use of milk and powdered eggs in cooking and baking. Frozen meat was served every 5th day and was enjoyed by all. This was thought necessary as supplies of fresh foods were nil and canned fruits and vegetables were at a minimum. No fruit or vegetable juices were in supply. However, I think that raw, frozen meat could well be a regular part of their diet, as well as frozen and dried fish in season. It is their native diet. In this connection the hunting and fishing efforts of the older boys could be utilized.

Summary

1) It is my belief that a hostel is the best answer to the education problem here. The time to be arranged to best suit local conditions.

2) A matron and caretaker would be required.

/3...

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3) The school, if used, would have to be improved. Storage space, play rooms, workshops, washrooms, cloak rooms, toilets - at least some would have to be added. The vacant classroom would not be suitable as a dormitory as it now stands.

4) Heating plant failure, if project is held in the winter, would have to be protected against too frequent occurrence.

(Sgd) Douglas B. Lord

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

North Admin & Lands Br.
NOV 1 1954
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To TB6

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
October 29, 1954.

NORLITE BUILDING
NOV 1 1954
CENTRAL REGISTRY

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL F.J.G. CUNNINGHAM, Director

2513

ATTENTION: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

As a result of a recent inspection tour of Coppermine, the following comments and recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

1. General

In general, plans seem to be developing very satisfactorily and nothing unsurmountable stands in the way of a smooth opening on April 1, 1955.

2. School Term

There may be some disadvantages which, no doubt, have been considered to closing the school near freeze-up time. The inclement weather which often prevails at this time of year would make air travel the only safe means of transporting the children back to their homes. Arising out of a discussion on this matter with the Reverend John Sperry, Church of England Missionary, and Mr. D. S. Wilson, Welfare Teacher, the extension of the school until Christmas was suggested. During Christmas, most of the parents are in Coppermine and would be able to take their children home with them after the New Year. An additional advantage to this extension of the term would be in giving the children a length of term nearer the duration of the usual academic year. If this were done, the walls of the cubicles might have to be insulated.

In respect to the school term, it was mutually agreed that the ideal time for the children to be with their parents would be during July and August rather than during the winter months. However, it is realized that to accomplish this the hostel facilities would have to be 'winterized' and more adequate provision made for water and sanitation facilities.

3. Heating

Even if the hostel is open from April until September, some means of heating the dormitories will be necessary. Sufficient oil heaters to fulfill this purpose could not be found. A small oil heater for each tent, wash room, besides

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those in the dining room, etc., is recommended. However, it is realized that adequate provision may have been made for this.

4. Lighting

There was some doubt concerning the provision for lighting facilities in each tent, etc. Perhaps the school power plant could supply electricity for these tents if hook-up facilities and bulbs were available. In respect to power, it was noticed that the Department of Transport had three 25 K.V.A. plants on the Coppermine site. It is recommended that, if possible, arrangements be made for us to be supplied with power by the Department of Transport when these plants are installed.

5. Cubicles

To make the living quarters more pleasant and conducive to worth-while activities, it is suggested that a work table, a small blackboard, a wastepaper basket, a storage shelf, some small games, and perhaps a wolf skin rug for the floor be considered for each cubicle if such has not already been done.

6. Staff and Accommodation

The three-roomed suite on the first floor of the Federal Day School would provide fairly adequate accommodation for Miss Kimpton and the hostel matron. Each could have a bedroom whereas the present kitchen could, with some renovations, serve as a sitting room.

It has already been recommended that [redacted] from Aklavik, be given a course in cooking. Reverend John Sperry and Mr. D. S. Wilson agree that, if such be done prior to the opening of the hostel, that [redacted] would be ideal as a cook for the hostel. This move might also make the housing accommodation problem less acute.

There are two stouthouses, approximately 12' x 16', one of which is occupied by Ikey Bolt. Perhaps one of these could be used to accommodate [redacted] should you decide to employ him and if he wishes such a position.

Accommodation for the 'chore boy' may present a difficulty. Reverend John Sperry is not able to supply any space.

7. Present Construction

Attached, — AR —

See attached sketch and transparency.

The eight 12' x 14' bases for the tents are already well constructed. The insulated warehouse, 14' x 16', is well constructed and is filled with equipment to capacity.

The tentfloor, 30' x 30', which will be the kitchen and dining room, has been completed for some time and has been used to store hostel goods.

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According to Mr. Wilson, the toilets and the boys' and girls' washrooms will be constructed this winter. There was some question, too, regarding a sufficient supply of wash basins.

There were some shortages of materials for tent floors, etc., which should be investigated.

8. Provision for Delayed Date of Departure from School

It was considered quite possible that some parents would not get to the settlement in time to pick up their children on the date of closing. Here again, Mr. Wilson and the Reverend John Sperry felt that if the school were closed at Christmas time, that most of the parents would be on hand to transport their children home.

9. Considered Expansion

It was felt, too, that since Coppermine was the geographical centre of the Western Arctic region (excluding Aklavik) that further consideration should be given to making this hostel large enough to cater to the whole of the area. According to Mr. Lowe's report of April, 1951, this would involve, assuming the population of this area has remained constant, 135 students from 6 - 14 years of age.

10. Ultimate Authority

Although it is realized that the responsibility for the operation of this project will be divided between our Department and the Church of England authorities, lines of authority and responsibilities, it is felt, should be clearly defined.

11. Eligibility for Admission

It is realized that little progress can be made by students who attend school irregularly from 25% to 60% of the school year; it is recommended, therefore, that consideration be given to providing hostel accommodation for those children whose parents, although deemed residents of the community, are away on their trap lines at least one-third of the time.

12. Curfew

To assist the teacher to get prompt and regular attendance when the parents and children are in the settlement, it is recommended that consideration be given to implementing the curfew ordinance.

13. Power Plant

The recommendations of Mr. Nicholson of the Northwest Territories Power Commission were carried out in-so-far as our mechanic deemed necessary. The 'standby' plant was checked and found to be functioning satisfactorily. A small water pump wasinstalled in the school

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14. Location

A recent survey map showed the stouthouses and ice house to be on the road allowance although this should not present any difficulty at this time. It is recommended that Lot #6 be reserved for the school. The section of land (15 to 20 acres) between Lot 4 and Lot 10 and south of the school, should also be reserved for hostel and school purposes. Mr. Wilson pointed out that a good soccer playing field was included in this.

15. Conclusion

No objection to the proposed hostel was expressed or sensed from any quarter. The liaison between our teacher and the resident missionaries is commendable. They were enthusiastic over the proposed expansion of our educational program and were looking ahead to meeting such problems as equipment shortages and other exigencies which might arise in the carrying out of such a project. For example, if expansion of the project is anticipated, the equipment and facilities necessary for such should be considered immediately.

W.G. Devitt,
Superintendent of Schools.

c.c. District Administrator

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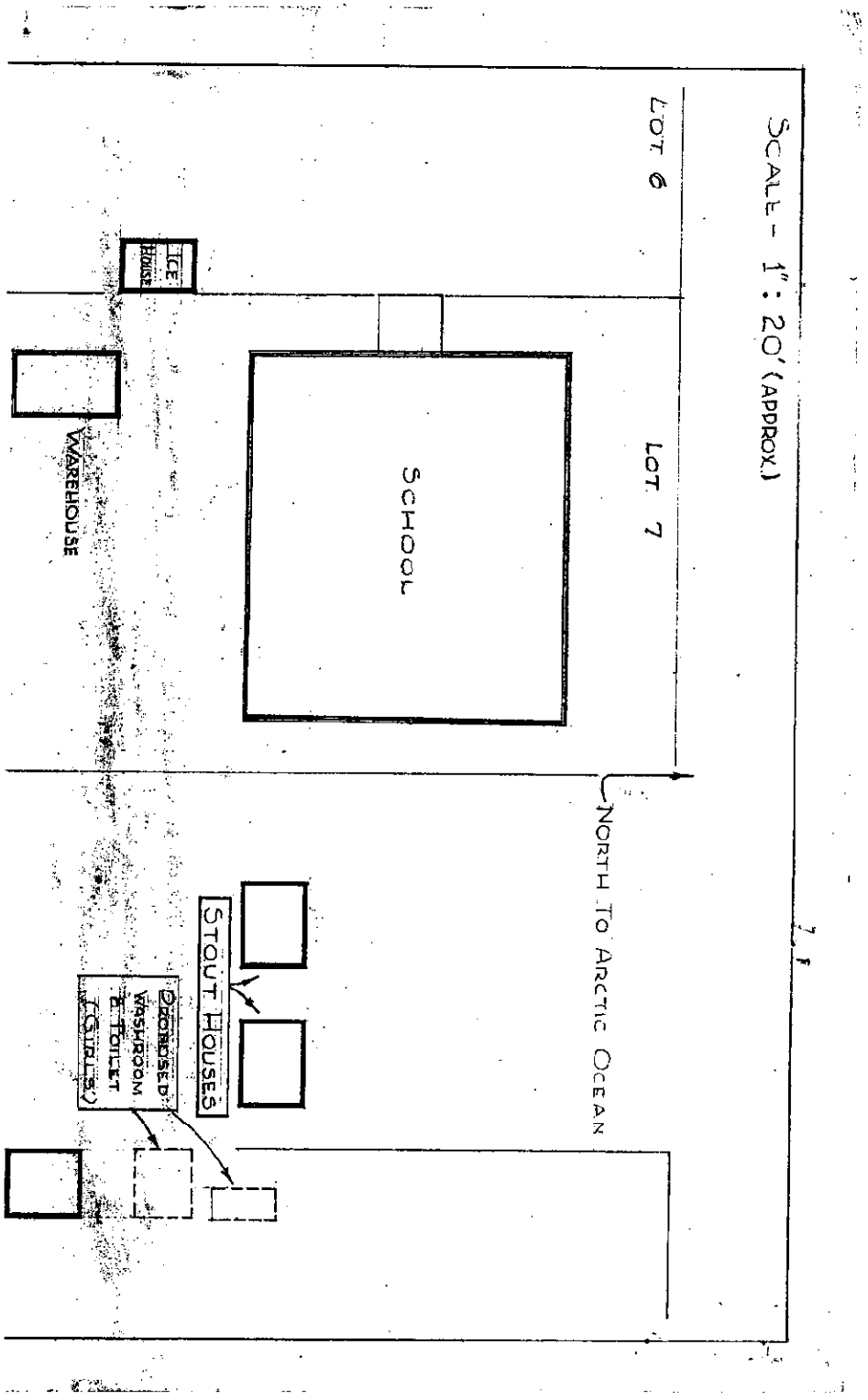

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File: 7-5

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

LANDS DIVISION

Ottawa, 14th December, 1954.

North Admin. & Lands Br.
DEC 14 1954
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To 8.1

MEMORANDUM TO: F. FRASER, ESQ.,
TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

Hostel School Site,
Coppermine Settlement, N.W.T.,
Your File: 630/145-2.

I now return the sketch received with your letter of the 9th December, 1954, and wish to inform you that the area shown outlined in ink on the sketch has been reserved in our records as a site for the hostel school.

for C. K. LeCapelain,
Chief, Lands Division.

Mr Macdonald
Don't you think
we should advise
Hunt + Dentler as
to area blocked ?
QVP

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Doc Separator 001206-0002

REPORT ON THE COPPERMINE EXPERIMENTAL TENT HOSTEL

By:
David S. Wilson
Welfare Principal, Federal Day School.

The Experimental Tent Hostel, operated at Coppermine, N.W.T. by a staff provided by the Anglican Church of Canada under the auspices of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources from April 15th. to August 22nd., 1955, in general terms can be rated successful. That is, it fulfilled its immediate objective of providing for a group of nomadic Eskimo children while they attended the Federal Day School here, supervided living accommodation in tents, on the theory that this would be a closer approach to their native housing than a residential school would provide.

Its long-term objective, that of assisting the native children to obtain an education which will enable them to live as fully as possible their native way of life and retain their native culture while adding to it several improvements which the white man's civilization has produced and which are still foreign to the Eskimos, is still too distant to be assessed.

The primary purpose of this hostel term was to put into actual use by the children and staff the tents and other equipment provided: to discover errors and ommissions in this equipment; to give both hostel and school staffs chances to study in order to ascertain the best diet, mode of training, and term of schooling to be used for such children; and to produce a set of facts which may be a basis for the establishment of future tent hostels in Canada's Arctic regions.

This has been done, and such facts and information gathered from the operation of the hostel as seen by myself, and recommendations coming out of them, are hereby presented under nine different headings:

1 - Enrolment and Attendance.
2 - Accommodation.
3 - Diet and Health.
4 - Sanitation.
5 - Grounds and Playground equipment.
6 - Teaching and Hostel Staff.
7 - Schooling.
8 - Term of Hostel.
9 - Hostel authority.

1. ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Selection of Eskimo children to attend the Hostel was made by the Anglican Missionary, Rev. J.R. Sperry, according to the following criteria, as laid down by the Department on February 22, 1955:

"1. The children to attend must live within fifty miles of the settlement of Coppermine.
"2. Preference should be given to Eskimo boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 13.
"3. The children must be of good physique and health.
"4. Only those children who would appear to profit most by instruction should be selected.
"5. The children to attend the hostel should be of the Anglican or other non-Catholic faith.
"6. The children selected should not be residents of the Coppermine settlement and should not, at present, have day or other school facilities available to them."

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Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

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Enrolment was limited by the accommodation available, 30 beds; and of the 9 boys and 21 girls selected by Mr. Sperry all except two girls were passed by the Port Radium foctor as physically fit.

Becuase of adverse weather and flying conditions, the final medical examinations had to be made after most of the native families had left the settlement following Easter, so replacements for these two were not available. They were returned to their families.

There was no truancy, or inexcusable absence. One girl was allowed to rejoin her family for a period of three weeks for compassionate reasons, but returned to the hostel at the end of that time. As the end of the term approached at the middle of August, children were allowed to rejoin their families as soon as the latter were ready to take them away from the settlement.

School attendance was as follows:

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Total
Total actual attnedance;	336	583	605	460	373	2357
Total possible attendance	336	588	616	560	420	2520
Per cent Attendance	.....					93.5

Children were allowed to visit friends in the settlement on Saturday afternoons and Sundays after church. If their families came to visit them after an extended periods, they were allowed out for one night only. On the whole, the parents seemed much more lonesome for the children than vice versa.

The children appeared to be very happy living in the hostel and attending school regularly. If the school were closed on Saturday of because of a mechanical breakdown in the heating system, they were very disappointed indeed.

But these 28 children are only a small part of the 120 in our registration area, and an even smaller part of the total number in our area plus those of the neighbouring Cambridge Bay area, all of whom have no school facilities whatsoever available to them at present. Their total number is around two hundred and fifty.

(1) I would therefore recommend very strongly that the enrolment be expanded for the 1956 term, even though it still will be only a second experimental year. The major obstacles of setting up operation have now been overcome, and in this term we can experiment with the inclusion of children from outside the 50-mile radius which governed selection last year.

Last Spring Mr. Sperry found that the Eskimo parents tended to want to keep their older boys at home and sent the girls to the hostel. As a result, only nine of the boys 14 beds were occupied, while three of the smallest girls had to "double up" with another three in the girls' 16 beds. I do not think that this practice of keeping the boys out of school during their school years is a good thing, nor a necessary one, for our most successful hunters and trappers here are those who spent their school years in boarding schools rather than with their families. But it will have to be overcome gradually.

(2) I would therefore recommend that for 1956 an additional three tents for girls and two for boys be supplied; This will mean we will have room for nine new girls and 13 new boys, making up a total of 28 girls and 22 boys, a total of 50 for the Hostel. I think that if the Church stresses to the parents the importance of having their sons attend school regularly, the parents will cooperate.

It would not be necessary to send in labor to build the floors and walls for these extra tents. Our experience constructing the addition to the warehouse this fall, just completed, has shown that local labour may be used for such work with complete satisfaction,

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Our present kitchen and dining hall and new warehouse will easily accommodate these many more without change, and if an assistant matron and an extra teacher are provided, as I will recommend in section 6 following, all can be accommodated.

I believe that their families should and would bring them to the Hostel and take them home again; but I think that a grant of $8,00 per child per day normally spent in travelling from their homes to Coppermine should be paid when the parents come to get the children at the end of the term.

Having these few children travel in with their parents will give us a small group with which to experiment in the matter of handling transportation from outside points, and should give us experience for the time when both the school and hostel can be expanded to serve all the children of school age in our area and even in adjacent ones.

2. ACCOMMODATION

Sleeping accommodation was provided in eight tents, each 12 x 14 feet, with wooden floors and walls, four feet high. All tents were double, banked to four feet with snow and were heated by small size oil burners. Each tent was equipped with four folding camp cots, and two steel lockers; Tables and chairs have already been provided for next season. Each bed had a cotton mattress and an issue of six camp style blankets, plus flannelette sheets and a pillow.

The children seemed to be warm enough at night, although there was a distinct fire hazard in keeping the heaters on over night since the children's clothes were hung in the tents to dry, and because of the danger of children playing with the heater carburetors.

(3) If lumber is available, drying racks will be built for next year, away from the stove pipes. To eliminate the danger of children playing with the carburetors and increasing the oil flow of the heaters, each heater should be equipped with a key valve.

(4) I believe that both blankets and mattresses could be more economically used if each bed were provided with a buffalo skin from Fort Smith, to be placed over the mattresses and under the blankets. This would also tend to familiarize the children with the buffalo skins, in case the supply of local caribou skins continues to decrease.

Ten skins were shipped here from Fort Smith by boat this summer for experimental use, with an average weight of 25 pounds. I do not know the freight rates for these, but even if the cost were 10¢ a pound, the skin would cost only $2.50, a very small item indeed compared to both the original and shipping cost of an ordinary blanket and considering the relative amounts of warmth provided by the two. We are now working on various ways of softening these skins.

The steel lockers were not generally useful. They were too high for the children, and too tall to fit into the tents except at the centre, where they interfered with all other furniture. After the hostel had been in operation for a month, the children asked permission to lay the lockers flat on the tent floor. In this way they could use them for storage, and also for a bench resembling the edge of their native sleeping platforms. This proved to be much more satisfactory.

(5) Future purchase along these lines should be limited to lockers four feet in height, and should have flat tops for dead storage, not sloping tops as these have.

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Lumber was ordered to raise the wooden walls of the sleeping tents by two feet, but since it failed to arrive on the boat, this will have to be delayed for another year.

The kitchen was set up in a 14 x 16 foot double tent with a six foot wall; The cook appeared entirely satisfied with this accommodation for the present experimental years except for the absence of running cold and hot water. This will be taken care of when the laundry and bath house is built to adjoin the kitchen; plans for this were submitted last fall, and inclusion for them sought in the current estimates. I hope that I will be able this fall to add rafters between the two layers of the tent to give better insulation, if the lumber can be spared from other projects.

Once the cook familiarized herself with the Propane gas stove, it gave excellent service. I would not, however, recommend buying other propane stoves for similar undertakings. Ther is a considerable loss of gas in extreme cold, through condensation, and an extreme explosion hazard when used by unskilled persons. All of the native girls took turns helping with the cooking, and it would have been much better for them to have to become familiar with an oil stove, rather than a gas one, since oil is the only fuel they will likely be using when they have their own homes.

The supply of pots, pans, etc., was entirely adequate except for several minor items made up last summer.

The dining room was located in a 20 x 30 foot single tent, with a six foot wall, opening into the kitchen. A fly for this tent arrived on the boat, and will be installed this fall to make it double. Rafters for this were set up last winter when the original ridge pole broke in a storm, and will be retained.

This dining tent easily held the 28 children there, and could without alteration accommodate another 30. It also served as an assembly hall for the Hostel. When made into a double tent with the fly now on hand, and a new door installed, it will be entirely satisfactory for our experimental purpose, providing one additional heater of the largest size is supplied.

For it was only by good luck that we were able to heat this dining hall so that it could be used at all during April and May, 1955. Original heating equipment ordered for the Hostel allowed only one 35,000 B.T.U. heater (the sm smallest size) for this very large tent. (We were given only ten of these heaters to heat eight sleeping tents, a kitchen tent, dining tent and wash tent. Other heaters sent previously had to be used to keep the school warm.) Since the temperature was averaging 25 degrees below zero when the hostel opened, it made almost no impression on the cold inside the dining tent. So I had to move a large heater which had been borrowed from the Nursing Station, from my own quarters into the dining tent in order to heat it in conjunction with the small one. A medi medium sized heater borrowed from the R.C. Mission enabled me to keep my own quarters warm through the rest of the winter.

The dining tent was also used as a bath and laundry room, since the only facilities for heating water were in the kitchen. This shortage will also be eliminated when the laundry and bath house, mentioned before, are built. The 14 x 16 tent originally intended for a wash-house (but not supplied with any air or water heater) had been set up in the rear of the Hostel, and the caretaker and his family are using it for a dwelling. They prefer it to a wooden house and are entirely satisfied with it. I think it is best used in that way; he is an excellent man for the job, and allowing him to use it will ensure us of his services in future. The Matron says that for the present she prefers to do the baths and laundry in the dining room and kichen where there is hot water, until a proper wash-house is built.

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Warehouse accommodation was provided in a heated insulated building 12 x 14 feet. This proved to be entirely inadequate for the amount of stores on hand at the opening of the hostel, and even more so after this summer's boat arrived, plus the Church food stocks on hand. As a result, the Matron and cook have to fill their quarters to a large extent with goods in storage after the term closed, and the overflow of things which can be frozen(beds, tables, lockers, small tents) stored for the winter in the dining tent.

However this fall I am building an addition to the warehouse 24 x 14 feet, divided into three rooms. It is located in the centre of the hostel area, and all tent doors are visible from its main corner windows. It will serve as a warehouse this winter. nThen, since it will be insulated and decorated as for a dwelling, it can be used as living quarters for the Matron and her staff during the next school term until better accommodation is provided.

HOSTEL STAFF ACCOMMODATION:

While original plans for the hostel called for at least one of the Hostel staff living in the Anglican Mission in a vacant room there, this was not allowed by the Church when it came time to start the first term. As a result, our second teacher, Miss Kimpton, had to give up the three-room apartment which had been promised her, and move into a former work-shop, which she redecorated by herself. The hostel staff of Matron and cook were then occupying a school teacher's three-room suite, sharing the kitchen; the matron having the bedroom as such and as an office, and the cook sleeping on a cot in the living room. This was obviously a most unsatisfactory arrangement, and I asked last Spring for the inclusion in the current estimates of a Hostel Staff House. It should be built much closer to the hostel than is the school, large enough to accomodate a staff of up to five in the event that the Hostel is expanded in size. The new warehouse just built will do for staff housing for the second experimental year, as just mentioned, but that can only be a temporary arrangement at best.

This Hostel Staff House is most necessary, however, since it is not advisable from any point of view to have the Hostel staff live in the school building for a second term. They are apart from the Hostel and its work, and night supervision of the tents is very difficult. The Matron found it extremely awkward to negotiate her way over the drifts and ice between the school and hostel last Spring, slipping and falling continually. By living in the school they take up space which normally would be assigned to the teaching staff, which does not help improve relations between the school and hostel. Finally, having the Hostel staff out of the school will leave free a room which can be made into a third classroom if the hostel enrolment is expanded as I have recommended in Section I, preceeding. We have desks and tables enough to do for it, up to a total of 50 pupils. Having this extra room will give us two classroom holding twenty pupils each, and one holding ten.

3. DIET AND HEALTH:

Meals were prepared by the cook assisted by the older girls, and served by the children under her supervision and that of the Matron. All foods were provided by the Church with the exception of the fresh fish, which were caught daily after break-up as weather permitted by the school staff in the school nets. I had to order this done since fish is an essential part of the native diet and no provision had been made by the Church for providing it in either fresh or frozen form.

This took a great deal of the school caretaker's time (although he enjoyed doing it) and I would ask that the Church see th t it is supplied in future. I believe that feeding the children entirely on white man's food is not considered desireable, and is contrary to the general purpose of the hostel-namely, keeping them as close to their native way of life as possible.

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On one or two occasions, portions of moose or caribou were brought in by various native parents, but this fresh meat was in such short supply that it could not be considered a part of the diet pattern.

All children were weighed and measured at the opening of the term, and all except eight were also done at the end of the term. (These eight were ones who left early because their parents called for them ahead of schedule.) 7

The increase in height and weight not only in some individual cases but on the average was truly remarkable, and I think is very clear proof of the value to the children of regular meals and regular periods of 10 to 11 hours sleep per night. The average increase in height over the 4½ month term for the group was 1.42 inches, all showing some increase except four children of 14-15 years of age. The average increase in weight was 12.45 pounds, three children showing gains of 35, 29, and 20 pounds, respectively.

Complete details concerning messing are contained in the Matron's report to the Church. I feel that, beyond any question, the serving of meals to the children was the most successful phase of the whole operation. Certainly it was that most valued by the children. They were very disappointed when they returned to school in early September and found that the meals were no longer available.

Concerning health, there was no serious sickness among the children during the term, and all appeared to be in the best of health when they left. Complete details covering this are also in the Matron's report.

4. SANITATION:

(10) Separate toilets were provided for boys and girls behind their rows of tents. At the first of the season these were equipped with buckets which were emptied daily into slop pits. This method of disposal, however, proved to be unsatisfactory as the pits had to be placed in gravel some 200 yards from the tents. Since the children are naturally still very untidy about such things, I believe it will be better in future if we adopt the present plan of digging holes under the toilets, and moving the toilets once or twice each season, filling in the holes afterwards. The holes will of course be limed. This has already been done in preparation for the next term.

Disposal of dish-and wash-water was by pipe from the back of the kitchen tent, into an open drain, which was periodically disinfected. I think this situation could be greatly improved if an underground tile drain were provided as requested in previous correspondence concerning plumbing in the school and Hostel. ?

5. GROUNDS AND PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT:

All grounds around the school are still very rough and very wet in places but I have already asked for an inclusion in the estimates of a sum of $500,00 for properly grading and ditching them. This will serve both the school itself and the hostel, and since it will all go on native labor, I think it will be money well spent; it is work that is certainly needed. It will include all drainage and landscaping, permanent earth banking of the school and hostel buildings, flower transplantings on these banks, making a stone path and levelling the main playing fields, as well as raising gravel path over the small slough between the school and the wharf, following the bounds of the road allotment. A good supply of gravel was found on a nearby island this past summer, and the HBC has consented to allow us to use their barge for moving it.

(11) The new swings and tilts which were built from lumber brought on this summer's boat have proved to be very satisfactory indeed, althought a shortage of lumber prevented us from building the slides also planned. This will be done next year provided the material arrives. Two "Monkey Bars" climbing devices, one large and one small, would be welcome addition, also a "Giant Stride."

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6. TEACHING AND HOSTEL STAFF:

With 28 children in the Hostel and 8 attending regularly while living at home in the village, two teachers were adequate last summer. But for 1956, if there are 50 children in the Hostel and probably 12 living at home, it will not be. Were our work teaching only English-speaking children, it might be; but it must be remembered that we are teaching children in a foreign language, and so classes should be limited to smaller numbers. (12)

In addition to this very difficult and still experimental form of teaching, we will have the operation of the soapstone business to look after, plus normal welfare work, and the continuation of other community work now under way; char-processing; boat-building; tanning and other forms of handcraft training and production, plus the annual quota of maintenance, painting and repair work on our school buildings, which can only be done during those months while the hostel is in session, all of which have to be supervised by the Principal.

I would therefore recommend that if the hostel is expanded, a third teacher be supplied for the hostel to share both the classroom and outside work. He or she should be one who has had not only training but a lot of actual practice in art and handcraft work, and one who is experienced in starting the production of this work as well as continuing it. There is no question but that their manual skill is by far the leading one in the Eskimo's natural equipment, and unless we do more than we have done to extend it both as an art form and as a means of livelihood, we are failing in our duty. (13)

And may this same teacher please be one who is fully experienced in Kindergarten and Primary work, and that only. Before coming to Coppermine, Miss Kimpton had specialized in Junior High School work, and I in Junior and Senior High School work; neither of these have yet been taught here because the natives are not far enough advanced. Next year at least 75% of the Students will be in the Grade I to Grade III category, and we would definitely have a teacher who is widely experienced in this range. I honestly feel that both, Miss Kimpton and I have both done the best we could, but we were both working in strange fields, and consequently were not able to give the children as good teaching as they might have had. (14)

Since the Hostel staff will not be living in the school next term, Miss Kimpton and I will arrange accommodation for a third teacher in the building. Her rations should be shipped in on next summer's boat and we can find her furniture for one term. (15)

Should Miss Kimpton not be planning to teach here after August 1956, by far the best arrangement, if possible, would be a man-and-wife team take the two Junior rooms (Pre-Primer and low Grade I in one, and high Grade I and Grade II in the other) and live in the downstairs apartment, which is what it was designed for. This would halve both our furniture troubles and our rations worries. The third classroom would be what Miss Kimpton was using for living quarters last summer. It holds twelve desks comfortably and could best be used for the Senior students. We are now using it as a classroom while there is no electricity to operate the furnace. (16)

Although the Hostel Staff is primarily the concern of the Church, I feel I must urge that an assistant Matron be supplied. Miss Sowden is an (17)

[redacted] But between normal care of the children, instructing them in keeping their clothes in repair and other work which a seamstress should be doing, supervising them at meals, leading them in devotional work, constantly checking on the dondition of the equipment we loaned to the Dhurch, and watching at night to see that there was no truancy then, or fire hazards, [redacted]

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7. SCHOOLING:

The schooling, since it was largely experimental, and a great deal of it "feeling our way in the dark", was not as satisfying as it might have been, to the teachers, anyway. I believe that the children all learned a fair amount; Socially they became very well integrated. But the fact that the school term was so very short (mid-April to mid-August) made it very difficult.

We had a nucleus of some 12 children from sixto sixteen years of age, who had attended with fair regularity since last September. To these were added some thirty others from 8 to 13, most of whom had never been in a school before, except at Christmas or Easter dances. It would have been obviously unfair to give all of those to Miss Kimpton, and keep the others for myself, andit would have given us two classrooms with children of widely varying ages. So we agreed to pool the lot of them, divide them by ages (circa II years) and according to their natural playing groups. I think this was better than putting girls of marriage-able age in with children who had only been off their mothers' backs four or five years.

By the end of the term, all of them had learned to understand simple instructions, questions andconversation in English, and all except the very youngest and one mentally retarded girl of 13 had learned at least the basic facts of numbers. One girl of thirteen showed the opposite extreme, and in the four months, although she had never been in school before, she mastered number facts and sums up to the middle of Grade Three. The majority were in between those extremes, their learning ability varying with their ages. Learning in read-ing and writing followed the same pattern; in other words, by the time the hostel closed, they were just ready to really start going to school. But I greatly fear that by next Spring, much of it will be lost, and we will practically have to start all over again. The term was very much too short to do any substantial good; but this will be discussed more fully in section 9.

Good social behaviour and integration were of course much more success-ful, for they had constant instruction in that not only from Miss Kimpton and myself, but from the Matron and the cook, as well. The children proved to be an extremely well-behaved group of children; highly cooperative, obedient and cheer-ful. By the middle of the term, student leaders appeared from among them, and these did especially well. There were no "misfits", and any cases of exaggerated shyness at the first of the term soon got over their trouble.

In the field of music I think they did especially well, for which Miss Kimpton [redacted] Considering that she had no piano or other instrument to help her and that the only music which they had heard before was either native drum-dance songs, hymns in church, or "cowboy" records, most of them developed very true and sweet voices, and a good sense of rhythm. They also enjoyed it perhaps more than any other classes. They were just starting to learn something of timing when the hostel closed.

However, in the field of handcraft I do not think we accomplished nearly as much as we might have, even in the short time alloted. While we both hav have great interest in handcraft, neither Miss Kimpton or I [redacted] On top of that, we felt that we should follow our instructions t that the Primary purpose of this year was to familiarize the children with the English language, since this is the essential foundation for all future instruction so most of the school time went on it. We had hoped to be able to do something with adult classes in this work after school; but practically all of her spare time went on the marketing and accounting of the soapstone carvings already being done by so many Eskimos here, while mine went on construction, janitor and maintenance work around the buildings and equipment of both the school and hostel, So there were no adult classes.

Now that we have a new school caretaker, and the hostel caretaker should be more familiar with his work, I feel that more may be done next year, since I will be able to take over the soapstone work again, and the other teacher(s) will be able to put more time on art and handcraft, and adult instruction in English.

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E. TERM OF HOSTEL:

Beyond que stion, the present four or five months term for the hostel is too short to allow for good learning and good retention as well. It must eventually be lengthened to somewhere in the vicinity of eight months, at least.

The controlling factors in the length of the term, as well as its placing on the calendar, are four: -

(1) The three periods when native families gather in the settlement, Christmas - Easter and Boat-time.

(2) The period during the year when both accommodation and schooling can be best provided.

(3) The limited time during the year when the children can be out in the sunlight.

(4) The periods during the year when attendance at school will deprive them of experiencing various facets of native life. (They will obviously have to miss some forms of family life, and some experience with living off the land in the Eskimo tradition, but the problem is to settle which ones can be best postponed until after their school-years are past. It must also not be forgotten that what we think of as the traditional manner of Eskimo native life is changing very rapidly, with an influx of white men and their civilization into the Arctic area.)

In order to follow the natural movements of the Eskimos in andout of their periods of hunting, fishing, and employment by white men, the school term must be set in one of the three following periods, all of approximately equal length.

(1) Easter to Christmas, with a two week recess at Boat-time.
(2) September 1 to Easter, with two weeks recess at Christmas.
(3) Christmas to Boat-time, with two weeks recess at Easter.

The term to be selected from among these three is very debatable indeed. I shall try to outline the advantages and disadvantages of each, and then come to a conclusion.

An Easter-to-Christmas term would allow the children to be [illegible] with their parents during the coldest part of the winter, so that they would not get too far out of contact with the experience of living in snow-houses; that is, shall we say, they would not become "declimatized".

But it would deprive them of five other things; (1) their normal and natural play-time in the summer, their only chance during the year to be out in the sunlight; (2) the Spring and summer sealing and fishing; (3) the summer hunting for caribou skins forwinter clothing (if there are any caribou); (4) the fall and early winter fishing when they are supposed to be learning from their parents how to catch and cache winter's fish for their families and their dogs and (5) the older boys would miss the chance to get summer employment and experience on building and construction and other paid work.

The Easter-to-Christmas term does not closely resemble the ordinary school term "outside", It would not provide a well-integrated step from schooling here to more advanced study outside, should a student be ready for such a move at the end of a hostel term.

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From what I have seen of the experiment with a "summer term" starting at Easter during this past season, from the pont of view of learning, it is dif definitely not as good as a "winter term" would be. The children naturally want to be outdoors as much as possible during the summer months. To keep them inside in dlassrooms during those fine months, and then turn them out into the cold during the harshest months of the year seems a trifle absurd to me, and contrary to the best interests of their welfare. I know that durin this past year their desire to learn and their interest in school things generally dropped steadily after the middle of May, when the weather grew really warm. And I can quite understand why it did, after enduring the riguors of a winter, to be confined during the summer. It was both unatural and unproductive. This was true both of the children who had been going to school all year, and those who had only started when the hostel opened in April.

I believe that after the experimental stage has passed it will be difficult to get anything like permanent teachers willing to spend all their summers teaching, depriving themselves of their normal vacation time, as well as their opportunities to attend summer school. I think that with a summer term, the teaching staff would be constantly changing after every two year period, at least. This would not be good either for the hostel or the children.

Finally, the teaching program during the summer is bound to be interrupted fairly steadily through August and September, since these are two of the months when we have both the materials for maintenance and construction work in connection with the school and hostel, and the weather in which the outside work can be done. Also, just the excitement of the arrival of an annual boat is bad for schooling; and of course some of the teaching staff have to work constantly checking goods and labor while it is in.

A september-to-Easter term, a "winter-term", would give a school term quite closely integrated with the regular term in schools everywhere else. This would be most important in case any children should be able to progress to higher academic or vocational work "outside", after getting their Primary and elementary schooling here. And that, after all, answers one of our primary purposes; - to train the Eskimo child to take the best possible place he can in modern society.

It would give them their normal, natural play-time in May, June, and July; about the only time of the year when they can get any appreciable amount of sunlight. It would give them a chance to live with their families during the the Spring and Summer sealing and fishing seasons, and during the Summer hunting, if there is any.

Like the Easter-to-Christmas term, it would deprive them of the fall fishing and hunting, but unlike the latter, it would alsO deprive them of the winter trapping season. However I think that this is a form of livelihood which is gradually on the wane, although it is still a considerable factor in their economy on Victoria Island, if not in the immediate Coppermine area. It is not however, a purely native form of living, but rather one that was introduced by traders.

I do not think from what I have heard and seen during the past year here that the children of school age except possibly boys of 15 or more actually do much fishing, sealing, hunting or trapping. They are present while their parents are doing it but it is largely vicarious, second-hand experience, possibly inspiring and entertaining but not otherwise as useful in later life as proper schooling would be.

Probably the greatest advantage in the September-to-Easter term is that during the hardest months of the winter, the children would have at least as good shelter in the Hostel tents as they would have with their families, and in addition would be getting regular rest and have regular meal periods with an adequate diet. It would also make the supplying of food for families a great deal easier. The children would also be much closer to medical service in case of epidemic, accident or illness, and would not go in want in case of a shortage of boots or clothing or bedding.

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The greatest disadvantage to the September-to-Easter term is that it would come during two of the three months when repair, maintenance and construction work can be done outdoors (September and October). The activity interferes with classroom work, and vice versa, not only because of its noise, but because, in the absence of a regular foreman, it is essential that the principal be constantly overseeing this work, thus making it impossible for him to teach during those months. If the older boys were free of school during these months they could engage in this work, be paid for it, and learn much from it.

A Christmas-to-Boat-Time term, would, like the September-to-Easter term, have the advantage of giving the children the best possible food, shelter and medical attention during the hardest part of the year. It would enable them to be with their families during the late summer and fall sealing and fishing, the latter being the time of greatest activity in fishing during the year, and the time when food caches are made for the winter.

With it, they would be given a chance to experience some winter living at home in the traditional manner (November and December) but would have better food shelter and medical attention during the hardest months;(January to March). They would be with their families for the late summer and fall hunting, but would miss the winter and Spring trapping, sealing and fishing.

Their school term would end before the next school term commenced "outside", so that eligible children could transfer to higher work there without missing part of a term, as they would in the Easter-to-Christmas term. But it would mean a complete loss of their normal playing time outdoors in the sun during May, June and July.

Under this term, teachers would miss their normal summer school time, but would be free for vacations in August and September.

Being free of school during August would give the older boys a chance to work on moving freight and on summer construction work, and it would mean that annual repair, maintenance and construction work on the school and hostel building during August and September (after the first boat arrived.) could be carried out without interfering with the school and classroom periods.

Transportation would be by dog-team at the beginning of the term and by boat at the end, the reverse of the September-to-Easter-term. Only the Easter to Christmas term permits transportation by dog-team both ways.

I can see where a winter term would mean the staffs working under more climatic difficulties than during a summer term, and it would be more expensive in the amount of fuel used and clothing, etc. necessary for the children. But in every other respect, that is from the educational, health and welfare viewpoints, a winter term would be much better for the children. I am sure that their school training during those years they should be in school will be shown to be much more valuable to them in this changing civilization in which they are becoming involved than will the opportunity to be with their parents in igloos during the sinter months.

To get their opinion in connection with the matter of selecting a school term I called a meeting of the parents of both the pre-school and school-age children after the Hostel closed in August. The possible terms were all discussed, and the matter then put to a vote. Out of 31 heads of households who voted a clear majority (18) very strongly preferred a winter term. Six abstained from voting, and seven chose the Easter-to-Christmas term. When narrowed to a choice between September-to-Easter and January-to-Boat-Time, they preferred the former, but it did not seem to matter so much as long as a winter term was held, rather than a summer one.

So as a result of all of the foregoing may I recommend that as a further experiment the next Hostel term start after Labor Day, 1956 and continu to Easter, 1957 with a two-week recess at Christmas, the principal and older boys deferring school until October 1. This will allow time for the Anglican Missionary, Mr. Sperry, to return from his furlough next summer in order to select the children who are to attend the Hostel; it will allow time for the summer boats to bring in all supplies and rations necessary for expanding the hostel experiment as I have

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suggested previously; it will give time for necessary annual building, maintenance, repair and construction; and it will allow both the Hostel and the school staffs to open school at the normal time after having had a summer free for vacations and summer school. Parents will be able to bring their children into the Hostel by boat during the finest month of the year, and then take them home in the Spring after the Easter religious celebrations, well before the snow gets soft, and yet when the days have more than twelve hours daylight. As an experiment in winter housing and care, if nothing else, it should be tried.

I realize there is not so much to choose between the September-to-Easter and January-to-Boat-Time terms, as between either of them and an Easter-to-Christmas term. But I think both should be tried, the former one first. This will give us a chance to assess its advantages anddisadvantages , and the period from Easter 1957 to January 1958 in which to prepare for a third experimental term.

9. HOSTEL AUTHORITY:

In only one respect was there anything radically wrong with the operation of the hostel, and one which requires a definite change. That was the matter of denominational exclusion of children professing the Roman Catholic Faith.

At the start of the past term (April) as I pointed out in several welfare reports, there were only two Roman Catholic children in the settlement. When the hostel opened one of these was sent to the R.C. Boarding school at Aklavik; the other, a girl of fourteen years, tried to remain in school here. She had been in school most of the time from September to April when the Hostel opened, and had progressed from a high Grade one to about the middle of the Grade three work. This is based on the grading of her arithmetic, which, in view of the language difficulties, is about the only way in which progress can be numerically assessed. She spok more English than any other child of the thirty who had been registered before the hostel began, because she had had a previous year at Aklavik.

Up to the time the hostel opened, she was accepted by the others in the room at face value, without denominational discrimination. But as soon as school had reopened after Easter and all the other children were enjoying the hostel which was reserved for Protestant children only, a marked difference appeared in the attitude of the Anglican children to her, and in her attitude to them. She was, because of her denomination, excluded from the games and sing-songs and other group function which the other children enjoyed in the hostel. While they were given clean new clothes, frequent baths, and were generally well groomed and cared for, she remined as unkempt, untidy and generally dirty as all the children had been before the hostel opened. While they were receiving regular meals with a varied diet, in as large quantities as they wanted to eat, she had to remain on a strictly native diet at home.

To try better her condition, I turned over to the hostel our remining school lunch food, and the staff very kindly consented to provide her with breakfast. But this seemed only to accent the distinction made between the two denominations. I must make it clear here that I do not in any way blame the hostel staff for creating this distinction against this girl. They did what they could to alleviate it, but it seemed that the more that was done, the more obvious it became.

The local priest gave her new clothes, which helped somewhat, and I understand he tried to get her foster parents to look after her more closely, to see that she had more sleep and better food, but without success. She simply was not cared for the way the Anglican children were, and according to the criteria governing the admission of children to the hostel, she was not allowed to be.

Gradually her attendance at school became more irregular as she became more and more excluded from the extra-curricular activities of the Anglicans. This also showed up in her association with the other children at recess times, and during lunch-hour breaks. Finally, when her real parents returned to the settlement one week in June, she simply dropped out of school and went away inland with them. She has not been seen since in the settlement, and it is not likely she will

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be again until Christmas at least. And then it is doubtful if she will ever return to school, after the treatment she received here last Spring.

To have had such a situation arise, develop, and come to such an unhappy conclusion in an organization working under the aegis of the Federal Government indicates that the policy controlling hostels should be very closely studied with a view to eliminating any danger of occurrences of similar cases in future.

It was fully reported by me in the welfare Reports each month, as it progressed but nothing was done to ameliorate it other than the steps taken by the local priest, already mentioned. It is a definite blot on the record of the school. To me, there is nothing of either Christianity or Democracy in a ruling which sets up such a cruel and artificial barrier against children of one faith as opposed to another.

Before the hostel opened, the Eskimos here were all Christians, and among themselves made no distinction between the followers of the two denominations. In general, they accepted the hospitality and services of both churches in so far as they could, and let it go at that. They were all one community, and e each respected the rights of the others. But since the hostel came, a fence has been built between the two denominations. Last Summer it affected only the one girl mentioned, and the boy who was sent away from his family and friends to Aklavik, so that he could go to school there. Next term there may be more.

In no sense can this social exclusion of children from school groups, and separating of children from their families be charged up against the changing economic scene here. It is simply and only the denominational exclusion brought about by the hostel, as ordered in Criterion Number 5 at the first of this report, that brought it about.

I do not feel that I am exaggerating in the least when I say that if it is allowed to go on, it will be the basic cause in this settlement of the same part of interdenominational friction which has been and still is plaguing so many other communities all across Canada, but from which, so far, we have been practically free.

Unless these two churches can agree to collaborate in the interests of educating the children of this community instead of trying to exclude one another, there appears to be only one cure for the situation. That is to have the hostel operated entirely as a Government hostel, and free to all citizens, regardless of their denominational professions.

Since the children who will be in it are often away from their churches for a large part of the year, I think that the allotment of time for religious training in school as laid in the school Ordinance should be increased up to one hour per school day, if the missionaries wish that much. I feel sure that we can arrange times and places for such training classes to satisfy both Churches.

But unless the churches can cooperate, the fence which last summer was set up between the two churches here will shortly grow into a wall. Already the R?C. Missionary here has told me that for next year he will try to have a Roman Catholic Hostel established here, to care for children of his faith. If there is an Anglican hostel here and the Roman Catholic children are not allowed in it, I believe he is perfectly within his rights; and I feel I must help him establish it just as I have helped the Anglicans establish theirs, in order to enable their children to get an education here, not 500 miles away in Aklavik or in some other residentialschool where children are separated from their families for years at a time.

Instead of improving the situation, however, two hostels will only make it worse. It will accentuate the difference between the two denominations, and it will make our work here at the school that much more difficult. At present, in relation to the hostel, there are five groups whom the school has to try to keep happy;- the native children, the native parents, the Department, the Anglican Church, and the teaching staff. With a Roman Catholic Hostel here as well, that number will be

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increased to six, And the Administrative work will be at least doubled, and the expense nearly so, for the government will then have to maintain, either directly or indirectly, two sets of Hostel buildings, with all their equipment, instead of one.

I realize that the Anglican Church has a great deal owing to them for e educational work which they did in the Territories in the past, before it was taken over by the government. But I so not think that the creating of a denominational hostel here is the right way to pay off whatever debt exists. It may do some immediate good for the Anglican Church in this area. But if it follows the pattern of past experience where there has been church rivalry in educational matters, there is bound to come out of it so much inter-denominational grief and friction which is so essentially un-Christian, that any good it might do the natives here at the moment will eventually be obviated.

Therefore I believe that while it is still in the experimental stages, serious consideration should be given to having it changed to a purely government hostel, open to all faiths, with an increased time allotment given to religious training by the local missionaries. In that way we would be serving the whole local population, not just those of one church.

10: CONCLUSION:

On the whole, the hostel term was generally successful; and if its shortcomings are honestly faced, and direct steps taken to correct them, I can see no reason why it should not be the first term of a permanent school system in this Central section of our Arctic Areas,

As I have frequently pointed out in prenious correspondence, we have here a good natural location for a school which can serve the entire area. At the moment we lack only steady supplies of electricity and of pure water, and a sewage system; but if these are installed in the near future, the school should certainly be expanded gradually in conjunction with a hostel until all children in area W1 and W2 have as good educational facilities as any other Canadians.

This location has the added advantage over Cambridge Bay, (the only other central point with equal potetial facilities) of being apart from military installations. This makes it then the ideal place for fulfilling our objective of providing for the native children a training adjusted to the location in which they will be living and to the place which they will certainly have to take in the immediate Canadian future.

And here we could retain, in their natural setting, the many good things in their traditional and natural Eskimo culture which we know should be preserved. Here the children could be shielded in their formative years from the more objectionable feature of white civilization. With a school and a hostel built up from these experimental years, we would be able to give the children the best available housing and education, to make them the best possible Eskimos and Canadians

(See following page for list of equipment, building and staff supplies needed in accordance with the foregoing report.

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Doc Separator 001173

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN FISHING

COPPERMINE, N.W.T.

(by Welfare Teacher D.S. Wilson)

1954-55.

Vocational training in fishing at the Federal Day School here originated from two needs. First, since the Eskimo children spoke no English conversationally, and could not read the text books, with any valuable amount of comprehension it was necessary to place their grades I to IV arithmetic in a medium with which they were familiar, instead of one concerned with the usual familiar objects of "outside" - toys, cars, trees, farm animals, etc. Second, a supply of fish would be needed in the spring for feeding the native children who were to be accommodated in the Tent Hostel, and rations on hand appeared to be only "white man's food". So the obvious solution was to tie the two items together - try to catch fish to keep them alive and happy on at least a partially native diet and at the same time teach them to calculate the value of their catch and the handling of it, in the white man's way. For if when adults, they are to survive as Eskimos in either competition with, or cooperation with the white man, they must be taught from the bottom up, in terms they can understand, and in relation to an essential for living; also how to use the white man's chief tools and weapons - numbers and words.

There are four essentials of native life here, caribou, seals, dogs, and fish. And of these, I venture, the prime one is fish. The average native seems to consume at least a pound a day, and his dogs get a fish each every day or two days, according to the work being done. Without dogs, he could get seals and caribou only with the greatest difficulty, if at all. So there, then was our plan.

Use a natural source and dietary staple to teach both arithmetic and ecoperative work, and also stress the importance of following their native way of life.

To set the plan in operation, only two things were needed, since the school already owned a motor boat - a supply of nets and all associated paraphernalia, and an Eskimo instructor familiar with the native technique, of fishing. (The natives are far more successful fishermen here than the whites ever will be, and are thoroughly familiar with all the whims and vagaries of our constantly shifting river bottom.)

The native selected was [redacted] a very intelligent type of about thirty years, who does chores around the school to supplement his normal living of fishing and sealing, and who appeared genuinely interested in the children. [redacted] He seemed to grasp readily the idea of our experiment in teaching.

He started first with a single net as purchased from the local Hudson's Bay Company store. Sold by eight the nets average about 120 feet long. So he cut off a section about 40 feet long, and strung it up in the classroom, and with no more ado proceeded to teach the children how to fasten it to the line which runs along its top, the cord by which it is hauled in and out of the water when tending it. This is a much more involved proceeding, than it sounds, for the net must always be kept at exactly the right tension so that the holes will hang squarely open, and yet be firm enough to hold the fish when caught in it. To do this, the net must be bound to the cord by a light, extremely hard string which is pulled into a non-slipping knot every twelve inches, by means of a native "Nuvikhoun", a combination shuttle and spool made of bone.

The bottom of the net also has to be bound, weighted and hung exactly square and then wooden floats are fastened to the top.

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In our first class, Eskimo fingers and Eskimo instructions were soon flying back and forth at a rate that quickly left me and the three white children in the room far behind. But, in a couple of hours it seemed to produce an excellent net, ready for the water, so all we could do was follow our Innuit Pied Piper down to the shore and out on the ice, already a foot thick.

(It was unfortunate that the plan had to be started in November with the temperature well below zero most of the time. But we wanted to have fish ready for the spring, and in another month the ice would be too thick (4-6 feet) for successful fishing.

Using an ice chisel (simply an oversize chisel three inches wide, with a five-foot handle) he cut a series of five holes a foot wide and some ten feet apart. Down the first one he hung the weighted end of another 40 foot cord and then, going to the second hole he shoved down into it a thin 12 foot pole with a hook on the end. With this, he reached back to the first hole, under the ice, hooked the string hanging down in the water and pulled it to the second hole.

A guttural order to the boys told him to drop the weighted string down the second hole; then another boy followed George to the third hole, took the stick-with-the-hook, and after several misses succeeded in hooking the weight, and proudly pulling it under the ice to the third hole. And so it went until we had 40 feet of cord under the ice, between the first and fifth holes. This cord was then fastened to the cord on the net, and with it the net was pulled under the ice, sinkers, floats and all. Finally the two ends of the net were fastened to six foot poles which were pushed down the holes into the water, to force the net down some four feet, the top two feet of these poles were lashed to a shorter stick set upright in the ice beside the holes. Thus the net was fixed upright four feet below the surface, and held wide open by the weights pulling it down, and the floats pulling it up.

The children were immensely entertained by the whole proceedings, and seemed delighted to be able to do what is normally adult work. Next day they joined in just as enthusiastically in drawing out the net. This was done simply by attaching the empty 40 foot cord to one end of the net and then pulling on the other end. As the net came out of the first hole, the cord followed it down the last, until brought up by the stake to which it was fastened. The net was pulled out full length on the ice, and then all hands eagerly went after the sixteen fish we got on our first catch. All but one were still alive, and quickly freed from the net and piled on the ice. (The dead one was set aside for dog food.) In a few minutes they were frozen hard as boards, and triumphantly carried up to the school, as soon as the net was pulled back under the ice again, ready for the next day's catch.

Then came the mathematics of it all. In order to keep interested at a high pitch, and to show the children how profitable it could be, we had decided that each catch of fish would be equally divided between the Hostel and the Fishermen, and each child taking part would receive an equal share of the Fishermen's Catch. So with great ceremony, each fish was weighed in pounds and ounces, totals were reached and divisions made. Finally the Hostel fish were stacked in the ice house, and each boy (Eskimo and white alike) proudly carried home his share of the catch, good to the last ounce.

In the time left in November, two other nets of varying mesh size were rigged, strung and tended entirely by the students, with all phases of the work closely watched and corrected by [redacted]. The smaller 3" mesh (measured diagonally when pulled tight) catches only the smaller, one to five pound fish, the 4" traps larger ones and the 5" will catch only the largest, like 15 to 30 pounds. Not all catches were as good, for it was the end of the season. Once a chaw broke up the ice in the

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river, and it was only due to one boy's seeing the cracks coming that we were able to adjourn school very quickly, run out onto the ice, and get the nets up and onto shore before the pan where they were set broke off and drifted out into Coronation Gulf. (Three natives down river from us lost all their nets that day, and the sad story made an excellent English lesson next morning.) On another occasion, slush apparently drifting down from the Bloody Falls, still open upstream fouled our nets badly, stretching and tearing them. But it was good for the boys to learn these hazards, and gave excellent practise in mending the nets. As with stringing them, George first mended a few tears, and then the boys quickly took over the work, learning its tricks with a dexterity that was truly amazing.

Through the rest of the winter the nets will of course remain idle. But as soon as break-up comes and the river clears they will certainly be among the first to be out on the river, tended each day from the school boat, the catch again being divided between the Hostel and the Fishermen.

Although it was in operation for less than a month, the fishing had several clear results. First, it taught the calculation of pounds and ounces far more vividly than any normal classroom instruction could have done, and in a way which the students will remember. Second, it showed them that by working in a group they could do what no one of them could have done. Third, it showed them that all school work was not necessarily book and classroom work, a fact which they appreciated greatly. And finally (and I believe it to be the most important item), it showed native adults, as well as children that the white man values the Eskimo way of life and does not seek to change it to his own. As one old man said to me one afternoon after the work was over: "Lossa (lots of) fish, lossa good kids." He certainly got the idea!

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Doc Separator 000009

LIST OF PUPILS - COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

1955 - 1956

[redacted]

-	-	Coppermine Area
-	-	Coppermine Area
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine District
-	-	Coppermine Area
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Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.
7 Jan. 55.

Mr. W. G. Scott,
Supt. of Schools,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Tent Hostel Caretaker

Dear Mr. Scott.

I have just been advised by Rev. Mr. Sperry that David KULETANA, caretaker for the Hostel, will arrive on March 20th.

Since there will be a great deal of work to do before the rest of the staff & pupils, come, may his wages start as of that date (or his actual date of starting work)? I believe he was to get [redacted] plus quarters & rations for himself & family. He will live in the empty "Study House".

I may have to hire some day-labour to help him with tents, beds, barbers, etc., & general moving, but I will keep that down to a minimum.

David F. Wilson.

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Doc Separator 001221

MAP:RS.

1010-8

SENT by Sub Registry No. 1

North Admin. & Lands Br.
FEB 7 1955
File No. 1010-8

Ottawa, Ontario,
February 3, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR,
FORT SMITH,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

As you know, the Anglican Mission will operate the Tent Hostel at Coppermine, Northwest Territories. This Hostel will only be in operation for about six months each year.

2. A question has been raised about the accounting and storage of departmental equipment during the time that the Hostel will not be in operation. The local Welfare teacher is a departmental representative and, as such, will have full control of all equipment made available by this branch. It will be his responsibility to store under lock and key all federal property while not in use. Whatever is required by the Anglican Mission for the Tent Hostel will be issued by him, and signed for by the recipient. It will also be his responsibility to see that an inventory is taken at the end of each Hostel term, in order that everying issued might be accounted for, and a report submitted to your office for transmission here.

3. It is suggested that you ascertain that the Welfare teacher has a proper ledger to log all departmental property for the Federal school and Tent Hostel, and that issue and receipt vouchers are made available to him. You should also outline to the Welfare teacher the procedure to be followed in connection with stores accounting.

4. You might let me know as soon as final arrangements have been made with the Welfare teacher.

Fred Fraser

F. Fraser,
Acting Director.

CPU-001221

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Doc Separator 000158

AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

#41

ENG/MEG

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 630/145-2

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OTTAWA, 15 February, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.V. JACOBSON:

COPPERMINE-HOSTEL

I am forwarding herewith copy of Mr. Devitt's memorandum of February 7th.

At a meeting held on July 7th between Canon Cook and Messrs. Siverts, Fraser, Cantley, Meikle and Cunningham, details of arrangements for the Coppermine hostel were drawn up. A copy of the resume of the matters discussed and the conclusions reached by the group was forwarded by the Deputy Minister to Bishop Marsh by letter of July 23rd, 1953. In brief, the following points are noted:

1. For at least its first year the hostel should commence about April 1st and end about September 15th.

2. In its first season the hostel will accommodate not more than 30 children, all of whom it is anticipated will be brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It is expected that these can all be transported to and from school by dog team and that aircraft will not be used. It is considered that a resident staff of two persons would be required to operate the hostel, together with one Eskimo employed locally to do chores.

3. On the assumption that these two people will be employed for the remainder of the year at Aklavik, provision will be made by the Department for the cost of transporting them, by air, from Aklavik to Coppermine and return, the cost of which is estimated at $1,200.

4. The Church will provide food for the children and whatever clothing the children require together with drugs, medicines and cleaning materials. The Department will provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting. It is to be noted that the items which the Church will provide are all consumable goods.

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5. At the end of each calendar month during which the hostel is operating, the Church will submit to the Department a certificate of the number of pupils accommodated in the hostel each day of such month. The Department will pay the Church $3.00 per day for each child so accommodated.

The following precis also appears on file:

"COPPERMINE HOSTEL:

We now have a 2-room Federal Day School at Coppermine, but the population of the immediate area is so small that only one room is in operation and only one teacher is employed. In the general area there are a substantial number of Eskimo children not receiving any education. We have however completed an arrangement with Bishop Marsh for the operation by the Anglican Church of an experimental tented hostel at Coppermine. The Government is providing the equipment for the hostel. The Church will provide the staff needed to run the hostel. The Government will pay the Church a per diem rate covering the full cost of operating the hostel and boarding the children. The hostel will commence operating in the spring of 1955 at the new site of Coppermine. It is anticipated that about 30 pupils will be accommodated in the first year. If the hostel proves a success we in the Branch would like to negotiate with Bishop Marsh at a later date for the construction of a permanent hostel. The population concerned is predominantly Anglican. "

Regarding Mr. Devitt's memorandum of February 7th:

(1) Payment of Family Allowances will be suspended as soon as children enter hostel.

(2) All children, will, no doubt, be from beyond the immediate settlement of Coppermine and it would seem these children would always be subject to school attendance while the hostel is in operation.

(3) Apparently the children are to be brought in by dog team.

(4) Is not the hostel for outside pupils only? Children from the village naturally attend the school anyway.

(5) In the case of Chesterfield Inlet the Church selected the children. Should not the Church also select the children at Coppermine?

(6)-(7) Apparently children are to be drawn from the area within 50 miles of Coppermine. If this is so, then for the time being at least, Victoria Island hardly enters into the picture.

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It was understood all through our Sub-Committee Meetings on Eskimo Education that the children to be selected for hostels should neither be too young nor too old. The ideal age at first would be from 9 to 13. This would permit the eldest children to have at least three school sessions and the young ones, of course, more. If children still older were selected then, of course, their first session might well be their last as they would most likely not attend school after 16 years of age, especially if they were married.

With reference to Item 4 of Mr. Devitt's memorandum, I do not recall any discussion following our meetings of local children being fed at the hostel -- only the rate of $3.00 per day for full-time board and lodging was mentioned.

The following item in a memorandum of September 28th, 1954 to the Accounts Branch reads:

> " It should be noted that an additional $1,000 will be required out of this Primary (22) in the latter part of March to provide for the transportation of pupils to the tent hostel at Coppermine which opens on April 1, 1955. It may be necessary to have a transfer between allotments to provide funds for this purpose."

Apparently funds for such purpose were provided only in the case of the Chesterfield Inlet hostel -- the earlier memorandum said there would be no cost for transportation of children as they would come in by dog team.

Both Rev. Sperry and Mr. Wilson should be advised immediately as there is the possibility of Rev. Sperry commencing his winter patrol shortly.

Canon Cook is in [redacted] with Bishop Marsh at the Church House on Jarvis Street -- Phone [redacted] The Canon expects to be there until Wednesday night of this week. It has occurred to me that it would be a good idea when you are in [redacted] for you to see Bishop Marsh together with Canon Cook while the latter is still in Toronto. Both Mr. Wilson and Rev. Sperry should be advised as to the procedure to be followed in obtaining children for the hostel. The selection of these children should, probably, as mentioned, be left to the discretion of the Missionary.

No doubt there should be submitted on behalf of each child an application for admission, in duplicate, copy of which is attached. A supply of these will be sent to Coppermine.

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In view of the urgency, it may be well to have advice forwarded by wire; sent from Toronto, to Rev. Sperry and/or Mr. Wilson, or Mr. Wilson and/or Mr. Devitt concerning the method of selection of the children. Rev. Sperry should probably be advised by Bishop Marsh that he is to select the children if the same procedure is to be followed at Coppermine as was followed at Chesterfield Inlet. Such procedure would seem advisable if we are to avoid criticism.

E.N. Grantham

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Doc Separator 000162

JVJ/MEG

630/145-2

North Admin. & Lands Br.
FEB 28 1955
File No.
Refer To.

OTTAWA, Ont., 22 February, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR

Selection of Children for Coppermine Hostel

The question as to who was to select the 30 children who will be attending the Anglican hostel was raised in a memorandum from Mr. W.G. Devitt dated February 7th, 1955. This request for information was passed to me in a telephone message from Mr. B.G. Sivertz on the evening of February 14th following my arrival in Toronto.

The following day Mr. Lee Manning and myself paid a visit to Church House for the purpose of discussing the welfare of the two Eskimos receiving training at the George W. Brothers plant at Leaside, Ont. I mentioned to Bishop Marsh the question which had been raised and asked him whether the Church authorities would be willing to select the children who would be attending the hostel. He replied that they were willing to do so and we agreed that it would be desirable for his missionaries to select the children. This is exactly the same procedure which is being and has been followed in all cases of children attending residential schools and hostels in the Northwest Territories. No mention whatever was made of selecting Roman Catholic children or children of other than the Anglican faith to attend this hostel as this matter seemed obvious due to Bishop Marsh's complaints about Roman Catholic authorities accepting Anglican children in their Residential School at Aklavik. Bishop Marsh, [redacted] He surely must realize that before we will approve payment for the maintenance of any children at the hostel that we must approve their admission. I have, therefore,

(Over)

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drawn up the criteria of selection for the children who will be attending the hostel and suggest that this be attached to the Deputy Minister's reply to Bishop Marsh's letter.

J.V. Jacobsen,
Superintendent of Education

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JVJ/MEG

630/145-2

OTTAWA, 22 February, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR:

Att: Mr. W.G. Devitt

Re: COPPERMINE HOSTEL

In your memorandum of February 7th you raised several questions concerning the Coppermine Hostel. In answering these I will deal first with the overall picture regarding the operation of the hostel in order that you may be brought up-to-date.

During the first season of operation the hostel will accommodate not more than 30 children, all of whom, it is anticipated will be brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It was expected that these children would all be transported to and from school by dog team and that aircraft would not have to be used. This is especially true at the opening of the hostel on April 1st since travelling by dog team is quite suitable at that time. However, a sum of $1,000 is being provided in the 1955-56 Federal Estimates of this Department to defray the cost of transportation of pupils to and from the Coppermine hostel. Since it is anticipated that we may have to transport some of the children to their homes at the close of the school year by aircraft, or by other means, if it is necessary to transport any children by aircraft at the beginning of the school term, the necessity for doing so should be outlined to us fully. The Church authorities will provide food for the children and whatever clothing the children require together with drugs, medicines and cleaning materials. The Department will provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting. In addition, the Department will supply the

(Over)

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necessary tents for accommodating the children and will also supply all the equipment for the tent hostel project. The children residing in the hostel will attend the Federal Day School.

At the end of each calendar month during which the hostel is operating the Church will submit to the Department a certificate showing the number of pupils accommodated in the hostel each day of such month. The Department will pay the charge of $3.00 per day for the maintenance of each child so accommodated.

The criteria for the selection of children who will be attending the hostel is outlined on the attached sheet. The Church authorities will make the selection of the children in accordance with this criteria. Immediately upon selection of the children "Applications for admission to Residential School" (NWT) Form 77 must be completed on behalf of each child so selected. From this criteria you will note that children from Cambridge Bay are beyond the 50 mile limit and that residents of the village are not eligible to be maintained or fed at the hostel. I do not think that the question of compulsion need arise because surely we will not have any difficulty in obtaining 30 students to attend the hostel out of the large number of children living in the area. Payment of Family Allowances will be suspended as soon as children enter the hostel.

We trust that the above information will answer the questions you have raised.

Fred Fraser

F. Fraser
Acting Director

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001183/2

Doc Separator 000166

Ottawa, February 23, 1955

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

630/145-2
BL

Dear Bishop Marsh,

The Director of Northern Administrations has referred to me your letter to him dated the 18th of February and a copy of the instructions which you have sent to the Reverend J.H. Sperry at Coppermine regarding the selection of children to attend the Coppermine tent hostel.

I was quite astonished on reading your telegram to Mr. Sperry since it was completely at variance with the general understanding Mr. Lesage discussed with you and with Bishop Trocellier and with which all agreed. You will recall that Mr. Lesage said in his letter of January 20:

> "..... I have now seen Bishop Trocellier, and I have discussed with him the situation of the children of parents of your faith who are now receiving education in the Catholic Residential School at Aklavik. I told Bishop Trocellier that I did not like that situation and that I thought he should agree, as you have done, to the principle that children of Anglican parents should not be accepted in Catholic Residential Schools or Hostels and children of Catholic parents in Anglican Residential Schools or Hostels. Bishop Trocellier has agreed to the principle .....".

CPU-000166[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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In your reply of January 31st to the Minister you agreed that this was a "wise handling of a difficult situation".

As soon as Mr. Jacobson returned to Ottawa I took the matter up with him as I was sure there must have been a misunderstanding. It is quite apparent that there was. Mr. Jacobson advises me that in his conversation with you on the 16th of February he did not stipulate that children of Roman Catholic parents should not be accepted in the hostel because he assumed that the principles set out above had been clearly understood and accepted by all. Under them it was clear that the admission of children of Roman Catholic parents to Protestant institutions or the admission of children of Protestant parents to Roman Catholic institutions would only occur under very exceptional circumstances, and then only with the agreement of everyone concerned. Mr. Jacobson tells me that, with the knowledge of what had been agreed upon between Bishop Trocellier and yourself and Mr. Lesage, he did not think it necessary to refer to the question of the religious denomination of the children in asking you if you would agree to accept responsibility for selecting the children to attend the Coppermine hostel. He did say, however, that the Director would send you very shortly a list of the criteria which should be used in the selection of the children. This has now been prepared and I enclose it herewith for your guidance. In view of the foregoing, I would appreciate your amending your instructions to the Reverend Mr. Sperry. I understand that, from the number of children in the Coppermine area, you will have no difficulty finding the thirty from families who are adherents of your church. So that we all may be sure there is no further misunderstanding, I wonder if you would mind sending me a copy of the further instructions to Mr. Sperry.

I appreciate your offer to Mr. Jacobson to co-operate with us in the selection of the children. The District Administrator at Fort Smith has been provided with a list of the conditions under which the children will be selected, and the usual forms of application for admission to the hostel should be completed at Coppermine and approved by the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer and the welfare teacher, who will forward them to the District Administrator at Fort Smith.

The Director informs me that all necessary supplies and equipment are now at Coppermine and that the hostel will commence operation

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on the 1st of April next as planned. I am sure that with continued co-operation on both our parts the hostel will prove to be a success and a benefit to the Eskimos in the Coppermine region.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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Doc Separator 000163

JVS/MEG

630/145-2

North Admin. & Lands Br.
FEB 23 1955
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

OTTAWA, 22 February, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR:

Att: Mr. W.G. Devitt

Re: COPPERMINE HOSTEL

In your memorandum of February 7th you raised several questions concerning the Coppermine Hostel. In answering these I will deal first with the overall picture regarding the operation of the hostel in order that you may be brought up-to-date.

During the first season of operation the hostel will accommodate not more than 30 children, all of whom, it is anticipated will be brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It was expected that these children would all be transported to and from school by dog team and that aircraft would not have to be used. This is especially true at the opening of the hostel on April 1st since travelling by dog team is quite suitable at that time. However, a sum of $1,000 is being provided in the 1955-56 Federal Estimates of this Department to defray the cost of transportation of pupils to and from the Coppermine hostel. Since it is anticipated that we may have to transport some of the children to their homes at the close of the school year by aircraft, or by other means, if it is necessary to transport any children by aircraft at the beginning of the school term, the necessity for doing so should be outlined to us fully. The Church authorities will provide food for the children and whatever clothing the children require together with drugs, medicines and cleaning materials. The Department will provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting. In addition, the Department will supply the

(Over)

CPU-000163[000-000]

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necessary tents for accommodating the children and will also supply all the equipment for the tent hostel project. The children residing in the hostel will attend the Federal Day School.

At the end of each calendar month during which the hostel is operating the Church will submit to the Department a certificate showing the number of pupils accommodated in the hostel each day of such month. The Department will pay the charge of $3.00 per day for the maintenance of each child so accommodated.

The criteria for the selection of children who will be attending the hostel is outlined on the attached sheet. The Church authorities will make the selection of the children in accordance with this criteria. Immediately upon selection of the children applications for admission to Residential School (NWT) Form 77 must be completed on behalf of each child so selected. From this criteria you will note that children from Cambridge Bay are beyond the 50 mile limit and that residents of the village are not eligible to be maintained or fed at the hostel. I do not think that the question of compulsion need arise because surely we will not have any difficulty in obtaining 30 students to attend the hostel out of the large number of children living in the area. Payment of Family Allowances will be suspended as soon as children enter the hostel.

We trust that the above information will answer the questions you have raised.

F. Fraser
Acting Director

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000170

copy #9369

North Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont.
MAR 2
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To BG

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC

The Right Reverend
Harold B. Marsh, D.D.,
Bishop of the Arctic

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

25th February, 1955.

R. G. Robertson, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and
National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

I much regret having given the Reverend J. R. Sperry of Coppermine misinformation regarding the Coppermine Tent Hostel. May I assure you that I am anxious this situation should certainly be cleared up.

You will recollect in our discussions that Mr. Lesage was speaking of the situation at Aklavik. He treated the question of the Aklavik Hostel as quite apart from that of the others. My reason for sending the message to Mr. Sperry is simply that I wish to have no misunderstanding on the fact that we are running a Hostel in conjunction with a Government School.

When I was on the west side of Hudson Bay last fall, I heard of Anglican children being picked up from as far north as Igloolik for entrance in the Chesterfield Hostel run by the Roman Catholic Church. I presumed naturally that this was with the approval of Government officials and that since it was the only training ground in that area children who were particularly bright were to be educated there. I therefore felt that it was necessary that the same thing should be true at Coppermine, as I feel if this is not done, the children of the Roman Catholic Church would get no opportunity for education. This would be somewhat contrary to the idea underlying your departmental policy. I welcome, however, the decision that this ruling shall apply right across the North and I hope that it will be put into effect at Chesterfield immediately. I hope you appreciate the implications of such a step as obviously by this you are expecting the Church of England to build a Hostel some time in the future at Chesterfield or near it for our children in that area.

I should like to explain that the motive behind my message was this: When Aklavik Hospital was opened a Government doctor refused to allow some Roman Catholic patients to come in and as a result the Roman Catholic Church built another hospital; hence, the duplicity of hospitals.

CPU-000170[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
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which you so deplore. Rather than have such a situation develop at Coppermine, I did not request that Roman Catholic children should be brought in but that none should be refused.

I am grateful, however, for your letter and the decisions which have been made and certainly we shall be only too glad to put into effect those six criteria you have mentioned. I would suggest, however, that paragraph 6 should read: "should not be those who at present have day or other school facilities available to them".

I enclose a copy of a letter to Mr. Sperry, and I take from page 2 of your letter that the selection of children for the Hostel will be the responsibility of the Government officials and that they will be responsible for the picking up of the children and delivering of the same at the end of the period.

Your mention of the usual forms of application for admission to the Hostel leaves me confused as I did not know that such forms had been previously prepared by Northern Affairs.

I hope that this letter makes matters perfectly clear and I shall be only too glad to write to Bishop Trocellier expressing my regrets at any misunderstandings which my message to Mr. Sperry has caused.

I am holding my letter to Mr. Sparry until I hear from you to confirm that the foregoing is in accordance with your understanding of the situation.

With best personal wishes,

Yours sincerely,

" Donald the Arctic "

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Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
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Doc Separator 000691-0001

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
Northern Administration and Lands Branch

MONTHLY REPORT

For use by ALL schools in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.

School ...COPPERMINE..... Month ....MARCH..... Year 1955...

Teacher ....D. S. WILSON..... Address ...COPPERMINE, N.T.....

Name of Pupil	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Division of School	Total Monthly Attendance
[redacted]	1	M	7	E	D	0
	1	F	7	E	D	4½
	1	M	13	E	D	4½
	1	F	6	E	D	8
	1	M		E	D	2
	1	M	8	HB	D	0
	1	M	9	HB	D	0
	1	F	8	HB	D	1½
	1	M	8	E	D	0
	1	F	6	E	D	5
	2	M	11	E	D	0
	2	F	10	E	D	0½
	2	F	11	HB	D	5½
	2	F	10	E	D	0
	2	F	10	HB	D	6
	2	M		E	D	2
	2	M	11	E	D	0
	2	F	10	E	D	0
	2	M	9	E	D	0
	2	F	8	E	D	0
	2	F	10	E	D	4½
	2	M	7	W	D	8
	3	M	8	W	D	8
	4	M	14	E	D	5
	4	M	13	HB	D	8
	4	M	14	E	D	0
	4	M	14	E	D	0
	4	F	15	HB	D	8
	4	F	14	E	D	8
	4	F	15	E	D	0

another sheer or on reverse of this sheet)
6 F 11 W D (8) 8

Gross attendance for month .88:5. No. of days school was open ..(8).....
Average daily attendance ...16..... Percentage of attendance ...37:5.... School is kept open from ..9.... to .12..... in the morning and from ...1..... to 3:30. in the afternoon. School was closed from ..(see below)..... to .....
Reason for closing .....
List subjects taught .English, Arithmetic, Writing, Health, Art, Carols.....
.....Normal Alberta Index.....
Comments: School closed, Mar. 2,3,4,14,15,18, because of furnace breakdown (power).
" " Mar. 21 to 25 & 28 to 31, " " influenza epidemic.

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that this report contains a true record as set forth here.

.....1..... April, 1955..... .....David S. Wilson.....
Date (Day) (Month) (Year) Signature of Teacher

NOTE: Two copies of this report should be forwarded promptly to the Superintendent of Schools, FORT SMITH, Northwest Territories, for transmission to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa.

NOTE: Racial Status - W - White; H.B. - Half-breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo
Division of School - D - Day School; R - Residential School

N.W.T. #61A

RG 85, Vol. 400, File 630/145-1, pt. 5,
Government School -
Coppermine,
1953 - 1955,
National Archives of Canada

CPU-000691[001-001]

1 of 1

CPU-000691-0001/1

Doc Separator 001184-0000

JVJ/rd

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 630/145-2

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 8 March, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR:

With reference to your memorandum of February 24 relative to the tent hostel at Coppermine, the questions you raised previously were answered in my letter of February 22. I think it would be an excellent idea to have the resident doctor from Port Radium to be at Coppermine when the children arrive in order that they may be medically examined before being admitted as prospective students. Would you please make arrangements for this to be done.

... I am again enclosing a list of the criteria for selection of children who will attend the Coppermine hostel, and I would like you to pay particular attention to Item 5 "The children to attend the hostel should be of the Anglican or other non-Roman Catholic faith". There has been a considerable amount of discussion in recent months regarding the admission of Anglican students to Roman Catholic dormitories and vice versa. The principle of accepting only those students who are of the religious faith of the persons of the organization operating the hostel or resident schools has been fully agreed upon by both Bishop Marsh and Bishop Trocellier. In the case of all future admissions to religious hostels or residential schools, you should obtain proof that the religion of the pupils, as listed on the admission form, is correct and that no non-Roman Catholic pupils are admitted to Roman Catholic hostels or residential schools, and that no Roman Catholic students are admitted to Anglican hostels or residential schools. We must be fully satisfied that this policy is being carried out before we will authorize the admission of, or approve payments on

.....2

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

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behalf of any pupils admitted to residential institutions.

Insofar as the Anglican children, presently attending the Roman Catholic residential school at Aklavik, we will only continue to pay for their maintenance as long as there is insufficient accommodation for them in Anglican hostels or residential schools.

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001184-0000/2

Doc Separator 000189

COPY

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAMS

FORT SMITH, NWT Via Edmonton: 2:72 only

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa

North Admin. & Lands Br.
MAR 28 1955
File No. 630/145-2

WILSON COPPERMINE REPORTS EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA AND CLOSING SCHOOL STOP ALSO PRESENT FURNACE NOT HEATING ADEQUATELY CLASSROOMS AND STAFF QUARTERS AND REQUESTS PRIORITY BE GIVEN TO SEND IN FIVE SPACE HEATERS TO MAINTAIN HEAT IN SCHOOL AND TENT HOSTEL STOP LISTER LIGHTING PLANT ALSO TEMPORARILY OUT OF COMMISSION ALTHOUGH REPAIRS REQUIRED NOT EXTENSIVE AND HAVE ORDERED THROUGH LOCAL PURCHASE STOP CAN ONLY SUPPLY TWO SPARE HEATERS FROM STORES HERE CAN YOU HELP WITH REMAINING THREE STOP WRITING

LACO Hunt.

CPU-000189[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000189/1

Doc Separator 000190-0000

North Admin. & Lands Br.
APR 4 1955
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

630/145-2

Ottawa, Ontario,
March 29, 1955.

Reverend John Sparry,
Anglican Mission,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T.

Dear Reverend Sparry:

Re: Coppermine School Hostel

On July 22nd, 1954, the Deputy Minister advised The Right Reverend D.B. Marsh, D.D., Bishop of the Arctic, of the conclusions reached at a special meeting of departmental and Anglican Mission officers which was held in Ottawa on July 7th, 1954, for the purpose of considering details of arrangements for the proposed Coppermine School Hostel.

The conclusion reached in so far as the procedure for payment of accounts is concerned was as follows:-

"It is estimated that (the costs(to the Church) will average at least $3.00 per child per day. At the end of each calendar month during which the hostel is operated the Church will submit to the Department a certificate of the number of pupils accommodated in the hostel each day of each month. The Department will pay the Church $3.00 per day for each child so accommodated. At the end of the school term the Church will submit suitable excerpts from their books of account to enable the Department to determine the actual amounts spent by the Church as authorized above. The payment by the Department for the last month in which the hostel is so operated during the season will be a sum which when added to the previous monthly payment equals the total approved

.... 2

CPU-000190[000-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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expenditure by the Church."

Attached is a copy of N.W.T. Form No. 76A, the residential (or hostel) return, which is usually prepared on a quarterly basis. However, the same form may be used for making returns for the Coppermine Tent Hostel at the end of each month of operation by making the slight changes as indicated on the form.

In calculating the total amount of the per capita grant due for the month you should do so on the basis of $3.00 per day for each child accommodated at the hostel during the month concerned. Please note the instructions on the preparation of the return. You may prepare an additional copy (in addition to the number mentioned in Item 6) for your own records at Coppermine.

A supply of Form 76A is being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Yours very truly,

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

EMC/vm

Copy for: Bishop Marsh
Mr. L.A.C.O. Hunt
Mr. Devitt

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000697-0003

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
Northern Administration and Lands Branch

MONTHLY REPORT

For use by ALL schools in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.

School ..Coppermine Federal Day.....Month ...April.....Year 1955...

Teacher ...David S. Wilson..... Address ...Coppermine...N.W.T.....

	Name of Pupil	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Division of School	Total Monthly Attendance
1.	[redacted]	I	M	7	E	D	11.5
2.		I	M.	6	E	D	3.0
3.		I	M.	9	E	D	3.0
4.		II	M.	12	E	D	17
5.		II	M.	9	W	D	12
6.		III	M.	9	W	D	17
7.		III	F.	16	E	D	10
8.		IV	M.	14	H.B.	D	7.5
9.		IV	F.	15	E	D	8.0
10.		VI	F.	11	W	D	12
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.							
19.							
20.							
21							
22.							
23.							
24.							
25.							
26.							
27.							
28							
29.							
30.							

(List additional pupils on another sheer or on reverse of this sheet)

Gross atterdance for month ..90.... No. of days school was open ....12.....
Average daily attendance ....7.5.. Percentage of attendance ..75.2.... School
is kept open from ..9.00 to .12.00... in the morning and from ...1.30.. to .4.00 in
the afternoon. School was closed from ..1. April 55..... to ..14. April 55.....
Reason for closing ..Influenza epidemic & Easter recess.....
List subjects taught English, Arithmetic, Writing, Health, Art, Crafts & Nature.....
.....
Comments: Grade II.
Tent Hostel opened, April 12.

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that this report contains a true record as set forth here.

.....30.....April.....1955..... .....David S. Wilson.....
Date (Day) (Month) (Year) Signature of Teacher

NOTE: Two copies of this report should be forwarded promptly to the Superintendent of Schools, FORT SMITH, Northwest Territories, for transmission to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa.

NOTE: Racial Status - W - White; H.B. - Half-breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo

Division of School - D - Day School; R - Residential School

N.W.T. #61A

RG 85, Vol. 400, File 630/145-1, pt. 5,
Government School -
Coppermine,
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National Archives of Canada

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1 of 1

CPU-000697-0003/1

Doc Separator 000192

Pat (For file 630/145-2)

Your File 311/145

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
April 7th, 1955.

North Admin & Lands Br.
APR 20 1955
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 30th of March concerning the breakdown in our mechanical equipment at the Coppermine Federal Day School. Mr. Devitt and I returned from Coppermine yesterday, having taken in the new teacher and the two employees of the Anglican Mission.

The Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. Jamous, had preceded us and he was unable to re-assemble the engine of the lighting plant because on close scrutiny he discovered that the generator needed repairs which could not be carried out in Coppermine. It appears that the slip rings of the rotor were so worn that the commutator had to be turned down latke, and new brushes, etc. ordered. This, undoubtedly, had something to do with the voltage drop which Mr. Wilson had referred to in his wires, but was unable to ascertain the reason. As a result of these additional repairs, (the commutator was repaired at the Con. workshop in Yellowknife) Mr. Jamous is returning to Coppermine on Friday and will re-assemble the engine and have everything working in time for the opening of the school, which is scheduled for the 15th of the month.

On the day of our arrival in Coppermine, Mr. Sperry, the Anglican minister, also returned from a two-month tour which took him to Holman and Read Islands, and other places. As a result of his extended trip, no action had been taken by the Anglican Mission to select the children for the hostel. However, a number of the families were coming to the settlement for Easter, and we held a conference in Mr. Sperry's house to decide on the matter of selection. We also had with us the Doctor from Port Radium who was to examine the children. The following day Mr. Sperry produced fifteen children, eleven girls and four boys, for the hostel, and these were duly examined and the documents completed. Of these fifteen

... (2)

CPU-000192[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
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children, ten are already attending the Day School, and I expressed some surprise at this since it would indicate that the Day School attendance would decrease in favour of an increase in the number of children in the hostel. The explanation given by Mr. Sperry and supported by Mr. Wilson, is that after Easter all families now in Coppermine will move out to the sealing areas and in consequence there would be no Day School pupils left in Coppermine.

With Mr. Devitt I examined the tents and other appurtenances of the hostel, and the Mechanical Superintendent was able to put together the large propane cook stove, and it was in operation before we left. As you know, each tent has four beds, and is supplied with heat from a small space heater. Unless there is constant supervision of these children in the tents, it is obvious that there will be certain fire hazards. While the problem of supervision is the responsibility of the Anglican Mission, nevertheless, I could not help but wonder at some of the items that had been supplied, such as kerosene lamps for providing light in the tents. The hostel employees are being housed in the school, and this building is 25 to 50 yards away from the tents, and it is evident that supervision of these children at night will be necessary. I drew attention to this fact, and I expect some roster will be set up so that there will be a twenty-four hour watch over the children.

Because the school could not operate until the lighting plant had been repaired, (the temperature in the school rooms was about zero) and since all the children had not arrived, it was decided that the 15th of April would be the opening date of the school and hostel. I might add that because of influenza and light plant failures, only nine days of school were conducted during the month of March.

You suggest in your memorandum that a small portable lighting plant should be available at Fort Smith at all times to take care of such an emergency as this. I quite agree with this suggestion if a portable plant of sufficient power can be obtained. As you know, the furnace in the Coppermine school has a $\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power motor attached to it, and it takes a minimum of 2,000 watts to start it; therefore, the portable plant should be able to produce in the neighbourhood of 2,500 watts.

As I have already informed you, the Mechanical Superintendent is returning to Coppermine on Friday, April 8th, and I see no reason why everything should not be in working order by the 15th, the date we have set for the opening of the hostel.

... (3)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
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CPU-000192/2

There are other phases of the school which I have observed, and on which I have made notes -- I shall deal with them by separate memoranda. Please, therefore, consider this as an interim report on the situation.

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

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
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CPU-000192/3

Doc Separator 001190

Federal Day School
Coppermine, N.W.T.
16 April 55.

Mr. W. C. Merritt,
Supt. of Schools,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Mr. Merritt:- Supplementary Hostel Equipment.

Since the hostel has been in operation, the following items have been found to be necessary, both by the matron and myself.

Even if the hostel is closed in September until April 1956, they should be sent on this summer's boat, so that they will be here for next April.

(1) Rolling pins, 2. (Those already sent were for staff)
(2) Long-handled dippers, enamel, 3.
(3) Egg beaters, 2.
(4) Mirrors, c. 9"x12", one per tent, 2 for washroom - 10
" , c 12"x60", for dining hall entrance - 1.
(5) Blankets, camp-style, wool, 30 ~~pairs~~ pairs.
(These blankets are needed to give each child 3 pairs. With only two pairs, a great many children are sleeping "doubled up" (in pairs) to keep warm.

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School, 1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001190

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(6 Electric fittings for tents & yard. (This is needed to carry electricity from the school to the warehouse, dining hall & kitchen & tents. The Matron has very sensibly refused to allow gasoline lanterns in the tents because of the extreme fire hazard.)

Yard lights, with reflectors, 3.

Outlets for light sockets, yard lights, 3 - exterior
" " " " , tents , ~~#~~ 15 - interior

Light sockets for tents, hanging type with pull switch,
Dining hall, 3
Kitchen, 2
Sleeping tents, 8 ~~#~~ 15
Warehouses 2

Outside wire, 2 strand, 600 ft.
Inside wire for sockets 100 ft.
Electric light bulbs, 100 watt, 36
200 watt, 18

Main switch - 1.

(7) Material for improving tents, to give 6' walls, sides, & to reinforce roofs for complete snow banking.

2"x4" — 196 pieces, 12' long.

3/4" Sheeting, 8" wide, — 66 pieces, 8' long. (This includes kitchen shelves)

2"x2" (shelf supports) - 300 linear feet, random length.

(This will make our tents like those we saw at Lady Franklin Pt.)

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001190/2

(8) Clothing warehouse. The matron states that the present warehouse (heated) is only large enough to hold food stuffs ~~&~~ stored from one summer's boat until the next spring. I believe that this is correct. (The food we store in the warehouse is only a part of what the Church is supplying.)

A second warehouse, identical in size but not heated or insulated, should be constructed to hold all the furniture and other accomodation stores, as well as the full compliment of clothing & boots which is expected on this summer's boat.

It should be a separate building apart from the heated warehouse, to minimize the hazard of loss by fire.

Unless the order for materials for what was to be our new power house has been cancelled, perhaps this building could be used for the above clothing warehouse, since its cost must have been allowed for in the current estimates.

David S. Wilson

File 630-145/22-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001190/3

Doc Separator 001192

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
April 19, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL F.J.G. CUNNINGHAM, Director

ATTENTION: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

As a result of my visit to Coppermine early in October, 1954, it was suggested, to minimize the fire hazard, that each cubicle of the hostel be supplied with light from the central power plant in the form of a 60-Watt bulb. At that time, I was not able to locate the gasoline or kerosene lamps supplied for lighting the hostel as the storage house was packed to the door.

Because of these gasoline lamps being an additional fire hazard to the oil heaters, Miss Soudon, our Matron, has refused to use them in the tents. We concur with her views in this. Consequently, the following supplies are requested:

3	-	LIGHTS, yard, c/w reflectors
3	-	OUTLETS, exterior for yard light sockets
15	-	OUTLETS, for tents, interior, hanging type with pull switch Dining hall - 3; kitchen - 2 cubicles - 8; warehouses - 2
600'	-	WIRE, outside, 2-strand
100'	-	WIRE, inside, for sockets
36	-	BULBS, 100-Watt
18	-	BULBS, 200-Watt
1	-	MAIN SWITCH

P.S. It is noted that the lights supplied for the tents do not appear to be the Coleman screened lanterns mentioned in the Director's memo of November 4, 1954.

W.G. Devitt,
Superintendent of Schools.

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Reports and Returns Coppermine Tent Hostel School,
1954-1956
Archival Box 247-3, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001192

CPU-001192/1

Doc Separator 000205

LACOH:rg

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 630/145-2

3526

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
April 20th, 1955.

APR 25 1955
File No. 630/145-2.
Refer To B.I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following wireless message was received to-day from Coppermine:

"HOSTEL DINING TENT COLLAPSED LAST NIGHT IN HEAVY BLOW WHEN ONE UPRIGHT AND RIDGEPOLE BROKE stop FIRE PREVENTED stop TO SET IT UP AGAIN BORROWED FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY BOARD FEET THREE QUARTER INCH SHIPLAP FROM DOT AND REPAIRED THIS TO MAKE RAFTERS AND I BRACES FOR CANVAS stop HAD TO HIRE THIRTY EIGHT DOLLARS LABOUR TO HAVE IT FINISHED BY SUPPER TIME IN-SPITE OF CONTINUING BLOW stop IF WE HAD FLY TO MAKE IT A DOUBLE TENT IT WOULD NOW BE FIT FOR WINTER USE stop SIZE TWENTY BY THIRTY FEET SIX FOOT WALL MADE BY EDWARD LIPSETTE VANCOUVER"

The size of this large tent is such that I would strongly recommend that it be fitted with a fly and braces. It was noticed at Coppermine that this tent is situated in an east/west position but since the prevailing winds are from the north and quite frequently are heavy along the coast, it seems to me that this tent should have been placed in a north/south direction, thus lessening the amount of canvas facing the prevailing wind. Since, however, the tent has been erected again without undue damage, I have no other comment to add.

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

CPU-000205[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000205/1

Doc Separator 000001

Northern Affairs & National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF ~~RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT~~

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly RETURN

(INCLUDING ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORTS)

RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

A. Residential School ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return

Name of School School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission)

Post Office Address Coppermine, N.W.T.

~~Quarter~~ Month ended April 30th 19 57

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance and tuition at the Coppermine School Hostel and Federal School for the ~~Quarter~~ Month ended April 30th 19 57

Missionary-in-Charge of Hostel Helena Sowden Principal of Coppermine Federal School R.F. Wilson

Dated April 30th 19 57

I/We have carefully examined the within Return and hereby certify that it is correctly made out in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

Inspector of Schools

Dated at Ottawa, Ont. this 2nd day of May 19

District Administrator

Dated Coppermine this 2nd day of May 19

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the following instructions on the preparation of the Quarterly Return. They should refer to the special directive on the use of Forms 77, 78, and 78A: (Substitute "month" or "monthly" for "quarter" or "quarterly")

1. For the purpose of this Return the term "Residential School" means a school for orphan, destitute or neglected children who are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories and are not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.

2. Fill in all the columns of this Return, giving full particulars in the case of each pupil (for whom grant is claimed), as called for under the various headings thereof.

3. The columns of this Return should be correctly added and the totals placed at the foot thereof.

4. When, owing to the number of pupils, all the names cannot be included on one sheet, use another sheet, paging it No. 2 and carry forward all totals, placing them in the proper columns.

5. The Returns must embrace only the quarterly periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, respectively, and should be prepared in quintuplicate and forwarded immediately thereafter to the Superintendent of Schools at Fort Smith, N.W.T., in the case of residential schools located in the Mackenzie District and, in the case of residential schools not located in the Mackenzie District, to the Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Ottawa. Four copies of the Return are required at Ottawa.

6. No Quarterly Grant will be paid until Returns have been received by the Department.

7. The total number of days in quarter means every day in the quarter, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

8. The aggregate number of days pupils in residence during quarter means the total number of days in residence of all pupils entered on the Return and is ascertained by adding the column under the heading "Total number of days pupils in residence during quarter."

9. The average attendance of pupils (in residence) during the quarter is ascertained by dividing the aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during quarter by the total number of days in quarter.

10. The amount of per capita grant due for quarter is ascertained by multiplying the average attendance of pupils in residence during quarter by the amount of the quarterly per capita grant. In no case, however, will payment be made for any average attendance in excess of the number of pupils for which grant is allowed.

11. On this Return the names of the boys and girls must be arranged alphabetically according to surnames.

N.W.T. FORM No. 78A

CPU-000001[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(For Per Capita

REPORT of the Tent Hostel School at Coppermine

Names of Pupils	Age	Boy	Girl	Disc Number (Eskimo pupils only)	Class or Study: Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	High School	Standing in class: Very Good	Good	Fair or Bad
[redacted]	8	✓		[redacted]	✓										✓	
	9		✓		✓										✓	
	16		✓					✓							✓	
	14	✓					✓								✓	
	8	✓			✓										✓	
	11		✓		✓										✓	
	9		✓					✓							✓	
	7		✓		✓										✓	
	13	✓			✓										✓	
	15		✓		✓										✓	
	9		✓		✓										✓	
	9		✓		✓										✓	
	9		✓		✓										✓	
	12	✓			✓										✓	
	8	✓			✓										✓	
	14		✓		✓			✓							✓	
	7		✓		✓										✓	
	9	✓			✓										✓	
	8		✓		✓										✓	
	12	✓			✓										✓	
	16		✓		✓										✓	
	10		✓		✓										✓	
	6		✓		✓										✓	
	11	✓			✓										✓	
	8		✓		✓										✓	
	14		✓		✓										✓	
	14		✓												✓	
	9		✓		✓										✓	
TOTALS		9	19	TOTALS	19	5	2	2								

NOTE - Additions to be correctly made and entered at the foot of the column.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
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Monthly
~~QUARTERLY~~ RETURN
Grant Purposes)
Month
for ~~Quarter~~ ended April 30th 55 19

Date of Entrance to Special ~~courses~~ if any	Date of Entrance to School	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil in residence during Month ~~Quarter~~	ATTENDANCE: Total number of days pupil attended in classroom during ~~Quarter~~ Month	Remarks as to progress, etc., reason for absence, date of absence, whether authorized or not
April 14	April 14	17	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
14	14	17	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
13	14	18	12	
12	14	19	12	
20	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
13	14	18	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
22	14	9	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
14	14	17	12	
13	14	18	12	
13	14	18	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
12	14	19	12	
	TOTALS	504		

Total number of days in Month ~~Quarter~~ 30

Aggregate number of days pupils in residence during ~~Quarter~~ Month 504

Average attendance of pupils (in residence) during Month ~~Quarter~~ 18

Amount of per capita grant due for Month ~~Quarter~~ $1512

(Over)

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

B. Monthly Hostel Federal
QUARTERLY REPORT ON DAY SCHOOL PUPILS ATTENDING ~~RESIDENTIAL~~ SCHOOL hostel

1. This ~~Quarterly~~ Report is for the purpose of providing a record of all those pupils who attend the ~~residential~~ school as day school pupils ~~only~~, ~~whether non-Indian or Indian~~. (Use another sheet if necessary to list the ~~day~~ pupils). (~~This replaces form 61~~)
2. This Report must embrace only the period covered by the ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Return herewith.

Names of Pupils	Ø	Grade	Sex	Age	Racial Status	Days attended during ~~quarter~~ month
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						
16.						
17.						
18.						
19.						
20.						

NOTE: Racial Status: W - White; H.B. - Half-Breed; I - Indian; E - Eskimo.

Ø In the case of Eskimo pupils, give disc numbers opposite names.

C. GENERAL Monthly ~~QUARTERLY~~ REPORT

(1) Total Enrollment of entire school (including all non-Indian and Indian children).

Grades	Pre-School	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total enrollment
Number of Pupils														

(2) Number of Indian children for whom the grant for their Maintenance is paid by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration . . . . . .

(3) Teaching Staff — Grades taught

Principal. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .
Teacher. . . . . .

(4) Number of teaching days school open for ~~quarter~~ month . . . . . .
(5) Average daily attendance of all pupils on basis of teaching days including non-Indian, Indian, residential and day for ~~quarter~~ month . . . . . .
(6) Average daily attendance of day pupils . . . . . .
(7) Percentage of attendance of entire school for ~~quarter~~ month (on basis of teaching days). . .

CERTIFICATE

I certify and declare that the ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Reports as set forth above contain a true record of the day school pupils who attended the Coppermine, Dent, Hostel and ~~Residential~~ General School for the ~~Quarter~~ month ended . . . . . 19 . . . . .

Dated . . . . . 19 . . .

. . . . . Principal

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000001/4

Doc Separator 007859-0001

- ARTICLE -

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 attributed 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 had 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

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RCN-007859-0001

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 872, File 40-10-4, pt. 3,
Educational Policy in the Northwest Territories
April 1955 - December 1957, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

RCN-007859-0001/1

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 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.

..... 3

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 872, File 40-10-4, pt. 3,
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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

.... 4

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 872, File 40-10-4, pt. 3,
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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.

.....anch.

May 10, 1955.

APPROVED

.....

Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 872, File 40-10-4, pt. 3,
Educational Policy in the Northwest Territories
April 1955 - December 1957, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

RCN-007859-0001/4

Doc Separator 000006-0000

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
May 18, 1955.

MAY 23
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To B6

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL F.J.G. CUNNINGHAM, Director E. 5402

ATTENTION: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

Attached, hereto, find duplicate copies of Form N.W.T. #77, application for admission to the Coppermine Tent Hostel School, on behalf of each of the following children:

(1)	[redacted]	- Coppermine Area
(2)		- Coppermine Area
(3)		- Coppermine District
(4)		- Coppermine District
(5)		- Coppermine District
(6)		- Coppermine District
(7)		- Coppermine District
(8)		- Coppermine District
(9)		- Coppermine District
(10)		- Coppermine Area
(11)		- Coppermine
(12)		- Coppermine Area
(13)		- Coppermine District
(14)		- Coppermine District
(15)		- Coppermine District
(16)		- Coppermine Area
(17)		- Coppermine Area
(18)		- Coppermine Area
(19)		- Coppermine District
(20)		- Coppermine District
(21)		- Coppermine District
(22)		- Coppermine Area
(23)		- Coppermine District
(24)		- Coppermine Area
(25)		- Coppermine District
(26)		- Coppermine District
(27)		- Coppermine District
(28)		- Coppermine District

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

Encl.

Colonel F.J.G. Cunningham, Director,
Northern Administration and Lands Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources,
Vimy Building, OTTAWA, Ontario.

CPU-000006[000-028]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 401, File 630/145-2, pt. 4,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
March 1955 - October 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000076

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 17879 6184 45674

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 19 June, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRED FRASER:

Coppermine School Hostel - 1954

I refer to Bishop Marsh's letter of June 10, 1953 concerning necessary supplies for the proposed hostel for Eskimo school children in 1954.

Our memorandum of May 14th last (file No. 17879) sets forth the items ordered by this administration. Copies of the requisitions are on file 6184.

At the second meeting of the Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education held on April 1, 1953, the proposed tent hostel at Coppermine was considered and recommended.

To provide for the necessary equipment for the Coppermine project, the following items (sufficient to provide for 30 children) were considered:

double wall tents
wool blankets
marquee for messing
benches for mess tent
collapsible tables
folding cots with mattresses
setsof eating utensils
lumber for tent walls
space heaters and stove pipes
fuel oil

The exact quantities of the above items are set forth in the memorandum of May 14th which was checked by Mr. Wright.

According to the minutes of the meeting of April 1st, it was the feeling of the meeting (attended by Canon Cook) that the period of operation should be extended and that the hostel should operate from April to December. Recorded in these minutes is the statement "The children would be quite comfortabledin walled tents with oil heating as they would be at home".

At the meeting of the Committee on Eskimo Affairs held on May 6, 1953 (attended by Bishop Marsh, Mr. J.V.Jacobson and Mr. Wright) the minutes of the meeting state that "There was general approval of the Minutes" of the second meeting of the Sub-Committee on Education. The proposed camp hostel was discussed in details. It was decided that the school hostel should operate approximately nine months.

Now, in his letter of June 10th, Bishop Marsh contends that "While there are quite a number of items on the list of supplies which have been sent by the Government from Ottawa to Coppermine for the operation of this hostel, they are certainly insufficient to run such a project at Coppermine."

.../2

CPU-000076[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

He contends that the long term, that is April to December, would involve-

1. more workers
2. extra fuel with much heavier stoves than otherwise
3. better and more living accommodation for white workers
4. fur clothing with much more bedding for the children
5. the threshing out of the sanitation and garbage disposal problems
6. how is water storage to be covered during the freeze-up period
7. the long term period for the hostel defeats the whole purpose for which hostels were thought of in the first place.

Furthermore, Bishop Marsh is of the opinion that the Government should pay the cost of transportation of all supplies in addition to making a direct grant for pupil maintenance.

In view of the questions raised by Bishop Marsh, I suggest that this whole matter be reviewed by a committee comprised of Messrs. Cantley and Meikle and a member of the Education Services, and that a reply be prepared for the Deputy Minister to Bishop Marsh.

E. N. Grantham.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 400, File 630/145-2, pt. 3,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine, N.W.T. (Incl. Tent Hostel)
1953 - February 1955, F.A. 85-1
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ARCTIC NEWS SEPT '55

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Four new churches have been built, mainly necessitated by the greater congregation of Eskimos at certain points, while the erection of five new mission houses has done much to ease living conditions for our missionaries.

We can rejoice that Yellowknife has been self-supporting and twice has had a building campaign, the first time for a basement church and then for a church to be built above this basement. Both campaigns were undertaken without assistance from the Church at large.

Help received from the Department of Northern Affairs must not be forgotten. The cost of operating the hostel at Coppermine is paid by the generous grants from the Government. This is also true of the hostel for Indian children opened this fall at Fort McPherson which, we hope, will be replaced next year by the 100-bed hostel promised by the Department of Northern Affairs. We are indeed grateful for the help and co-operation thus given. The Department have also promised a new hostel in 1957 at Fort Simpson and a third in 1958 at Aklavik. We shall need an increasing number of staff for these operations and will appreciate offers of service.

Thus the work expands. So many individuals, W.A.'s and other organizations have helped, and to all I send my warmest thanks.

May I beg of you to continue to pray for our Diocese and for the missionaries who are doing such fine work on Canada's northern frontier. With your help we are on the march.

So many people across Canada express a wish that they could help our missionaries in a specific way. We would be most grateful to members of our Fellowship for offers of hospitality for missionaries going to and from the field. As you will perhaps realize from reading THE ARCTIC NEWS, this annual migration usually takes place during the summer and, of course, many people are on holiday at this time. This year we had ten missionaries arrive in Toronto at one time and were faced with the problem of finding accommodation. Some stayed only a few nights, others for a week or two, as we cannot always arrange transportation south or into the North just when we wish. A list of kind friends in various cities willing to help with accommodation, when convenient, would be a boon to our hard-working office staff.

We value your interest, your prayers and your gifts.

Yours very sincerely,

Donald The Arctic.

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ARCTIC NEWS
SEPT '55

General Info

Coppermine Tent Hostel — a Bold Venture in Education

Ahead the jagged, zig-zag gorge of the Coppermine River slashed the snow-covered Barrens, as the plane nosed down to the Arctic coast. Through the flats between two vertically faced bluffs could be seen the minute dots which were the buildings of Coppermine settlement. As we swung with decreasing height the Mission, Hudson's Bay Company and Police buildings fringing the shore flashed into view, while the square box-like school stood aloof like a stern parent frowning on the antics of playing children.

The tents of the hostel could hardly be seen as we roared past, and it was only after we had landed and had been greeted with much handshaking by the great crowd of Eskimos, that we were able to view the hostel. In a barracks-like square, inundated with great quantities of snow, two rows of white canvas tents were set with military precision at right angles to each other. The black stove pipes rising from each sloping roof emphasized the serried ranks, and dominating the whole was the large dining-tent backed by the cooking tent.

Great drifts of snow covered the square, and paths which were merely beaten tracks ran criss-cross between the tents. A neat row of snow-carved steps led to each tent and on to the clean white boards of the floor. The four-foot wall of lumber flanking the side of each tent was covered both outside and in with canvas. Overhead two thicknesses of canvas formed an air space which acted as an insulator. A small oil burner bubbled and cast its flickering light on the walls of the tent, its gentle heat keeping up the temperature of the room.

Four little heads peeped over the blankets and four pairs of bright, soft brown eyes twinkled as I stepped into one tent. This was fun — having the Bishop visit them in bed. The diminutive but most capable matron, Miss Helena Sowden, spoke to each and they all flashed back an answering smile which showed gleaming white teeth.

School was a new experience to these little girls and they were enjoying every minute. Other winters they had lived in a house with snow walls, a domed snow roof and a snow floor. They had lived with little heat, save body temperature. Here, although the tent was far from hot, it seemed warm to them. This was the fulfilment of a dream — living in a warm tent, eating with knives, forks, and spoons from plates — it was all a new and thrilling experience.

You can imagine Miss Sowden's surprise when on arrival this spring she was introduced to the Eskimo helper at the hostel and found that she had taught him as a boy years before at Hay River. Their pride in one another was good to see, and the results of that early teaching were evident. When we remember that Hay River School was closed some 14 years ago, we have a glimpse of Miss Sowden's service to the Church and her training for her present work. With seeming disregard of problems she goes from situation to situation and from her vast experience

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ARCTIC NEWS
SEPT '55

Education

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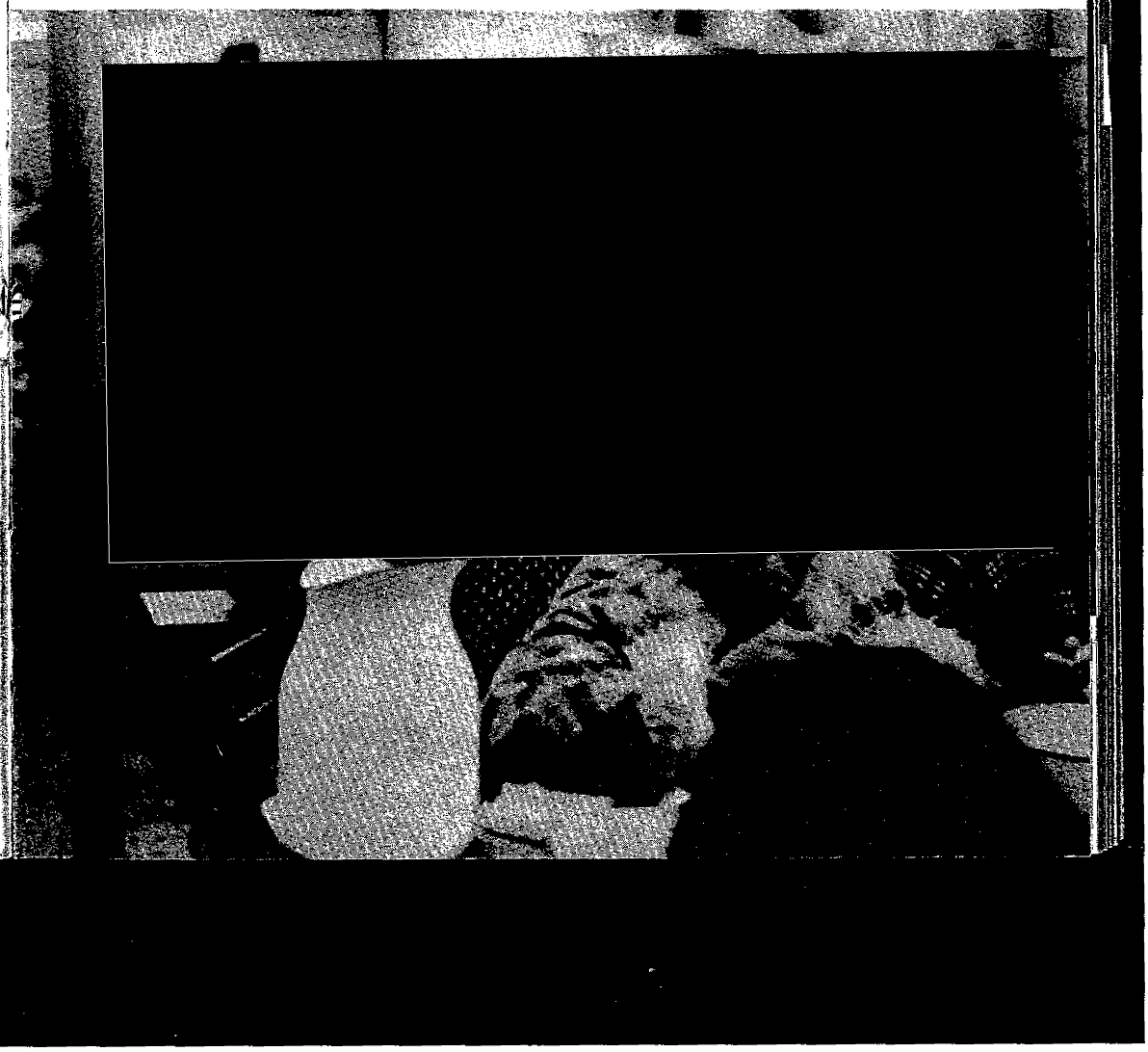
supplies the answers. It is little wonder that the children love and obey her; indeed, she says that she has never found children anywhere as easy to handle as the Eskimo children, and disobedience is almost unknown.

Boys are housed in one row of tents and girls in the other. Miss Sowden's great worry was that they might "fool around" with the oil stoves, causing a fire in the tent. However, no accidents happened, save that in a severe storm the cook tent blew down, but fortunately the stoves had been turned off so all was well.

Tents make most people think of camping and camping makes us think of wood-burning stoves or ranges. But things are different in this tent hostel. Passing through the large dining-tent with its rows of trestle tables, one enters the smaller domain of the kitchen. Here Miss Irene Nelson, the kitchen matron, cooks on a range with a six-burner top. This range warrants a second look for it burns propane gas. Its row of jets, large steel cover and capacious oven make one realize how modern is this experiment in education. The cylinders of gas are kept outside the tent. The large granite pots, pans and saucepans are more than sufficient for the needs of the 30 scholars now in residence, but who knows how large this experiment will grow?

The comfortable workers' quarters, provided by the Government, are in the school building overlooking the tent hostel. The well-equipped kitchen with electric refrigerator and oil stove seems to invite domesticity, but at 12.15 when the childrent have returned from school and the bell rings, Miss Sowden and Miss Nelson are more than busy in the hostel. There is a rush of flying feet to the large tent, hands and faces are washed, and soon the children are seated at the trestle tables anxiously eyeing the food. There is no chance for the staff to cook a meal separately for themselves — both have to supervise, wait on table and control ex-



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cited rows of children. When the children are through, then the workers have their own meal in the tent. It is only at the end of the day when supper is over, the dishes done and the floors swept, and the children have been washed, cleaned their teeth, combed their hair and been tucked into bed after Prayers, that the staff have time for recreation. Yet, even then, there is the persisting responsibility for 30 children; this, as all mothers appreciate, never ceases.

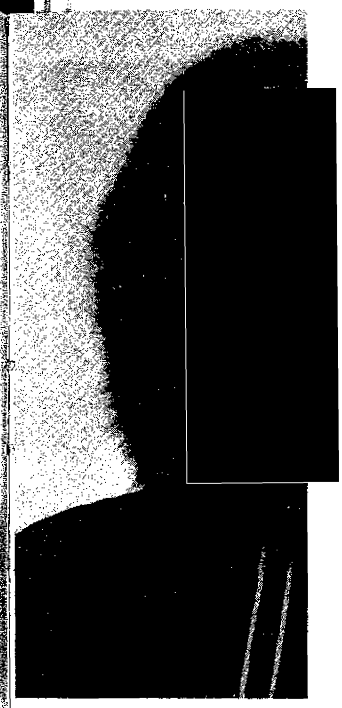
8.30 a.m. and breakfast is over. Porridge, milk, bread and butter and jam have all disappeared at a great rate, and Prayers and Bible-reading have been taken. Several children scurry to their tents to make beds; others clear the dishes and start "washing up", while still others clean the tables and sweep the floors. These tasks are soon finished and when the school bell rings at 9 o'clock the children run quickly to the school which is only a few yards away. Here they take their places with the local Coppermine children — some in a class with those who know little English and others in higher grades.

They are attending school not merely to be taught the three R's and to pass grades 8 or 12. They are here to be prepared for life; to receive an education in the true sense of the word. The reason for the establishment of the tent hostel is that as far as possible the children may receive practical teaching and gain an understanding of the white man's way of life, yet retain their own skills and sense of values.

The Coppermine tent hostel is the result of a proposal made by the Anglican Church to the Government. Children from distant coastal areas have been brought into Coppermine for a six-month period to attend school, and the hostel provides living accommodation for them during that period. The other six months are spent in their own homes. Thus, it is hoped that these children may be trained for both the Eskimo's and the white man's way of life, depending upon the future development of Arctic economy. Naturally some will take their place in the oncoming life of the white man. These will undoubtedly show their brilliance and be specially selected and trained both in the North and possibly elsewhere. However, for the majority, as far as we can foresee, the North cannot offer a living on anything like the scale upon which white economy is based, with the result that most of the Eskimo people must either remain on their present scale of living or accept and live on (in the form of relief) the bounty of Her Majesty's Government. Such a fate is unthinkable for such a fine people as the Eskimos; yet, unfortunately, one sees this very thing increasingly taking place across the North. Elsewhere you will read of the DEW Line and the changes it may make.

The children love hostel life and we hope that the experiment, which has been such a success under the capable guidance of Miss Helena Sowden, will serve as a model for other hostels across the Arctic and that for a generation at least, it will answer the problem of giving education to a people underprivileged in material things.

The Church's task is to emphasize the religious and moral aspects of the Christian life and to build these up in the lives of the children who, on the threshold of new things, above all need "to know Him whom to know is life eternal".



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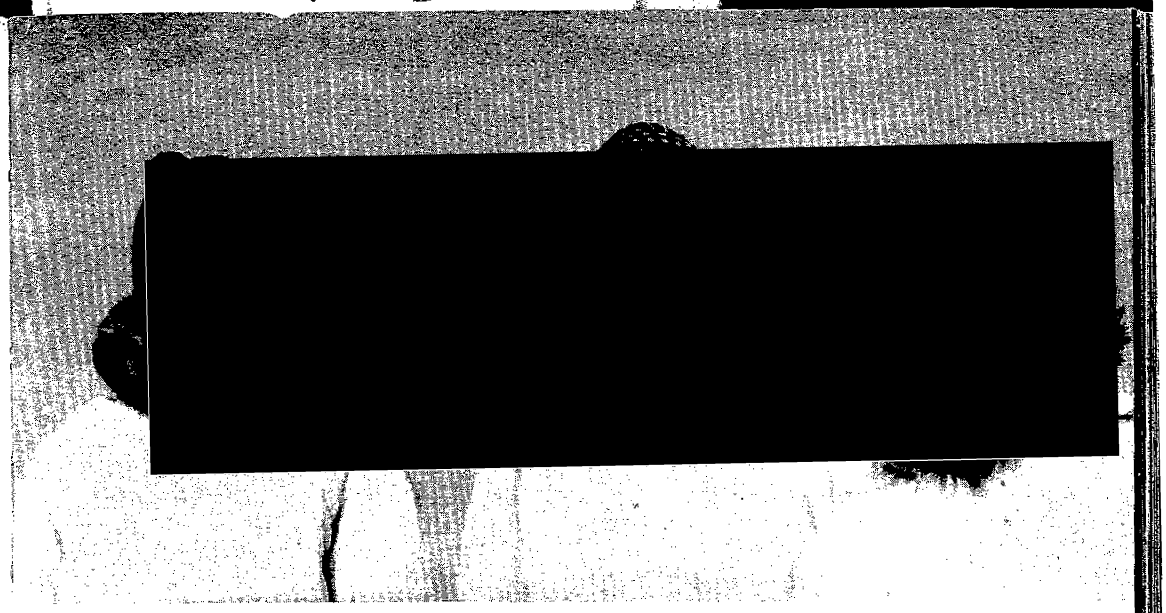

Left to right: Paniloo, Rev. D. H. Whitbread, Nasook.

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guides as well as to me. . . . If we had been able to find a bear instead of just bear tracks, it would have been possible to rest up for a few days and let the wind blow itself out, but our supply of dog-food was practically gone and we had the two teams, our own and that of the special guide. So, we had to keep on going, hoping that we were getting nearer to an Eskimo camp where we might replenish our supplies. We kept going all week and when in a diminishing wind we went past an empty Eskimo camp where we had been previously assured by radio there would be people with dog-feed for us, we realized our situation was starting to be dangerous. My guides talked over which dogs they would have to kill that night to feed the rest. . . . But a little later we found signs of a trail and at last I stumbled on the camp itself, a lone igloo of one small family. I crawled through the porches and found the man of the house in two minds as to whether to go to bed (he had started to undress) or go outside to investigate what had just disturbed his dogs who were yelping. On learning the missionary had arrived, he immediately got dressed again and with tears in his eyes told me that he had been praying for years for the people of his area to have their own missionary (he had come originally from the Arctic Bay area, where his eldest son still lived). He hastened to set down a big meal of fresh caribou meat for me and then went out to help my guides. They too had their share of the caribou, and our dogs had a 'double portion'. The situation was saved! A stay of two days in this camp brought us wealth — for Nasook shot a couple of seals and we were 'visited' by a Polar Bear which Nasook also shot. So our Heavenly Father provided us with fresh meat for ourselves and our dogs, enough for most of the remainder of our journey. We also experienced a 'Bethlehem' scene, for our host's wife presented him with a baby son just after the Sunday Evening Service held in his igloo. . . ."

"We finally made our way into Spence Bay on April 7th, 1955. The next day was Good Friday so late on Thursday night we were building a huge igloo to house the expected crowd of people for the special services. We arrived just about the time that the doctor was expected by plane for a T.B. X-ray survey, to which all the Eskimos had been invited. So there was a huge gathering. On Saturday more arrived and Easter Sunday saw crowds of over 100 at the services in the igloo. On Monday I started holding a daily school for the children, and evening services for everybody. So we were kept merrily busy until the 15th of April (my thirtieth birthday, incidentally) when the Bishop arrived."

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WELFARE REPORT

Month of September, 1955.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N. T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

Practically full employment of all able-bodied men in the settlement during most of the month kept general conditions at a high level. Both seals and fish have been unusually plentiful, although caribou have been most conspicuous by their absence. Work in connection with the second trip of the Fort Hearne (Sept. 16 arrival), as well as construction work for the D.O.T. and the school has kept considerable money in circulation. On Sept. 11th and extra five men were taken for employment east of Cambridge Bay on the DEW line, making a total of ten there. Up to the end of the month their pay had been slow in getting transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company store at Cambridge to the store here, and as a result most of their families were living on credit. This is very unsatisfactory for both the natives and the store here, since until their pay credits are received here, the local store has no guage of how many days they have been working, and consequently how much credit to extend to their families. But generally it can be recorded as a good month.

1. Health. Generally good, except for an outbreak of some 18 sore throats, accompanied by fever. Two of the Fort Hearne's crew had bad colds, and it is thought contagion may have been brought in that way. New cases continue to appear every few days, plus one repeat case.

2. Handcraft. The six men set up at Tree River to cut soapstone succeeded in bringing out only some 3700 pounds, for which they were paid at the rate of five cents a pound, making their earnings for the two weeks they were there only about $35.00 each. This was much less than expected, and I believe in future years it will be advisable to have a white man there with them, to keep them working. They should have made between $85.00 and $100.00 each, but the fact that there was plenty of fish in the river, and one of the men was able to shoot a moose, brought their production down. They also seemed to have the idea that they were there on day's-pay, although it was very carefully explained to them before they left, by the Police interpreter and myself. I think that next year they will understand that if their production is low, their pay will be low. The soapstone, however, appears to be of good quality, and will give us some reserve for the winter when it is impossible to get any. I think it will be best if it is sold through the winter at six cents a pound, to allow for wastage, and the receipts converted into a "Soapstone Fund" at the local H.B.C. I have asked other natives to bring in more through the fall when they can travel by dog-team, but I doubt if any great amount will be obtained in this way. The price paid for this stone may have to be raised.

The Canadian Handcraft Guild [redacted] loan of $500 was received during the month, and already over $100 in purchases have been made. These will be shipped to the Canadian Handcrafts Guild at Yellowknife [redacted] on the next plane, and she will mark them up 20% in order to repay the loan as soon as possible. The natives seem to be extremely happy to receive cash for their work, and do not object in the least to having to improve its quality in some cases.

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3. Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

4. Relief. Nil, except for one man just discharged from hospital and added to others in the same category.

5. Experimental Char Canning. Because of pressure of work supervising the construction of the addition to our Hostel Warehouse, we were able to produce only one small pack, which will be sent to Fort Smith on the next plane. The fish used in it were from the spawning run, and may be different in flavor from the spring runs. Another one will be tried as soon as the river has frozen over and the final run of fish is under way.

6. Tanning. Work was done softening the buffalo skins for use as sleeping robes, but they could not be made soft enough for comfortable clothing, as yet. One skin has been de-haired, and is being made up into mukluks for trial use.

7. Anglican Tent Hostel. All equipment from this hostel has now been stored for the season, and by early October the construction work in connection with it should be finished (Project FS-14). This has included two main items: (1) The erecting of rafters and slats between the two layers of canvas in both the kitchen and dining tents, both to strengthen them and to provide extra insulation through the airspace between the canvases and through snow which can now be piled on top of them; (2) Building an addition to the warehouse. A third thing which I had hoped to get done - raising by two feet the height of the sleeping tents, and putting rafters and slats in them, could not be done since a great part of our lumber ordered did not arrive on either boat.

The addition to the warehouse is 24 x 14 feet, with a 12 x 4 foot entrance way to both the warehouse and the addition. Its post is 8 feet high, the same as the warehouse, and the two have been joined under a common roof. ~~MXX~~ Walls are plywood outside and wallboard inside, with fibreglass batts in between. The roof is of asbestos shingles, and the new building mounted on 3 x 8 stringers. Floor joists are 2 x 6 and rafters 2 x 4.

I intend that it should be used for more than a warehouse however, during the second experimental term of the Hostel, the1956 season. I have divided it into three rooms, plus space for a toilet, and during the next Hostel term it should be used to house the Tent Hostel staff, instead of having them in the school. Reasons for this are gone into in detail in the report on the Hostel, submitted separately. The new furniture supplied for the Hostel staff will be placed in it, and I think it will be much more satisfactory, all-around. It will be heated by a large oil space heater, in conjunction with the small one already supplied for the warehouse last year.

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The most significant thing about this new building, however, from the point of view of the welfare of the natives, is that it has been built entirely by native labor, except for my own work as foreman, and the wiring which will be done by one of our local R.C.M.P., Cst. Kurtz, formerly an electrician.

Out of some twelve natives who have worked on it from time to time through all stages of its construction have come a core group of six who would be able, I feel sure, to undertake any similar construction and do it well. While two were semi-skilled when the work started, all have by now learned to use a level, a square and a chalk-line. Two have become very adept with a plane, since we ran out of 2 x 4 and had to finish the work by making it from boards ripped lengthwise and then planed down - no mean task. Only three can use a rule with any facility, but these ones do the rougher work while the others set the doors and windows, and cut the studs. All of them work together as a unit very agreeably, and given a sympathetic foreman who is patient with their lack of English and any mistakes they make, they should be employed together in future. They are a great deal more industrious than any similar group of white carpenters with whom I have ever worked; their only weakness in this way is a tendancy to all stop work if one of their number is stumped by a problem, so they can help him solve it. None of them has ever distinguished himself as a hunter or trapper, although none of them are among those we ordinarily call "the town bums". So their employment as a labor group would not seriously affect the purely native economy. It is unfortunate that they were not organized as a group for the summer, since they might well have gained good employment at Saks Harbour, where I understand there have been great labour troubles. It is hoped that employment may be found for them in future, even this fall.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Wilson

Welfare Principal.

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WELFARE REPORT

Month of October, 1955.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N. T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

The month passed uneventfully except for two very good runs of fish, each lasting four or five days. By the end of the month, all of the river down to the extreme mouth had frozen over, and most of the bay inside the islands was also frozen. Light snow made sledding possible, and most natives were making plans for moving out of the settlement as soon as freezing was complete and snow deeper.

No caribou have been killed at all through the summer or fall, and none seen in this immediate area. One family who came from inland west (approximately west of Krusenstern) reported seeing only very few. Three other families who have been inland in various directions west of the Coppermine throughout the summer have not yet come back for fall trading. The other natives are hoping that when they arrive they will bring word of the location of caribou. As yet, no native families who have been here for the fall fishing have yet gone out to look for caribou; but most will have to go shortly since all construction work for the season is now over, and other employment is down to its normal minimum of five caretakers for the white establishments here. The families of six men working on the New line are expected to be resident here until the men return, thought to be about Christmas. The new policy of the H.B.C. in not granting any credit to men not steadily employed is expected to be a great help in keeping families of hunters and trappers out of the settlement, and "on the trail."

1. Health. Good. The outbreak of sore throats reported in September subsided early in the month and has not reappeared.

2. Handcraft. The supply of money sent by the Canadian Handcraft Guild for cash purchases of soapstone has been a great stimulus to production, and all except about $100 has been spent for the Christmas shipment to be made early in November. This $100 is being held largely for two of the above-mentioned "inland" families who normally produce a lot of work of the best quality. No more raw soapstone has yet been brought in, though it may be once the sledding is better.

3. Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

4. Relief. No new cases.

5. Experimental Char Canning. Two packs were made and distributed to the whites in the settlement. All were very favorably received. These were all processed as "steaks", and in view of the favorable reaction to the ones we have done and sent out to Fort Smith, and to those sampled here, it would appear that it should be safe to make plans for a larger operation for next season, either for a limited private sale, or public sale. A separate report is being prepared on this topic, and will include the results of work which we have also done with smoked fish, especially during this month. While it is flattering, I cannot help but think that it is suprising that we have received no adverse reports on any of the "steaks" canned, or suggestions for their improvement. Possibly the work should be done experimentally for a second year to make sure our methods are absolutely sound.

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6. Experimental Tanning. Most work was done in this line during the past month, and was centered around two types of skin, buffalo and ground-squirrel or "sic-sic" as it is commonly known.

Buffalo skins were issued to eight families who wanted to use them as sleeping robes, with the provision that they were to cut off the flaps of side- and belly-skin and make two pairs of mittens or one pair of mukluks from these cuttings. No one has as yet produced mukluks, but we now have quite a stock of mittens which I believe could be sold as hand-craft, with the proceeds over the purchase price of five dollars per pair going to the natives. (One pair of mittens from each skin was left with the native maker, to see how they would stand up under hard usage.)

Native methods of softening the skins varied considerably, but the best was shown to be a process of soaking it in heavily soaped water for three different periods, rubbing, scraping and working after each treatment. Mittens made in this way are extremely warm, even without a lining, and so far have remained as soft as commercially tanned furs; they may, however, stiffen over a longer period.

The finished mittens will be sent out to Fort Smith on the next plane either for sale there, or to be held as samples for future orders, except for one pair which I want to keep here as a sample.

Sic-sic was used in two ways - first, in making dolls by the school children, the proceeds of which I think should be turned over to them as a stimulus for further work; second, in making two sample atigis, in a reversible pattern.

These atigis were the product of the work of several women, working on various parts of the fur, cloth or decoration. The reversible pattern was produced [redacted] since we felt that it would greatly enhance their sale value. I intend to send both out, first to Fort Smith and then to Yellowknife in the hope of getting orders for similar ones; these two should not be sold, but retained as samples, to stimulate sales. The two are in different sizes and different color schemes of decoration, one in "Kahlooma-style" (with a zipper) while the other is in the authentic native pull-over style.

7. Anglican Tent Hostel. Inside painting and trim of "The Hostel House" is almost finished; several weeks delay was caused by the workmen wanting to catch the two large runs of fish. Even in the cold weather at the end of the month the house has proved to be very warm, and will I am sure be very satisfactory both as a warehouse and as temporary staff quarters for the next season.

Several native parents have asked me if there could not be a hostel for their children in the winter, since they want to see them continuing to go to school as they did last summer. I arranged boarding places for two with families who will be resident here all winter, but could find no other places at present. I think this underlines my contention in the full report on the Hostel that its term should be in the winter, the normal time, and the time when it is needed most both by the children and their families.

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
Archival Box 246-7, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001203/2

8. DEW Line Employment. Two natives of this area are now employed at Bernard Harbour, three at Lady Franklin Point, and nine somewhere east of Cambridge Bay. A tenth man from the latter location returned home from homesickness via the Hitchilik after working only a week or so. As far as we know here, the remainder are all happy, though there has been no plane in from those areas for some six weeks.

9. Real Estate. Largely for record purposes, may I summarize the changes made in our buildings over the fall.

(1) To keep the apartment upstairs at a temperature in which a family can live during the winter, we have put a door at the head of the stairs. Remaining waste space at the head of the stairs has been closed in to provide warmth as well as a storage space for the year's food. An additional space heater has been set up in the bathroom, to warm the north end of the apartment.

(2) The former workshop downstairs (northwest corner) used as living quarters by Miss Kimpton last summer has been converted into an emergency class-room while the furnace is off, and will also serve as an office and handcraft room, later. It is also heated by its own space heater.

(3) The ice house has been taken over as a workshop to serve both the school and hostel. Ice is being stored in the dead space under the school, formerly used to accumulate scraps of everything. It gives us a much larger storage area, and a much colder one, since it is out of the direct rays of the sun.

(4) An addition, 24 x 14 feet, has been built on to the Hostel warehouse, with a common entrance to both, to give additional warehouse space as well as temporary living quarters for the Hostel staff, for next summer.

(5) Swings and tilts have been built for the school playgrounds.

(6) A "Gas House" for storing barrels of gasoline and kerosene currently being used was built from short ends of the lumber used for The Hostel House.

May I also point out that, for purposes of future planning, all buildings other than warehouses, etc., should be kept to one floor only. Although this building is heavily insulated, when there is a wind of over 10 mph, it is possible to keep warm only in the kitchen of the apartment, or when leaning over a space heater. During a recent three-day blow, our average living-room temperature was 44 degrees; the bedrooms facing the wind were all below freezing. When there is no wind, the apartment is uncomfortably hot, even if the temperature is well below zero. (In the winter we cannot use the furnace for heating upstairs, or the classrooms will not come above 50 degrees.) The only completely satisfactory building in the settlement, from the view of heating, is the R.C.M.P. barracks, a low building, which can be heavily banked with snow. There four rooms and a hall workshop are most efficiently heated by a kitchen range and a space heater which is seldom turned above "low".

Respectfully submitted,
David J. Wilson.
Welfare Principal.

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Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
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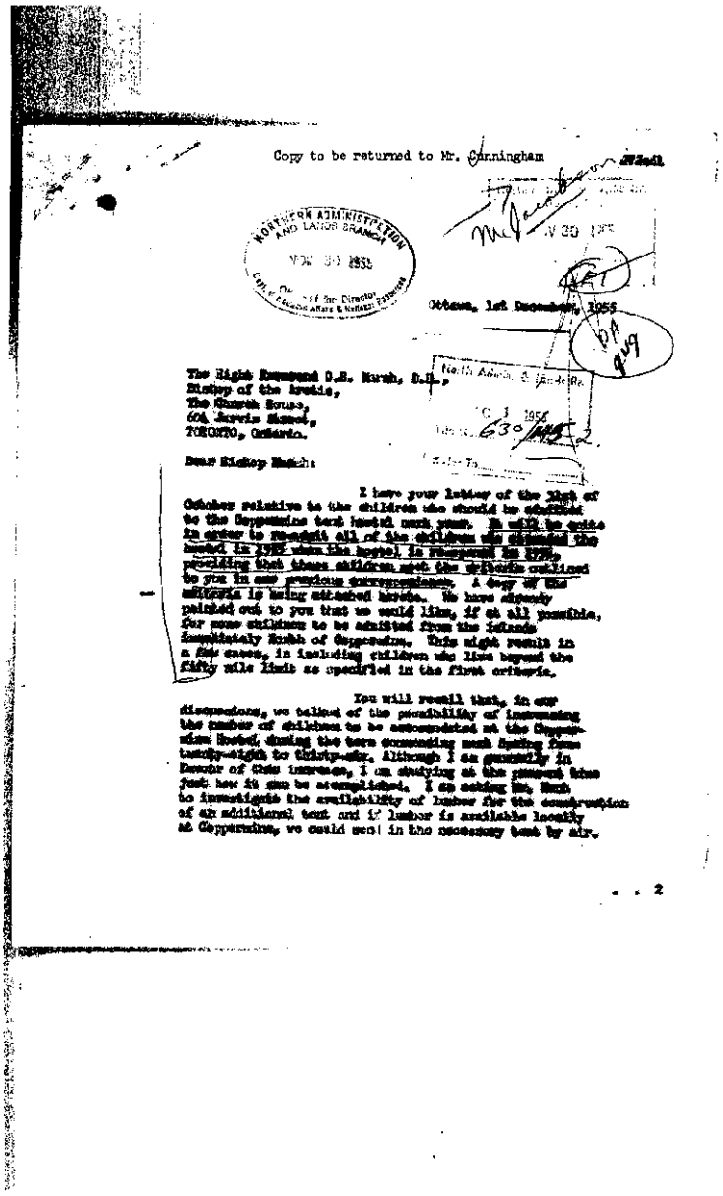
GNWT Archives

CPU-001203/3

Doc Separator 000264



Copy to be returned to Mr. Cunningham

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH

Ottawa, 1st December, 1955

The Right Reverend D.B. Marsh, B.A.,
Bishop of the Arctic,
The Church House,
604 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Bishop Marsh:

I have your letter of the 31st of October relative to the children who should be admitted to the Coppermine tent hostel next year. It will be quite in order to re-admit all of the children who attended the hostel in 1955 when the hostel is reopened in 1956, providing that these children meet the criteria outlined to you in our previous correspondence. A copy of the criteria is being attached hereto. We have already pointed out to you that we would like, if at all possible, for some children to be admitted from the Islands immediately South of Coppermine. This might result in a few cases, in including children who live beyond the fifty mile limit as specified in the first criteria.

You will recall that, in our discussions, we talked of the possibility of increasing the number of children to be accommodated at the Coppermine hostel, during the term commencing next Spring from twenty-eight to thirty-six. Although I am generally in favour of this increase, I am studying at the present time just how it can be accomplished. I am asking Mr. Hoch to investigate the availability of lumber for the construction of an additional tent and if lumber is available locally at Coppermine, we could send in the necessary tent by air.

. . 2

CPU-000264[000-000]

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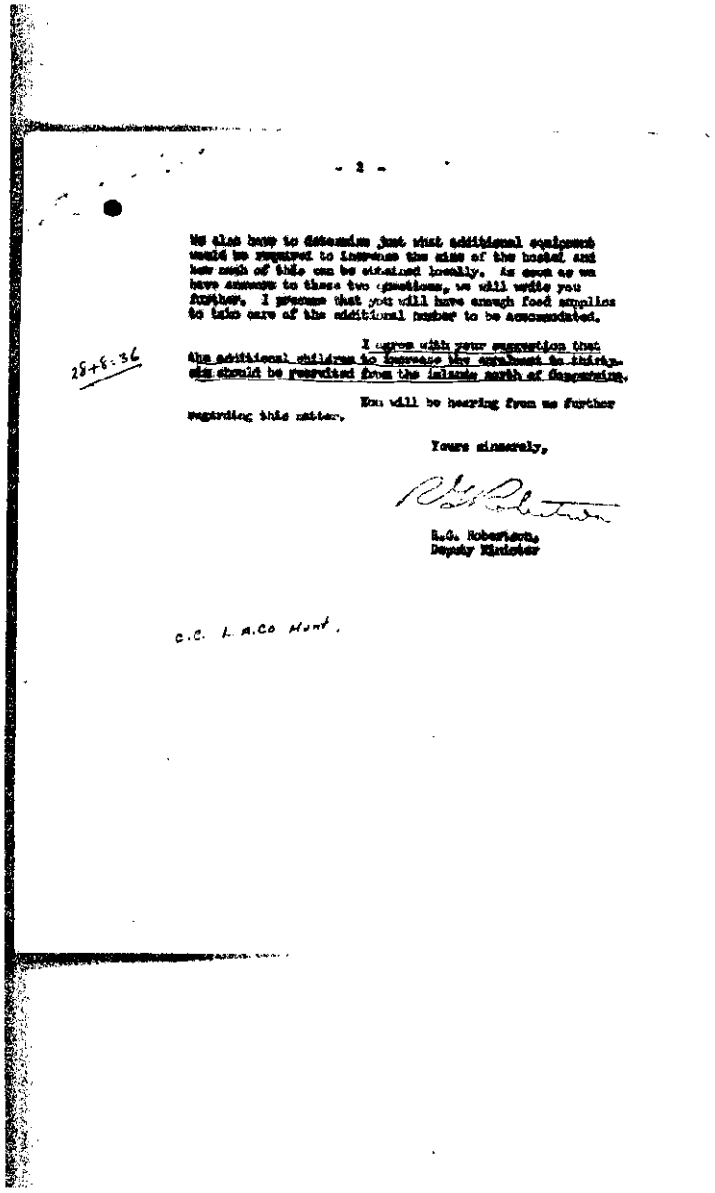

We also have to determine just what additional equipment would be required to increase the size of the hostel and how much of this can be obtained locally. As soon as we have answers to these two questions, we will write you further. I presume that you will have enough food supplies to take care of the additional number to be accommodated.

I agree with your suggestion that the additional children to increase the enrolment to thirty-six should be recruited from the Inlands south of Coppermine.

You will be hearing from us further regarding this matter.

Yours sincerely,

R.G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister

c.c. L.A.Co Hunt.

File 630/145-2, Part 5.1
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1955-1956, Perm. Vol. 541, F.A. 85-1
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CPU-000264/2

Doc Separator 000265

RGR/MIM

File 254-1.

Ottawa, 9 December, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM

COPPERMINE TENT HOSTEL

I have read with the greatest of interest the report by Mr. Wilson concerning the operation of the tent hostel at Coppermine. It is a very good report indeed and I think that Mr. Wilson deserves the highest commendation, not only for the obvious interest that he has taken in this whole matter, but also for producing a very readable report dealing with what appears to me to be the most important questions concerning it.

I agree that the report should be prepared with appropriate deletions for transmission to Bishop Marsh. I would think that in sending it to Bishop Marsh we ought also to pass on to him our own comments and suggestions. Perhaps these could be prepared in a suitable form and sent at the same time.

There are one or two points that particularly struck me in the report.

(a) The term for attendance at the hostel. Mr. Wilson makes a very good argument for a longer term. I think there is undoubtedly a good deal in his comment that with a four-month term most of what is learned at one session is likely to be forgotten before the next session begins.

(b) Health improvements. This struck me as a particularly interesting and important part of the report. I mentioned it to the Minister this morning and he wishes us to make it a part of our arrangements for every hostel that is started up that record is to be kept of every child to show height

CPU-000265[000-000]

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and weight on entry, height and weight at the end of each term, at the beginning of the next term, etc. This could be of quite real importance if our records are kept closely and cover quite a number of children over a good period of time. Will you please see that something is done along the line the Minister has directed.

(c) The position of children of the religious minority. It is clear from what Mr. Wilson says that we have to expect some difficult problems, particularly where the religious minority is a very small one. For reasons which are clear enough to all of us here, I think it is apparent that the solution that he suggests - non-denominational hostels with children of both religions in attendance - is not feasible. The possibilities seem to be: to do nothing about the children of the religious minority in a locality where there is a hostel to remove them (in cases where the minority is very small) so that they can attend a hostel of their own faith somewhere else; or to make some special arrangement in their own locality under which they will receive some assistance in housing, clothing, cleanliness, etc. I would be very interested to have the views of Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Sivertz and yourself on this.

Incidentally, the comments here appear to suggest that the Anglican children resident in Coppermine were not in the condition of the two Catholic children in Coppermine. Under our regulations the Anglican children resident there were not supposed to be attending the hostel. Do they attend or was something done on their behalf at the hostel?

A further point I would like to have clarified for my own information is whether we provide a noon-day meal at our schools in the north. My impression is that Miss Robinson told me she provided such a meal at Tuktuk, but I am not clear whether it is done generally.

(d) There are a number of suggestions in Mr. Wilson's report about physical improvements, enlargement, etc. What do we plan to do? Are we going to be taking any measures in the summer of 1956 to provide for better or larger accommodation thereafter?

R. G. Robertson

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Doc Separator 001211

145/22-3

Fort Smith, NWT
December 21, 1955

Mr. D. S. Wilson,
Principal, Federal Day School,
Coppermine, NWT.

Dear Dave:

In the event that the hostel enrollment is increased from twenty-eight to thirty-six the following additional equipment has been requisitioned:

2 cots
2 mattresses
36 blankets
12 flannellette sheets
12 pillow cases
6 each forks, knives, teaspoons, dessertspoons, plates, bowls and cups.
12 bathtowels
6 wash cloths.

The church authorities will furnish the necessary additional clothing and food.

Head office has informed Bishop Marsh that the hostel term of nineteen fifty-six will be from April or May to September first. We are assured, however, that our recommendation that the term be changed will be discussed with Bishop Marsh on the first possible occasion.

Bishop Marsh ~~on~~ 15 being contacted as to whether he is agreeable to departmental officials selecting the children for the hostel this year in the event that Reverend Sperry does not return to Coppermine to make such selection. Head office is prepared to provide payment of eight dollars ($8.00) per day per child while on the trail to and from the hostel.

We hope this will clear up some of your problems.

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Coppermine Tent Hostel, 1955-1961
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GNWT Archives

Any further decisions received from head office will be passed to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

W. G. Devitt,
Superintendent of Schools.

WGD/dk

cc Mr. Hunt

Doc Separator 000275

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE
CORRESPONDANCE EXCLUSIVE AVEC WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

FORM 61023

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

J. R. WHITE
GENERAL MANAGER — GERANT GENERAL
TORONTO

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED / GENRE DE SERVICE
FULL RATE / PLEIN TARIF
DAY LETTER / LETTRE DE JOUR
NIGHT MESSAGE / DEPECHE DE NUIT
NIGHT LETTER / LETTRE DE NUIT
PLACE X OPPOSITE SERVICE DESIRED / INDIQUEZ PAR UN X LE GENRE DE SERVICE DESIRE

CHECK | RECEIVERS NO. | TIME FILED | CHARGE TO DEPT. OR ADDRESS: Dept. Northern Affairs & National Resources

File 630/145-2

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expédier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

COPY

Ottawa, Ontario,
December 23, 1955

[illegible]

Mr. David S. Wilson,
Principal, Federal Day School,
COPPERMINE, Northwest Territories.

BISHOP MARSH REQUESTS THAT YOU SELECT PUPILS TO ATTEND ANGLICAN HOSTEL THIS YEAR STOP AREA MAY BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE REID AND HOLMAN ISLANDS 36 TO BE ACCOMMODATED.

J.V. Jacobson,
Chief, Education Division.

North Affairs & National Res.
File No. 630/145-2
Reference —

CPU-000275[000-000]

File 630/145-2, Part 5.1
Anglican Schools – Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
1955-1956, Perm. Vol. 541, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 001213

Deputy Minister's file copy

41-15-0

600/145-2

41-15-2

CANADA
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

B. F. Jan. 31/56
Further letter sent? (when?)

Ottawa, December 27, 1955

The Right Reverend Donald Marsh B.D.,
The Church House,
600 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO 5, Ontario.

① B. F. Jan. (May wish)

Dear Reverend Marsh:

I have your letter of December 16th relative to the Coppermine hostel.

① In accordance with your request, we have sent a telegram to Mr. Wilson requesting that he select, on your behalf, the children who will be retained at the hostel.

In your letter you refer to the Anglican children from Coppermine who are being sent to the Roman Catholic school at Aklavik. Before replying to your inquiry, we are seeking further information from our field officers relative to this matter. We will be writing you further as soon as this additional information is received.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you the Compliments of the Season.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

APPROVED

Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 386, File 41-15-2, pt. 1,
School - Coppermine (N.W.T.)
November 1950 - February 1956, F.A. 22-3
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001213

CPU-001213/1

Doc Separator 000282

30/12/55

END OF SESSIONS REPORT SEPTEMBER 1955
EXPERIMENTAL TENT HOSTEL - COPPERMINE RIVER, April - Sept.1955

AIM OF THE HOSTEL UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ARCTIC DIOCESE, OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES, is to adequately house, feed, clothe and teach Eskimo children desirous of taking advantage of the Federal Day School educational system, who would be deprived of so doing either because they permanently reside away from the settlement, or due to the nomadic life of their parents in pursuit of their livelihood gained from caribou hunting, fur trapping, or seal hunting. Such residence so easily within reach of the Day School Building, affords uninterrupted attendance on the part of the Hostel "family", with marked progress in every department of their living as may be seen from the experiment carried out, as stated above.

EQUIPMENT of 8 double canvass sleeping Tents, each containing four iron cot beds, a Steel (2 persons) Locker, an oil burning heater, and light weight chairs, can each nicely house four pupils. One Senior pupil has been in charge of three smaller ones, and has been responsible for tidiness of Tent and surroundings, personal effects etc. with a weekly scrubbing (since weather permits) of tent floor boards.
A large single Tent has been used as Dining Room, washroom, Sewing room etc. and has been adequate for the needs of the present mixed "family", consisting of 28 pupils, of which 19 are girls and 9 boys. During the heavy gales of April this large Tent was blown down, due to the centre pole having snapped in two. Some tears were made in the canvass which were temporarily patched and it is expected that a SECOND covering will arrive to make this room more weatherproof before a new sessions starts, as with a single covering which has been damaged and heavy and frequent rains of this Summer, it is by no means windproof.
A third Tent is used for the Kitchen, which houses the Kitchen equipment, an extra oil burning heater, and a most satisfactory propane gas stove. The latter has been utilised for cooking, baking and for the heating of most of the bathing and cleaning washing and scrubbing water. This tent top requires waterproofing or some similar treatment following the severe winds and rains of recent days.
A well built insulated warehouse contains the new shipment of food and inflat supplies for the new season.
It is understood that a further building is being planned to be added to the present warehouse about 20 x 16' if possible, to take care of the Tent Hostel Dry goods etc. which is a necessity as at present they are distributed in various places in the Apartment and with the growth of the project will increase in quantity.

PUPILAGE The Tent Hostel as above, received its first pupils on April 12th, 1955. and the last for this sessions left on Saturday September 3rd.

PER CAPITA RETURNS , have been lodged monthly - five copies to Fort Smith - one to the Arctic Office, one left on the Tent Hostel File. These cover the dates of April12th to August 31st inclusive.
3,748..... No. of days pupils in residence, for which grant has been applied
431,24..... Total.
Girls 6 - 16 years 19, Boys 6 - 14 years 9, ; Total 28 pupils
Selection of pupils was carried out by Rev. J. Sperry and representatives of the R.C.M.P. both of whom witnessed the Application for Admission Forms, in triplicate, required by the Department.
Dr. Houston (Fort Radium) and later Dr. Davies (Edmonton) completed the Medical Forms to accompany the above.
SUPPLIES OF THESE FORMS HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED THROUGH F.D.SCHOOL DEPT. for 1956 new entrants.

MEDICAL The Mobile X Ray Survey, gave a satisfactory pronouncement on all the 28 pupils and Staff examined.
"SALK" POLIO VACCINE , was administered to the pupils in May by Dr. Houston and a second injection given by Nurse(Mrs. B. Coleman) on June 7th. A third injection is to be received in October or later as opportunity affords.

HEALTH It is with a great sense of thankfulness that EXCELLENT HEALTH may be recorded during the experiment for all the members of the "family", which minimized loose of attendance in the classroom.

CPU-000282[000-000]

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FOOD. The stocks of imported food awaiting our arrival, plus some missing freezable items which we were able to acquire "on loan" and which have since been replaced, have been sufficient for our needs with a small surplus of some staples which have been carried over to 1956 as shown on the inventory.
Fresh fish supplies have been coming in disappointingly low this Summer (until recently), which has been felt throughout the Community. This has made for the use of our family luxury inroads into the tinned food stocks, which whilst at first appreciated, were latterly not relished as heavily as are meals which contain fish or seal meat.
The children have been well nourished and have gained considerably in weight. A regular three meals a day routine has been successfully established with a more balanced consumption at each.
David Hutchison and one of his family (usually small daughter Connie) takes dinner and supper most days with the rest of the Hostel "family", thus making the numbers catered for 30 per meal.

CLOTHING. The childrens' requirements of Clothing were supplied by charter plane brought in with the Bishop of the Arctic, supplemented by stock items from H.B. holes previously sent in to the Anglican Mission.
It was found necessary to purchase replacement Boys' Denim Overall Pants through the local H.B.Co. the accounts for which was duly entered into the Hostel account book and inquired to the Arctic Office, Toronto.
Each of the girls has been outfitted with a new calico print print cover and cotton dress used for Sunday wear in residence and taken home with them on their departure. The boys have been outfitted with new Duck Pants and flannelette Shirts for Sunday wear, which also they took with them on departure.
The suits of underwear, stockings, rubber boots etc. were outfitted in early Spring when a change over from seal and caribou skin winter wear was required, for for additional supplies came in with the children at their time of admittance.
Supplies of clothing for 1956 are on hand, stored in the Residence,(having been received July 1955)- with a few exceptions which are being requisitioned. Bedding supplies are adequate, further supplies of grey blankets having been supplemented (60) this Summer, by the Dept. as requisitioned.
NOTE:- With regard to Personal Clothing- the need for this arises from the fact that normal outfits are required for change over for washing and mending purposes. It is not our intention for the pupils to destroy anything better than their own native clothing, which for them in their own mode of living is doubtless the best, therefore only the most necessary items are being asked to be supplied - enough to effect hygiene and to teach preservation by methods of washing, cleansing and mending.
Rubber Boots are necessary in Spring and Summer as their individual supply of Eskimo Boots is inadequate and not replaceable when parents are not available.

DISCIPLINE AND CONTROL. Have presented to us no problems at all. The children have continued to enjoy the "happy family" spirit, which is typical of the Eskimo as a people. They have been obedient and responsive and have taken well to a routine life. It is interesting to observe that they have gained much from this way of living and at the same time have lost nothing of the good qualities of their former mode, such as in sharing each other's joys and sorrows(if any), showing little or no resentment, quarrelling, or grudging. They reciprocate, naturals, honest and trusting, and as such require much of ourselves who are appointed to exemplify what we try to teach.
They are still a little shy at asking conversation in English, although we are often surprised at sentences or remarks made by re-iteration, such as at the end of a meal "ready for grace" and after having said "goodnight" when safely tucked in bed, they will mostly say, "have a good sleep, I'll see you in the morning", etc.
RETIRING AND ARISING:- Contrary to much which was said with regard to the erratic hours kept Summer and Winter in the native tent and igloo, as to the ability of having any routine hour for retiring and rising, we have had no trouble at all even on the nights of the "midnight" Sun, in getting the family settled into their beds by 9 p.m. and rising again at 7.30 a.m. the following morning.

OUT OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES. (USE OF LEISURE TIME). These Eskimo children are remarkably good at "amusingthemselves" both in the frozen over and open water seasons. Sleighing, playing football and sliding, occupy their many hours when the snow is here, then later when the ground is sufficiently dry BASKETBALL with mixed teams of older boys and girls occupy all their time. The smaller ones enjoy group skipping and running games almost as much.

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WASHING, CLEANING, MENDING, BATHS.

of the pupils washing, under the Matron's supervision has been carried out by the pupils themselves, the older ones doing the heavier garments, whilst the smaller ones girls and boys have washed and mended socks and stockings.
It was thought advisable for the pupils to utilise washing tubs, scrub boards etc. and wash the clothing by hand, for this is the method they must of necessity use at their homes. The older ones, however, have received instruction in the use of the Electric Washing Machine, which they can handle under supervision, and their final washing of bedding for storage was carried out by them with the machine.
They are always eager to wash out their own bits of clothing, for they enjoy having washable things kept clean. The progress they have made along this line comes from the fact that they have been taught to rinse the clothing after it has been washed, the lack of which effort, evidently arises from the difficulty attimes of getting sufficient water to both wash with soap and then rinse with clear water. They have now learned the benefit I think.
The older girl of each of the four girls' Tents has made for herself and for some of the younger ones a new calico cotton cover, which they have cut out, made and trimmed themselves. Two of the older girls brought with them to the Hostel their own hand Singer Sewing Machines, which they have very generously used in helping to make and mend for themselves and for the others.
The older girls and boys have attended to the cleaning of their Tent Floors and by team effort the Dining Room Tent Floor regularly, since the lack of freezing has permitted a regular job.
All the boys have helped with the hauling of snow and ice (assisting David Kalluksma) the carrying of water, and the emptying of kitchen, washing water etc. and tidying of yards.

WEEK-ENDS

Pupils have been free of classroom attendance from Friday afternoon until Monday morning. The weekly bath and change of clothing has been taken care of (weather permitting) Friday Evenings.
Saturday Mornings older girls have taken care of tent washing, change of clothing etc. and both girls and boys, their Tent floors.
Saturday afternoon they have spent on their own, visiting their neighbours Igloos and Tents, returning for supper at 6 p.m. There has not been one violation of this return, unless extra permission has been asked for and given.

SUNDAYS.

All the pupils attend the Eskimo Church Service at 11 a.m. Those communicant with English formerly attended the Sunday School at 1.30 - some recently most of the family attended this. Since the departure South of Rev. and Mrs. Sperry, this has been held in the School classroom and has been taken care of by a Japanese Christian, now in charge of the D.O.T. Radio station here, and who previously assisted the Rev. and Mrs. Sperry. He has made a grand contribution of voluntary service in this way.
At 5 p.m. the older girls have attended a second Eskimo Service.
6.30 - 7.30, a religious instruction or hymn singing hour has been spent with the family, in place of the Wednesday hour taken previously by the Missionary in Charge, and prior to the short Service held in English.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW SESSION. With the progress of the pupils in their understanding of English, it is suggested that some supervised or organised efforts could take place with the children, such as the introduction of Brownies, Cubs, C.G.I.T. or other group activity, which might incorporate many of their own known hobbies and enjoyments, and at the same time might add much to their usefulness as citizens.
The N.D.School are generous in their supply of good equipment for outdoor activities such as football, baseballs, and recently have erected four fine swings between the residence and the hostel Tents. I have suggested, however, that this year's requisition should also include a number of small table games with which to keep the children pleasantly entertained on the many cold and wet Evenings and after four's, when outdoor activities are impractical. A supply of suitable childrens recordings for the very fine record player we have would be a great help both in giving pleasure and also in learning English, and it has been suggested that these too find a place on the 1956 requisition.

Sleeping Tents, should we believe, be quite a bit higher from the ground, and should also be strengthened due to heavy storms. It is

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understood that the lumber for this undertaking has already been received and that this improvement will be put into operation before another season.

Fire Hazards. These fortunately have proved to be almost nil, but I feel every precaution must be taken to ensure safety for future use.
We have been provided with 10 Gasoline Coleman Lanterns, one for each Tent, but to date we have not required to put them into use. Personally I feel they would be far too unsafe and if the present plan for electric supply and wiring comes into effect this Fall, then each tent will be supplied with an Electric Light, which will be automatically switched off from the residence or office at a certain time. Flashlights have also been supplied for the children, some of which they have used for the recent dark nights.
With the childrens' heaters there has been little or no trouble to date. They have been checked by myself around 9 p.m. and David makes the rounds again about 12 midnight. These, of course, have not been in use, since early June in the sleeping tents, but would be required to be re-lit if the children were here any later.

Increase in numbers to be admitted. With the present number of Tents erected, we could well take care of 36 another season. As there are more girls than boys available, I would suggest utilising one of the eight double covered tents which this season has been located on the boys' end grouping and transferring it to the location of the girls' tents, which would involve very little work. In the case of the smaller girls, they would prefer to sleep one each end of the beds, which would allow for 5 to a Tent and a total of 25 girls and the balance of three tents for possibly 11 or 12 boys.
It is, I believe, hoped to have washrooms for the children built on, between the kitchen and the warehouse, which would give more dining room space, and allow for the use of an extra dining room table which would well accommodate the larger number.

Staff increases. It will be necessary under any circumstances, I think, for you to eventually recruit three imported Staff Members, though I realise the accommodation of such will present a problem. In addition to a Matron and a Cook, there should be an assistant, who can take part time supervision of the children and who would be willing and able to take relief duties for the cook or Matron's half day etc. There are other suggestions which will have to be made if the Hostel Term is elongated later into the darker and colder months.
Accommodation of Hostel Staff. It is most important that the back rooms on the ground floor of the Federal Day School Apartment be assigned and kept for the use of the Matron and assistant of the Hostel, for all supervision of the children, tents and ground, must be made from the large windows of these rooms, after the children are settled into their tents. The children too, must have easy access to the Matron's room in the case of urgent need, such as illness, fire, or any outside interference.
During the present closed session of the Hostel, the aforesaid Matron's room is warehousing the Childrens' Mattresses, Bedding and the Perishable by freezing items of the new food supply for the use of Term 1956. It should here be recorded that all the Tents, sleeping, Dining Room and Kitchen have been well cleaned and floor boards scrubbed. The Bedding is intact for re-issuing and the large propane Gas Stove in

File 630/145-2, Part 5.1
Anglican Schools – Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
1955-1956, Perm. Vol. 541, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000282/4

the kitchen is well cleaned and greased to prevent rusting.

LENGTHENING OF THE HOSTEL TERM, some discussion has taken place at the Coppermine with regard to a longer Term for the Hostel, since the five month experiment has been a successful effort on behalf of the Eskimo people of that area.
It is the writer's opinion, however, that a winter hostel under canvass would be most unadvisable. With the most adequate of imported equipment we cannot battle with the very low temperatures of Arctic living for group welfare, nearly as adequately or as safely as can the individual home for its own smaller family. This does not apply to sleeping quarters so much as to the other quarters needed for group living. With oil all night heating in April, the large Dining Room and Kitchen Tents were barely habitable at breakfast time. Food in the kitchen prepared previously would be frozen overnight into solid masses. The temperatures at that time did not fall below 30 degrees below zero. Washing of clothes, towels etc. in the interests of hygiene, carried out on the smallest scale, without an inside heated place for drying, would present a tremendous laundry problem.
During the out of school hours the hostel "family" would need to be under a continuous indoor supervision. During the early months of the current year, with the breakdown of furnace heat in the Federal Day School, it is understood that the number of full days the day pupils were able to be in school were sometimes few. Because of the very low outdoor winter temperatures it would mean many hours per day the children would require some sort of warmed indoor supervision in the interests of protecting the Tent and in keeping unoccupied hands and minds suitably occupied.

REQUISITIONS for the coming Summer 1956, are being prepared to cover the requirements of Staff and children plus an additional supply staple foods such as flour, sugar, oats, etc. so that a surplus of these may always remain in stock for use any time the freight boat was unable to arrive with supplies. Similarly, supplies of Gas and Oil should be requisitioned with this possibility in mind.

APPRECIATION OF PARENTS AND PUPILS. It is gratifying at this stage to realize how pleased the parents of the children appear to be with their returning children and also how well and happily the children settled down with us, to all of whom we came as complete strangers. In some cases I realise their parents were former Hay River and Aklavik School pupils. Amongst our closest adherents are two most primitive children, whose parents were timid at first about leaving them, lest the children wouldn't want to stay.

Respectfully submitted.

Helena Sowden

Matron.

File 630/145-2, Part 5.1
Anglican Schools – Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
1955-1956, Perm. Vol. 541, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 001218

WELFARE REPORT

Month of January, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N. W. T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

Comparatively few natives remained in the settlement during the month, with the exception of the aged and the families of the men working on the DEW line, and the steadily employed. Sealing has apparently been normal, but up to the last few days of the month, no caribou had been brought in. Then two hunters returned from some 60-70 miles up the Rae River with reports of large numbers of them there. Of the two men, one had nine and the other fourteen, and while the caribou were not moving in a large herd, they seemed to be there in profusion. Since then most hunters have left sealing and gone after caribou, with very good results.

The scheduled mail flight on January 14th did not report having seen any en route, but a transient charter plane (Wardair) at the end of the month reported considerable numbers and tracks in the area between Dismal Lakes and Coppermine. So it is hoped that the caribou [redacted] shortage for the winter is [redacted] past.

1. Health. Good.

2. Handcraft. Handcraft production for the month set a new high record, as follows:-

Purchases [redacted] of new work	1170.11
Payments for old work previously sent out on consignment	612.84
Total	1782.95

By far the greatest share of this new production went to workers on the DEW line, only $245.61 of it being bought with funds from the Canadian Handcraft Guild at Yellowknife. That is not in any sense meant to be a derogatory remark toward the work which [redacted] is doing on a voluntary basis for us at Yellowknife. It simply indicates the difference between operating on a consignment basis (as she has to) and a cash basis, as we have done here with the DEW line. (She sends us cash from the Canadian Handcraft Guild Loan as soon as she gets back any appreciable amount on the purchases which we made for her with the Loan Fund in December.) All DEW line purchases are made either for cash or by payment in advance for specific orders. It hardly seems necessary to add that this has made a great difference in the purchasing power of the natives. It would simply have been impossible without our supply of raw soapstone laid in last fall with the help of the R.C.M.P. I should also add that because of the increased volume of this work, I have had to spend from 1 to 5 p.m. each day, taking it in, cataloguing it, and/or selling it, with approximately four hours of evening work a week at the bookeeping. Since the average daily attendance in school was only eleven, Miss Kimpton has taken all students during the afternoon sessions, to leave me clear for this work. Quite frankly, unless we are provided with a third teacher for the Hostel term, (with an expected school attendance of around 48-50 children) I do not see how it will be physically possible to do the full-time teaching which I will have to do then, with its necessary preparation and marking, and still carry on with the soapstone work. There is no reason to believe that the soapstone work will be less in the summer. Rather, it will likely be more.

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As long as a third teacher is provided, I should be able to carry on as I have done last month, teaching in the morning, and having the other teachers take my students in the afternoons.

The supply of ready money produced by DEW Line purchases has shown two things very definitely:-

(1) The volume of good, saleable work which can be produced by the natives ~~is~~ fluctuates in direct proportion to the amount of cash (not trade) which is available to pay them.

(2) The demand for the native handcraft (not only soapstone, but needlework as well) increases with the supply.

I believe that the time has come to give serious consideration to a central marketing agency for Handcraft from this District, since I cannot help but think that other natives in other settlements throughout the District should be able to produce just as much and just as good work as do the natives here, provided that they are given constant supervision as they are here, and are paid for their good work in cash.

3. Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

4. Relief. No new cases.

5. Experimental Char Processing. Nil.

6. Anglican Tent Hostel. As reported in last month's report, Cst. Kutz of the R.C.M.P. contacted all Protestant families during his patrol of the Coronation Gulf and Reid Island areas in connection with the Hostel. A definite prediction cannot yet be made as to the number of children who will attend the Hostel, but there is every indication so far that all places will be taken. Cpl.McDougall intends to patrol to the Holman Island area next month, and will do the same work there.

7. Experimental Tanning. The demand for buffalo pull-over mittens and mukluks from the DEW Line still remains high, and a supply of six more skins is expected ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in February to help meet this demand. The Northern Construction Company have very generously offered to fly them from Yellowknife to here so that they can be made up.

8. School. Nil, except as in paragraph 2.

9. DEW Line Employment. Eleven natives from this settlement were hired on again early in the month, and from casual reports so far, all is going well.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Wilson.

Welfare Principal.

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CPU-001218/2

Doc Separator 001220

WELFARE REPORT

Month of February, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N. W. T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

With an average catch of seals, and occasional good kills of caribou, plus wages from DEW Line employment, the general welfare of the community has been good during the past month. The above has been supplemented by unusually high earnings for handcraft By the better carvers in the settlement, as mentioned below. Around the middle of the month two boxes of clothes and one of toys were received from the Canadian Red Cross Society, and were distributed to the children in the school, making sort of a second Christmas for them. It is not known whether or not these were intended for Christmas, but we are inclined to believe that they were, since no request for such donations had been made to the Red Cross.

1. Health. Quite a few children in the school have been absent on account of colds from time to time, as well as various intestinal upsets, but nothing resembling the epidemic proportions of the influenza which struck the settlement in March of last year.

2. Handcraft. Native income from handcraft (soapstone and needlework) was again much higher than last year's average:-

New production bought from natives	$727.20
Consignment sales	78.20
Total	805.40

The bulk of the sales were to DEW Line personnel, one man sending a cheque for $250.00 for a complete collection of all types of native life carved in stone, another ordering a collection "anything up to $500.00". I realize that this is only a temporary market, but the money is most welcome indeed in the settlement, since the families of men working on the DEW Line have to live in large part on groceries bought at the local HBC, where prices are extremely high.

I feel that by far the greatest permanent value to come out of it is the feeling among the good carvers that they can do work and produce goods which are obviously worth a good deal of money to the white men, and in which they can take a very justifiable pride. The need remains, however, for very constant supervision of their work, and its marketing, since I have found that some have been getting exorbitantly high prices for only mediocre work which they or their families have been doing around the sites themselves. This will obviously kill the market which now exists and give the native work a poor name. Work made locally has been sold at the same prices for which we were selling it last year; the difference in income lies in the volume of work produced, which in turn, is stimulated by the ready money which has been paid to the natives - cash, that is, not orders for local trading.

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3. Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

4. Relief. No new cases.

5. Experimental Char Processing. It is regretted that the request from Ottawa for some 150 pounds of char for experimental work there could not be filled, as there was simply no char in the settlement except a limited supply needed for dog-feed by a few natives.

No more char will be caught until after break-up (latter part of June), but it is hoped that fish for smoking can then be caught and processed.

6. Anglican Tent Hostel. Nil. The R.C.M.P. patrol to Holman Island area is expected to leave early in March, and will try to find out how many children from that area are to attend, after the requirements for admission are explained to the natives.
The caretaker is expected back in settlement March 15, to start work.

7. Experimental Tanning. Nil.

8. School. The usual film program was received on the mail plane, and showed to the native adults as well as the children, there being enough films to make two shows.

The "Hospital-to-Home" tape from Charles Camsell Hospital and the Fort Smith Hospital arrived on the same mail, and was played to the natives at the film shows; it was very much appreciated by all, and it will be erased and filled with new messages before the March mail plane.

9. DEW Line Employment. During the latter part of the month all native employees from the settlement proper except one left their employment and returned home. It was an entirely unexpected turn of events, but as yet no one has been able to establish a logical reason for their leaving, judging from the diverse stories which the natives told different people here.

Respectfully submitted,

David J. Wilson

Welfare Principal.

Hours worked - Miss Kimpton, 14.
Mr. Wilson, 23.

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Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
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CPU-001220/2

Doc Separator 001229

Copy for
Mr. R.G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister,
Northern Affairs.

THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC
600 Jarvis Street
TORONTO 5 : : CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
FEB 27 A.M.
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources.

24th February, 1956.

Deputy Minister's Records
File No. 41-15-2
Indexed by

Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

Your letter of 10th February, with reference to the use of the warehouse at Coppermine as living quarters for the hostel staff, rather disturbs me. You will no doubt realize that it will be 30 below or even colder when the staff arrive, and I cannot expect them to live in a place which is not really warm and in which they cannot relax after working all day in a cold tent.

One thickness of 3-ply insulation and one of wallboard are not much protection at 40 below zero with a 30 or 40 mile-an-hour wind. What floors have been laid? Can the hostel be readily surveyed through the windows? These and other questions come to mind. I understood that a special building was being erected - not an addition put on a shed.

Already the difference in pay to the teachers and those responsible twenty-four hours a day in the hostel causes enough question in the minds of workers, but one which does not seem to deter them. However, if the staff feel that they get "the leavings" (as Miss Sowden said, you need a far more capable person to run a hostel efficiently than to teach) and that that is how the Government regards them, we shall not only have difficulty, but comments will be addressed to Northern Affairs. This is a situation which should be seriously considered. It is a matter of policy and not one which applies only to Coppermine.

Therefore, I hope that full protection has been made for the hostel staff - that their quarters are comfortable and warm and completely equipped with all the necessities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Mark Marston

CPU-001229

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 386, File 41-15-2, pt. 1;
School - Coppermine (N.W.T.)
November 1950 - February 1956, F.A. 22-3
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001229/1

Doc Separator 001230

WELFARE REPORT

Month of March, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

A great many heavy colds and much influenza marred the month, especially the latter half of it, making preparations for the opening of the Tent Hostel very difficult. School was closed during the latter two weeks both for reasons of public health and in order to allow the school staff time to get the hostel ready, the Hostel staff being scheduled to arrive on April 1st. Sealing remained fairly good during the month, but few caribou were reported or hunted.

Health. As above. By the end of the month the worst of the influenza and colds seemed to be on the wane. The X-ray survey was made at this time, and four active cases are to be sent out to hospital, with several other medical cases.

Handcraft. Income from new work and from goods previously sent out on consignment dropped down to $545.50; but additional income of another $528.00 has been en route here for some time now. Had good weather permitted its delivery, the total value of production for the month would have been over $1000, since most of it was for goods made earlier in the month and sent out on consignment.

Unless, as pointed out in previous letters and reports, some form of fully-trained help is sent either on the Hostel charter or the April mail flight, the time required of me for the full-time teaching of the new children who are to be with us for only five months will take all of the time formerly devoted to handcrafts, and the whole program will likely have to be suspended during the hostel. This will reduce our sales in all probability to about $200 a month (casual sales made by the natives themselves), and the unpleasant effect it will have on local income and purchasing power is too obvious to be enlarged upon. But the volume of demand for our work has grown so greatly through the winter that it now involves far too much stock and money to attempt to handle without adequate time for careful bookkeeping.

Casual Welfare Cases. Nil, except correspondence re Edward Angivrana.

Relief. No new cases.

Experimental Char Processing. Nil.

Experimental Tanning. Nil.

(N.B. A full report on both the tanning and general handcraft is being submitted to Mr. T.H.Taylor, as instructed by Mr. Hunt, when he arrives with the Hostel charter, April 1.)

CPU-001230

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Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
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GNWT Archives

CPU-001230/1

Anglican Tent Hostel. By the end of the month everything was in readiness for the incoming Hostel Staff, except that two cots for the children, with mattresses and covers, and linoleum for the Hostel House floor were still expected on either the charter or the April mail.

The canvas wall between the kitchen and dining tents has been opened to the top to allow freer circulation of heat and air. Minimum electric wiring has been borrowed and installed, since none of the wiring expected on last summer's boat arrived.

The Hostel House will, I feel sure, be much more satisfactory than the quarters assigned to the Hostel staff last year, (the ground-floor apartment in the school). All of their chief complaints against it have been answered in that now they (1) have a place to live closer to their work (2) They will not have to face the very considerable obstacles of drifts of snow and slush until all is melted, since they are now less than fifty feet from their main tent entrance and (3) they will not have to go outdoors to move from their quarters and office to their warehouse. They will also have a separate office this year, a great improvement over last year's quarters where the cook had to sleep in the living room, and the matron had to have her office in her bedroom, which could only be entered by going through their kitchen; in addition, all their stores, both food, clothing, and miscellaneous supplies will be under one roof, instead of being divided between the school building apartment and the warehouse.

We have had the most complete cooperation from the R.C.M.P. in notifying the parents of the conditions of admission, etc., and I feel sure the 36 places will be pretty filled, largely with children who would otherwise have no chance to attend school.

School. The Physical plant is running satisfactorily, and during the recess before Easter, a great deal of cleaning and redecoration has been done.

Respectfully submitted,
David S. Wilson
Welfare Principal.

Welfare Work - Mr. Wilson, approximately 20.
Miss Kingston 15.

File 630-145/10-2
Reports and Returns Coppermine Federal Day School
1955-1956
Archival Box 246-7, Archival Acc. G-1979-003
GNWT Archives

CPU-001230/2

Doc Separator 000294

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PLEASE QUOTE

FILE.....

CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
March 8th, 1956.

North Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont.
MAR 16
File No. 630/145-2
Refer To EL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. J. V. Jacobson

2410

The Superintendent of Schools has kindly shown me his memorandum to you of March 7th which concerns the installation of electric lights in the tents occupied by the children at the Coppermine Tent Hostel. Last year when I visited this hostel I recognized the danger of kerosene lamps in small tents where oil stoves were used for heating purposes. I therefore suggested to the matron of the hostel that there was really no need to use the kerosene lamps at all, and I believe this was carried out.

Since the tent hostel operates from the 1st of April until the 30th of September, which is the period in the Arctic of the greatest daylight, I can see no reason at all why electric lights need be installed. On the 1st of April it is light until nine o'clock and later at Coppermine and it gets progressively better throughout the summer, and by the close of the hostel term at the end of September, there is still sufficient light between eight and nine o'clock. The children under the matron's care are undoubtedly in bed by this time, therefore, I can see no particular reason why it is necessary to install these electric lights.

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

CPU-000294[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
November 1955 - June 1956, F.A. 85-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 000298

The Diocese of The Arctic

THE RIGHT REVEREND
DONALD B. MARSH, D.D.
BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

THE CHURCH HOUSE
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CABLE ADDRESS
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TELEPHONES
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RESIDENCE: MAYFAIR 1916

DEPUTY MINISTER
MAR 26 AM
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources

22nd March, 1956.

File No. 41-15-2

Mr. R.G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you for your letter of 15th March enclosing Mr. Wilson's report on the Coppermine Tent Hostel. I should like to make a few comments.

May I call attention to a mis-statement on page 5 of this report? Original plans called for the teacher's quarters being used for a hostel worker but the large family of the teacher prevented there being room to accommodate the extra teacher.

Re end of page 5 regarding fish for the Hostel. This was the responsibility of the hostel staff, not the responsibility of the teacher. The hostel staff had instructions to purchase from the natives all the fish needed (when it could be purchased), but acting in the capacity of welfare agent the teacher made arrangements for fishing with the men concerned. Such arrangements should not be allowed to continue. The hostel staff can and should make arrangements independently for all food fresh and otherwise. To facilitate their needs we would be grateful if some Buffalo meat could be flown in from Fort Smith, as suggested in Miss Sowden's report.

On pages 9 and 10 the comments on schooling have too many fallacies to write about. I am disturbed at the principal saying that he has to do all the chores. This must refer to those under the day school routine, as the Eskimo maintenance man David Kuliktana carried out those required at the Tent Hostel.

Re the meeting mentioned on page 11 in the last paragraph. Miss Sowden tells me that, although she was not at the meeting, she was of the opinion that the Eskimos agreed to the suggestions made regarding elongation of the term, rather than that they offered opinions. From my point of view such a meeting was ill advised and may make things very difficult for the Church. Since there was no chance of any change being made, the Church is placed in an awkward position as a result. Can we be sure that in future such unwise moves are not made without consultation with us?

The obvious inclination to another term was that offeeding the children in winter, but we are not concerned with that - our concern is with their education. Relief, etc., is a problem not related to a hostel.

I think it advisable to clear up these points in order to save misunderstandings in the future.

CPU-000298[000-000]

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-000298/1

There is one matter which Miss Sowden referred to me regarding the school, but I thought I would not mention it since it is really the concern of theeducational department; but yet it reflects on the results of the experiment. It is the need for adequate heating of the school so that the children may attend each day. I note this is scarcely mentioned in the report. The children would have been more advanced in their studies if they had been able to attend school all the available hours of each day, but too low temperatures of the classrooms through breakdown of furnace heat, etc., made this impossible some days, especially at the early part. I hope this will not recur in 1956.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Ft. Crotty

(Dictated but not signed by the Bishop because of absence from the office)

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
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Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

Doc Separator 001234

R D K

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 311/145.

DEPUTY MINISTER
MAR 23 P.M.
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources
Deputy Minister's Records

Ottawa, 22nd March, 1956. 41-15-3

Received by

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

Dear Bishop Marsh:

With further reference to my letter to you of March 13th regarding the living quarters for the hostel staff at Coppermine, I have now received comments from our field officials. According to information received from Mr. Wilson, the addition to the warehouse has been divided into three rooms plus space for a toilet. The addition is 24 ft. by 14 ft., with a 12 ft. by 4 ft. entrance-way to both the warehouse and the addition. Walls are plywood outside and wallboard inside, with fibreglass batts in between. The roof is of asbestos shingles, and the new building is mounted on 3 by 8" stringers. The floor joists are 2 by 6", and the rafters are 2 by 4". The floors are double with three ply building paper between them, and the building is heavily banked with snow. It is newly painted, inside and out. At our request Mr. Wilson has run thermometer tests for the past ten days, to determine whether the building is sufficiently heated. The results of these tests show that the average temperature of the office is over 70 degrees, and of the bedrooms 66 degrees.

I trust that by the time this letter reaches you, you will have visited Coppermine, and will know for yourself as to the suitability of this building as living quarters for the hostel staff.

I want to assure you that we are trying to make the best possible arrangements to ensure that your staff is warm and comfortable.

Yours very truly,

B. G. Sivertz,
Acting Director.

cc. Deputy Minister.

RG 22, Perm. Vol. 881, File 41-15-3, pt. 1,
Coppermine, NWT - Hostels
March 1956 - December 1958, F.A. 22-1
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

CPU-001234

CPU-001234/1

Doc Separator 000299

cc: Mr. W. G. Devitt

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH

North Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont.
MAR 26 1956
File No. 630/145-2
Ref. To E1

LACOH/jo
PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 630/145-2

3043

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
March 23, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have just been advised by wireless message from Mr. Wilson, the welfare teacher at Coppermine, that it will be necessary to charter an aircraft to bring pupils for the Hostel from Holman and Read Islands, and he requests permission for the use of aircraft for this purpose. I had not been aware, to date, that the area for recruiting children for the Coppermine Hostel had been extended to include Holman and Read Islands and I therefore sent a wireless message to the welfare teacher stating that it was my understanding that the same criteria that was used for recruiting children last year would be used this year. I based this on your memorandum of the 29th of November enclosing a copy of a letter to Bishop Marsh from the Commissioner. While it is true that, in the Commissioner's letter, a reference was made to the possibility of recruiting some children from the islands immediately north of Coppermine, this office has not received any confirmation that this would be in effect. Imagine, therefore, my surprise when Mr. Wilson replied to my wire stating that he had received authority direct from Ottawa in two wires: one from J. V. Jacobson of December 24, "Area may be extended to include Read and Holman Islands, 36 to be accommodated"; and a further wire sent under the Director's signature of December 30 stating "Additional children to increase enrolment to 36 might be recruited from islands immediately north of Coppermine (stop) Prepared to approve payment of travelling allowance eight dollars per day per pupil while on trail both to and from Hostel." This is the first intimation that this office has had of any change in the prescribed criteria covering the enrolment at the Coppermine Hostel, and it places this office in an invidious situation since it is not aware of changes in policy which apparently have been made.

In any case, Read Island is 100 miles from Coppermine and Holman Island is 200 miles, and the cost of a charter aircraft could be considerable. It is unlikely that dog team transportation would be available for children from these settlements and, therefore, if the children are to come from these locations as you have informed Mr. Wilson, it may be necessary to use an aircraft. I would certainly recommend that the aircraft

.../2

CPU-000299[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 541, File 630/145-2, pt. 5.2,
Anglican Schools - Coppermine [Incl. Tent Hostel]
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that takes the Hostel staff in on April 1 be used while it is in the area to pick up the children, as suggested by Mr. Wilson. Would you please confirm, by wireless message, the use of the aircraft for this purpose.

L.A.C.O. Hunt
District Administrator

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Doc Separator 001239

WELFARE REPORT

Month of April, 1956.

Federal Day School,
Coppermine, N.W.T.

David S. Wilson,
Welfare Principal.

Frequent "blows" and the continuation of a large number of colds among the natives, particularly the children in the Hostel, marred the first half of the month, but general conditions improved during the latter half. Sealing has remained at a good average, and some caribou have been obtained by the few natives who have gone after them.

During the month three families of natives moved inland for the summer, the first time that such a move has taken place in some three years. One family plans to summer at Contwayto Lake, the others are not definite, but they seem to feel that they will strike a better supply of caribou there. Rumor has it that they also hope to find work with the mining operations which are planned inland for this summer, but that is still very indefinite. Four different natives have recently brought me samples of minerals which they believe to be interesting, and they have been forwarded to the Resident Geologist at Yellowknife. Only one report has yet come back from these, but it is a favourable one, if there is any large amount of similar ore where the sample was found. The native who found it plans to go out to its location again after the snow melts. I would appreciate instructions as to procedure about staking, if it should be worth-while; or perhaps this could be better handled through the local R.C.M.P.

Health. As above.

Casual Welfare Cases. Nil.

Relief. No new cases.

Experimental Char Processing. Nil.

Experimental Tanning. Nil.

Handcraft. The complete report on the handcraft situation here was submitted to Mr. Taylor, for Mr. Hunt, when the former was here in connection with the Hostel Opening.

Because of the amount of time required for teaching while the Hostel is in operation, handcraft activity in the school has been reduced to Friday afternoons, Saturdays and Sundays, each week. The value of new production during the month was $425.50, while consignment sales of goods produced both during the month and previously, totalled $427.70, a total native income of $853.20. All accounts which were outstanding at the first of the month when the general report was made have now been paid, with the exception of one for $5.00.

Total production during the month slackened off considerably because of the curtailed office hours for handling it, but there may be a consolation in this as now there is no inducement for the natives to stay around the settlement during the week, getting a few dollars daily, enough to keep them living here. But the time entailed in handling their work over the weekends leaves the person doing this work with no free time at all during the week, including Sundays.

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Tent Hostel. Because of extremely bad weather during the first week in the month, the Hostel opening was delayed until the weekend of April 7th; school was reopened on April 9th; and the physical examinations for the children entering the Hostel were held on April 14th; there were no medical rejections.

Nineteen boys and sixteen girls are now residing in the Hostel under the care of the new Matron, Miss Norma Westgate, R.N., and her cook-assistant, Miss Gwen Williams. At the time it opened there were 19 boys and ~~m~~ 17 girls, but two of the latter returned to their families shortly after the opening. One of these was replaced by a late-arriving girl, but a late-arriving boy was refused admission by the Matron on the grounds that the boys' tents were overcrowded. There are now sixteen girls in sixteen beds in the four girls' tents, and nineteen boys in sixteen beds in the four boys' tents. The late-arriving boy is now living in the settlement with relatives, and attending school regularly. He was in the Hostel last year, and is of course very disappointed at having been rejected. His parents were notified during the winter of the opening date of the Hostel, but claim that bad weather prevented them from making the trip here in time for his admission. Bad weather, plus the fact that we had no assurance that he was coming to the hostel, prevented Mr. Taylor and I from picking him up at Richardson Island on the same day we went to Lady Franklin Point for children there. His father, however, was not expecting a plane to pick him up.

The great increase in the number of boys as compared with the number of girls in the hostel(last year there were 19 girls and 9 boys) is by far the most significant development in the Hostel plan to date, and a most encouraging one, educationally speaking. Full credit for it should go to the local R.C.M.P. who, on their winter patrols, took over the work of the absent Anglican missionary, advising the parents about the hostel, and urging them to send a greater number of boys. It is hoped that when the Anglican church resumes their work in connection with the Hostel, that the trend will be continued; their missionary is scheduled to return here on May 12th.

During the week the Hostel staff were here before Bishop Marsh visited the settlement, the staff had no complaints about their living quarters. While he was here, and for a short time afterwards, there were some complaints and a great deal of criticism of our efforts here in their behalf, which did not help relations between the school and hostel in any way, since Miss Kimpton and I had done all preparatory work for them (even down to issuing bedding to the tents) before they came, to make their arrival and settling here easier. After they started complaining about the cold in their quarters, I checked their heater frequently; at no time was it set higher than the half-way mark between "medium" and "low". Shortly after he left the complaints diminished to zero, and now everything seems to be running smoothly. In view of Bishop Marsh's [redacted] views of the work which we tried to do to help the Hostel, I think future school staffs would be well advised to limit their efforts to the issuing of equipment, and let the Church operate the Hostel without assistance; it will save a great deal of criticism and unpleasantness.

School. The electric generating plant continues to operate ~~same~~ satisfactorily, since Mr. Taylor installed the ~~washing~~ voltage regulator while here. It is hoped that his suggestion of replacing the fluorescent lights in the classrooms with standard ones will be taken up, as the former do not seem to operate reliably in our temperatures.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Wilson

Welfare Principal.

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Coppermine, N.W.T.
April 8th, 1956

REPORT ON THE TENT HOSTEL COPPERMINE.

When we arrived, one day late, owing to weather, Miss Norma Westgate R.N. Matron-in-Charge, met us and took us to the Hostel.

The new Hostel Staff quarters were visited. The interior, built of scrap material, makes the building rather resemble a shack, for the poor finish (much of it marred with nail holes and blemishes) is composed of scrap 3 ply, Celotex, Tan Test, etc. which had been salvaged from old buildings. This is also true of the doors. The contrast with the Federal Day School is tremendous. The Principal of the School admitted that his Staff would not stay if housed there. My feet were frozen and the workers sat on the chairs with their feet tucked under them. The big cracks and the ridges of the floor boards are so pronounced as to need a thickness s of three ply before the application of linoleum.

The building is so small that even articles sent in by the Department of Northern Affairs for the use of the Hostel workers cannot be housed. For instance, the range, refrigerator, sink, etc. cannot be put up as there is no room.

I do not consider that after a worker has been in the Tent Hostel all day and comes home, she should have to dress again to go over to the Tent Kitchen to make a cup of tea. She surely should have facilities at hand.

All in all, the attempt to use odd lumber for a warehouse and then to turn it into a house for workers is a failure and no credit to the Department of Northern Affairs. There is no doubt that if Hostel workers are to have that type of accommodation because they work for the Church, while School Staff with higher pay receive so much better, we shall not be able to staff such ventures, as they will get a name amongst prospective workers who will thus avoid offering for service.

On the Department's Inventory, returned to the Principal before leaving last Fall, Miss Sowden wrote notes of importance to future workers and these points should be noted.

No Inventory is on hand and the Principal says it is at Fort Smith. The two workers at present are unable to make out which articles belong to the Hostel; many have been taken for use in the School including the Sewing Machine. I must emphasize that the Diocese and the workers accept no responsibility for equipment in any shape or form. Some articles of food are missing from the warehouse, according to the inventory Miss Sowden left at the Mission House (a copy of which was also hung in the warehouse,) and the Principal tells me that various people "swapped" food from the stores for things they needed. This just is not good enough.

The children are sleeping in the Dining Room Tent as the wooden s doors which were promised for the sleeping tents were not put on. As a result the tents fill with snow if a wind and the oil stoves keep going out because of the cold. This means that it is doubtful if they can use the tents until the weather gets warmer,(a sure sign that

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extended periods of a Tent Hostel, could not be carried on.)

The result is that 12 children only are in the Hostel; these at Coppermine cannot be accepted due to the cold tents. This is not a good advertisement for the Hostel to all the people who were in for Easter.

It is not conducive to orderliness to have a dozen or so bags of lime piled in the doorway of the dining room tent and to have three kegs of butter in brine flank it, while the Tent walls are covered with cases of drimilk and biscuits. This situation is not good for these children, nor does it teach ideas of tidiness, and it is difficult to understand what advantage it was to anyone, save the Principal, to have the warehouse turned into a shack for the workers and use the Dining Room Tent to store many of the supplies. Such conditions are by no means conducive to the well being of the Hostel.

The Principal further tells me that [redacted] who had been so successful last year as the Tent Hostel helper had asked for and been promised a job for the winter months, on the understanding that he would return to the Hostel work by March 15th in readiness for the new term. Since his work was so satisfactory the foreman had asked that he be retained on the Dew Line. This situation was agreed to by the Principal who promised him his job on return, and a poor substitute with no knowledge of English is being employed at the Hostel. [redacted] apparently is anxious to be working at the hostel as he keeps sending messages that he wants to hold his own job. This means that the set up of a native who could be trained for a permanent job and was definitely needed at the Hostel was let go and advised to do so on the basis of being able to get a better paying job for the Summer. This seems a queer outlook for a teacher who should at heart endeavour to make the venture a success. [redacted] was not only chore boy and maintenance man, but he was also the interpreter. Now, if a child cannot be made to understand (all at Hostel cannot speak English as they have come from Holman and Read), the Matron has to send for or go to Ikey Bolt and bring him back - an unsatisfactory set-up. The Principal explains that the greater pay on the Dew Line makes it inadvisable to take [redacted] away from it.

The insulated warehouse is decidedly not a success, for fruit juices etc. which were put in there frozn solid before the arrival of the Staff.

There are no Admission Forms on hand. New supplies of these were requested (in readiness for the new season) in writing last Fall, by the retiring Head Matron.

There are insufficient dishes, owing to the Principal not having re-ordered in time. A memo as a reminder was left with him, as the initial supply ordered for 1955 did not come to hand and an emergency substitute order last year for a small amount was rushed from Yellowknife or Smith.

No fresh food came in on the Otter as was promised and as I had requested. This has been a disappointment to the workers.

It is obvious that in future the workers will have to be

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on hand two or three weeks before the opening of the hostel to assemble the materials and goods which are scattered throughout the School and elsewhere; to get rid of the accumulation of "junk" belonging to the School, stored in the Tent Hostel; and to see that the tents are in good shape and warmed before the arrival of the children.

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