

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.

Immaculate Conception RS
School Narrative
November 7, 2005

This School Narrative summarizes documents that provide an overview of the history and administration of the school.

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School [ICU-000107]
Aklavik R.C. Boarding School [AEDC-010038]
Immaculate Conception Residential School [ICU-000296]
Mary Immaculate Conception Residential School [NWTG-001626]
Mary Immaculate RC Residential School [NWTG-000115[001-001]]

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1920s A letter from the Supervisor of the Training Division (Mines and Resources) advises Colonel Neary (Supt. of Education, Indian Affairs Branch, Mines and Resources) that the government is not quite sure when the residential school was opened:
“For several years the Department refused to recognize the Aklavik R.C. Residential School. Our files, therefore, show no record of its construction. Right Reverend Bishop Breynat, O.M.I., in a letter dated October 6, 1923, offered to build a residential school to accommodate up to thirty pupils for a grant of \$30,000. He stated that with the help that was available such as carpenters ... he was able to construct the school for the above amount. This is the only reference to the cost of either of these schools (Aklavik R.C. & Anglican)...” [ICU-000216].
- 1926 A report indicates that Roman Catholic Church established a mission and school at Aklavik in 1926 and that a small hospital was added to the school in 1927 [NWTG-000077].
- An undated list of Schools in the N.W.T. notes that the Aklavik R.C. Residential School known as Mary Immaculate was opened in 1926 [NWTG-001626]
- 1927 The Annual Report for the Department of Indian Affairs notes that “A[t]he Roman Catholic Church, at its own expense, erected a boarding school for Indian Children at Aklavik, in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T.” [AEDC-010038, pg. 14].
- 1931 An undated document titled “Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik” notes that the Aklavik R.C. Residential School was built in 1931 [NWT-003348]. Another undated document notes “since 1931 the Roman Catholic Church had been operating a residential school in Aklavik” [NWT -003344].
- 1959 Policy documents indicate that the former administrative and supervisory staff from Immaculate Conception were ‘transplanted’ into similar positions in the new Inuvik residence (Grollier Hall) [NWT-000023].

An undated document titled "Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik" notes that the Aklavik R.C. Residential School closed on June 30, 1959 [NWT-003348].

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church

- 1927 The Annual Report for the Department of Indian Affairs notes that "[t]he Roman Catholic Church, at its own expense, erected a boarding school for Indian Children at Aklavik, in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T. The department has agreed to provide a per capita grant" [AEDC-010038].

Aklavik R.C. School appears on a list of N.W.T. schools which states the last return was dated June 30, 1927 [NWTG-000056].

- 1928-29 A series of correspondence between Crown representatives and Roman Catholic Church representatives involve discussions of per capita rates for students in R.C. schools in the N.W.T. The rates paid to Aklavik R.C. RS are slightly higher than other schools in the North because of the higher expenses and particularly the higher freight costs incurred in this community [NWTG-001590[000-001][001-001]; NWTG-001591; NWTG-000076; NWTG-001598[000-008][004-008][008-008]].

- 1930 Mary Immaculate RC Aklavik Day School appears on a list of grants paid for the March, June and September quarters in 1930 [NWTG-000094].

- 1931 Letter, March 3, 1931, to Rev. Sister McQuillan, Principal of the residential school, stating that the department will arrange to forward 40 desks to the school in the summer of 1931 [ICU-000008].

Letter, May 5, 1931, from the department to Rev. Sister McQuillan, Principal of the residential school, indicating that O.M.I. Bishop Breynat was personally involved in requesting the department to obtain an electric generator for the school [ICU-000010]. Related correspondence indicate the requested equipment would be shipped to the school from Blood R.C. Residential School [ICU-000011; ICU-000014].

- 1933 Memorandum notes that Federal government grants were paid to the R.C. Mission's day school at Aklavik for the period ending September 1933 and for the maintenance of destitute children at the residential school [NWTG-001633].**

- 1934 A series of correspondence indicates a discussion regarding responsibility for paying for laundry equipment at Immaculate Conception. A letter from the Departmental Secretary indicates this was a church owned school and indicates that there is some question as to whether the Department would pay for the purchase of laundry equipment [ICU-000042]. Subsequent correspondence notes that O.M.I. Father Lefebvre had obtained permission from Mr. Sutherland, Acting Supt. of Indian Education, to purchase and then bill the department for a washing machine [ICU-000045] which is confirmed by Supt. Sutherland [ICU-000046].

A letter from the Auditor General notes the grant paid to Aklavik R.C. Residential School [NWTG-001630[001-001]].

- 1935 Memorandum, March 18, 1935, identifies O.M.I. Bishop Breynat as the Vicar Apostolic of the Mackenzie, and advises the Bishop that the Department would make allowance for the payment of a night watchman at the residential school [ICU-000048].

Several other similar pieces of correspondence, show O.M.I. Bishop Breynat signing as the Vicar Apostolic of the Mackenzie during the 1930s and 1940s, and O.M.I. Bishop Trocellier signing as the Vicar Apostolic in the late 1940s and 1950s [ICU-000104; ICU-000108; ICU-000186; ICU-000194].

Memorandum, April 1, 1935, indicates that the residential and day schools of the N.W.T. are owned and operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions. The document notes that Bishop Breynat would be willing to sell or rent his school buildings [NWTG-001641[001-001]].

Letter, October 23, 1935, to Rev. Father J. C. Lefebvre, O.M.I. notes that grants have been paid for the Aklavik R.C. Residential School for the periods ending June, July and August 1935 [NWTG-000104].

Letter, February 27, 1936, from Father J. Serrurot, O.M.I. notes that the payment for the “Destitutes at the Aklavik Residential R.C. School” in the September quarter [1935] has not been received [NWTG-000112].

- 1936 Letter, February 25, 1936, indicates that the R.C. Mission operates a residential school at Aklavik and that changes have been made to the 1936-1937 NWT estimates to reflect the additional funds required due to increased enrolment [NWTG-000113].

Letter, July 11, 1936, lists Mary Immaculate RS at Aklavik as operated by the R.C. Church [NWTG-000115[001-001]].

- 1937 Several letters from the Bursar of the R.C. Missions of the Mackenzie, state that he hopes the Department will “refund the Diocese of Mackenzie for” amounts spent by the Diocese in purchasing equipment for the residential school [ICU-000082; ICU-000085; ICU-000089].

Letter, March 26, 1937, from Sister Aubertin, Superior, thanks the Inspector of Indian Agencies for his assistance in supplying the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik with desks, reading tablets, and a primary arithmetic chart [ICU-000072].

Vouchers from 1936 and 1937 to reimburse the R.C. Episcopal Corporation of the Mackenzie for supplies purchased by the corporations for the residential school. It appears that the funds are being deposited directly into the corporation’s Banque Canadienne Nationale bank account in Edmonton [ICU-000070; ICU-000088].

- 1938 A letter on Diocese letterhead is signed by Bishop Breynat as the ‘Bishop of Adramyte, Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie’ acknowledges the government’s allocation of \$500 for classroom and other equipment at the residential school [ICU-000104].

Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School appears on a list of church-owned residential schools to whom funding is being given by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources for new works, repairs, and purchase of equipment [ICU-000107].

- 1940 Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School appears on a list of Church-owned residential schools to which funding is being given by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources for the services of a night watchman [AEDC-010803].

Several pieces of correspondence from the 1940s show payments for reimbursement of supplies and payments for salaries of the night watchman, being paid directly into the Episcopal Corp's bank account [ICU-000177; ICU-000146; ICU-000166; ICU-000171].

- 1943 Document notes that Sister J. Dussault has requested a number of desks for the Aklavik RS [ICU-000158].

- 1944 Aklavik RS, operated by the R.C. Mission appears on a list of residential schools open in the N.W.T. in 1943-44. The N.W.T. Administration pays \$200 per annum for each destitute or orphan child maintained at the residential school [NWTG-001745[001-001]].

- 1947-49 There are a number of letters requesting reimbursement from the Department for purchases made by the Commission (for furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment) for the R.C. residential school at Aklavik [ICU-000205; ICU-000209; ICU-000228; ICU-000239]. In addition a number of documents provide evidence of federal payments for a share of sporting equipment and materials for shop training purchased by Immaculate Conception RS [ICU-000206; NWTG-000153[003-005]; NWTG-000152[009-014]; NWTG-000155].

- 1948 Grant received by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie for Aklavik R.C. residential school [NWTG-000177].

- 1952 Memorandum, May 13, 1952, recommends that the matter of having R.C. Residential Schools in the N.W.T. submit reports of non-Indian pupils attending the facilities be taken up with Bishop Trocellier [NWTG-001971].

Memorandum, May 20, 1952, notes that cooperation is being sought to have the churches operate residences for children from outside of Aklavik attending the federal day school in this community. It notes that Bishop Trocellier advised that it was his preference to see the Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School continue to operate as a separate entity [NWTG-001973].

- 1953 Aklavik R.C. appears on a Statement of Per Capita Grants paid to schools under the jurisdiction of Rev. G. Laviolette, O.M.I. [NWTG-000482[000-001][001-001]].

A memorandum indicates that the four residential schools operating in the N.W.T. [including Aklavik R.C.] are staffed by personnel whose employment is controlled by church authorities [NWTG-000506[000-002]].

A series of correspondence notes that the Indian Affairs Branch distinguishes schools in the N.W.T. according to government and church-owned. In relation to church-owned residential schools the payment of educational grants will be changed to cover the costs of classroom operations in addition to the per capita allowance [NWTG-000483[001-002]]. A subsequent letter indicates the Indian Affairs Branch has accepted administrative responsibility for the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik and that commencing the fiscal year 1954-55 all teachers in the Mission school will become federal civil servants. The branch will continue to provide textbooks and other school supplies to the school and the present tuition grants will be replaced by an annual classroom grant to cover the costs of operating the classrooms including fuel, light, janitor service and maintenance [NWTG-000483[002-002]].

- 1954 A memorandum and attached statement outlining federal government assistance to church-owned schools in the N.W.T. note that Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School receives annual operational grants for the school and per capita grants for residential students for from both the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of Northern Administration. Monies for supplies and equipment are the responsibility of the Department of Northern Administration only, and the employment of teachers is the Church's responsibility [NWTG-000510[000-001]; NWTG-000510[001-001]].

- C A 1955 An undated article details the plans for the 1955 student residence construction program in the N.W.T. In reference to the planned construction of hostels in communities it states:

"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 conjuncture 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." [NWT-000539].

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 [NWT-000539].

- 1956 An undated document titled "Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik" notes that "The Department ... provided the necessary school supplies and equipment" for the "Aklavik R.C. Residential School" and that on April 1, 1956, the Department began employing teachers in mission owned residential schools [NWT-003348].

A letter from the Director to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie notes that payment is being sent for adjusted per capita rate for Aklavik Roman Catholic RS covering the period April 1955 to March 31, 1956 [NWTG-000545].

1957-58 An "Appropriation Ordinance" indicates a grant of \$875 was provided to Aklavik Residential (R.C.) to cover the operational costs of the school [NWT-000528].

1961 A Press Release provides some brief, early history of schools in the N.W.T., and states prior to 1947 when the government built its first school - in the western Arctic village of Tuktoyaktuk - teaching had been carried on by the [R.C. & Anglican] churches [NWT-000614].

Dates managed by Federal Government

The role of the Federal Government for the early (pre-1955) residential schools in the N.W.T. appears to have been largely financial, although a review of some supplies files from the 1930s and 1940s indicates that there was ongoing correspondence between the school administration, the Church and the various officials of the Indian Affairs Branch. As noted in the above section, "Dates managed by the Church," this correspondence indicates that while the government did not automatically assume the responsibility over costs and supplies, it would nonetheless reimburse the Church for these items when presented with prior requests and formal requisitions. It appears that the government also assisted with arranging (and possibly with the payment of) the transport of these supplies, including food, desks, beds, electrical generators, lumber, etc.

Undated The Federal government provided necessary school supplies and equipment for the Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik [NWT-003344].

1931 A memorandum notes that Medical Health Officers are responsible for the sanitary conditions of their districts (including Aklavik) and that no complaints have been received regarding conditions at any of the schools [NWTG-001610].

1956 The Federal government began employing teachers in mission-owned residential schools including those at Aklavik [NWT-003344, NWT-003348].

Dates taken over by the NWT

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

Pre-1955 The Territorial Government financially contributes proportionately for 'other' education in all of the different schools in operation at this time in the NWT (i.e., all mission residential schools, mission day schools, federal day schools, etc.) [NWT-000701].

1955 As of 1955, with the implementation of the construction program for the new residence and day school education program, the initial expenditure for the construction ('capital costs') and operation of the federal schools and hostels in the NWT is made by the Federal

Government, with the Territorial Government paying its share based on the proportion of 'territorial' (or 'other' [non-aboriginal and Métis]) pupils [NWT-000539].

- 1958 A list of appropriation ordinances for 1957-58 refers to the proportion of costs on northern education shared by the federal and territorial governments [NWT-000528].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

- 1931 An undated document titled "Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik" notes that the Aklavik R.C. Residential School was built in 1931 and closed on June 30, 1959 [NWT-003348].
- 1937-39 A series of Treasury Board submissions, lists and approvals indicating that the government allotted regular annual funds for new works, repairs, maintenance and the purchase of equipment at the Aklavik R.C. RS [ICU-000101; ICU-000107; ICU-0000117].
- 1958 Memorandum, March 5, 1958 notes that Aklavik R.C. Hospital has no additional space available for school purposes; at present the desk area is described as the connecting hallway between the hospital and the sisters' residence [NWTG-000594].

Dates owned by Church

- 1938 Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School appears on a list of Church-owned residential schools [ICU-000107].
- 1940 Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School appears on a list of Church-owned residential schools [AEDC-010803].

LAND

There are no documents that specifically address the issue of ownership of the land on which Aklavik R.C. was built. In conjecture, because the Church owned and built the school, it seems likely that they also owned the land.

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

Item #	Date	Description
NPC-622988a	Undated	Photos of the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik, and the boy's toilet at the R.C. Mission School

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

Year	Number of Students
1927	16 students in residence

Year	Number of Students
1928	27 students in residence
1929	36 students in residence
1930	42 children in residence
1931	40 children in residence
1932	35 children in residence
1933	33 children in residence
1934	22 children in residence
1935	22 children in residence
1936	38 children in residence
1937	26 children in residence
1938	36 children in residence
1939	27 children in residence
1940	29 children in residence
1941	27 children in residence
1942	25 children in residence
1943	34 children in residence
1944	35 children in residence
1945	54 children in residence
1946	44 children in residence
1947	48 children in residence
1948	46 children in residence
1949	47 children in residence
1950	40 children in residence
1951	46 children in residence
1952	31 children in residence
1953	76 children in residence
1954	84 children in residence
1955	154 children in residence
1956	161 children in residence
1957	161 children in residence
1958	172 children in residence
1959	87 children in residence

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

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

Documents indicate that students might have been transported and/or recruited for attendance at the residence and associated schools from the following locations, communities and regions:

Spence Bay; Fort Norman; Cambridge Bay; Holman Island; Coppermine, Fort McPherson, Reindeer Camp, Banks Island, Tuktoyaktuk, Herschel Island, Perry River, Aklavik and Delta.

There may be alternate ways of spelling these band names.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Roman Catholic Church

1957 A letter to R.C. Bishop Trocellier, O.M.I., December 1957, discusses negotiations with the R.C. Church regarding the evolution of the post-1955 day school/contract residence program [NWT-000500].

1959 A memorandum from Chief, Territorial Division, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, W.G. Brown notes that in June 1959 the R.C. Mission at Aklavik employs “a considerable number of local girls to as domestic help in their school and students’ residence” [NWT-004073].

CA 1955 An undated article details the plans for the 1955 student residence construction program in the N.W.T. In reference to the planned construction of hostels in communities it states:

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 conjuncture 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.

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 [NWT-000539].

The Oblates

1931 Letter, May 5, 1931, from the department to Rev. Sister McQuillan, Principal of the residential school, indicating that O.M.I. Bishop Breynat was personally involved in requesting the department to obtain an electric generator for the school [ICU-000011].

1934 A letter from Secretary A.F. MacKenzie, dated August 25, 1934, indicates that O.M.I. Father Lefebvre obtained permission from Mr. Sutherland, Acting Supt. of Indian Education, to purchase and then bill the department for a washing machine [ICU-000042].

1947-49 There are a number of letters written on Oblate Commission letterhead, from Father

Plourde, O.M.I., Superintendent General of the Commission, indicating Oblate involvement at the R.C. residential school at Aklavik [ICU-000205; ICU-000209; ICU-000228; ICU-000239].

The Grey Nuns

- 1961 A Press Release lists all of the R.C. Church missionaries involved in education in the N.W.T. The Grey Nuns are noted as “the first white women to nurse and teach the Indians in the Northwest Territories” [NWT-000614].

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

No formal written agreements for Aklavik R.C. were located.

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Epidemics and Health Issues

- 1957 Memorandum, October 27, 1956 indicates that the federal day school at Aklavik was closed due to an influenza epidemic [NWTG-000583]. It remained closed as of November 1, 1957 [NWTG-000568].
- 1959 Memorandum, March 16, 1959 provides Dr. Lyons’ report of an outbreak of “pneumonitis” at the R.C. Mission School at Aklavik; he reports hospitalizing selected cases [NPC-601443]. A follow-up report written April 15, 1959 states that 105 children were seen and that no new cases have been seen for 10 days [NPC-605423a].

Sanitary Conditions

- 1938 Report, September 20, 1938 notes that the Roman Catholic Mission operates a school for Indian and Eskimo children as well as a hospital. Drinking water in the establishments is boiled before use. In the summer months the children use outdoor privies situated about 60 feet from the river bank and the pits were noted to be flooded with water. In the winter indoor chemical tanks are used and contents are disposed of on the river ice. Unburned rubbish and garbage is also disposed of on top of the river ice [NPC-622988].
- 1951 A letter from the Medical Officer of Health to the Director of N.W.T. Administration reports on the progress made regarding sanitary conditions at Aklavik. The document notes that the R.C. Mission is upstream from the town and in the previous year a sewage system consisting of large metal tanks containing caustic soda was installed in the basements of the school and hospital; at intervals the treated sewage is pumped into the river. Concern is expressed that during the fall ‘freeze-up’ some of the material is frozen into the ice which is dependent upon for drinking water. It is recommended that pumping the tanks should be suspended during the freeze up [NPC-603141].

A letter from the Senior Sanitary Engineer to the Medical Health Officer notes that children at the Roman Catholic Residential School wash their own dishes in a common pan of water and recommends that the dishes be sterilized by submersion in a chlorine solution of hot water according to accepted methods [NPC-622974].

Curriculum

- 1947 Letter, September 17, 1947 reporting on the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik from Sister Kristoff notes that the curriculum at the school is restricted to reading, writing and arithmetic and that geography and history are part of the reading materials only. In addition religious instruction occurs for one half hour per day and students study vocal music for one half hour three times per week [NWTG-001719[009-009]].

“The Alberta curriculum taught in most of the residential schools in the Mackenzie District of the N.W.T.” [NWTG-001745[001-001]].

- 1948 Letter from the Inspector of Schools to the Deputy Commissioner notes that manual training is being taught at the four residential schools in the N.W.T. [NWTG-000196[002-002]].

A letter directed to principals in the N.W.T. notes that the program of study for intermediate and high school in the N.W.T. will follow Alberta curriculum until such time that the department prepares a special curriculum for schools in the N.W.T. All Alberta Curriculum authorized subjects should be taught and teachers are “at liberty to choose freely within the rather generous boundaries of the curriculum and to add desirable areas of their own selections as they move beyond the minimum requirements” [NWTG-000199].

Attendance

- 1947 A series of documents discuss issues of attendance and truancy at N.W.T. residential schools. The documents seem to support the notion that attendance at the residential schools in Aklavik is not at issue [NWTG-001709[000-008]][002-008][008-008]; NWTG-001713].

Anglican Students Residing at Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School

- 1955-56 A series of correspondence was located regarding the attendance of Anglican students at the Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School in 1955 and 1956. A meeting was held between the Department and representatives of the two schools to discuss the situation [ICU-000334]. Subsequent reports to the Director and Deputy Minister indicate that despite the unusual situation the existing arrangements between the two Churches seemed satisfactory and it is recommended that the R.C. Church be reimbursed for Anglican students residing in their residence [ICU-000327; ICU-000328[000-003]].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Sister A. McQuillan	Principal	1927-1931
Sister A. Robiset	Principal	1932-1933
Sister Sarrasin	Principal	1934-1935
Sister J. Dussault	Principal	1936-1948
Sister Kristoff	Principal	1946
Sister M. Louise Champoux	Principal	1949-1950
Sister Louise Duport	Acting Principal	1951
Sister Irene Gallant	Principal	1950-1959

Narrative Completed: October 16, 2005

Narrative Updated: November 7, 2005

**Immaculate Conception RS, Aklavik, N.W.T.
Index of Documents**

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Document Type
NWTG-001626[000-000]	00/00/0000	List of Schools
NWT-003344[000-000]	00/00/0000	Memorandum
NWT-003348[000-000]	00/00/0000	Memorandum
AEDC-010038	March 31, 1927	Annual Report
NWTG-000056[000-000]	November 22, 1927	List of Schools
NWTG-001590[000-001]	March 15, 1928	Letter
NWTG-001590[001-001]	March 15, 1928	Letter
NWTG-001591[000-000]	March 17, 1928	Letter
NWTG-000076[000-000]	January 24, 1929	Memorandum
NWTG-001598[000-008]	February 19, 1929	Letter
NWTG-001598[004-008]	February 19, 1929	Letter
NWTG-001598[008-008]	February 19, 1929	Memorandum
NWTG-000077[000-000]	July 3, 1929	Report
ICU-000008[000-000]	March 3, 1931	Letter
NWTG-000094[000-000]	March 31, 1931	List of Schools
ICU-000010[000-000]	May 5, 1931	Letter
ICU-000011[000-000]	May 5, 1931	Letter
ICU-000014[000-000]	May 19, 1931	Letter
NWTG-001610[000-000]	July 21, 1931	Memorandum
NWTG-001630[001-001]	April 18, 1934	Memorandum
NWTG-001633[000-000]	May 17, 1934	Memorandum
ICU-000042[000-000]	August 25, 1934	Letter
ICU-000045[000-000]	September 5, 1934	Letter
ICU-000046[000-000]	September 15, 1934	Letter
ICU-000048[000-000]	March 18, 1935	Memorandum
NWTG-001641[001-001]	April 3, 1935	Memorandum
NWTG-000104[000-000]	October 23, 1935	Letter
NWTG-000113[000-000]	February 25, 1936	Memorandum
NWTG-000112[000-000]	February 27, 1936	Letter
ICU-000070[000-000]	July 9, 1936	Voucher
NWTG-000115[001-001]	July 18, 1936	Memorandum
ICU-000072[000-000]	March 26, 1937	Letter
ICU-000088[000-000]	May 1, 1937	Voucher

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Document Type
ICU-000082[000-000]	September 17, 1937	Letter
ICU-000085[000-000]	September 29, 1937	Letter
ICU-000089[000-000]	October 15, 1937	Letter
ICU-000101[000-000]	February 3, 1938	Minutes
ICU-000104[000-000]	April 18, 1938	Letter
ICU-000107[000-000]	April 25, 1938	Minutes
ICU-000108[000-000]	May 2, 1938	Letter
NPC-622988	September 20, 1938	Report
NPC-622988a	September 20, 1938	Photos
ICU-000117[000-000]	June 24, 1939	Minutes
AEDC-010803	June 8, 1940	Minutes
NWTG-001709[000-008]	January 20, 1942	Letter
NWTG-001709[002-008]	January 20, 1942	Report
NWTG-001709[008-008]	January 20, 1942	Report
ICU-000146[000-000]	January 29, 1942	Voucher
NWTG-001713[000-000]	February 16, 1942	Memorandum
ICU-000158[000-000]	January 7, 1943	Note
NWTG-001719[009-009]	February 11, 1943	Letter
ICU-000166[000-000]	February 3, 1944	Voucher
ICU-000171[000-000]	March 27, 1944	Requisition
NWTG-001745[001-001]	April 24, 1944	Report
ICU-000177[000-000]	January 31, 1945	Voucher
ICU-000186[000-000]	December 5, 1945	Letter
ICU-000194[000-000]	April 5, 1946	Letter
NWTG-000153[003-005]	May 30, 1947	Voucher
NWTG-000152[009-014]	June 19, 1947	Voucher
NWTG-000155[000-000]	June 21, 1947	Letter
ICU-000205[000-000]	August 20, 1947	Bill
ICU-000206[000-000]	October 25, 1947	Requisition
ICU-000209[000-000]	December 12, 1947	Letter
ICU-000216[000-000]	January 27, 1948	Memorandum
NWTG-000177[000-000]	March 23, 1948	Voucher
NWTG-000196[002-002]	May 3, 1948	Letter
NWTG-000199[000-000]	September 18, 1948	Memorandum
ICU-000228[000-000]	October 25, 1948	Letter

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Document Type
ICU-000239[000-000]	March 9, 1949	Letter
ICU-000296	September 30, 1950	Quarterly Return
NPC-603141	January 23, 1951	Letter
NPC-622974	August 14, 1951	Letter
NWTG-001971[000-000]	May 13, 1952	Memorandum
NWTG-001973[000-000]	May 20, 1952	Memorandum
NWTG-000482[000-001]	March 25, 1953	Letter
NWTG-000482[001-001]	March 25, 1953	Financial Statement
NWTG-000483[001-002]	December 3, 1953	Letter
NWTG-000483[002-002]	December 3, 1953	Letter
NWTG-000506[000-002]	January 7, 1954	Memorandum
NWTG-000510[000-001]	February 10, 1954	Memorandum
NWTG-000510[001-001]	February 10, 1954	Statement
NWT-000701[000-000]	October 1954	Report
NWT-000539[000-000]	CA 1955	Article
ICU-000334[000-000]	December 17, 1955	Memorandum
ICU-000328[000-003]	February 15, 1956	Memorandum
ICU-000327[000-000]	February 16, 1956	Memorandum
NWTG-000545[000-000]	May 11, 1956	Letter
NWT-000023[000-000]	August 12, 1957	Memorandum
NWTG-000583[000-000]	October 26, 1957	Memorandum
NWTG-000568[000-000]	November 1, 1957	Memorandum
NWT-000500[000-000]	December 1957	Letter
NWT-000528[000-000]	1957	Explanatory Notes
NWTG-000594[000-000]	March 5, 1958	Memorandum
NPC-601443	March 16, 1959	Memorandum
NPC-605423a	April 15, 1959	Memorandum
NWT-004073[000-000]	June 8, 1959	Letter
NWT-000614[000-000]	March 2, 1961	Press Release

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001626[000-000]**

Schools - Residential - N. W. T. 5

Maintenance and Grants by Fiscal Years

<u>File</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Opened</u>	<u>Date of last return</u>	<u>Average Yr. Attend</u>	<u>Grant</u> <small>Per Annum</small>
5589	Aklavik R.C.	Res.	1925	June 30, 1933	7(1926-1932)	\$ 200.
5945	Ft. Providence, R.C.	"	1925	June 30, 1933	5(1927-1932)	180.
4739	Ft. Resolution, R.C.	"	1898	June 30, 1933	9(1923-1932)	180.
4740	Hay River, Ang.	"	1928	June 30, 1933	6(1928-1932)	180.
6334	Shingle Point, Ang.	"	1929	June 30, 1933	32(1929-1932)	200.

Schools - Day - N. W. T. 17

6671 ✓	Aklavik, R. C.	Day	1926		4(1926-1932)	Per Annum
4079 ✓	Aklavik, Ang.	"	1923	June 30, 1933	26(1923-32)	250
6458 ✓	Baker Lake, Ang.	"	1927	Dec. 31, 1932	8(1928-1932)	250
6135 ✓	Coppermine, Ang.	"	1928	Dec. 31, 1930	18(1929-30)	250
6457 ✓	Eskimo Point, Ang.	"	1927	Sept. 30, 1932	19(1927-1932)	200
93 ✓	Ft. McPherson, Ang.	"	1899	June 30, 1933	19(1901-1932)	200
4694 ✓	Ft. Norman, Ang.	"	1921	Sept. 30, 1932	4(1921-1932)	200
90 ✓	Ft. Providence, R.C.	"	1898	June 30, 1933	14(1903-1932)	200
87 ✓	Ft. Simpson, Ang.	"	1899	June 30, 1932	10(1903-1932)	200
6271 ✓	Ft. Simpson, R.C.	"	1926	June 30, 1933	18(1926-1932)	200
6255 ✓	Ft. Smith, Ang.	"	1928	June 30, 1929	8(1928-1929)	200
78 ✓	Ft. Smith, R.C.	"	1915	June 30, 1933	11(1915-1932)	200
88 ✓	Ft. Resolution, R.C.	"	1898	June 30, 1933	25(1905-1932)	200
89 ✓	Hay River, Ang.	"	1898	June 30, 1933	33(1923-1932)	200
6456 ✓	Lake Harbour, Ang.	"	1926	Mar. 31, 1932	7(1930-1932)	250
6460 ✓	Pangnirtung, Ang.	"	1930	Sept. 30, 1932	23(1931-1932)	250
6275 ✓	Ponds Inlet, Ang.	"	1928	Mar. 31, 1932	10(1931-1932)	250

NWTG-001626[000-000]

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

File.	Location.	Operators.	Status.	Name.	When opened.
89	Hay River	Anglican Mission	Day School	St. Peter's	Probably 1898
88	Resolution	R. C. Mission	" "	St. Joseph's	" 1898
4694	Norman	Anglican Mission	" "	Holy Trinity	" 1921
6275	Pond Inlet	" "	" "		1928
6135	Coppermine	" "	" "		1928
93	McPherson	" "	" "	St. Matthew's	Probably 1899
90	Providence	R. C. Mission	" "	Sacred Heart	" 1898
5271	Simpson	" "	" "		
4979	Aklavik	Anglican Mission	" "	All Saints'	January 1923
6571	Aklavik	R. C. Mission	" "	Mary Immaculate	Probably 1926
6460	Pangnirtung	Anglican Mission	" "		" 1930
5256	Fort Smith	" "	" "	St. John's	1928
6458	Lake Harbour	" "	" "		Probably 1928
6459	Baker Lake	" "	" "		" 1927
6457	Eskimo Point	" "	" "		" 1927
87	Simpson	" "	" "	St. David's	" 1899
78	Fort Smith	R. C. Mission	" "		September 1915
5569	Aklavik	R. C. Mission	Res. School	Mary Immaculate	1926
6334	Shingle Point	Anglican Mission	" "		1929
5945	Providence	R. C. Mission	" "		Probably 1925
4740	Hay River	Anglican Mission	" "		" 1922
4739	Resolution	R. C. Mission	" "	St. Joseph's	" 1898

AY SCHOOLS IN THE
TERRITORIES.

When opened.	Annual Grant.	Approximate average yearly attendance.	Date of last return.	25th Sept. 1933. Total amount paid.
Probably 1898	400.00	34	30th June, 1933	\$ 12,800.00
" 1898	400.00	21	30th June, 1933	10,850.00
" 1921	200.00	6	30th Sept. 1922	200.00
1928	250.00	10	31st March, 1932	250.00
1928	250.00	18	31st Decr. 1930	325.00
Probably 1899	200.00	20	30th June, 1933	3,750.00
" 1898	400.00	14	30th June, 1933	13,100.00
	200.00	18	30th June, 1933	1,525.00
January 1923	200.00	26	30th June, 1933	2,455.00
te Probably 1926		3		
" 1930	250.00	23	30th Sept. 1932	250.00
1928	200.00	8	30th June, 1929	200.00
Probably 1928	250.00	8	31st March 1932	437.50
" 1927	250.00	8	31st Decr. 1932	1,025.00
" 1927	200.00	24	30th Sept. 1932	400.00
" 1898	200.00	10	30th June, 1932	3,233.00
September 1915	400.00	11	30th June, 1933	3,900.00
te 1926	200.00	8	30th June, 1933	9,630.21
1929	200.00	32	30th June, 1933	21,228.81
Probably 1925	180.00	3	30th June, 1933	2,682.91
" 1922	180.00	7	30th June, 1933	8,476.29
" 1898	180.00	10	30th June, 1933	15,794.61

\$ 112,513.33

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS IN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

File.	Location.	Operators.	Status.	Name.	When opened.
89	Hay River	Anglican Mission	Day School	St. Peter's	Probably 189
89	Resolution	R. C. Mission	" "	St. Joseph's	" 189
4694	Norman	Anglican Mission	" "	Holy Trinity	" 192
6275	Pond Inlet	" "	" "		1923
6135	Coppermine	" "	" "		1923
93	McPherson	" "	" "	St. Matthew's	Probably 189
90	Providence	R. C. Mission	" "	Sacred Heart	" 189
5271	Simpson	" "	" "		
4079	Aklavik	Anglican Mission	" "	All Saints'	January 1923
5671	Aklavik	R. C. Mission	" "	Mary Immaculate	Probably 192
6460	Panguitung	Anglican Mission	" "		" 193
5256 5256	Fort Smith	" "	" "	St. John's	1923
5458	Lake Harbour	" "	" "		Probably 192
6459	Baker Lake	" "	" "		" 192
6457	Eskimo Point	" "	" "		" 192
87	Simpson	" "	" "	St. David's	" 189
78	Fort Smith	R. C. Mission	" "		September 19
5569	Aklavik	R. C. Mission	Res. School	Mary Immaculate	1925
6334	Shingle Point	Anglican Mission	" "		1929
5945	Providence	R. C. Mission	" "		Probably 192
4740	Hay River	Anglican Mission	" "		" 192
4739	Resolution	R. C. Mission	" "	St. Joseph's	" 189

AY SCHOOLS IN THE
TERRITORIES.

When opened.	Annual Grant.	Approximate average yearly attendance.	Date of last return.	25th Sept. 1932, Total amount paid.
Probably 1898	400.00	34	30th June, 1933	\$ 12,800.00
" 1898	400.00	21	30th June, 1933	10,850.00
" 1921	200.00	6	30th Sept. 1922	200.00
1928	250.00	10	31st March, 1932	250.00
1928	250.00	18	31st Decr. 1930	325.00
Probably 1899	200.00	20	30th June, 1933	3,750.00
" 1898	400.00	14	30th June, 1933	13,100.00
	200.00	18	30th June, 1933	1,525.00
January 1923	200.00	26	30th June, 1933	2,455.00
to Probably 1926		5		
" 1930	250.00	23	30th Sept. 1932	250.00
1928	200.00	8	30th June, 1929	200.00
Probably 1928	250.00	8	31st March 1932	437.50
" 1927	250.00	8	31st Decr. 1932	1,025.00
" 1927	200.00	24	30th Sept. 1932	400.00
" 1899	200.00	10	30th June, 1932	3,233.00
September 1915	400.00	11	30th June, 1933	3,900.00
to 1926	200.00	8	30th June, 1933	9,630.21
1929	200.00	32	30th June, 1933	21,228.81
Probably 1925	180.00	3	30th June, 1933	2,682.91
" 1922	180.00	7	30th June, 1933	8,476.29
" 1898	180.00	10	30th June, 1933	15,794.61

\$ 112,513.33

Separator Page

Item No.

003344[000-000]

Recruitment for School Hostels

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

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

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

.. 2

003344 [000-000]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4 -

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

Separator Page

Item No.

003348[000-000]

MISSION RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AT AKLAVIK

Aklavik R. C. Residential School

Built in 1931 - Closed on June 30, 1959.

Aklavik Anglican Residential School

Built in 1936 - Closed on June 30, 1959.

Grants paid to each School -

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

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

003348 [000-000]

Separator Page

Item No.

AEDC-010038

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1927



OTTAWA
F. A. AGLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
17

(Vol. II)
1926-27.

AEDEC-010038

CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
Report of the Deputy Superintendent General.....	7
The Canadian Indians after Sixty Years of Confederation.....	7
Parliamentary Inquiry into the Claims of the Allied Tribes of British Columbia.....	10
Indian Health Supervision.....	10
Education.....	12
Lands and Timber.....	16
Lands.....	16
Location Tickets.....	17
Leases.....	17
Enfranchisement.....	17
Timber.....	17
Buildings.....	13
Bridges, Drainage, Irrigation Systems, Roads and Dyking.....	19
Surveys.....	19
Summary of Indian Affairs in the Various Provinces.....	21
Ontario.....	21
Quebec.....	22
New Brunswick.....	22
Nova Scotia.....	23
Prince Edward Island.....	23
Manitoba.....	23
Saskatchewan.....	24
Alberta.....	24
British Columbia.....	25
Northwest Territories.....	25
Yukon.....	25
Financial.....	26
General.....	26

PART II

Tabular Statements—	
No. 1—Census.....	28
No. 2—Grain, Vegetable and Root Production.....	32
No. 3—Land; Private and Public Buildings and Property.....	36
No. 4—Live Stock and Poultry; General Effects.....	40
No. 5—Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during year.....	44
No. 6—Sources and Value of Income.....	48
School Statement.....	52
Indian Land Statement.....	63
Civil Government.....	67
Appropriation Accounts.....	67
Indian Trust Fund.....	69

PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

Ottawa, November 1, 1927.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1927.

In view of the recent celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, it is thought appropriate to publish in this report a brief summary of the development of Indian Affairs during the past sixty years.

THE CANADIAN INDIANS AFTER SIXTY YEARS OF CONFEDERATION

The British policy with regard to Indians in Canada was enunciated in the Proclamation of 1763, whereby their aboriginal rights were expressly recognized. In this the British attitude differed distinctly from that of the French, who, although they had treated the Indians kindly, had never given them any special status or conceded them any vested interest in the soil. The terms of the Proclamation have been reflected, before and since Confederation, in the administration of Indian Affairs, by the successive Governments of Canada. Under the British North America Act the control of the Indians was allotted to the federal authority, and it has been the aim of the Government to treat them with uniformity throughout the Dominion under the provisions of the Indian Act, which is administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Reserves have been set aside for the various Indian bands, all of which are under Government supervision, through the agencies of the department. Education, medical attendance, relief where required, assistance in agriculture and other pursuits and so forth, have been provided in a generous manner.

It may be conceded that the typical Canadian Indian is the hunter and trapper, and, when one thinks of him, buckskins and beadwork and feathers are still cloaking him with a sort of romance. But these are rarely seen, except in pageants and on holidays when the superior race must be amused by a glimpse of real savages in war-paint. The Indian hunter and trapper follows the craft of his ancestors, clothed in the same manner as other people; his wife and children likewise. His domestic surroundings grow less and less savage. The rabbit-skin robe yet holds its own, and the snowshoe; but the birch-bark canoe is supplanted by the basswood or cedar variety; as likely as not he has a sewing-machine and a gramophone in his tent. The aboriginal hunter is supreme no longer in his own craft; gone is the notion that he is superior in these pursuits. The white man equals him as a trapper, and holds his own on the trail and in the canoe. But as the margin of the wilderness recedes, it is difficult for comparisons of this kind, to find the Indian of pure blood. There has been through all these years a great intermixture of white blood by lawful union, and by illicit intercourse; legally a man may be an Indian with but a small trace of native blood, if his Indian descent is through the male line. If an Indian woman marries a white man, she ceases to be an Indian in the eye of the law and her children take the status of their father.

other war funds to the amount of more than \$45,000. Red Cross Societies and Patriotic Leagues were organized by the women on the reserves with laudable success.

After a century of contact with civilization the Canadian Indian is a difficult subject to treat within the limits of a brief article. His vocations are so varied, his dwelling places are scattered so about the broad Dominion, that no generalities will serve; a positive statement here becomes a negative there; each fact requires a qualification. Asked to describe a Canadian Indian, one might choose between the medical graduate of McGill University, practising his profession with all the authority of the faculty, or a solitary hunter, making the round of his traps in the remote north country. Each portrait might be drawn to the life; the difference would be absolute, both would be truthful.

On the whole it may be said that the Indians have reason to be grateful to the Canadian Government for the benefits and consideration that they have received, while Canada may well be proud of what has been accomplished by the members of the aboriginal race.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIED TRIBES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

An interesting and important event in connection with Indian Affairs during the past year, was the establishment of a Special Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to inquire into the Claims of the Allied Indian Tribes of British Columbia, as set forth in their petition submitted to Parliament in June, 1926.

The claims referred to are of long standing, and relate to a supposed aboriginal title of the Indian tribes to the lands now forming the province of British Columbia, and various rights alleged on behalf of the Indians in connection therewith.

The committee made a thorough investigation of the whole question, and gave full consideration to all representations that were made by the Indians, who submitted evidence before the committee through their representatives, some of whom were themselves Indians.

The committee reached the conclusion that the claims of the Indians were not well founded, and that no aboriginal title, as alleged, had ever existed. The committee, however, made a number of recommendations, having in mind the welfare of the Indians, including the proposal that a sum of one hundred thousand dollars be expended annually for technical education, provision of hospitals and medical attendance, and in the promotion of agriculture, stock-raising and fruit culture, and in the development of irrigation projects.

The proceedings of the committee have been published, in full, in a separate blue book.

INDIAN HEALTH SUPERVISION

All matters appertaining to the health of Indians are conducted by the Department of Indian Affairs, and health measures may be roughly divided into two classes: preventive and remedial. Preventive measures, which consist chiefly of educational health propaganda and inspection, are conducted by field matrons and travelling nurses, who visit the reserves, inspect the school children, and instruct and care for the Indians in their homes. These matrons and nurses are divided among the provinces as follows: British Columbia, ten field matrons and two travelling nurses; Saskatchewan, nine field matrons; Manitoba, five field matrons; four travelling nurses visit the reserves in Manitoba, Alberta, and

Saskatchewan; in addition there are three field matrons who cover the Northwest Territories. There is one field matron in Ontario, three seasonal appointees in the province of Quebec, and one travelling nurse in Nova Scotia.

The field matrons, who are supplied with drugs, dressings and simple remedies, are on call when their services are required by the Indians in case of illness or accident. They visit the homes on the reserves regularly, giving advice and assistance in housekeeping problems, in addition to caring for the sick and giving treatment where required. On many of the reserves the field matrons have organized mothers' meetings, and have classes in knitting, sewing and cooking, which are of great benefit to the Indian women.

The staff of travelling nurses, organized some years ago, has proved to be of great value. These nurses make regular inspection trips to the various agencies in the provinces mentioned, and it is their duty to make a thorough examination of all children in Indian schools, as well as to visit the homes on the reserves, giving assistance and advice. Simple talks on sanitation, diet and homemaking are given, and many of the Indian women gratefully accept the advice of the nurses regarding the care of their children. Baby clinics are held wherever possible, and on some of the reserves, in addition to monthly clinics, baby shows are being established with a view to stimulating the interest of Indian parents in proper methods of caring for their children. Indian women and girls are encouraged by the nurses and field matrons to cultivate gardens, and they are instructed in methods of canning fruit and vegetables for the winter months. By such simple instruction in the art of living, coupled with the care given by the Indian agents and medical attendants, the health of the Indian people must be improved.

In addition to the medical work for the Indian in his home, there is an effort to safeguard the health of the youth who are attending school. Seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four Indian children are enrolled in the two hundred and fifty-four day schools in operation. The regular doctors, travelling nurses and field matrons have special opportunity to examine school children, and remedial measures can be supervised by the teachers. The appropriation for Indian education provides approximately \$12,000 annually for the purpose of a hot lunch at this class of school. Nourishing soups, milk, cocoa and omelets are the foods supplied most commonly. Hygiene and the proper preparation of food is stressed by the instructors in day schools.

More comprehensive is the effort on behalf of the 5,641 Indian children enrolled in the seventy-seven residential schools in Canada. Medical officers are appointed for these institutions and occasionally dental clinics are held. In all our modern buildings there are special quarters for the care and isolation of the sick, and, at a large number of Indian residential schools there may be found sleeping verandahs for the children of tubercular tendency. The Department of Indian Affairs purchases from wholesalers approximately \$150 worth of drugs annually for an institution with 100 pupils. The approximate annual expenditure from parliamentary appropriation for Indian education for medical work generally at residential schools is as follows:—

Drugs and medicines.....	\$ 3,000
Dental work	4,500
Medical services	15,500
Total	\$27,000

Full and part-time physicians are appointed to the reserves. It is the duty of these physicians to visit the reserves at stated intervals and afford all necessary medical and surgical treatment. In addition they are obliged to afford office facilities for day to day treatments. Cases requiring major surgical operation

are removed to the nearest hospitals where skilled attendance may be obtained. Special measures are adopted for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma and the venereal disease.

The total annual amount expended on the health of Indians is \$483,973, of which amount \$30,000 is for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. This amount is to be increased to \$50,000.

It is the duty of the field matrons and travelling nurses to instruct the Indians regarding methods of preventing the spread of tuberculosis, as well as methods of caring for patients afflicted with the disease. Treatment is provided upon the reserves and in sanatoria, and at present a tuberculosis survey is being made of the Indians of the province of British Columbia, with the assistance of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. While it is well known that tuberculosis is prevalent among the Indians, steps are now being taken to ascertain its actual incidence with some degree of accuracy, and every effort is made to encourage the natives in following hygienic modes of life which tend to strengthen the powers of resistance to disease.

EDUCATION

At the time of this writing, Canada is celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. It may be of interest to briefly sketch Indian educational activities of 1867. All the early efforts with Indian children were wholly missionary in character—for nearly 200 years the work was carried on without financial assistance from the Governments. There is record of Recollet Fathers' schools for Indian children in New France as early as 1616; the Jesuits were active early in the 18th century; and settlers in the British colonies established little centres of Christianity at this period. These intermittent and only partly successful efforts were continued under British domination—prominence being given to instruction in religion. Even the education of white children received very little attention—in fact the first school in Upper Canada (1784) was for the Mohawk Indians who had settled on the shores of the Bay of Quinte and the first church to be erected in the province (1783) was for the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River Reserve, near Brantford.

Prior to Confederation, day schools were successfully conducted at Lorette, St. Regis and Pierreville in Lower Canada. At Caughnawaga, educational work was made nearly impossible by local difficulties. However, there were interesting experiments at Chateauguay and Christieville, where Indian boys from Caughnawaga were taken into residence and given a training in the classroom and on the farm. All these school activities received grants from Lower Canada. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Oka, maintained a farm school, at which Indian boys were enrolled.

In Upper Canada, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts organized the earliest Indian school on the Tyendinaga Reserve (Bay of Quinte). The New England Company, an evangelical organization chartered in 1661 in the reign of Charles II, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and the Jesuits interested themselves in Indian educational work early in the 19th century. Approximately forty day schools were established in Upper Canada prior to Confederation, but there is record of only two of them receiving grants from the Governments of the day. Special institutions for the education of Indians were established at this time: the Mohawk Institute by the New England Company; the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Wikwemikong Boarding School by the Jesuits. In addition, there was a community training centre established by the Governor of Upper Canada at Manitowaning, on Manitoulin

Island. This enterprise was for the education of both young and old; but, as it did not appeal to the Indian temperament, it was abandoned in 1856, after twenty years of effort.

It should be recorded that in 1848 certain Indian bands in Upper Canada agreed to set apart for the purposes of education one-quarter of the amount received in commutation of their annual distribution of ammunition. This Indian school fund was used largely for the maintenance of the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools, payments being made on a per capita grant basis—40 much per child per year. Right at the outset of governmental cooperation with Indian educational activity, we find two of the outstanding characteristics of the present system—church co-operation in the work and per capita grant payments to residential schools.

Prior to Confederation there was practically no organization of Indian schools in other parts of Canada. Missionaries interested in the education of Indian children were opportunistic—classes being conducted whenever and wherever the activity gave promise of even a little success. The New England Company experimented with foster homes for Indian children in New Brunswick even before it applied its energy and funds to the work among the Six Nations. A Church of England chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company conducted a boarding school for Indian children on the Red river as early as 1822. A Roman Catholic priest tried an agricultural school for young Indians at Baie St. Paul, now St. Eustache, Man., in 1835. There is record of day schools in various parts of the West, all conducted by Roman Catholic, Church of England and Methodist missionaries. In British Columbia the New England Company began work early in the 19th century from which developed the present Lytton Indian Residential School.

At Confederation Indian schools were supported for the most part by missionary societies, religious orders and the Indian bands—little financial assistance being given by the legislatures. Low salaries were paid and the attendance was irregular and, as a consequence, the schools were not effective. When the British North America Act placed the responsibility for the Indians of Canada with the federal Government, reports from Indian schools were forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State, a branch of which was made the administrative office for Indian Affairs. In 1867 one residential school, the ~~Mount Elgin~~ ^{Mount Elgin} Institute, with an enrolment of 52, and forty-day schools with a total of 1,854 pupils—all in Ontario and Quebec—were recognized by the Indian office. There were several Indian schools, entirely missionary in character, that did not make returns to the Government. The two most important of these were the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, supported by the New England Company, and the Roman Catholic boarding school at Wikwemikong.

There were 77 residential schools and 250 day schools in operation during the past year—a total of 327 Indian schools. In addition, the department assisted in the maintenance of 16 combined white and Indian schools. The total enrolment for 1926-27 was 14,710 and the average attendance 10,841. In Part 2 of this report will be found a tabular statement, showing the location and indicating the enrolment and other facts in the case of each school.

Several of the churches are actively engaged in the management of Indian day and residential schools. This co-operation of the churches in the case of residential schools is as follows: Roman Catholic, 42; Church of England, 20; United Church, 13; Free, 2.

In addition to the regular academic work at all Indian schools, there is the very important vocational training at the residential schools. Farming, garden-

ing, the care of stock, manual training and domestic instruction are being given more attention by the department and the churches. About 190 Indian students are studying high school, business college and other advanced work. Some of these are at our regular Indian schools and others are enrolled at high schools and colleges. In the case of most of these last-mentioned pupils, the Department assists with a grant from parliamentary appropriation. The practice of assisting ex-pupils of residential schools to start farming and house-keeping has been continued.

At all Indian schools, provincial curricula are followed and fully qualified teachers engaged whenever possible. Properly qualified inspectors visit all class-rooms except those in the northern schools. Arrangements have been made with the provincial Departments of Education for the services of the regular public and separate school inspectors for this supervision, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there are special Indian school inspectors. In addition, there is a medical inspection and department officers give constant supervision to the vocational training.

During the past few years, larger appropriations for Indian education have enabled the department to make various improvements in the school activity. Old equipment has been replaced, new schools have been commenced and better qualified teachers have been engaged. Instruction in both day and residential schools is becoming more attractive and now compares favourably with that in public and separate schools in Canada. During the past fiscal year three Indian residential schools were established. The department erected the Guy School at Sturgeon Lake, Sask., 40 miles northwest of The Pas, Man. This institution is for Roman Catholic children and is equipped to accommodate and train 100 pupils. There was a most gratifying enrolment when the school was opened. At Morley, Alta., a boarding school under the management of the United Church had an equally successful commencement. The accommodation for 60 pupils was assigned before the children could be admitted. The Roman Catholic Church, at its own expense, erected a boarding school for Indian children at Aklavik, in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T. The department has agreed to provide a per capita grant.

The expenditure for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, amounted to \$1,951,327.42, as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1926-27—INDIAN EDUCATION VOTE

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	Ex-Pupils	Special Schools	Tuition	Travelling Expenses, etc.	Stationery	Miscellaneous	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick	12,205 71	.....	.....	.....	11,021 06	.....	302 15	.....	21,225 01
Prince Edward Island	1,652 46	.....	.....	.....	621 06	.....	13 36	.....	1,700 10
New Brunswick	15,014 19	.....	.....	1,012 74	920 16	.....	161 55	.....	16,109 41
Quebec	50,281 11	.....	.....	.....	4,831 16	2 82	1,815 11	.....	55,940 35
Ontario	21,810 55	258,159 83	.....	25 76	4,872 08	303 15	2,761 28	451 72	318,407 02
Manitoba	40,531 21	175,171 31	801 06	109 53	1,255 75	1,206 91	4,138 95	3,170 12	325,528 41
Saskatchewan	27,409 11	345,181 27	210 45	.....	1,276 23	1,114 18	4,600 26	2,926 05	411,938 25
Alberta	2,155 06	238,438 44	.....	.....	400 09	1,114 18	5,122 07	527 86	446,217 29
British Columbia	66,508 83	305,113 35	800 25	4,152 47	797 95	256 75	5,588 36	172 14	377,646 83
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417 05	351 11	.....	768 16
Yukon	3,394 12	17,118 63	.....	.....	.....	217 25	116 62	.....	20,730 50
	291,751 82	1,582,225 54	1,071 85	5,101 86	25,077 42	5,194 71	22,083 62	6,360 75	1,951,327 42

In addition to the above, certain bands of Indians, whose funds were sufficient to meet the expenditure, contributed the sum of \$75,420.06 for school purposes. The interest contributions were for current expenses, salaries of teachers, minor repairs and tuition grants. The expenditure from capital was for major repairs to day school buildings on the Six Nations Reserve and for two new school buildings in the Manitowaning agency. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, the amounts so contributed were as follows:—

Account	Capital	Interest
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Batchewana Band.....	1,129 31	
2 Chippewa of Beauport.....	159 03	
3 Chippewa of Nawab.....	1,624 26	
4 Chippewa of Rama.....	1,735 27	
5 Chippewa of Rama.....	918 02	
6 Chippewa of Saseez.....	1,337 28	
7 Chippewa of Snake Island.....	284 72	
8 Chippewa of Thames (Crescent).....	134 43	
9 Chippewa of Walpole Island.....	102 00	
10 Carleton Place Band.....	1,758 44	
11 Heavy Inlet Band.....	508 41	
12 Lake Nipissing Indians.....	1,022 35	
13 Manitowaning Band (Crescent).....	1,022 35	
14 Mississauga of Algonquin.....	1,233 49	
15 " " New Credit.....	495 40	
16 " " Rice Lake.....	200 00	
17 " " Mud Lake.....	321 43	
18 " " Saugeen.....	6 31	
19 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	2,913 46	
20 Moravians of Thames.....	1,969 48	
21 Parry Island Band.....	941 21	
22 Serpent River Band.....	500 00	
23 Six Nations of Grand River.....	5,172 43	27,207 02
24 Shawanaga Band.....	965 73	
25 Whitefish River Band.....	1,434 34	
26 River Desert Band.....	869 20	
27 Chippewa of Pelee and Stony Point.....	1,033 94	
28 Whitefish Lake Band.....	1,063 71	
29 Gibson Band.....	173 26	
30 Shegwanish.....	341 78	
31 Shegwanish.....	1,070 72	
32 South Bay.....	150 00	
33 Tucker Creek.....	673 20	
34 West Bay Band.....	2,449 96	1,189 58
35 Metlakahla Band.....	43 15	
Total.....	12,922 59	63,419 67

LANDS AND TIMBER

LANDS

Sales of surrendered, surveyed lands, shown in the tabular statement appearing in Part II of this report, indicate a very substantial increase over sales during the previous fiscal year. During the past year 50,959.12 acres were sold, realizing \$206,945.95, as compared with 21,622.99 acres and \$36,710.04. Lands sold during 1926-27 were in the main agricultural lands, the greater part in the Blackfoot reserve in Alberta, and the Muscowequan reserve in Saskatchewan. For these lands satisfactory prices were obtained. The number of land patents issued during the year ending March 31 last was 247, and returns of Crown grants were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate and to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

LOCATION TICKETS

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners for lands on the reserve were issued during the past year to the number of 67, and on March 1 last there were current 2,664 location tickets.

LEASES

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locattees to the number of 94, and on March 31 last there were 1,348 leases current.

ENFRANCHISEMENT

Under the provisions of section 122A of the Indian Act there were 21 enfranchisements carried out during the past fiscal year, comprising a total number of men, women and children enfranchised of 33.

TIMBER

The quantity of timber cut for sale from Indian reserves in the Dominion during the season 1926-27 was somewhat less than that cut during the previous year, due in large measure to the fact that there was less lumbering activity in the province of British Columbia.

The kinds and quantities of timber cut were as follows:—

Pine (white).....	2,156,324 f.b.m.
Pine (yellow).....	1,033,482 f.b.m.
Pine (red or Norway).....	58,604 f.b.m.
Pine (Jack or Australian).....	187,159 f.b.m.
Spruce (various species).....	3,044,679 f.b.m.
Hemlock.....	4,986,136 f.b.m.
Cedar.....	2,311,779 f.b.m.
Fir (B.C.).....	17,250,779 f.b.m.
Fir (balsam).....	500,472 f.b.m.
Tamarack.....	72,503 f.b.m.
Maple.....	321,449 f.b.m.
Birch.....	1,373,102 f.b.m.
Beech.....	59,605 f.b.m.
Ash.....	48,721 f.b.m.
Elm.....	69,218 f.b.m.
Oak.....	75,481 f.b.m.
Basswood.....	214,372 f.b.m.
Poplar.....	215,313 f.b.m.
Cottonwood.....	1,351,702 f.b.m.
Redwood.....	4,107 cords
Pulpwood.....	77,213 cords
Shingle bolts.....	386
Timber.....	153,329
Poles.....	604
Posts.....	14,535
Piling and beams.....	42,512 l.f.

The total quantity of timber cut for sale in terms of board measure feet was approximately sixty-five million and in addition to this, the Indians cut for their own use approximately six million f.b.m. of timber for building, fencing and fuel.

Sales of timber made during the year were:—

Lac Seul Reserve (part), Ont.....	Balance	\$25,300
Long Lake Reserve, Ont.....	Deposit	2,979
Swanable Reserve, B.C.....	Deposit	1,849
Skumaiash Reserve, B.C.....	Deposit	300

Cash receipts were as follows:—

Payments on account.....	\$ 12,459 08
License fees and royalties.....	\$5,759 13
Patent fees.....	34,523 37
Treasury dues.....	446 23
Fees.....	324 00
Interest.....	922 00
Rentals and fees.....	1,124 90
Deposits.....	1,140 00
Grants.....	25,500 00
Sand and gravel dues.....	2,498 13
Total.....	\$101,449 19

There were thirty-one timber licenses current on April 30, 1927, being two less than the previous year, six having been terminated and four new licenses having been issued.

The expenditure for forest protection on Indian reserves amounted to the sum of \$11,747.69 of which \$5,148.07 was used for the purpose of extinguishing forest fires.

Statement showing principal outstanding on account of Indian lands on March 31, 1927, by agencies and at headquarters:

ONTARIO	
Agency—A. D. Moore, Cape Croker.....	321 27
R. J. Lewis, Manitowaning.....	2,741 75
J. R. McGregor, Gore Bay.....	4,122 22
C. E. Roberts, Temiskaming.....	3,248 12
C. M. Campbell, Deseronto.....	1,140 00
A. D. McNabb, Sault Ste Marie.....	2,270 35
A. Spencer, Fort Frances.....	24,377 32
Geo. P. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.....	16,327 27
QUEBEC	
Agency—E. S. Gauthier, Maniwaki.....	319 24
A. Tessier, Outatcheuan.....	1,773 57
Zolique Cas, Timiskaming.....	415 08
NEW BRUNSWICK	
Agency—Chas. Hudson, Richibucto.....	814 73
Ottawa Headquarters.....	1,584,692 71
	\$1,642,078 73

BUILDINGS

The following is a summary of the buildings erected in 1926-27.

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Two Indian Residential Schools were erected on the Peigan Indian Reserve, one to be operated by the Church of England and the other by the Roman Catholic Church.

The main building for the Guy Indian Residential School at Sturgeon Landing was built, completing the entire building which was started in 1925.

The Indian Residential Schools at Morley, Alta., and at Sioux Lookout, Ont., were completed.

In addition to the above residential schools improvements were made to some of the older buildings, among which was the installation of an electric lighting plant at the Kuper Island Indian Residential School. Outbuildings were built for the following schools: Coqualeetza Institute, the Fraser Lake School, and Duck Lake School.

A residence was built for the Indian agent at Muncey. A new Day School was provided on the Six Nations Reserve at Brantford, Ont. The work was continued on the new Indian reserve at Sydney, providing houses for the Indians at this point.

BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ROADS AND DYKING

The following engineering works were carried out on the various Indian reserves by this department during the current year:—

BRIDGES

Bridges were repaired on the following reserves:—Sandy Lake, Cowesses, Sask.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS

Electric lighting systems were installed to supply electric lighting to the following Indian villages:—Squamish, B.C.; Squirrel Cove, B.C.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage systems were constructed to improve farming land on the following reserves:—New Credit, Carleton Place, Ont.; Kamloops, B.C.

DYKING

Dyking works have been carried out as protection to roads and farming lands at Cowichan, B.C.; Deadman's Creek, B.C.; Whytecomagh, N.S.

New Highways, repairs, improvements—Improvements have been carried out to roads on the following reserves:—Six Nations, Sheguandah, Carleton Place, Ont.; Sarnia, Cape Croker, Tyendinaga, New Credit, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, Que.; Bear River, Whytecomagh, N.B.; Cowesses, Ochapawapace, Sask.; Sea Bird Island, Cowichan, B.C.; Eskasoni, N.S.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Irrigation systems have been constructed or been improved on the following farming lands on the following reserves in British Columbia:—Clinton, Caledon, High Bar, Nanaimo, Soda Creek, Bridge River, No. 1, Alkali Lake, Kamloops, Bridge No. 2.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Sewerage disposal systems were installed in connection with the following Indian Residential Schools:—Kamloops, B.C.; Guy School, Sturgeon Landing, Sask.; R. C. and C. of E. Schools on the Peigan Reserve.

A modern sewerage system is being gradually installed for the Indian village of Odanac, on the Abenakis Indian Reserve, Que.

WATER WORKS SYSTEMS

Water works systems for domestic purposes have been installed to supply the following Indian villages:—Secheit, Port Simpson, Bella Coola and Squamish, B.C.

SURVEYS

Listed hereunder are the principal surveys performed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bella Coola Agency.—New reserves were surveyed as follows:—For Kambo or China Hat Band, reserves Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. For Kitisnoo and Bella Bella band, reserves Nos. 12, 13 and 14. For Kamsquit band, reserve No. 5. For Bella Bella band, reserves Nos. 13, 14 and 14A.

Skeena Agency.—New reserves Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 14 surveyed for Kikabito band.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927—Concluded

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard						
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Manitoba—Continued															
Elkhorn	Elkhorn		Rev. F. Eley	Church of England	72	50	122	102	47	12	27	15	14	7	
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	Chapleau	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	51	88	82	20	26	13	8	12	9	
MacKay	The Pas	Pas	Rev. E. V. Bird	Church of England	44	37	81	73	21	15	15	10	15	4	
Norway House	Norway House	Norway House	Jas. T. Blackford	United Church	53	64	117	103	28	10	27	28	14	12	
Pine Creek	Carletonville	Manitowish	Rev. J. Brackett, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	36	50	86	79	30	17	15	9	4		
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie		Rev. W. A. Hendry	United Church	45	36	81	94	21	9	15	18	19	19	
Sandy Bay	Marina	Manitowish	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	46	82	71	25	22	17	10	9		
Total, Manitoba					436	520	1,006	912	294	153	176	150	129	114	
SASKATCHEWAN															
Beauval	Beauval	Treaty No. 10	Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O. I.	Roman Catholic	29	40	69	56	21	11	17	6	14		
Cowessess	Marieval	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. Carrier, O.M.I.	"	38	44	82	73	36	17	8	12	8	3	
Duck Lake	Duck Lake		Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	"	84	65	149	142	46	24	23	23	18	9	
File Hills	File Hills		Frank Rhodes	United Church	29	56	85	83	26	7	8	16	18	15	
Gordon's	Poncha	Touchwood	Canon J. K. Irwin	Church of England	59	53	103	96	24	12	16	21	12	18	
Guy	Sturgeon Landing		Rev. N. Doyon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	33	18	51	49	41	8	4				
Lac La Ronge	Lac La Ronge	Treaty No. 10	Rev. C. F. Hiver	Church of England	50	64	114	101	45	38	14	13	4		
Moosecowrie	Leacock	Touchwood	Rev. J. Poulet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	33	33	70	62	20	17	23	8	2		
Onion Lake C.E.	Onion Lake	Onion Lake	Rev. H. Ellis	Church of England	48	42	96	82	42	11	15	12	4	12	
Onion Lake, R.C.	"	"	Rev. J. A. Thierien, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	24	61	57	26	3	11	8	6	5	
Qu'Appelle	Lebrun		Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	132	151	283	221	98	42	38	27	35	45	
Round Lake	Stockton	Crooked Lake	Rev. K. J. Ross	United Church	37	36	73	69	13	12	12	17	10	12	
Thunderchild	Delmas	Battleford	Rev. J. Portier, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	53	58	111	103	29	20	42	12	8	5	
Total, Saskatchewan					868	694	1,552	1,205	483	224	231	177	137	125	
ALBERTA															
Blood	Cardston	Blood	Rev. E. Raser, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	60	55	115	106	51	16	18	12	18		
Blue Quills	Sacred Heart	Saddle Lake	Rev. V. Gabilon, O.M.I.	"	37	31	68	62	29	12	10	13	6	4	
Crowfoot	Guy	Blackfoot	Rev. J. Ross, O.M.I.	"	36	43	79	68	24	17	25	9	5		
Edmonton	Edmonton		Rev. J. P. Woodsworth	United Church	56	59	115	103	37	32	25	31	5	4	
Erminebank	Hobbema	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulia, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	65	59	124	110	45	50	9	23	2	10	
Holy Angels	Fort Chipewyan		Sr. M. Z. Dufault	"	15	20	35	40	27	14	3				
Lower Slave Lake	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. W. J. Kent	Church of England	6	11	17	18	4	4		3	2		
Morley	Morley	Stony	Rev. E. J. Staley	United Church	31	31	62	50	51	11					
Old Sea's	Gleichen	Blackfoot	Rev. P. M. Ross-Gibney	Church of England	41	37	78	72	34	9	21	4	3	7	

*New Residential School, opened September, 1926. †Opened as a Residential School, August, 1923.

Sacred Heart	Brockton	Peigan	Rev. J. L. Levens, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	25	12	44	40	22	5	12	4	7	4	1
St. Albert	St. Albert	St. Albert	Sr. Gosselin	"	50	88	113	22	44	9	12	18	8	4	13
St. Bernard	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Y. M. Floch, O.M.I.	"	22	30	52	42	15	10	12	9	4	4	1
St. Bruno	Grouard	"	Rev. J. B. H. Giroux, O.M.I.	"	60	51	111	87	42	25	15	14	13		
St. Cyprian	Brockton	Peigan	Rev. S. S. Lord	Church of England	17	15	32	20	10	2	8	4	2	7	
St. Paul's	Cardston	Blood	Rev. S. V. Lelieton	"	50	74	124	114	39	55	104	54	4	15	
Sturgeon Lake	Calais	Treaty No. 8	Rev. H. Haulton, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	38	31	69	63	28	7	10	8	5	5	
Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	"	Rev. Jos. Halsey, O.M.I.	"	12	16	29	17	15	4	4	4	4	2	
Wabasca, C.E.	Wabasca	"	Rev. F. Longmore	Church of England	12	8	25	15	8	2	4	4	1	1	
Wabasca, R.C.	"	"	Rev. A. Rault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	15	15	30	31	11	6	6	6	5	5	
Whitefish Lake	Grouard	"	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England	11	14	25	22	12	9	4				
Total, Alberta					627	694	1,350	1,175	532	258	227	170	94	73	
Northwest Territories															
Aklavik	Aklavik	Fort Resolution	Sr. A. McQuillan	Roman Catholic	10	5	16	16	15						
Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Sr. J. Dussault	"	19	35	54	38	38	6	5		2	3	
Hay River	Hay River	"	Rev. A. J. Vale	Church of England	19	27	41	29	24	1	11	5			
Providence Mission	Providence Mission	"	Sr. St. Rose of Lima	Roman Catholic	23	30	53	49	20	8	13	8	9		
Total, Northwest Territories					70	93	109	132	98	15	29	13	11	3	
British Columbia															
Abbotsford	Abbotsford	West Coast	Rev. J. L. Millar	United Church	24	20	44	41	8	5	17	10	8	2	
Alberni	Alberni	Kwakwaka	Rev. H. B. Currie	"	46	56	102	91	12	14	27	13	8	7	
Alert Bay	Alert Bay	William's Lake	P. Earl Ashfield	Church of England	49	43	94	75	22	15	16	22	8	5	
Cariboo	150 Mile House	"	Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	54	96	89	25	13	17	21	14		
Christie	Kakwaka	West Coast	Rev. I. Calman, O.S.B.	"	44	43	87	75	46	7	17	12	8	5	
Coqualeetza	Sardis	New Westminster	Rev. G. H. Raley	United Church	128	118	244	205	74	68	31	54	16	27	
Fraser Lake	Lejac	Stuart Lake	Rev. M. Coccola, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	71	82	159	141	61	20	21	19	17	21	
Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops	Rev. J. McGuire, O.M.I.	"	71	77	148	128	62	15	37	14	16	1	
Kitsumcoti	Kitsumcoti	Pella Cooles	Miss T. H. Anderson	United Church	13	20	32	22	7	6	5	12	2	1	
Kootenay	Oranbrook	Kootenay	Rev. M. Lepine, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	28	33	61	58	26	10	15	11	7	4	
Kuper Island	Kuper Island	Cowichan	Rev. Joe. Geurts	"	51	51	102	85	18	24	31	15			
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Rev. A. R. Lett	Church of England	61	48	109	100	33	12	13	11	11	13	
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Skema	Miss L. M. Deacon	United Church		19	19	18	3	3	1	5	3	4	
Sechelt	Sechelt	Vancouver	Rev. J. Duplail, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	41	85	74	45	15	17	7	8		
Squamish	N. Vancouver	"	Sr. Mary Amy	"	22	25	50	50	10	7	5	4	5	10	
St. Mary's Mission	Mission City	New Westminster	Rev. H. J. Barney	"	65	57	122	111	55	27	20	14			
Total, British Columbia					781	812	1,573	1,383	533	289	236	227	118	113	
Yukon															
Carcross	Carcross	Yukon	William Tinney	Church of England	25	10	41	35	24	6	6	5			
St. Paul's Hostel	Dawson	"	C. F. Johnson	"	11	19	30	26	9	5	4	2	4	6	
Total, Yukon					36	29	71	61	33	11	10	7	9	6	

* New Residential School, opened July, 1925.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1927
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Standard					
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Ontario	12	4	1	6	1	524	582	1,106	1,008	91.14	367	173	215	179	104	66
Manitoba	10	2	1	4	3	489	550	1,039	912	88.79	294	155	178	150	120	114
Saskatchewan	13	3		8	2	668	686	1,354	1,203	88.80	463	224	231	177	137	123
Alberta	20	6		12	2	657	699	1,356	1,179	86.95	572	256	227	170	94	75
Northwest Territories	4	1		3		76	95	171	133	78.70	68	15	24	12	11	1
British Columbia	16	2		9	5	761	872	1,633	1,383	87.92	535	289	285	227	118	118
Yukon	2	2				33	38	71	61	85.92	35	11	10	7	4	6
Total, Residential Schools	77	20	2	42	13	3,203	3,433	6,641	5,881	88.53	2,322	1,127	1,174	923	588	507

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Standard					
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	VI	V	VI
Prince Edward Island	1	9	18	25	15	60.00	8	5	3	8	2	1
Nova Scotia	11	131	144	275	150	54.54	132	54	37	24	17	11
New Brunswick	10	128	125	253	168	65.81	79	64	39	33	27	11
Quebec	31	703	709	1,412	1,020	72.24	680	262	240	97	87	46
Ontario	72	1,323	1,264	2,587	1,458	55.32	1,133	479	441	318	172	46
Manitoba	42	630	567	1,197	631	54.39	677	243	141	88	24	19
Saskatchewan	24	285	236	521	315	60.65	290	95	90	39	7	4
Alberta	2	14	25	40	22	55.00	14	5	1	10	1	1
Northwest Territories	3	34	61	95	63	66.32	33	24	7	18	12	3
British Columbia	43	641	637	1,278	617	48.28	735	208	161	114	46	14
Yukon	6	105	74	179	62	34.63	120	33	14	1	1	1
Total, Day Schools	250	4,005	3,859	7,864	4,546	57.73	3,909	1,474	1,174	748	492	154

COMBINED PUBLIC AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	I	II	III	VI	V	VI
Nova Scotia	1	4	5	9	2	22.22	5		1	3		
Quebec	4	23	25	48	33	68.75	19	8	11	5		5
Ontario	5	44	45	89	60	68.66	45	19	14	12		
Manitoba	3	13	10	23	12	52.17	11	6	2		2	2
Saskatchewan	1	2	10	12	7	58.33	5	1		6		
British Columbia	2	10	11	21	6	28.57	13	4	2	2		
Total	16	96	101	203	129	58.51	98	33	30	26	6	7

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percent attendance	Standard					
	Day	Religious	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Prince Edward Island	1		1	1	9	16	25	15	60.00	5	5	2	8	2	1
Nova Scotia	15		1	15	135	140	275	152	53.46	12	51	58	27	17	11
New Brunswick	10		1	10	128	125	253	166	65.61	77	64	30	131	27	11
Quebec	31		4	35	726	734	1,460	1,043	72.12	829	270	231	100	39	31
Ontario	73	12	5	90	1,890	1,890	3,780	2,329	61.61	1,543	673	678	129	78	112
Manitoba	12	10	3	25	1,035	1,035	2,070	1,538	74.24	712	352	271	127	48	113
Saskatchewan	2	2	1	5	105	75	180	1,301	85.03	548	263	223	150	101	73
Alberta	3	3	2	8	671	671	1,342	1,155	74.24	121	39	36	78	23	6
Northwest Territories	5	4	2	11	154	241	395	2,006	69.53	1,282	507	448	242	154	172
British Columbia	43	16	2	61	1,412	1,480	2,892	1,221	49.20	183	44	24	8	3	6
Yukon	6	2	2	10	133	112	245	122	71.46	6,326	2,842	2,378	1,697	994	668
Total	250	77	18	345	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71.66	6,326	2,842	2,378	1,697	994	668

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000056[000-000]

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS.

School	Last Return	Total No. of Pupils	Average Attendance	Amount of Grant per annum.
Fort Smith - R.O.	30th Sept. 1927	12	9	\$200.00
Resolution - R.O.	30th Sept. 1927	38	36.78	400.00
Bay Hayer - C.of E.	30th Sept. 1927 (48)	11	7.24	400.00
Presidence - R.O.	30th June, 1927	19	16.	400.00
St. John - R.O.	30th June, 1927	25	23.69	400.00
Stinson - C.of E.	31st Dec. 1926	2	1.5	200.00
Stonman - C.of E.	30th Sept. 1922	6	4.96	200.00
Strophenson - C.of E.	30th June, 1926	10	10.	200.00
St. David - C.of E.	30th June, 1927	36	24.7	200.00
" - R.O.	30th June, 1927	5	5	

\$ 2500

22/10/27

RG 85, Vol. 769, File 5256, pt. 1,
St. John's Anglican "Day School"
at Fort Smith,
1926-1936,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000056[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001590[000-001]**

JFM/LE

17-2

*Receiv
7/28
7
encl*

15th March, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter, dated the 7th instant, received from Rev. J. C. Lefebvre, C.M.I., in which he requests that our grant for destitute waifs and half-breeds in residential schools be increased and placed on the same basis as paid by your Department.

Before dealing with this matter I should be glad if you would give me full particulars concerning payment of grants to your boarding schools in order that I may have official information before submitting a recommendation to our Commissioner.

Yours truly,

D. S. Pinnie

Russell Parrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

D. S. Pinnie,
Director.

NWTG-001590[000-001]

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001590[001-001]**

17-2

Ottawa, 7th March, 1928.

Dear Mr. Finnie,-

Some time ago I spoke to you about the difference in per capita rate allowed for our residential schools in the North West Territories.

You are kind enough to now pay us a per capita grant at the rate of \$80.00 per year for each destitute child up to seven years of age and \$145.00 from seven years to fifteen years. The Department of Indian Affairs pay us a flat rate of \$180.00 for each child, while for Aklavik only, they pay us at the rate of \$200.00 per child. No doubt, with the care of the Eskimo after the 1st April you would be considering the placing of these rates on a uniform basis. What I now request would be a per capita grant of \$180.00 per child, the same as the Indian Department is giving us.

We have not complained in the past nor are we complaining now. All I ask is that you consider that we are only asking \$15.00 per month for the care of destitute children. I do not think we are asking too much.

I trust that you will give this matter your kind attention.

Yours truly,

J. C. Lefebvre D.M.S.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,
Director,
North West Territories
and Yukon Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

NWTG-001590[001-001]

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001591[000-000]

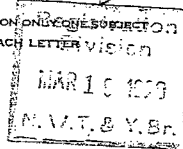
IN REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA 509

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 160-1.

ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SIDE OF THE SHEET
IN EACH LETTER VISION



Ottawa, March 17, 1928.

Dear Mr. Finnie:

I have your 17-2 of the 15th instant, concerning grants to Indian residential schools in the North West Territories. At the present time, the institutions at Resolution, Hay River and Providence are in receipt of \$180 per capita per annum and the one at Aklavik, \$200. The school at Aklavik has been in receipt of a larger grant because it has been represented that the expenses, particularly freight costs, are much higher. I would add that this scale of per capita grants went into effect at the beginning of the current fiscal year. For a few years ended March 31, 1927, the three schools in the Great Slave Lake district were paid at the rate of \$165.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

O. S. Finnie, Esq., B. Sc., D. L. S.,
Director,
North West Territories & Yukon Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

NWTG-001591[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000076[000-000]

Copy MMc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

Ottawa,

24th January, 1929.

Memorandum:

Mr. Finnie

Rev. Father Lefebvre, O.M.I., on behalf of His Lordship Bishop Breynat, in his letter of the 7th March last made application for an increase in the per capita grant for orphan or destitute white and half-breed children in residential schools, viz., that the per capita grant be placed on the same basis as the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Department of Indian Affairs pay a per capita grant of \$180.00 per annum for Indian children at Resolution and Providence, and \$200.00 per annum at Hay River and Aklavik. We pay a per capita grant of \$80.00 per annum for orphan or destitute white and half-breeds up to seven years, and \$145.00 per annum from seven years up to sixteen years.

These children are all living together under the same conditions and considering the care and attention received, including food and clothing, it is considered that the per capita grant should be increased.

Twenty-five children are now shown on our returns having been declared destitute by the R.C.M. Police. Our appropriation for the fiscal year 1928-29 was \$1500.00 and the increase of \$3700.00 was verbally explained and approved when the estimates were taken up with the Minister.

I would, therefore, recommend that the per capita grant for the maintenance of each orphan or destitute white and half-breed child (up to 16 years of age) admitted to residential schools be paid at the rate of \$180.00 per annum for Port Resolution (R.C.), Hay River (Ang.) and Providence (R.C.) residential schools, and \$200.00 per annum for Aklavik (R.C.) residential school.

The difference in the per capita rate is that transportation costs are much in excess of those for the upper river and the increase is quite justified under such conditions.

John F. Moran.

Recommended
O.S. Finnie

Approved
W.W.C.

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1,
R.C. Schools -
Fort Providence, N.W.T.,
1926-1938,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000076[000-000]

5945 Prov
17-2 4739 Res.
6673 AR
90 R.
4740 H R

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001598[000-008]**

19th February, 1923.

Dear Dr. Scott,-

I enclose for your information copy of a letter, dated 22nd January, from His Lordship Bishop Breymat, which is self-explanatory. Regarding grant for destitute white and half-breeds, I may say that our grant has, from the 1st April, 1922, been increased to \$180.00 per child, per annum, for Resolution, Hay River and Providence residential schools, and \$200.00 per child, per annum, for Aklayik residential school.

His Lordship suggests that half-breeds living the life of an Indian be entitled to Government assistance. It is my intention to refer His Lordship to the Indian Act, Chapter 2, Sub-section C, advising him that we have no jurisdiction over half-breeds who follow the Indian mode of life.

Kindly advise me if you concur with my views on this matter.

Yours very truly,

S. Finnie

Dr. D. C. Scott, F.R.C.S.,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

O. S. Finnie,
Director.

NWTG-001598[000-008]

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001598[004-008]

L. J. C.
BY
M. I.

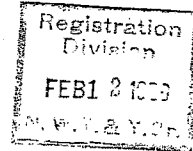
Mission St. Isidore, Fort Smith, le 22nd JANUARY, 1929
N. W. T.

Mr. Finnie

Mr. Finnie

226

17-2



O. S. Finnie, Esq.,
Director,
North West Territories & Yukon Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

The Fathers in charge of our various Schools advise me that it has become quite impossible for them to make ends meet with the present Governmental allowance of \$145.00 per annum, for destitute half-breeds. I would therefore respectfully request that this sum be increased to \$180.00, which is the amount allowed for Indians.

May I also suggest that in order to overcome a difficulty which at present exists, that in future the Royal Canadian Mounted Police be advised that any half-breed living the life of an Indian might be considered as coming under the above mentioned heading and therefore entitled to Government assistance.

I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Therapiste
Bishop of Adramyte
Vic. Apostolic of
Mackenzie.

NWTG-001598[004-008]

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001598[008-008]

JFM/LH

17-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA

24th January 1929

Registration
Division

JAN 25 1929

Memorandum:

Mr. Finlay

Rev. Father Lefebvre, O.M.I., on behalf of His Lordship Bishop Breynat, in his letter of the 7th March last made application for an increase in the per capita grant for orphan or destitute white and half-breed children in residential schools, viz., that the per capita grant be placed on the same basis as the Department of Indian Affairs.

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These children are all living together under the same conditions and considering the care and attention received, including food and clothing, it is considered that the per capita grant should be increased.

Twenty-five children are now shown on our returns having been declared destitute by the R.C.M. Police. Our appropriation for the fiscal year 1928-29 was \$1500.00 and the increase of \$3700.00 was verbally explained and approved when the estimates were taken up with the Minister.

I would, therefore, recommend that the per capita grant for the maintenance of each orphan or destitute white and half-breed child (up to 16 years of age) admitted to residential schools be paid at the rate of \$180.00 per annum for Fort Resolution (R.C.), Hay River (Ang.) and Providence (R.C.) residential schools, and \$200.00 per annum for Aklavik (R.C.) residential school.

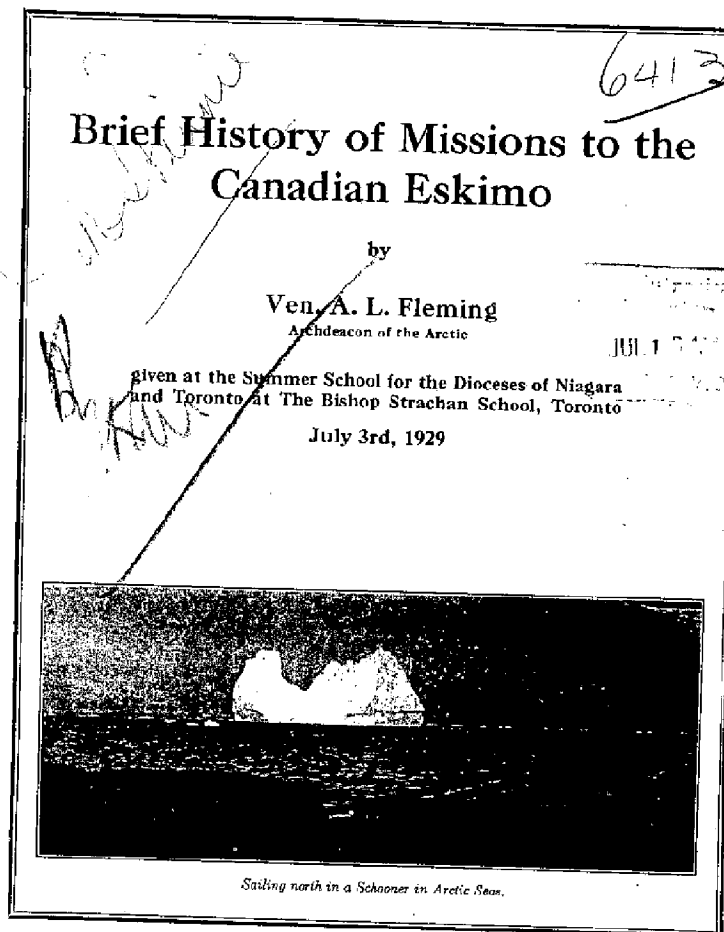
The difference in the per capita rate is that transportation costs are much in excess of those for the upper river and the increase is quite justified under such conditions.

RECOMMENDED

NWTG-001598[008-008]

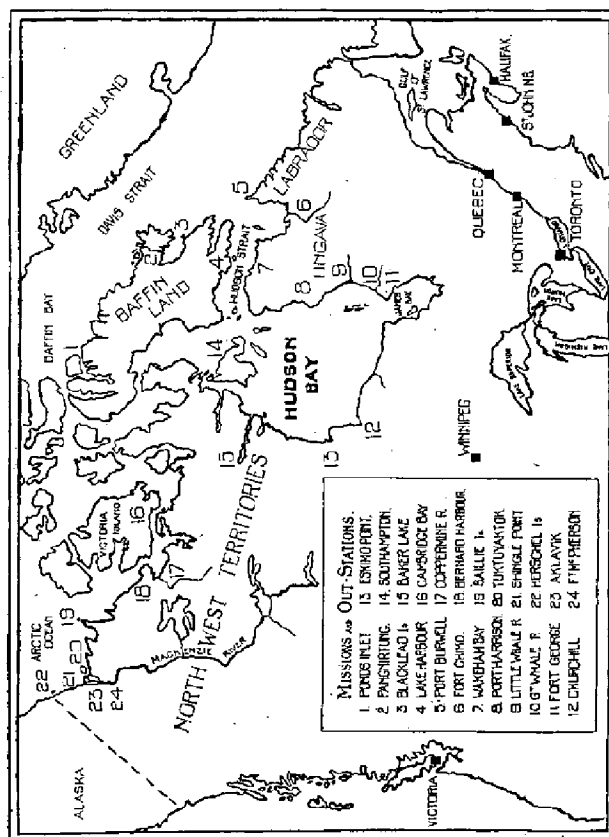
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Item no. NWTG-000077[000-000]



RG 85, Vol. 794, File 6413,
Anglican & Roman Catholic Missions in
the Arctic,
1929,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000077[000-000]



Map Showing Distribution of Arctic and Sub-Arctic Missions of the Church of England in Canada.

MISSIONS TO THE CANADIAN ESKIMO

It will surprise many to know that the first missionaries of the Christian Faith to preach to the Eskimo of the North American Continent were those sent by the "Society of the Unitas Fratrum," better known as "The Moravian Brethren," a Protestant Episcopal Church whose missionaries first reached Newfoundland Labrador, in 1752. At that time, according to British Admiralty Records quoted in Hunt's "Life of Sir Hugh Pelliser," Governor of Newfoundland, the Eskimo were "the most savage people in the world." Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the first brave pioneer of

the Cross paid the price with his life, being murdered by the Eskimo at Davis Inlet, Labrador, Sept. 13, 1752.

The work begun by these good Brethren at that time grew and expanded until two Moravian missionaries, accompanied by a Christian Eskimo belonging to Oksat, Labrador, visited Ungava Bay, Canada, in 1811, and were the first missionaries to reach the Canadian Eskimo. Later the Moravians established a mission at Killiney, now known as Port Burwell, at the extreme north-east end of the Ungava Peninsula.

Hudson Bay Region

In 1820, the Rev. John West, who was sent out by the Church of England, was the first missionary other than the Moravians to meet the Eskimo of Canada. This occurred during his initial voyage through the Hudson Strait when some Eskimo came off to the ship in their canoes.

West Side

Three years later, in 1823, the Rev. John West visited Fort Churchill and had the joy of speaking to a number of Eskimo there. On this occasion, he addressed them through an interpreter named Augustus. Needless to say, he followed the Anglican practice of telling these pagans the simple story of God's love revealed in Jesus Christ, but did not feel justified in baptizing those who obviously had not had an adequate opportunity of understanding the meaning of the great Evangel. The missionary was so impressed with the people and their needs that, on returning to England, he pleaded their cause at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society in London. The result was that, from that time forward, the Anglican missionaries stationed at York Factory, then

the great port on Hudson Bay through which practically all the trade for Western Canada had to pass, came into close personal touch with the Eskimo. Special mention should be made of Archdeacon Kirby, Archdeacon Winter, Bishop Horden and Bishop Newham. These all ministered to the spiritual needs of the Eskimo at or in the vicinity of Fort Churchill.

In 1833, the Rev. J. Lofthouse, afterwards Bishop of Keewatin, became the first resident missionary at Churchill, making extended trips along the coast to shepherd the wandering tribes of Eskimo. From that time the Anglican missionaries have been in continuous occupation of this field, i.e., the west side of Hudson Bay.

Until about 1922, the natives of Eskimo Point in the north usually came south to Churchill to trade and were ministered to by the Anglican missionaries resident at that place. In 1923, Bishop Dewdney, the Anglican Bishop of Keewatin, which includes the west coast of Hudson Bay, travelled south after his visit to Churchill with Bishop Charlesbois, the Roman Catho-

lic Bishop of that territory. The two Bishops spoke of their respective work and the Roman Catholic knew that the natives at Eskimo Point were being shepherded by the Anglican missionaries. The following summer (1924) Archdeacon Faries visited Eskimo Point and spent two weeks teaching the people. While he was there, the Oblate missionaries arrived with equipment to start a mission. Is it to be wondered at that the Anglicans considered this an intrusion and sent out a resident missionary forthwith?

Again, in 1912, the first Roman Catholic mission in the Eastern Arctic was established at Chesterfield. Three years later, the speaker visited this mission on his way out to civilization and called upon the Roman missionaries. The priest in charge was Father Turquetil, now Bishop of Hudson Bay, and, in an informal chat, Father Turquetil stated quite frankly that he hoped the Anglican Church would not establish a mission at that point, and indicated that it should be agreed that there should not be two missions at one place, and that, since the Church of Rome was at Chesterfield, the Anglicans should stay away and that his Church would not establish in Baffin Land. To this proposal the speaker agreed. It was simply a "gentlemen's agreement" but, on that basis, the speaker refrained from holding service at Chesterfield at that time and again in 1927, although on both occasions he was pressed to do so by the Eskimo.

Later, when it was found that an Anglican missionary had inadvertently held service at Chesterfield, the speaker, in his executive position, wrote to Bishop Turquetil explaining that the missionary had done so without authority and was being instructed not to repeat his action in view of the agreement reached in 1915. The only reply made to this by the Roman Catholics was to use the letter against the Anglicans, and to declare that no such agreement had been made. Naturally that shattered all possibility of continuing the "gentlemen's agreement."

In 1927, the Roman Catholics intended to establish a mission in Baffin Land. This

effort was frustrated because of the wreck of the S.S. Bayreuth in July of that year. In February of the same year, the Anglicans decided to open two new missions, one at Cambridge Bay in the west and one at Baker Lake in the east. Now Baker Lake is roughly the same distance from Chesterfield that Eskimo Point is from Churchill; thus whatever justified the Roman Church in establishing at Eskimo Point in 1924 warranted the Anglicans in sending a resident missionary to Baker Lake in 1927. It should be stated, however, that in 1927 when the Anglican missionaries arrived at Baker Lake they found the Eskimo entirely pagan, which shows that no effective work had been done there by the Chesterfield missionaries.

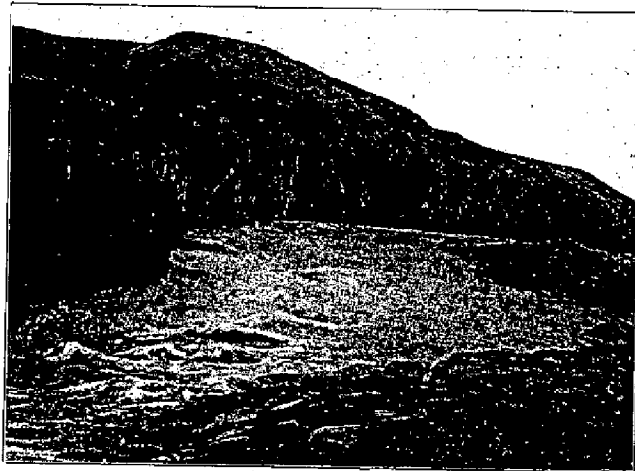
East Side

When Bishop David Anderson organized the Church of England's work in Rupert's Land, he met the Eskimo in the Hudson Bay region, but, like the Rev. John West, refrained from baptizing them until such time as they should be properly instructed in the Faith. In 1853, he sent the Rev. E. A. Watkins to Fort George, James Bay. This began the first definite sustained effort to win the Eskimo of Canada to the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Rev. T. H. Fleming, who was with the Rev. J. Horden, afterwards Bishop of Moosonee, also preached to the Eskimo at Fort George and Little Whale River. One cause which contributed to the establishment of the work in this district may be found in the fact that Mrs. MacLaren, the wife of the H.B.C. Factor, during nine years of residence there, devoted much time and "laboured most perseveringly for the spiritual good of the Eskimo." As the result of her work many of the natives turned from their pagan practices and accepted the Christian Faith. Thus Bishop Horden was able to baptize numbers of these Eskimo. In later days, the Rev. E. J. Peck wrote of one of them, Jehu Melucto by name, that he was "one of the most saintly men I have ever met," and one whom Dr. Peck said, "proved a mighty worker for God."

As a result of the labours of these noble missionaries, it was felt by the Church of England in the Motherland that the work should be more thoroughly sustained. With this end in view, the Rev. E. J. Peck, who began his work at Fort George in 1876, established out-missions at Great Whale River and Little Whale River. The name of Peck is one that can never fail to be honoured in connection with missionary work amongst the Canadian Eskimo. He was the first to give his life wholly to the salvation of these people and wherever he went he was deeply loved by them. It is not too much to say that no man up to the present has made an impression upon the Canadian Eskimo compared with that of Dr. Peck. Besides gathering together a large vocabulary of many thousands of words used by the Eskimo of

Hudson Bay, he compiled a complete and most valuable grammar in 1883 which has been used ever since; first in manuscript form by the Anglican missionaries, and in 1919 was printed by the Canadian Government and widely used by men of all ranks in the Arctic. As one who went to Baffin Land in 1909, the speaker gladly bears his testimony of the great value of this grammar to the student of the Eskimo tongue. Only one who has had to wrestle with the intricacies of this language, of which the explorer Stefansson said, "It would be much easier to acquire Russian, Swedish, French and Greek than to acquire Eskimo alone," can appreciate the work done by this master linguist. It may be added that the Eskimo were quick to recognize this quality and called Dr. Peck "The Speaker."



Falls on the Coppermine River.



Dog team, Coronation Gulf.

To this veteran ambassador of the Cross belongs the high honour of being the first Canadian missionary to give the Eskimo the Scriptures in their own language. In doing this he used a syllabic system which had originally been invented for the Indians of Norway House by the Rev. James Evans, a Canadian Wesleyan missionary. By this means, Dr. Peck found that the natives of average intelligence could be taught to read and write in their own language in eight or nine weeks. It is not without interest to note that when the Roman Catholic missionaries established at Chesterfield Inlet, in 1912, thirty-six years after Rev. E. J. Peck began his work at Fort George, they also adopted the syllabic system although they have not yet given the people much of the Scriptures in their native language.

By July, 1882, sixty-four Eskimo adults and forty children had been baptized and there were then forty candidates for baptism under instruction. Since then the work has gone steadily forward.

Amongst other things, Dr. Peck succeeded in making the long trip across the Ungava Peninsula from Hudson Bay in 1884. To use his own terms "our object in taking the journey was to reach the Eskimo living in those parts and to lay before them the glad tidings of Salvation." He spent three weeks

at Fort Chimo during which time "the Eskimo were instructed and the few Europeans ministered to." On November 13, 1889, Bishop La Trobe, of the Moravian Brethren, wrote to tell Dr. Peck that when one of his missionaries, accompanied by a Christian Eskimo from Labrador, visited Ungava some years after Dr. Peck's sojourn there, the Moravian stated that he "found that there was a real awakening, and that it is to be traced to the Divine blessing on your work at Ungava It was soon plain to him and he says it would be plain to everyone that the work is of God. No doubt some of the Eskimo are going on with the stream, but its flow is toward Christianity The Eskimo have fully broken with heathen practices and sorcery, and their countenances shewed the cheerful character of the change They are eager to observe the Sabbath, counting the days week by week to the seventh day, when they rest from work. All the Eskimo, even the old people, are learning to read and write in the syllabic character, and your extracts from the Bible and the Catechism are highly prized. . . . they are hungry for instruction in the things of God they repeatedly said, 'O, if we only had a missionary'."

Here we have a missionary of a communion other than Anglican telling how fruitful had been Dr. Peck's work. It only remains to be added that the work in the Ungava Bay district has been carried on for the last thirty years by the Rev. S. M. Stewart, D.D., the veteran Anglican missionary, supported by the Colonial and Continental Church Society, London, England.

In 1892, the Rev. E. J. Peck was succeeded at Fort George by the Rev. W. G. Walton,

who laboured there for some thirty-two years ministering to the people with marked success. When Dr. Peck returned to England, he successfully presented the claims of the Baffin Land Eskimo. It took two winters to make the necessary arrangements, but, in 1894, passage was obtained for the missionary and an assistant on a small trading vessel bound for Baffin Land. After encountering many difficulties, the (then) important whaling station of Blacklead Island in Cumberland Gulf was reached and a wonderful work for God and the Church begun. It was no easy task as readers of the life of E. J. Peck know, but ultimately a rich harvest was reaped. Owing to the extermination of the whales in these northern waters, that industry has passed away and the mission has been transferred to Pangnirtung, about ninety miles distant from Blacklead Island where there are now H.B.C. and R.C.M.P. posts as well as the mission.

It is interesting to note that not until 1921 was a Roman Catholic mission established on the east side of Hudson Bay at Fort George, being sixty-three years after the Anglicans had been in continuous occupation of the field and when every Eskimo was a member of that Church. Up to the present time the Roman Catholics have not gained a single convert from amongst the Eskimo in that region.

One of the greatest problems in connection with Arctic missions has been to secure proper means of communication. In the early days the vessels going into Hudson Bay were ships owned and operated by the Hudson Bay Company or other Trading Companies, and to Baffin Land those belonging to Scottish and American Whaling Companies. These ships always left their home ports overloaded and there was no inclination on the part of the owners to take extra passengers and freight. So much so was this the case in 1900 that the only means by which the Anglican Church could establish a new mission at Lake Harbour, Baffin Land, was by hiring a schooner at St. John's, Newfoundland. This little sailing vessel had not only to take the missionaries to their remote

station but also their supplies for two years, since it would be that time before another vessel could be sent out. This fact is mentioned to show the difficulties with which the Anglican Church had to contend until recent years, and how the difficulties were overcome. It may be added also that when the Lake Harbour mission was begun there were no white men wintering in the whole southern coast of Baffin Land. It was two years before the Hudson Bay Company came in 1911, but they have now a very important trading post there, and it was eighteen years (1927) before the Royal Canadian Mounted Police erected their barracks and placed two officers in charge at this place.

Southampton Island

In 1924, the Rev. Blevin Atkinson, Anglican missionary at Lake Harbour, Baffin Land, visited Southampton Island, held services with the people and baptized a considerable number of Eskimo. Some of these Eskimo had come from Baffin Land and were Christians; some were from the western shore, and were pagan. The following year, Mr. Atkinson received a letter from the natives on the island asking for "a teacher to tell about Jesus." He endeavoured to send one of the native catechists from Lake Harbour, but the steamer was so overcrowded that the H.B.C. officials could not take the catechist and his family. The following year, however, (1926) Luca Kidlapik was duly sent and arrived safely at Southampton Island.

About two months later, two Roman Catholic priests were sent over from Chesterfield and established a mission there also. In a recent criticism of the work of the Anglican missions, Bishop Breynat states that the Anglican Church sent the native catechist after his missionaries had arrived. It is extraordinary how ignorant the Bishop must be of the facts which he professes to be able to give.

Western Arctic

Turning now to the western side of the Canadian Arctic, we find that it was not until forty years after the Rev. John West met the Eskimo in the Hudson Strait that the first missionary came into contact with the Eskimo of the Mackenzie River Delta. In 1860, a Roman Catholic priest named Father Grollier who was resident at Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie River made an expedition down stream and reached the H.B.C. Fort on the Peel River. At that time this post was the meeting place of the Loucheux Indians from the mountains and the Eskimo from the Arctic Coast. Although the Eskimo were "the representatives of a race he had never seen," yet we are told that the priest "had the great satisfaction of baptizing a few children of the Eskimo tribe. He then returned to Fort Good Hope." One year later, 1861, an Anglican Missionary, the Rev. N. W. Kirby made two visits to the Peel River post, and was followed, in 1862, by the Rev. Robert McDonald, afterwards Archdeacon, the fruit of whose work amongst the Loucheux Indians remains unto this day. When the Eskimo came to the Post, Archdeacon McDonald held services with them, not only on Sunday, but on other days as well.

The work was carried on by others also. Bishop Bompas visited the Eskimo of the Mackenzie River Delta in the years from 1869 to 1873. During the winter months, accompanied by two Eskimo, a man and a boy, he travelled from village to village preaching and teaching, undaunted alike by cold, privation, snow-blindness or the indifference of these pagan people to the message he brought.

In 1875, we also find certain Roman Catholic priests visited the Eskimo and one of their number named Father Pélissier compiled a "small vocabulary with notes."

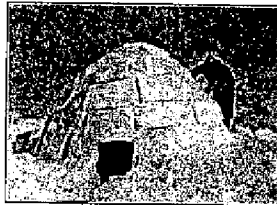
In 1882, the Rev. T. H. Canham, afterwards Archdeacon of Yukon, joined Archdeacon McDonald at Peel River and from that time forward assisted in shepherding these sheep dwelling on the Arctic coast, giving special attention to the Eskimo.

From 1892 to 1894, there was resident at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, the Rev. I. O. Stringer, representing the Anglican Church, and the Fathers Lelebre and Geroux representing the Roman Church. It seemed as if no progress could be made until 1894 when Chief Koklik told the Anglican missionary that he and his people had decided to receive the teaching about God brought to them by Mr. Stringer.

The following year, the Rev. C. E. Whittaker, afterwards Archdeacon of Mackenzie River, began his work in this district and the Roman missionaries appear to have recognized the facts at this time by retiring from the Peel River and returning south to Arctic Red River, an Indian settlement.

In 1896, the Rev. I. O. Stringer, now Bishop of Yukon, who since 1862 had frequently visited Herschel Island, spending several weeks on each occasion teaching the people the fundamentals of the Christian Faith, took up his residence there. With the assistance of his brave wife, who was a graduate nurse, a wonderfully fruitful work was begun. While at this time the missionaries resided at Herschel Island and the Peel River, they visited far and wide wherever the Eskimo were to be found.

The total number of Eskimo who had been baptized in this area up to July 20, 1912, was 248 and to-day it is believed that there is not



Building his winter home.

a single Christian Eskimo along five hundred miles of coast, as at the mouth of the Mackenzie River who has not been baptized by the Anglican missionaries. This is a most important fact ignored by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mackenzie River in his recent criticism of the work of the Anglican Church.

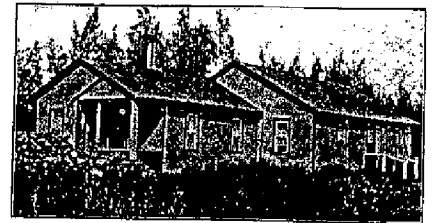
Aklavik

The Anglican Church established a residential mission at Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River in 1919 and has been in continuous occupation of that post from that time. A mission hospital was opened in 1926. That same year the Roman Catholic Church established a mission and school, and the following year added a small hospital to the school. It is illuminating to find that the children sent to this school were not Eskimo, but Indians from Arctic Red River and further south. No good and sufficient reason was given why a school should be established there when all the Eskimo were members of the Anglican Church and where a day school had been carried on since the founding of the mission.

Coronation Gulf and Coppermine River District

In 1910, Mr. Stefansson, the explorer, visited Coppermine River and sent out word to civilization that he had found large numbers of strange Eskimo of fair complexion whom he termed "blond." That year the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mackenzie River despatched a priest named Rouviere to Great Bear Lake who, the following year, accompanied by Father Leroux, reached Coronation Gulf.

That same year, an Anglican missionary, the Rev. W. H. Fry, who had already been three years in the field, made an extended trip along the coast, accompanied by eight Christian Eskimo, and met Captain Bernard



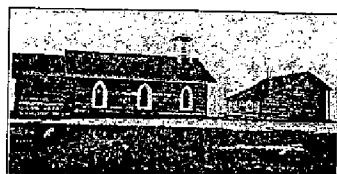
The Anglican Hospital, Aklavik.

of Arctic fame, and also Mr. Stefansson. From them the missionary obtained first hand information of the Eskimo found further east and an attempt was then made to proceed along the coast. This effort failed because of the lack of a suitable vessel. Meanwhile the two Roman priests had succeeded in reaching the Eskimo of Coppermine River, but were unfortunate in their dealings with the people and were murdered not far from Coppermine River Falls.*

The tragedy referred to happened "between October the 28th and November the 2nd, 1912." Two and a half years later, in the summer of 1915, the delayed Anglican Expedition, consisting of the Rev. H. Girling and two lay helpers, arrived at Coronation Gulf and from that time forward the Anglican missionaries have been in continuous occupation of the field, although their schooner was wrecked and there have been many difficult problems to be overcome.

When the Canadian Arctic Expedition returned to civilization in 1916, their house at Bernard Harbour was occupied by the Anglican missionaries. It was small and inadequate so the material for a more commodious building was shipped from Vancouver, but never reached its destination since the ship in which it was being sent was crushed in the ice and lost. Word was

*For details regarding this incident, see official R.C.M.P. Report on "People of the Fouligh" by D. J. Jones of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1912-1916, Macmillan, p. 76.

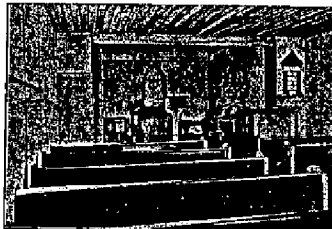


Anglican Church, Shingle Point, new School Chapel.

received in 1927 that Bernard Harbour had ceased to be the rendezvous of large number of Eskimo owing to an epidemic which had caused the deaths of many of them. The two missionaries in the field advised that it would be wiser to erect the new mission house at the mouth of Coppermine River and use Bernard Harbour as an outstation. This was done in the summer of 1928, and during the winter of 1928-29 the missionary in charge, visited Bernard Harbour and many other places by sledge and dog team.

These are the facts, and thus it is again seen that Bishop Bréynat is entirely wrong in his statements and in the implications he makes. He has informed the public that "the Protestants who had intended to build a mission house at Shingle Point below the Delta, suddenly changed their mind and steamed toward Coronation Gulf in order to be the first to arrive." As already shown, the Anglican Church had been in continuous occupation of Coronation Gulf and district since 1915, and in 1922 had erected a mission house and Church with other buildings at Shingle Point.

In 1927, a mission house was built at Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, and an Anglican missionary who had already been in the country some years began the work there. Another missionary who first went north fourteen years ago and has lived at the various stations between Herschel Island and Coronation Gulf will take charge of the mission in the summer of 1929. Further, the first residential school in Canada for Eskimo children only will be opened at Shingle Point in August, 1929. It only remains to be added that, whereas the Anglican missionaries have been in continuous occupation of the Western Arctic Coast for over sixty years, and whereas with the possible exception of a few employees of the Trading Companies there are to be found no adherents or members of any religious body other than the Church of England, it is revealed to be a perfectly just and reasonable claim, made by a member of the Toronto Synod, that the entrance of the Oblate Fathers is an intrusion.



At Shingle Point, The Chapel—interior.

SUMMARY

YEAR	PAGE	YEAR	PAGE
1752—First Missionary to Eskimo of North America was a Moravian on Newfoundland Labrador.....	1	1820—Anglican Missionary meets Eskimo in Hudson Strait.....	1
1811—First Missionary to Eskimo of Canada was Moravian at Ungava.	1	1823—Anglican Missionary preaches to Eskimo at Churchill, Hudson Bay.	1
		1853—First definite sustained missionary.	8.

YEAR	PAGE	YEAR	PAGE
Effort amongst Canadian Eskimo begun by Anglicans at Fort George	2	Island with eight Christian Eskimo makes extended trip along Arctic Coast.....	7
1860—Roman Catholic Missionary first meets Eskimo at Peel River, returns to Fort Good Hope.....	6	1912—245 Eskimo baptized by Anglicans in Mackenzie River Area.....	6
1861—Anglican Missionary makes two visits to Peel River.....	6	First Roman Catholic Mission established in Eastern Arctic at Chesterfield 36 years after Rev. E. J. Peck began his work at Fort George.....	4
1862—Archdeacon McDonald begins work at Peel River and the Anglicans have been in continuous occupation since.....	6	1915—A gentlemen's agreement.....	2
1869—1870—Bishop Benaps travels amongst Eskimo on Arctic Coast.	6	Delayed Anglican expedition arrives at Coronation Gulf and since then they have been in continuous occupation of field.....	7
1875—Roman Catholic Missionary supplies small vocabulary.....	6	1919—Anglican Mission established at Aklavik.....	7
1876—Rev. E. J. Peck begins work amongst Hudson Bay Eskimo.....	3	1921—Roman Catholic Mission at Fort George established 63 years after Anglicans had been in continuous occupation there.....	5
1882—64 adult Eskimo and 40 children baptized by Anglicans in Fort George District.....	4	1922—Shingle Point, Arctic Coast. Mission, established by Anglicans.....	8
1883—Complete Canadian Eskimo Grammar compiled by Rev. E. J. Peck.....	3	1924—Anglican Missionary visits Southampton Island.....	5
First residential Missionary at Churchill is Anglican.....	1	Roman Mission established Eskimo Point.....	2
1884—Rev. E. J. Peck crosses from Hudson Bay to Fort Chimo, Ungava, and teaches Eskimo.....	4	1925—Eskimo of Southampton Island ask for Anglican Missionary.....	5
1892—1894—Anglican and Roman Missionaries resident at mouth of Mackenzie River.....	6	1926—Anglican Catechist arrives at Southampton Island, followed later by Roman Missionaries.....	5
1894—Eskimo Chief Koklik and people decided they will receive teaching of Anglican Church.....	6	1926—First Hospital for Eskimo in Canada established by Anglicans at Aklavik.....	7
First residential Mission in Baffin Land established by Anglicans.....	5	Roman Church opens residential Mission and School at Aklavik.....	7
1895—Roman Missionaries withdraw from Peel River to Arctic Red River.....	6	1927—Anglicans establish Mission at Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island. Roman Missionaries add small hospital to school at Aklavik.....	7
1896—Anglican Residential Mission established at Herschel Island.....	6	1928—As far as is known all Eskimo in Mackenzie River Delta baptized by Anglicans.....	6
1899—Letter from Bishop B. La Trobe.	4	Mission at Coppermine River opened by Anglicans.....	7
1909—Anglicans hire schooner and open second Mission in Baffin Land.....	5	1929—Anglicans to establish at Pond's Inlet and to open first Residential School in Canada entirely for Eskimo at Shingle Point.....	8
1910—Roman Catholic Missionary goes to Great Bear Lake.....	7		
1911—Two Roman Catholic Missionaries reach Coronation Gulf and are murdered.....	7		
Anglican Missionary from Herschel			

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000008[000-000]

Ottawa, March 3, 1931.

Madam:

Your letter dated November 29th, 1930, addressed to Mr. Parker of this Department, requesting to be supplied with 40 single desks for the use of the Aklavik Indian Residential School, has been received.

In reply I have to say that the Department will arrange to forward this number of desks during the coming summer. You will be informed later when the order for this equipment has been placed.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie
A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

[Handwritten signature]
Rev. Sister A. McQuillan,
Principal, Residential School,
Aklavik, N.W.T.

*See Blue Book
116-1-12*

*Three from 3 Edw
furns recd
Minister
A.F.M.*

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 215-5, part 1)

Reel c8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000008[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000094[000-000]

DAY SCHOOLS

School	Denomination	Place	Quarterly Attendance			Average quarterly attendance	Grant paid	Not paid
			Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.		
Fort Smith	R.C.	Fort Smith	22	23	21	20	\$200.00	
St. John's	Anglican	"	no returns					200.00
St. Joseph's	R.C.	Resolution	34	23	33	29	400.00	
St. David's	Anglican	Simpson	no returns					200.00
Simpson	R.C.	"	16	15	16		150.00	
St. Peter's	Anglican	Hay River	23	21	16	24	400.00	
Sacred Heart	R.C.	Providence	17	15	24	20	400.00	
St. Matthew's	Anglican	McPherson	no returns					200.00
Holy Trinity	"	Norman	no returns					200.00
All Saints	"	Atlatik	24	37	27	19	200.00	
Mary Immaculate	R.C.	"						400.00

Total grant to Day Schools for year ending 31st March, 1931.....\$1,750.00

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

School	Denomination	Quarterly Payments				Total
		Mar./30	June /30	Sept./30		
Atlatvik	Roman Catholic	\$150.00	350.00	225.50		\$ 725.50
Bay River	Anglican	Oct./29 to Dec./30 \$2064.00				2064.00
Providence	Roman Catholic	\$135.00	155.00	79.00		349.00
Resolution	Roman Catholic	Mar./30 to June/30 \$900.00		450.00	450.00	1800.00
Shingle Point	Anglican	Dec./29	Mar./30	June/30	Sept./30	
		\$1150.00	1200.00	1100.00	1650.00	5100.00
Total grant to Residential Schools for the year ending March, 1931.....						\$ 10,037.50

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000010[000-000]

141-2-5.

[Handwritten signature]
Ottawa, May 5, 1931.

Madam:

His Lordship Bishop Breynat requested that the Department supply an electric generating plant for the use of the Aklavik Indian Residential School. The Department has a plant of a type that would be satisfactory surplus to requirements at the Blood R. C. Indian Residential School, Cardston, Alta., and we are requesting Mr. Commissioner Graham, Regina, to arrange to have the batteries recharged and the plant crated and forwarded addressed to you, c-o Hudson's Bay Company, Waterways, to go forward by boat about the middle of June, next.

[Handwritten signature]
Your obedient servant,

[Handwritten signature]
A. F. Mackenzie
Secretary.

[Handwritten signature]
Rev. Sister A. McQuillan,
Principal, Residential School,
Aklavik, N.W.T.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474; file 915-5, part 1)

Reel c8740

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000010[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000011[000-000]

141-2-5.

Ottawa, May 5, 1931.

Sir:

The Department wishes to have the complete generating plant and batteries, at present surplus to requirements at the Blood R. C. Indian Residential School, forwarded addressed to:

Rev. Sister A. McQuillan,
Principal, Residential School,
Aklavik, c/o Hudson's Bay Co.,
Waterways, Alta.

I have, therefore, to request that you will arrange to have this equipment crated in a proper manner for shipment and forwarded to the above address, prepaying the freight charges to Waterways. For this purpose, you may engage an engineer of the company that supplied the generating plant and have him examine it, to see that it is in good condition before shipment. He should also have the batteries freshly charged at the school before they are shipped.

The cost of this service and the freight to Waterways will be paid upon receipt of the usual voucher, in duplicate. The shipment should be at Waterways in time to go forward by boat about the 15th of June.

Your obedient servant.

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

W. M. Graham, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner,
Regina, Sask.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000011[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000014[000-000]

141-2-5

Ottawa, May 19, 1931.

Right Reverend Sir:

I have to inform Your Lordship that this Department is arranging to have a generating plant, complete with batteries, which is surplus to requirements at the Roman Catholic Indian Residential School on the Blood Reserve, forwarded to Aklavik, for use in the Indian Residential School at that point. This plant is now being crated and will go forward to Waterways and thence by boat to Aklavik this summer.

I would request that Your Lordship arrange to have a lay brother, who is competent to do the work, install this equipment when it arrives at Aklavik. The batteries for this plant have been recharged and all equipment put in good condition, and Your Lordship will understand that if the plant is not properly installed serious damage would occur in the running down of the batteries, and it would be very difficult to have them recharged.

It is hoped that, when this equipment arrives and is installed, it will prove entirely satisfactory for lighting purposes at the Aklavik Indian Residential School.

I have the honour to be,

Right Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Rt. Rev. G. Braynat, O.M.I., D.D.,
Bishop of MacKenzie,
Fort MacMurray,
N.W.T.

A. P. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000014[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001610[000-000]**

Mr Bethune
Please note
20B.

Mr. Bethune
This is the information
you asked for in your memo
of the 20th July 1931

DLM/A



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

IN REPLY QUOTE

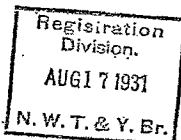
FILE NO. 17-2

OTTAWA,
21st July,
1931

Memorandum.

Copy on 5256

Mr. Fimmie.



With reference to the Deputy Minister's memorandum of the 20th instant, I beg to submit answers to the six questions as follows -

1. The Dominion Government's responsibility for education in the North West Territories is found in the North West Territories Act - Chapter 142, R.S. 1927. Section 12 reads as follows -

"12. The Commissioner in Council, is authorized to make ordinances respecting education, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect thereto."

Under this authority the School Ordinance was passed and is numbered Chapter 75, G.O. 1905.

2. The subsidizing of church schools was in force prior to the formation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Grants of money were made to the following schools prior to 1905 -

Sacred Heart	-	Providence	-	\$400
St. Joseph's	-	Resolution	-	200
St. Peter's	-	Hay River	-	400
St. Mathew's	-	McPherson	-	200
St. David's	-	Fort Simpson	-	200
	-	Herschel Island, Y.T.	-	200

Quarterly returns of the school attendance are submitted by the missionaries and the grants are paid only on receipt of satisfactory attendance reports. Owing to the sparse and scattered white population and the great distance between settlements, an educational system other than through the missionaries would be a costly business. Another difficulty is the fluctuation of white and half-breed population in the different settlements. There may be 10 or 12 children of school age in a settlement this year while these numbers may be increased or reduced, according to circumstances, next year.

NWTG-001610[000-000]

3.

White and Half-Breed Schools -

Fort Smith	(R.C.)	Fort Smith	\$400
" "	(Anglican)	" "	200
St. Joseph's	(R.C.)	" Resolution	400
St. Peter's	(Anglican)	Hay River	400
Sacred Heart	(R.C.)	Fort Providence	400
St. David's	(Anglican)	" Simpson	200
Fort Simpson	(R.C.)	" "	200
Holy Trinity	(Anglican)	" Norman	200
St. Matthew's	(Anglican)	" McPherson	200
All Saints'	(Anglican)	Aklavik	200
Mary Immaculate	(R.C.)	"	400
			<u>\$3,200</u>

Eskimo Schools -

Aklavik	500
Coppermine	500
Cambridge Bay	250
Pangnirtung	250
Chesterfield	250
Baker Lake	250
Eskimo Point	250
School supplies	500
Shingle Point Residential School	2,500
	<u>\$5,250</u>
	<u>\$8,450</u>

4. Under the Treaties of 1898 and 1921 the Department of Indian Affairs became responsible for the care and education of all Indians in the Mackenzie District. The School Ordinance already quoted, provides for the education of white and half-breed children. The Commissioner of the North West Territories is responsible to the Minister of the Interior for the administration of the Ordinances.

Under the provisions of Order in Council (P.C.709) dated 31st August, 1927, the Commissioner of the North West Territories is responsible for the administration of Eskimo affairs.

5. Qualified teachers are supplied by the missionaries wherever possible. This pertains particularly to the residential or boarding schools. The Department of Indian Affairs provides qualified teachers in the day schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson, at a salary of \$650 per annum each. Bishop Breynat has agreed to supply a teacher qualified to take pupils up to the Eighth Grade on the understanding that our grant to that school be increased by \$200 per annum. We have, therefore, provided a grant of \$400 for this school this year for the first time.

5. The Medical Health Officers at Fort Smith, Resolution (including Hay River and Providence); Simpson, Aklavik (including McPherson, Shingle Point and Herschel Island); Chesterfield and Pangnirtung, are responsible for the sanitary conditions of their districts. There have been no complaints as regards the conditions of the schools and the general health of the children in these settlements is reported to be fairly good.

The Department of Indian Affairs reports that there are 240 Indian children attending the schools in the Mackenzie District. Quarterly returns furnished this Branch do not separate whites from half-breeds. There is a total numbering 116 in Mackenzie District, exclusive of the Eskimo.

The application for a public school at Fort Smith has been up before the North West Territories Council on more than one occasion. Extracts from the Minutes are attached hereto. The fact that Bishop Breynat is placing a qualified teacher at Fort Smith day school this summer would indicate that an effort is being made to remedy the school situation. The teacher may be there now.

As regards the sanitary conditions at Fort Smith - the report of Mr. McDougal, dated the 10th instant, of the meeting of the parents interested in the school question, quotes Dr. J. M. Morrow, the Medical Health Officer, who was present, as follows -

"With reference to Bishop Breynat's suggestion, I am quite agreeable to having my children go to the present school, providing a qualified teacher is supplied and under certain conditions, i.e., all pupils should be subject to a medical examination and those unfit should be refused admittance. I think a medical examination would safeguard children attending."

It would seem that the majority of those present at the meeting were quite satisfied with the school provided Bishop Breynat supplied a qualified teacher and that all pupils be subjected to a medical examination by the Medical Health Officer. This evidence would seem to refute the statement that children attending the school at Fort Smith are diseased and that the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory.

The cost of maintaining a day school at Fort Smith exclusively for white children would probably be in the neighbourhood of \$2,000 per annum. As there are boarding schools at Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Aklavik and Shingle Point, it is not likely that any requests for exclusive white schools would be received from these settlements.

H. J. Macdonald

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001630[001-001]**

(Copy)
AUDITOR GENERAL
Canada

Ottawa, April 16th, 1934.

Dear Sir,

Re Grants to Schools, Northwest Territories.

The following grants paid to schools in the Northwest Territories from Vote 191, are called to your attention.

- Aklavik - Anglican All Saints Mission, grant \$400 per annum 4079
✓ R.C. Residential School, maintenance of destitute children at \$180 per annum for each child, 5569
- Hay River - Indian Boarding School, grant \$400 per annum.
✓ Residential School, maintenance at \$180 per annum for each child. 4740
- Fort McPherson - St. Matthews Mission School, grant \$200. 93
per annum.
Fort Simpson - R.C. Day School, grant \$200 per annum. 6271
Fort Smith - St. John's Anglican Mission School, grant \$200 per annum. 3251
" " R.C. Day School, grant \$650. per annum. 78
- Fort Providence - Sacred Heart Day School, grant \$400. 90
per annum.
" " R.C. Residential School, maintenance at \$180. 5945
per annum for each child.
- Fort Resolution - St. Joseph's Residential School, maintenance at \$180 per annum for each child. 739
" " St. Joseph's Day School, grant \$400 per annum. 8
Shingle Point - Anglican Residential School, maintenance at \$180 per annum for each child. 6334

May I be informed of the arrangements and authority under which these payments are made.

I notice that a payment of \$50.00 was made to the Roman Catholic Day School, Aklavik by cheque No. 5288 dated February 15th, 1934. Should not this payment have been made to the Anglican All Saints Mission, Aklavik, on account of the Day School.

Yours truly,

(sgd.) Geo. Conthier

Auditor General,

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa,

NWTG-001630[001-001]

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001633[000-000]**



Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

17th May, 1934.

Memorandum:

J. Leche Turner, Esq.,
Acting Chairman,
Dominion Lands Board.

With further reference to the Deputy Minister's memorandum of the 18th ultimo a more detailed report on the letter of the 15th ultimo from the Auditor General, dealing with grants to schools in the Northwest Territories, is submitted herewith.

1. The School Grants Ordinance (Alberta Consolidation of the General Ordinances, 1905) provides for the payment of special grants to any school whether organized according to law or not. Under this authority grants of \$400.00 to residential and \$200.00 to day schools respectively were made prior to 1905 and have been continued on that basis, with the exception of the day school at Fort Smith.

2. Aklavik -

Anglican All Saint's Mission,
grant \$400.00 per annum.

This is a day school only and the grant of \$200.00 per annum (not \$400.00) was approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 23rd June, 1928.

R.C. Residential School,
maintenance of destitute children
at \$180.00 per annum for each child.

Maintenance at \$200.00 per annum (not \$180.00) was approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

3. Hay River -

Indian Boarding School,
grant \$400.00 per annum.

Grant of \$400.00 per annum was paid prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

Residential school,
maintenance at \$180.00 per
annum for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

NWTG-001633[000-000]

4. Fort McPherson -

St. Matthew's Mission School,
grant \$200.00 per annum.

Yearly grant of \$200.00 made prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

5. Fort Simpson -

R.C. Day School,
grant \$200.00 per annum.

Approved by the Commissioner on the 12th January, 1927, effective 1st July, 1926, and provision made in the Northwest Territories Estimates 1926-27 under the item "Miscellaneous, for establishing new schools, etc., \$1,000.00".

6. Fort Smith -

St. John's Anglican Day School,
grant \$200.00 per annum.

R.C. Day School,
grant \$650.00 per annum.

The residents of Fort Smith petitioned for a public school with a teacher qualified to take white children up to the eighth grade. The Roman Catholic authorities agreed to provide both school and teacher if the grant was increased to \$650.00 per annum. Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 3rd February, 1932.

During the summer of 1933 the Anglican Mission reopened a day school with a teacher in charge, having the same qualifications as the teacher in the Roman Catholic day school. The Northwest Territories Council reviewed the school situation on the 15th March, 1934, and by resolution reduced the R.C. school grant to \$500.00 per annum and authorized a grant of like amount to the Anglican day school effective 1st October, 1933.

7. Fort Providence -

Sacred Heart Day School,
grant \$400.00 per annum.

Yearly grant of \$400.00 made prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

R.C. Residential School,
maintenance at \$180.00 per annum for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

8. Fort Resolution -

St. Joseph's Residential School,
maintenance at \$180.00 per annum for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

St. Joseph's Day School,
grant \$400.00 per annum.

Originally a day school in receipt of a grant of \$200.00 per annum prior to 1905. Grant increased to \$400.00 per annum by the Northwest Territories Council on the 23rd June, 1926.

9. Shingle Point -

Anglican Residential School,
maintenance at \$180.00 per annum
for each child.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories approved the temporary arrangement for the establishment of a residential school at Shingle Point, and agreed on the 3rd January, 1929, to provide \$10,000.00 in the Northwest Territories Estimates, 1929-30, for its equipment and maintenance for one year. This amount was to include the board and lodging of Eskimo children on the basis of \$200.00 per annum, not \$180.00. This rate is the same as paid at Aklayik residential school and approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929. Renewal of the arrangement was approved by the same authority on the 11th May, 1932.

With respect to the payment of \$50.00 to the R.C. day school at Aklayik it may be pointed out that there are three schools in the settlement. The Anglican Mission has a day school only, while the R.C. Mission has both a residential and a day school. The payment of \$50.00 on the 15th February, 1934, to the R.C. Mission day school covers the quarter ending the 30th September, 1933.

A. J. Macdonald

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000042[000-000]

141-2-5.

Ottawa, August 25, 1934.

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing copy of invoice for laundry machinery supplied for use at the Akilavik R. C. Indian Residential School.

In this connection I have to say that the Department has no record of any authority being granted to the Church authorities for the purchase of this equipment. It would appear that the order was placed by Reverend J. C. Lefebvre, O.M.I., Fort McMurray, and I would suggest that you forward your account, in triplicate, to him. This school is a church-owned institution. No request for laundry machinery was made to the Department by Father Lefebvre, and he was not informed that the Department would be responsible for payment. A copy of the account which you forwarded in your letter is returned herewith.

Your obedient servant,

Encl. *Handwritten initials*

Handwritten signature
A. F. MacKenzie
Secretary.

Guarantee Laundry Machinery Co.,
838 Winnipeg Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

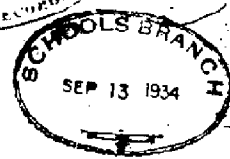
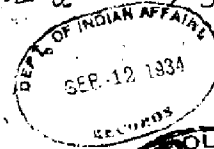
ICU-000042[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000045[000-000]

191-2-5
Fort McMurray Sept 5th 1934

Mr A F MacIsaac
Secretary of



Dear Sir

allow me to send you back the bill
in duplicate certified by me for the washing machine
bought last winter at Winnipeg for Aklaik residential
school, not by my own authority as your letter
seems to say, but by the authority of Mr Suther-
land, Acting Superintendent of Education in the
Department of Indian Affairs.

I did make my request to Mr Sutherland as I used
to make ^{only} to Mr. Francis and ^{only} after having my
request granted that I placed my order to the Guarantee
Laundry Machinery Company.

I hope, Dear Sir, you will find this explanation suff-
icient and that the Department will honor the enclosed
bill.

Sincerely yours

J. C. Lepow *ommo*.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel c 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000045[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000046[000-000]

141-2-5.

Ottawa, September 15, 1934.

Dear Father Lefebvre:

I have your letter of the 5th instant, returning the account of the Guarantee Laundry Machinery Company, Winnipeg, covering the cost of supplying a washer, complete with wringer and motor, for use at the Aklavik Indian Residential School.

I regret there has been delay in payment of this account, which was occasioned by my absence for a period on account of illness. A cheque in payment of the account, to the amount of \$458.76, is being forwarded to the above Company today.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Rev. J. C. Lefebvre, O.M.I.,
Fort McMurray,
Alta.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 945-5, part 6)
Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000046[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000048[000-000]

Revised

- 141-2-5.

Ottawa, March 18, 1935.

By MEMORANDUM:

Official letter of March 18, 1935,
on File 139-3-5, addressed to Right Rev. G.
Breynat, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N.W.T., advised him that the Depart-
ment would make an allowance of \$40 a month
towards the services of a night watchman at
the Aklavik Indian Residential School for the
period October 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936.

[Signature]

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel c 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000048[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001641[001-001]

When replying address
Commissioner of Dominion Lands
Ottawa
J. Lorne Turner
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch
Ottawa



JFD:SAC

Please quote

File 17

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH
DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

1st April, 1935.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Acquisition schools, sites, etc.
in N.W.T.

At the 56th session of the Northwest Territories Council held on Monday, 25th February, 1935, consideration was given to,-

- (1) Construction of a second residential school at Aklavik.
- (2) The complications which might arise provided the present system of establishing school facilities was maintained.
- (3) Advisability of acquiring the properties now used.

After a discussion of the individual points it was decided that Mr. J. D. Sutherland, Schools Branch, Department of Indian Affairs, and I should prepare a statement as to what would be involved in acquiring the properties now being operated as schools and in constructing additional ones presently needed.

Acquisition of properties

At the present time the residential and day schools of the Northwest Territories are owned and operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions. The residential schools are located at Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Aklavik and Shingle Point. Day schools are operated in all the principal settlements but in very few instances, are separate buildings used. As a rule the day pupils are accommodated in the residential school buildings or in more or less improvised quarters provided by the Missions. This latter is attributable to the nomadic life of the natives, resulting in fluctuations of attendance. At points such as Fort Smith, where there are permanent residents, buildings have been erected for the special purpose of accommodating day pupils.

When His Lordship, Bishop Breynat, was in Ottawa recently, I spoke to him about this matter and he intimated his willingness to either sell or rent his school buildings. Of course he did not state the amount which he would ask for them but this would be determined should it be decided to carry out the suggestion.

NWTG-001641[001-001]

2.....

I also talked the matter over with Mr. Sutherland, who stated that some years ago the Department of Indian Affairs took over from the Missions a number of school buildings in the western provinces. These schools, although operated at the present time by the Missions, are actually owned and maintained by the Department. He could see no serious reason why the same policy could not be carried out in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Sutherland also discussed this phase with Bishop Breynat. His report dated 27th March is immediately hereunder.

Constructing additional schools
presently required


As far as can be determined at the moment the only new school under consideration is the Anglican residential school at Aklavik, required in lieu of the one now operated at Shingle Point. This feature has been the subject of previous submissions and was discussed by the Northwest Territories Council. In these discussions the following points became apparent.

- (1) The buildings now used at Shingle Point have outlived their usefulness and are no longer considered adequate for the accommodation of children.
- (2) A school building at Aklavik, which will accommodate 60 pupils will cost in the neighbourhood of \$60,000.
- (3) The Anglican Mission represented by Right Reverend Bishop Fleming, feels the Federal Government should assume a very substantial portion of the expense of erecting a new school.

Pending a determination of policy Dr. Urquhart has been asked whether in his opinion the buildings at Shingle Point might be utilized for a further period of one year without unduly hazarding the welfare of the children.

Dr. Urquhart's report has not yet been received but the Northwest Territories Council might decide,-

- (1) Whether the properties now used should be acquired.
- (2) What means should be adopted for their appraisal.
- (3) Whether an amount should be placed in the 1936-37 Estimates to provide for their acquisition.
- (4) Whether the Department of Interior should provide the full amount necessary for their purchase.


J. Lorne Turner,
Director.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000104[000-000]

MAILING ADDRESS
LORNE TURNER
DIRECTOR,
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND YUKON BRANCH



JED:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

0083 00-5
FILE 204-0 00-2
033-3 0065
5839-8 5271
73-2 6671
4739-8 5509-2

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,
23rd October,
1935.

Reverend Sir,-

Mr. Turner has read your letter of the 15th instant and [REDACTED] it will be some considerable time before he will be able to return to the office. He has also asked me to thank you for your very kind inquiry and [REDACTED] and should you come to Ottawa he would very much appreciate seeing you. [REDACTED]

In so far as the grants for your hospitals and schools within the Mackenzie District are concerned, I beg to advise that the Branch records would indicate as follows:-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Date of last return</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Fort Smith hospital	30th September, 1935.	\$92.50 due. Account recommended for payment 17th October, 1935.
Dempsey hospital	31st August, 1935.	\$110.00 due. Account recommended for payment 17th October, 1935.
Aklavik	" " "	\$627.50 due for months of July and August, 1935. Account recommended for payment 17th October, 1935.
Fort Smith day school	30th September, 1935.	\$125.00 due. Account recommended for payment 17th October, 1935.
Resolution residential school (Regular grant)	30th June, 1935.	Cheque No. 6663 in sum of \$100.00 mailed 22nd July, 1935.

Rev. Father J. C. Lefebvre, O.M.I.,
9916 - 110th St.,
Edmonton, Alberta.

B.....

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt.1A,
R.C. Day School -
Sacred Heart School - Fort Providence,
N.W.T.,
1900-1940,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000104[000-000]

- B -

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Date of last Return</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Resolution resi- dential school. (Maintenance of destitutes)	30th June, 1935.	Cheque No. 4845 in sum of \$787.00 mailed 29th July, 1935.
Providence resi- dential school. (Regular grant)	" " "	Cheque No. 4974 in sum of \$100.00 mailed 29th July, 1935.
Providence resi- dential school. (Maintenance of destitutes)	30th September, 1935.	\$405.00 due. Account recommended for pay- ment 17th October, 1935.
Ciappeh day school	30th June, 1935.	Cheque No. 4972 in sum of \$50.00 mailed 29th July, 1935.
Aklavik residential school. (Regular grant)	" " "	Cheque No. 5727 in sum of \$100.00 mailed 10th August, 1935.
Aklavik residential school. (Maintenance of destitutes)	" " "	Cheque No. 5794 in sum of \$1,000.00 mailed 10th August, 1935.

I can assure you that as soon as subsequent
returns are received they will be dealt with immediately.

Yours very truly,

Director.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000113[000-000]

TELEPHONE ADDRESS
J. LORNE TURNER
DIRECTOR,
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:GAC

PLEASE QUOTE

4739
FILE 4740
5945
5589
6334
17
3007

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

25th February,
1936.

Memorandum.-

J. M. Wardle, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Maintenance of destitute,
orphan and Eskimo children
in the residential schools
of the Northwest Territories.

I beg to draw your attention to a
situation which has developed in connection with the ad-
mittance of children to the residential schools of the
Northwest Territories.

At present there are five residential
schools in the Territories operated by the Roman Catholic and
Anglican Missions. These are as follows:-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Operators</u>
Resolution	R.C. Mission
Hay River	Ang. "
Providence	R.C. "
Aklavik	R.C. "
Shingle Point	Ang. "

The Department pays \$100.00 per annum
for the care and maintenance of children whose admittance to
the schools at Resolution, Hay River and Providence is
approved and \$200.00 per annum at Aklavik and Shingle Point.
The grant for the latter two schools is increased in order
to offset the higher cost of operation.

The children admitted to the schools
at Resolution, Hay River and Providence, for whom this De-
partment provides, are destitute or orphan whites and half-
breeds. Those at Aklavik include whites, half-breeds and
Eskimos, while the Shingle Point schools is exclusively for
Eskimos.

In preparing the estimates for the
Northwest Territories provision is made for the actual
number of children in the schools at that time. In past
years there have been slight increases over the number
provided for but it has always been possible to pay for

2.....

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1,
R.C. Schools -
Fort Providence, N.W.T.,
1926-1938,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000113[000-000]

the maintenance of these additional children from the vote as a whole. However, this year with the restricted appropriation no such reallocation of funds will be possible.

Subsequent to the preparation of the 1936-37 N.W.T. Estimates the following changes have taken place.

School	No. of children provided for.	No. of children now in school.	Increase	Additional funds required.
Resolution	14	14	Nil	Nil
Hay River	2	3	1	\$ 180.00
Providence	0	0	Nil	Nil
Aklavik	31	33	2	1,400.00
Shingle Point	30	35	5	1,000.00
Totals...	88	99	11	\$2,580.00

You will observe that 12 of the 15 children for whom no provision has been made in the Estimates were admitted to the schools at Aklavik and Shingle Point. 11 of these are Eskimos and 1 white. The Department's Eskimo educational policy has not been definitely defined pending decision by the Supreme Court as to whether Eskimos are Indians within the meaning of the British North America Act. In the meantime it has been the practice for the Department to provide for these children on the established basis of \$200.00 per annum.

In view of the foregoing two suggestions present themselves. These are:-

- (a) Advise the Missionary authorities of the number of children in the individual schools for whom provision has been made in the 1936-37 Estimates and state the Department is not prepared to provide for a greater number.
- (b) Include an appropriate item in the Supplementary Estimates to cover this unforeseen expense and what may be anticipated.

The latter suggestion would be more in keeping with established practice.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lorne Turner,
Director.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000112[000-000]

COPY

78
88
90
6271
6945
5569

LES MISSIONNAIRES OBLATS DE MARIE IMMACULEE

Anglise Saint-Pierre, Apotre - 1201 rue Visitation

Montreal, February 27th, 1936

for
J. Lerne Turner, Esq.,
Director, Dominion Lands,
F.W.T. and Yukon Branch,
Dept. of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

I wish to thank you for the last cheque sent to the "Banque
Canadienne Nationale" of Edmonton re:

R.C. Day School at Fort Smith
" " " " " Resolution
" " " " " Providence
" " " " " Simpson

" Residential School (Destitutes) at Fort Providence;
all of them being for December quarter.

As a matter of fact, when checking the various accounts referring
to each school, I was wondering if you had sent the allocation of the R.C.
Day School at Fort Providence for September quarter, because while seeing
all the other accounts correct, I did not see any entry in the books for
this particular one, and so I was doubtful about it having been paid. There
is no record nor any paper showing that this quarter has been paid to us;
consequently you would greatly oblige us by advising us if there has been
a mistake or inadvertence somewhere.

May I mention you also that the September quarter for
Destitutes at the Akleavik Residential R.C. School has not been paid yet,
trusting that you might be able to send the cheque at a not too distant
date.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

sgd. Father J. Serraret, O.M.I.,
1201, Visitation St., Montreal.

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1A,
R.C. Day School -
Sacred Heart School - Fort Providence,
N.W.T.,
1900-1940,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000112[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000070[000-000]

141-2-5
Vote No.
Treaty No.
Department of Indian Affairs

To Equipment of the H.C. Indian Residential

School at MAVIA H.C.T.

DATE	SERVICE	AMOUNT
1936		
July 9	One only Enterprise Pipe Furnace No 1000 with casing & accessories, for the replacing of one of the furnaces of the School, which on account of serious damage, would be a permanent danger of burning the buildings, purchased from Ashdown, at Edmonton	263.00
April 24	24 Pcs. Grey Blankets, purchased from Gault's Alberta Limited, at Edmonton, for the dormitories of the School	78.00
	2 invoices referring to attached to the vouchers.	
	Make cheque payable to Roman Catholic (paternal) Corporation of Mackenzie, and send to— Banque Canadienne Nationale 1500 Avenue Edmonton, Alta.	
	TOTAL	361.90

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed, and that the charges are fair and just; also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada.

Father J. Terrerot, C.S.C.
Pursar for the H.C. Missions
of Mackenzie.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000115[001-001]

9.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

Copy for the information of
Mr. Turner.

OTTAWA

11th July, 1936.

Dear Dr. McGill,

Re - Petition from residents of
Norman for the establishment
of a Residential School.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a petition
signed by a number of residents of Fort Norman area, Northwest
Territories.

As you are aware, the residential and day
schools in the Northwest Territories are owned and operated
by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions assisted by
grants which are paid on a quarterly basis on presentation
of returns signed by officials in charge and endorsed by the
District Agent. For convenience of reference these might be
listed as follows:-

Day Schools

Fort Smith	(R.C.)	Fort Smith	\$500.00
Fort Smith	(Ang.)	Fort Smith	500.00
St. David's	(Ang.)	Simpson	200.00
Simpson	(R.C.)	Simpson	200.00
Holy Trinity	(Ang.)	Norman	100.00
St. Matthew's	(Ang.)	McPherson	200.00
All Saints	(Ang.)	Aklavik	200.00
Baker Lake	(Ang.)	Baker Lake	150.00
Cambridge Bay	(Ang.)	Cambridge Bay	100.00
Chesterfield	(R.C.)	Chesterfield	150.00
Coppermine	(Ang.)	Coppermine	150.00
Eskimo Point	(Ang.)	Eskimo Point	250.00
Lake Harbour	(Ang.)	Lake Harbour	250.00
Pangnirtung	(Ang.)	Pangnirtung	250.00
Pond Inlet	(Ang.)	Pond Inlet	250.00
Pond Inlet	(R.C.)	Pond Inlet	100.00

Residential Schools

St. Joseph's	(R.C.)	Resolution	400.00
St. Peter's	(Ang.)	Hay River	400.00

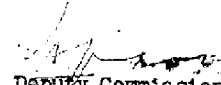
Harold W. McGill, Esq., M.D., M.C.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

- 2 -

Sacred Heart	(R.C.)	Providence	\$400.00
Mary Immaculate	(R.C.)	Aklavik	400.00
Shingle Point	(Ang.)	Shingle Point	400.00

It is contrary to our practice to build and operate schools in the Northwest Territories. As the majority of the natives affected are Indians, we have asked you to have Inspector Christianson look into this matter while he is on his trip down the Mackenzie River. We will appreciate his report after he has looked into the situation.

Yours very truly,


Deputy Commissioner.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000072[000-000]

COPY

The Roman Catholic Res. School,

Aklavik, N. W. T.,

March 26th, 1937.

Mr. M. Christianson,
Insp. of Indian Agencies,
CALGARY, Alta.

Re: Letter No. 412-11A., R. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of September 14th 1936, would say that we were very glad to hear that you had been so kind as to take up with the Department at Ottawa the matter of supplying our school with desks, reading tablets, primary arithmetic chart, &c. and in compliance with your request I am giving you herewith the list of the requisitions we would be so grateful to you for obtaining in our favor:

9 complete desks nos. 5
6 " " " 4
7 fronts " " 5
3 rear seats " " 4
1 teacher's desk & chair
1 Set Reading Tablets, 40 lessons on 20 cards,
1 Primary Arithmetic Chart, No. 208
(These 2 charts as adv. in Western School
Supply Catalogue.)

Thanking you very kindly for this favor
and with sincere appreciation of all past courtesies
and worthy services rendered to our community,

I beg to remain,

Yours very gratefully,

"Sister Aubertin,"

Superior.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[CU-000072[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000088[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000082[000-000]



MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE

R. P. J. SERRUROT, O.M.I.
PROCURER - MACKENZIE

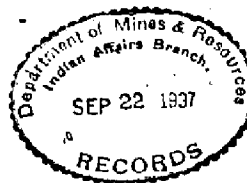
EDMONTON, 9916-110 ST.
FORT McMURRAY, ALTA.

COPY
Placed on
139-575
File
139-1-5

Edmonton, Alberta,
Sept. 17th, 1937.

RE

R.A. Hoey Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare & Training
Indian Affairs Branch
Dept. of Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your two letters #139-3-5 and #139-1-5 of the 9th ultimo., and wish to thank you for advising us of the amount provided in your appropriation for equipment at the Residential Schools of Fort Resolution and Fort Providence.

By the present letter I am informing you that we have been purchasing an Electric Bread Mixer for our school of Fort Resolution at the cost of \$394.25, f.o.b. factory.

As regards to equipment for the school at Fort Providence we have been purchasing a Mower of which the cost is \$106.00. This last figure is only approximate, as I left at Fort McMurray the invoices regarding this Mower but, there might be a difference of \$2.00 or \$3.00 only.

We have been somewhat surprised to see that no provision had been made for our Residential School of Aklavik, and we would appreciate very much if the Department could take in consideration the fact that we have been purchasing this year for that school a new equipment amounting to the sum of \$795.00, and consisting of three reservoirs for water, and an Electric Bread Mixer, same as the one purchased for Fort Resolution.

Indian Affairs (RG-10-Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel c 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000082[000-000]

-2-

In any case, if the Department prefers to transfer to the school of Aklavik the amount granted for the school of Fort Providence we would think that there should be some compensation for the expenses incurred by purchasing the equipment mentioned above.

Thanking you for past favors,

I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. Serrurot
Fr. J. Serrurot O.M.I.
9916-110th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Item no. ICU-000085[000-000]



MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE

R. P. J. SERRUROT, O.M.I.
PROCUREUR - BURSAR

R

REGINA, S916-110 ST.
MACKENZIE, ALTA.

September 29, 1937

The Secretary
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir-,

I acknowledge receipt with ~~the~~ your letter I41-2-5 of the 23rd instant regarding the accounts to be forwarded for equipment purchased for the Aklavik, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence Indian Residential Schools.

As soon as these accounts in triplicate will have been receipted by the firms from which the equipment was purchased, they will be mailed to you for your consideration. And we hope that the Department will find it possible to refund the Diocese of Mackenzie for the total amount mentioned in my letter of the 17th instant.

As I am presently out of vouchers which, I think, need to be forwarded in triplicate together with the invoices, I would appreciate if you could mail to my address about 2 dozens of these, so that everything would be done in accordance with the wishes of the Department.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I beg to remain,
Respectfully yours,

Father J. Serrurot, O.M.I.,
Bursar for the R.C. Missions
of Mackenzie.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

ICU-000085[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000089[000-000]

141-2-5
MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE

EDMONTON, 9916-110 ST.
PORT MACKENZIE, ALTA.

1-Permit
2-Subs
Oct. 15th, 1937.

Secretary of Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Further to my letter of the 17th
ultimo and to your reply #141-2-5 of the 23rd ultimo, I
am enclosing herewith vouchers in triplicate together
with invoices in triplicate regarding equipment purchased
this year for;

R.C. Indian Residential School at Aklavik

R.C. Indian Residential School at Fort Resolution - 139-1-5

R.C. Indian Residential School at Fort Providence. - 139-3-

We trust that the Department will
have no difficulty in refunding us for the expenses incurred
in connection with this equipment.

Thanking you for past favors,

I am,

Respectfully yours,

Fr. J. Serrurot O.M.I.

Bursar for R.C. Missions of Mackenzie

Indian Affairs (RG 10) Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)
Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000089[000-000]

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Item no. ICU-000101[000-000]

1
P.O. 19/888 COPY 191-2-5
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF A MINUTE OF A MEETING OF THE
TREASURY BOARD, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL ON THE 3rd FEBRUARY 1938.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA.

MINES AND RESOURCES

The Board recommend that authority be granted
for an expenditure of the sum of \$4,141.81 from Vote 189,
Indian Affairs Branch, Mines and Resources, to cover the cost
of repairs and additions to Indian Church Schools as follows:

Port George Church of England Indian Residential School, East
Coast of Hudson Bay, in the Province of Quebec -
unorganized district... \$250.00

Cariboo Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, English
Oblate Order, Williams Lake Agency, Province of British
Columbia. 277.08

Whitfish Lake Church of England Indian Residential School,
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, in the Province of Alberta 500.00

Wabesee Church of England Indian Residential School,
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, in the Province of Alberta 500.00

Thunderchild Roman Catholic Indian Residential School,
French Oblate Order, Battleford Agency, in the Province
of Saskatchewan. 170.00

Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Indian Residential School,
Roman Catholic Vicariate of Mackenzie, North West
Territories. 394.00

Providence Mission Roman Catholic Indian Residential
School, Roman Catholic Vicariate of Mackenzie, Northwest
Territories. 106.00

Aklavik Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Roman
Catholic Vicariate of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. 795.36

Christie Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Roman
Catholic Benedictine Order, West Coast Agency, in the
Province of British Columbia. 309.03

Squamish Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Sisters
of the Child Jesus (Roman Catholic) Vancouver Agency,
in the Province of British Columbia. 380.00

Kitimat United Church Indian Residential School, Bella
Coola Agency, in the Province of British Columbia. 392.45
\$4,141.81

E. J. Lemire.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Mines and Resources.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Rec'd 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000101[000-000]

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Item no. ICU-000104[000-000]



L.J.C. ET M.

MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE

141-2-5
R

EDMONTON, 9916-110 ST.
PORT McMURRAY, ALTA.

April 18, 1938.

[Handwritten signature]
Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter of April 4th re: allocation of \$500. for class-room and equipment for the Aklavik school, may I say that we have decided to enlarge the school so as to provide more room for the girls' dormitories etc., this at the behest of Doctor McGill, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, while on a visit in the North, and so I would kindly ask you to submit for approval the enclosed requisition list of lumber for our needs to enlarge the school.

We purchase our lumber from Hayward Lumber Company, a very reliable firm, and we could place the order there unless advised to do otherwise.

With every kind wish,

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Bishop of Adramyte,
Vicar Apostolic of MacKenzie.

Encl.-

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 1)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000104[000-000]

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Item no. ICU-000107[000-000]

IN/7

P.C. 821

COPY

141-5-5
COPY
1-1-5

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

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA.

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

That the estimates for the fiscal year 1938-39,
Vote Number 169, Indian Affairs Branch, Mines and Resources,
provide an amount of \$34,882.00 for new works, repairs and
purchase of equipment for the following Church owned Indian
Residential Schools:

(a) ONTARIO

Spanish Roman Catholic Residential School
Moosa Fort Church of England Residential School

(b) SASKATCHEWAN

Thunderchild Roman Catholic Residential School

(c) ALBERTA

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

(d) NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

(e) BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ahousat United Church Residential School
Cariboo Roman Catholic Residential School
Christie Roman Catholic Residential School
Kitamaat United Church Residential School
Port Simpson United Church Residential School
St Mary's Mission Roman Catholic Residential School
Squamish Roman Catholic Residential School

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

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

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

E. J. Lemaire.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
the Minister of Mines & Resources.

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Item no. ICU-000108[000-000]



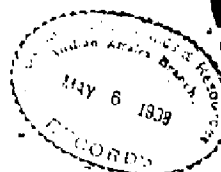
L.C.M.M.

MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE.

EDMONTON, 9818-110 ST.
PORT McMURRAY, ALTA.

May 2, 1938.

1-1-1938
2-2-1938
Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA ONT.



Dear Mr. Hoey: Your File 141-2-5.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., regarding purchase of repairs needed for the Aklavik R.C. Indian Residential School.

May I assure you that I appreciate the help given by the Department in this instance. I trust also that the materials purchased will reach Aklavik in due time this summer.

Thanking you kindly, I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. Breynat
G. Breynat, O.M.I.,
Bishop of Adirondack,
Vicar Apost. of Mackenzie

/EL.

Separator Page

Item no. NPC-622988

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

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

September 20, 1938

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

Period of examination - August 12 to 20, 1938.

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

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

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

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

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

Water supply

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

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

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

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

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

Sewage disposal

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

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

The most objectionable insanitary conditions occur during the influx of Eskimos and Indians in July when as many as 80 schooners may be tied up along the river bank. As there are no public toilets provided for the natives conditions along the waterfront then become extremely bad. Many of the Indian houses in the settlement have no toilet buildings at all. (Photo No. 4).

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

Garbage and refuse disposal

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

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

Roman Catholic Mission

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

The school has an attendance of about 70 Indian and Eskimo children, while the hospital accommodates 20, the total staff being about 21 persons.

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

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

With regard to sewage disposal, in the summer months outdoor multiple privies are used, one each for boys and girls, (see above photo). These are situated about 60 feet from the river bank and each pit was noted to be flooded with water.

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

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

Anglican Mission

This mission is situated at the downstream end of the settlement and comprises a residential school with a capacity of 85 children and a hospital with capacity for 48 patients.

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

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

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

Water supply

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

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

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

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

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

Sewage disposal

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drainage and general sanitation

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

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

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

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

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

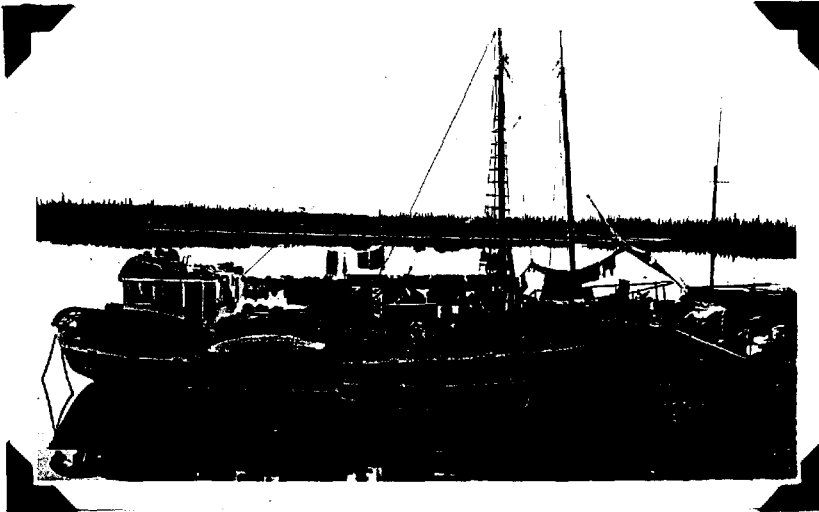
(SGD) A.H. Perry

District Engineer.

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Item no. NPC-622988a

Aklavik, N.W.T.

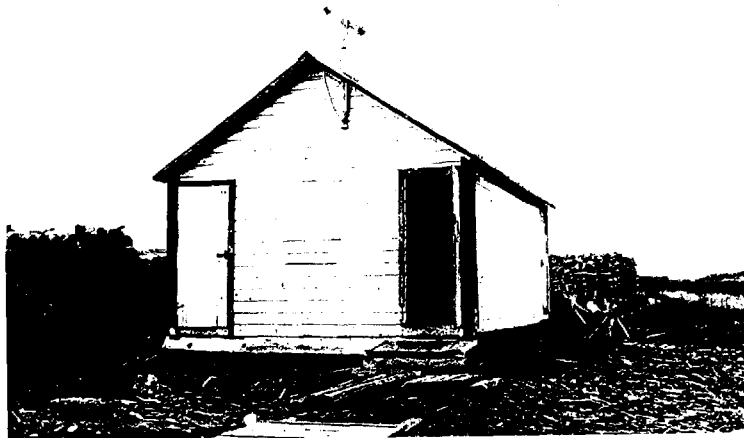


**Bakimo Schooners from Banks Island
tied up on mud bank at Aklavik.**



**The Roman Catholic Residential School
at Aklavik.**

Aklavik, N.W.T.



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



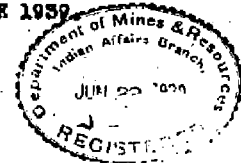
The Anglican Residential School at
Aklavik.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000117[000-000]

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF A MINUTE OF A MEETING OF THE
TREASURY BOARD, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL, ON THE 24th JUNE 1939

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA.



MINES AND RESOURCES:

The Board recommend payment of \$34,575.00 from
Vote 165, Main Estimates 1939-40, in the amounts detailed
hereunder, for the purchase and maintenance of equipment,
and repairs and improvements to the church-owned Indian
Residential Schools named:-

<u>SCHOOLS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
Fort George Roman Catholic Residential School	\$ 300.
Fort George Church of England Residential School	300.
<u>ONTARIO</u>	
Spanish Roman Catholic Residential School	1,500.
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>	
Thunderchild Roman Catholic Residential School	800.
<u>ALBERTA</u>	
Kamieskin Roman Catholic Residential School	2,950.
Grouard Roman Catholic Residential School	3,200.
Holy Angels Roman Catholic Residential School	500.
Joussard Roman Catholic Residential School	2,000.
Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic Residential School	1,500.
Vermilion Roman Catholic Residential School	500.
Wabasca Roman Catholic Residential School	3,000.
Wabasca Church of England Residential School	1,000.
Whiterfish Lake Church of England Residential School	900.
Youville (St. Albert) Roman Catholic Residential School	300.
<u>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</u>	
Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School	700.
Aklavik Church of England Residential School	500.
Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential School	700.
Providence Mission Roman Catholic Residential School	2,500.
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>	
Ahousat United Church Residential School	500.
Cariboo Roman Catholic Residential School	1,200.
Christie Roman Catholic Residential School	1,100.
Kitamaat United Church Residential School	500.
Port Simpson United Church Residential School	500.
St Mary's Mission Roman Catholic Residential School	2,525.
Unallotted	5,000.
	\$34,575.

M.J. Lemaire.
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Mines and Resources.

Separator Page

Item No.

AEDC-010803

DISCARD

IT DOES NOT, OF THE 6th June 1960.

MILKES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reporting

services of algebra mathematicians

(c) UNITED Fort George Church of England Residential School.

(b) STAFF have not changed or England Residential Report.

101 Broadview Roman Catholic Residential School

(d) **Adviser**

[illegible]

24. Writing (80-85) (10)

(5). MONTELEONE, ANTHONY DOMINIC
NATALIE ROMAN Catholic Residential School.
For Resettlement from Catholic Residential School.
TODD, RICHARD JAMES Catholic Residential School.
For Resettlement from Catholic Residential School.

That provision is made in Vote No. 103, 1940-41, Indian Affairs Branch, Means and Resources, for an amount of \$5,445.00 to pay the grants for the night watchmen at these schools.

That, as these buildings are Church-owned, payment for night watchmen's services constitutes a grant and the approval of Your Excellency is desirable.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that approval be given for the expenditure of \$9,442.00 for employment of night watchmen at the above-mentioned Indian Residential Schools, same to be chargeable to Vote No. 121, 1940-41, Indian Affairs Branch, Mine and Resource.

The Board concurs in the above report and recommends that the same be recommended for favourable consideration.

A. D. P. Kennedy

The Honorable
The Minister of Mines and
Technical Education

Object of the Privy Council.

AEDC-010803

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001709[000-008]**

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED—

THE COMMISSIONER,
R.C.M.P. POLICE,
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. 41 D 1074-4-2-L-4

OTTAWA, January 20, 1942.

CANADA



Sir:

Re: Attendance at Schools in
the Northwest Territories

With reference to previous correspondence in connection with the above, I enclose, for your information, copy of reports from our Aklavik, Providence and Rae Detachments. These reports, which are self-explanatory, complete the survey requested by you in your letter of July 7th last.

Yours truly,

K. Duncan
K. Duncan, Supt.,
Assistant Director,
Criminal Investigation.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Administration of the Northwest Territories,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

KD/RB
Enc.

NWTG-001709[000-008]

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001709[002-008]

(No forms 237 available.)
H.Q. File No. 41 1074-4-2-L-4

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION
"G"

SUB-DIVISION
Aklavik

DETACHMENT
Aklavik

PROVINCE
NWT

DATE
25-11-41

File No.

Re; Attendance at Schools in
the Northwest Territories.

Headquarters. 1. With reference to the departmental Letter to the Commissioner R.C.M.P., dated 7th July, 1941, in connection with the captionally noted matter, together with attachments and forwarding minute of the Officer Commanding "G" Division.

41 G 1-74-2

Sub-Division. 2. There are two schools in operation in this district, one maintained by the R.C. Mission and the other by the Anglican Mission. Both are residential schools, and the children living in the settlement attend the classes during the day. The Principals of both schools have been interviewed regarding the attendance of children whose parents reside in the settlement. It was learned that all the children attend regularly except in cases of illness and malformities. Very few natives reside at Aklavik during the months when classes are held, they being out at their camps busily employed with hunting and fishing activities. No difficulty has been experienced in getting native or white children to attend the day schools provided they are not located too far from the settlement.

Detachment.

P.C.R. 3. The Rev. Canon Sheppard, Principal of the Anglican school did however state that he sometimes have difficulty with some of the resident pupils in the Spring. He explained that some children were allowed to go with their parents and help with the Muskrat hunt for a short period, this having been approved by the department. At times these children had never returned to reside at the school, and in such cases he had been forced to strike them off the Register. He was of the opinion that once a child had started his education as a resident pupil at the school, the parents should be forced to send them back after they had stayed away for the allotted time to help with the muskrat hunt. He suggested an Officer be appointed for this purpose, however in regard to those attending the day school no difficulty had ever arisen, therefore no Truant Officer would be needed.

First. 4. Reference to the departmental letter regarding children of school age ramming the streets day in and day out, this condition does not exist at Aklavik. Periodical patrols are made by members of this detachment to the restaurants, hotels, trading posts, etc. in the settlement, and should children be seen loitering around these places, the parents are warned that

(Continued.)

NWTG-001709[002-008]

(2)

Re: Attendance at schools in
the Northwest Territories.

4. (Continued) they must keep a stricter supervision over their children. No difficulty has been experienced in getting residents to co-operate with us in this matter.

[Signature] A/Cpl.
The O.C., R.C.M.P., (L. Weston.) Reg. No. 10270.
"G" Div. OTTAWA, ONT. I/C Aklavik Detachment.

1. Forwarded for your information in compliance with instructions contained in the O.C., "G" Division's minute dated 16-8-41.

2. There are no schools in operation in our Good Hope and Arctic Red River areas.

Aklavik, N.W.T.
25-11-41.

[Signature] Sgt.
(R.S. Covell.) Reg. No. 9510
I/C Aklavik Sub-Division.

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001709[008-008]

"G" Division,
Ottawa, Ont.

Port Smith Sub-Division,
Resolution Detachment.

41 G 1-74-2.

RESOLUTION, N.W.T. November 6th/41.

S/D. 418/75-2.

The O. C.,
Port Smith S/D.,
R.C.M. Police,
PORT SMITH, N.W.T.

Sir: Re: Attendance at schools in the Northwest
Territories.

1. This will acknowledge receipt of Memorandum
under date of Port Smith, N.W.T., September 8th/41,
in the above connection.

2. The Roman Catholic Mission School is the only
one in operation in this detachment area, which has
a daily attendance of 50 pupils.

3. The Rev. Fr. Duchesne, Father Superior of the
Roman Catholic Mission has been interviewed and states
that the attendance is not considered satisfactory, his
reasons for this statement are:-

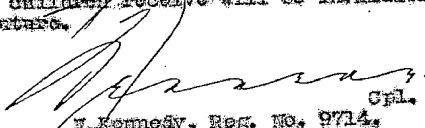
(a) That the native population do not appear to
appreciate instruction in any form and consider it
superfluous in their vocation as hunters and trappers.

(b) For the most part the Resolute natives send their
children to school in from dire necessity, being unable
financially to keep them at home in the necessities
of life, such as proper food and clothing.

(c) The natives are reluctant to send their boys
to school due to their being more useful to them around
home and when they are out on their trap lines than the
girls.

4. The children attending school at Resolution are
principally from the Resolute and Res districts with
a comparative few from Port Smith, N.W.T. At the present
time there is approximately 50 per cent of the children
in the district of school age (7 to 12 yrs) who are not
attending, these are principally boys.

5. It has been found very difficult to keep
children in attendance at school for the full term of
five years, the parents in many cases making requests
to the Mission for their release, every effort is made to
dissuade them in this connection but in most cases they
carry their point and take the children away with them,
the parents do not appear to realize that the education
their children receive will be invaluable to them in
the future.


Cpl.
J. Kennedy, Reg. No. 9714,
i/c Resolution Detachment.

NWTG-001709[008-008]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000146[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001713[000-000]**

Mr. Cumming

It is understood that Bishop Brocellier will be here one of these days and this subject should be discussed with him thoroughly.

16/2/42.

Deputy Commissioner.

Memorandum.-

Mr. Cumming.

Attendance at schools in the N.W.T.

The accompanying file No. 17 contains considerable correspondence dealing with the matter of attendance at the various schools in the Mackenzie District, the advisability of enforcing the provisions of the School Ordinance, the appointment of Truant Officers and the establishing of a curfew where conditions warrant. No definite decision has been reached and in case it is proposed to place the matter before the Northwest Territories Council, the following summary of the correspondence may be of use:-

- (1) In a letter dated 30th June, 1941, His Excellency Archbishop Breynat, drew attention to the large number of children of school age in Fort Smith settlement who are not attending school regularly, if at all and asked that compulsory measures be adopted.
- (2) Dr. Brughart stated no difficulty was being experienced in the Fort Smith public school but attendance was irregular in the R.C. Mission school. He recommended:
 - (a) Appointment of Truant Officers.
 - (b) Establishment of a 9 P.M. curfew.
- (3) The R.C.M. Police were requested to ascertain conditions in the various settlements of the Mackenzie District. The following reports have since been received:-

Fort Smith - 2 day schools - 1 public, 1 R.C.

Attendance irregular at the R.C. school and a large number of children are allowed on the streets late at night and as a result are unable to attend school next day. The Police state these conditions were due in part to the fact that a number of families earn their living by trapping making it necessary for them to leave the settlement. It is, therefore, not possible for the children to attend school regularly. They recommend that the School Ordinance be enforced, Truant Officers appointed and a curfew declared.

Resolution - 1 combined residential and day school - R.C. Mission.

Approximately 60% of the children of school age - 7 to 12 years - mostly boys, do not attend school.

Hay River - 1 day school - Anglican Mission.

The same situation exists here as at Resolution.

NWTG-001713[000-000]

Rae - no school.

Over 90% of the natives, mostly Indians, are illiterate. It is recommended a school be opened. The R.C. Mission has a building which could be rented @ \$10.00 per month. Fuel would cost about \$200.00 per annum. Desks, etc. would require to be shipped in. Sister [redacted] who has 15 years' teaching experience, would be available. The estimated average daily attendance would approximate 30 if a school were opened.

Yellowknife - 1 public day school. Condition satisfactory.

Simpson - 2 day schools. 1 Anglican. 1 R.C.

No difficulty at either school.

Aklavik - 2 combination residential and day schools - 1 R.C. 1 Ang. No complaints.

Children attend regularly. No Truant Officer required. The only difficulty reported is that children from the residential schools are permitted to go to their homes to help with the spring rat hunt. Some of these children never return to school. Rev. Webster thinks some pressure should be brought on the parents.

- (4) The R.C.M. Police have agreed to act as Truant Officers where required.
- (5) The Indian Affairs Branch has experienced a good deal of difficulty in endeavouring to compel children to attend school as provided in the Indian Act. The Indians have devised various means of defeating the regulations.

From the foregoing it will be seen that conditions as a general rule are fairly satisfactory - with the two exceptions of Fort Smith and Rae. When it is remembered that a large number of the native and half-breed population derived their living by hunting and trapping which necessitates their moving from place to place and out of reach of the schools.

Conditions at Fort Smith should be remedied. This could be done by enforcing the provisions of the School Ordinance and possibly the establishing of a curfew under Section 54 of the Municipal Ordinance. The matter of a school at Rae might also be given consideration. The population there is almost exclusively Indian.

Wm Doyle

Bylaw 54 of sec 95. page 804

J. W. Weyler

March 11/15

Bishop Troveller stated, last week, that the school attendance at Ft. Smith had greatly improved. He did not make any recommendations. He could be asked for his opinion about the necessity of any further action upon his return to the city this week about Thursday.
A.L.S.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000158[000-000]

1- Rejected
2- Traif

141-2-5

IN HER REQUISITION FOR SCHOOL MATERIAL DATED
JANUARY 2nd, 1943; SISTER J. DUSSAULT OF THE AKLAVIK
INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL REQUESTS THE FOLLOWING:

Single school desks

- 4 Fronts No. 5;
- 4 Desks No. 5;
- 4 " No. 4;
- 4 " No. 3;

4 Rear Seats, No. 3;

2 Teacher's Desks and Chairs.

ask of the
Ind. School

The enrolment at the above school for the
December Quarter, 1942, is as follows:

Grades:	1	2	3	4	5	
	13	2	5	2	2	= 24

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2).
Real c8790

ICU-000158[000-000]

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001719[009-009]

- C o p y -

Roman Catholic Residential School,
Aklavik, N.W.T.,
Sept. 17th, 1942.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I beg to apologize for not answering sooner your letter of July the 2nd in which you were asking me to send forward to the Department an outline of the course of instruction provided at our school.

In answer I wish to state that our course of study is really confined to reading, writing and arithmetic as is judged best by the officials of the Department at Ottawa. Geography and History are on the programme merely as reading lessons, short essays in composition and memory training for a few more advanced pupils who remain their five years in the school. We also give half an hour a day for teaching religion and half an hour three days a week for vocal music.

Regarding the report made to the Department by an official of the R.C.M.P. in the Territories I beg to say that his opinion may be right in a few cases but certainly not for the generality of pupils who have spent four or five years in the schools. Not being dependent on his education for earning his living, it is only natural that the Indian boy appreciates less its benefit, but however, in most cases, after having spent his five years in the school, he can keep his own accounts and write letters as well and perhaps better than many white trappers of this country who have had more schooling outside than the Indian boy receives in this country.

Thanking you again for the kind attention you have always given to the cause of the education in our schools and trusting that you will continue to assist us as in the past,

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(sgd.) Sister E. Kristoff.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000166[000-000]

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TREASURY ONLY

Chợ gạo Núi

DATE _____

Pay to R. G. Episcopal Corporation of Monksie:

Address... 2/2 Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Jasper Avenue

Edmonton, Alta.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental Letter, File No. _____ dated _____.

FORM No. I.A. 306

Exam 1266

VOLUME No

DATE

Agenda

ICU-000166[000-000]

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)
Real c 8790

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000171[000-000]

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TREASURY ONLY

CINQUE No.

DATE _____

Address c/o Banque Canadienne Nationale,

Jasper Avenue

Edmonton, Alta.

[illegible]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental Letter. File No. dated

FORM No. I.A. 806

June 1983

Voucher No.

DATE _____

ICU-000171[000-000]

Indian Affairs (AG 10 Volume 6174, File 915-5, pt. 2 Reel C8750)

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001745[001-001]**

April 24, 1944.

PRECIS FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCILSchools in the N.W.T. -

Authority - The schools of the Northwest Territories are operated and assistance given under authority of,-

- (a) Northwest Territories Act.
- (b) The School Ordinance.
- (c) The School Assessment Ordinance.
- (d) The School Grants Ordinance.
- (e) Local Administrative District Ordinance.

Section 6 of the School Grants Ordinance authorizes the payment of special grants to any school whether organized according to law or not.

Section 34 (sub-section 17) of the Local Administrative District Ordinance authorizes the Local Trustees Board to pass by-laws granting sums of money from time to time in aid of schools within the district. As the School Ordinances were passed prior to 1905 and designed to meet conditions within the provinces it has been suggested that these be consolidated and amended in order to meet present day conditions within the Territories. This work is receiving attention.

It has been suggested that a qualified school inspector inspect the schools of the Mackenzie District and afterward assist in the consolidation and amendment of the Ordinances as he would have first-hand knowledge of conditions and requirements.

Types of schools -

There are three classes of schools in operation within the N.W.T.

- (1) Residential schools - operated by the Missions.
- (2) Day schools - " " " "
- (3) Public day schools - " " School Boards.

Schools in operation during 1943-44 -(a) Residential schools -

- (1) Resolution - operated by R.C. Mission.
- (2) Providence - " " " "
- (3) Aklavik - " " " "
- (4) " - " " Ang. "

(b) Day Schools -

- (1) Fort Smith - " " R.C. "
- (2) Simpson - " " " "
- (3) " - " " Ang. "
- (4) Eskimo Point - " " " "
- (5) Baker Lake - " " " "
- (6) Pangnirtung - " " " "

It is the intention of both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions to operate additional day schools in the Eastern Arctic in 1944.

A day school is operated by the Anglican Mission at Hay River but as the pupils are mostly Indians the N.W.T. Administration does not contribute towards its support.

NWTG-001745[001-001]

Public Schools -

- (1) Fort Smith - operated by Fort Smith Public School Board.
- (2) Yellowknife - " " Yellowknife School Board.

Grants - aid -

The N.W.T. Administration pays the following annual grants in support of the various schools,-

Residential schools	-	\$400	per annum.
Some day schools in Mackenzie District	-	\$200	" "
Day schools in Eskimo Territory	-	\$250	" "
Fort Smith Day School	-	\$500	" "
" " Public "	-	\$700	" "
Yellowknife " "	-	1,500	" "

In addition to the regular grants the N.W.T. Administration also furnishes school supplies.

The Northwest Territories Council has approved payment from the Territorial Liquor Fund of the cost of correcting examination papers of the Fort Smith and Yellowknife Public Schools.

Curriculum taught -

The Alberta Curriculum is taught in most of the schools of the Mackenzie District. In the Eastern Arctic where the population is almost exclusively Eskimo the Missionaries teach a few elementary subjects including reading, writing, drawing, etc.

Maintenance of children in residential schools -

The Northwest Territories Administration pays \$200 per annum for each of the destitute or orphan children maintained in the residential schools. These children are admitted under special application form certified by the parent or guardian, the local representative of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the District Agent. A certificate of health is given by the resident Medical Officer.

Schools in Eskimo Territory of Quebec -

As the Administration of Eskimo Affairs has been vested in the Northwest Territories Administration provision has been made for the payment of grants (on the same basis as those of the N.W.T.) toward the maintenance of residential and day schools operated within Eskimo Territory of the Province of Quebec.

#

At the present time there are two residential schools at Fort George, P.Q., one operated by the Anglican and the other by the R.C. Mission. Provision has been made for the maintenance of 10 pupils in each school @ \$200 per annum, each, and in addition the schools will receive the regular grant for residential schools of \$400 per annum.

- # - Anglican residential school at Fort George, P.Q. destroyed by fire. Until new school constructed pupils are maintained in the residential school at Moose Factory.

Biscuits for Eskimo children attending day schools in Eastern Arctic -

With the approval of Dr. L. B. Pett, Director, Nutritional Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, arrangements have been made to supply the Mission schools of the Eastern Arctic with a special brand of biscuits for distribution as circumstances permit, to the pupils enrolled.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000177[000-000]

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TREASURY ONLY

CHEQUE No.

DATE _____

Pay to R.C. Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie,
Address c/o The Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

[illegible]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental

Letter, File No. _____ dated _____

FORM No. I.A. 548

Page 1244

Voucher No. 42

DATE _____

ICU-000177[000-000]

Separator Page

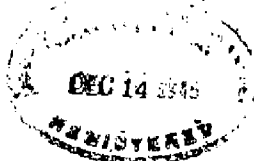
Item no. ICU-000186[000-000]

141-2-5
MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE
Fort Smith, N. W. T.

December 5, 1945.

*Revised
2nd order
P.O.*

Mr. Philip Phelan, Esq.,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.



Dear Mr. Phelan,

I have received your letter of November 29th, with information relative to the various amount provided and expended in favor of our schools during this current year.

It is to be hoped that in future the goods destined for these institutions will arrive during the shipping season, to offset the difficulties arising from failure to deliver the materials during the year for which they had been ordered.

In the event that certain requisitions cannot be filled, I would be grateful indeed if you could notify us of such a shortage. As we depend very much upon all these articles for the smooth progress of our work, you can readily understand the importance to us, of knowing if one or more orders may be cancelled. This year, for example, we had looked for certain kinds of wood for the completion of interior construction work, which has already been going on for a long time, but it was only at the end of the shipping season, that we realized that nothing had been sent, nor had any notification been given in this regard.

With full appreciation of your kind attention to our requirements, I remain,

very truly yours,

+ M. J. Tröcellier
Bishop J. Tröcellier C.M.I.,
Titular Bishop of Adramyttium,
Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000186[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000194[000-000]

141-2-5

AIRMAIL

Ottawa, April 5, 1946.

Dear Bishop Trocellier:

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I am forwarding separate communications in order that we may keep the information in a proper manner on our file.

Re: Aklavik R.C. Residential School -
Provision is being made in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946-47 for an amount of \$3,000.00 for cementing the basement of the school. Please let me know the quantity of cement that you will require and what amount will be necessary for labour. It should be understood that \$3,000.00 is the total amount that can be allowed.

We will also have funds for the purchase of the Battleship linoleum and the Purchasing Agent is being requested to secure this.

It will not be possible for us to consider purchase of the trailer.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Right Reverend J. Trocellier, O.M.I.,
Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N. W. T.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000194[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000153[003-005]

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TREASURY ONLY

Cheque No.

Date

Pay to Receiver General of Canada

Address Indian Affairs Branch,

Room 501, Booth Building,

Ottawa

DATE	SERVICE	AMOUNT
1947,		
April 29	Payment of Sporting Equipment sent to Aklavik R.S. Residential School.	
	Sport Shop Invoice dated April 7, 1947 A 9097	
		\$28. 81
	Indian Affairs - 32 children	10. 02
	Northwest Territories 60 children	18. 79
		\$ 28. 81

RECOMMENDED

J.W. [Signature]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental Order.

Letter, File No. dated

FORM No. I.A. 596

Rev. 1939

Voucher No.

Date

30/4/47

RECEIVED IN DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

RG 85, Vol. 1013, File 17690,
Sports & Playground Equipment
for Schools, N.W.T.,
1947-1952,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000153[003-005]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000152[009-014]

Form No. 1-A, 5-64

TREASURY ONLY

Census No.

DATE _____

Pay to Receiver General,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Address Room 503 Booth Building,
Ottawa.

[illegible]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Voucher is correct, that the material has been supplied, the work performed and that the charges are fair and just, also that the expenditure has been incurred legitimately and that each item of the same is a fair and just charge against the Government of Canada. This expenditure was authorized by Departmental Letter, File No. _____ dated _____.

Voucher No. 14

ΠΛΑΤΩΝ

RG 85, Vol. 1013, File 17690,
Sports & Playground Equipment
for Schools, N.W.T.,
1947-1952,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000152[009-014]

1 of 1

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000155[000-000]

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Mr. Royle

June 21st, 1947.

Mr. Cummings: *Cum Reg 441*

The following wireless message dated June 21st has been received from J. M. Mackinnon, Aklavik, N.W.T.

"Kindly wire L. E. Drummond to send first boat \$35.00 worth of mixed wood to each of the four residential schools; Anglican at Aklavik, R.C. at Aklavik, Providence and Resolution. Drummond said he would attend to this. All here desire some shop training in schools. Also send to each residential school

Wire to L.E. Drummond

2 Requisitions. R441

- 1 doz. coping saws
- 12 doz. coping saw blades
- 12 doz. mixed sand paper
- 1 gal. of white shellac
- 1 pt. of maple stain
- 1 pt. each of red, green, white, yellow and blue enamel
- 1 gal. of raw linseed oil
- 2 doz. fine oil sand paper
- 2 lbs. assorted nails
- 1 box assorted screws and nails
- 2 6" clamps
- 2 large clamps
- 1 qt. of Lapage's glue

[Signature]
Director.

JUN 21 1947

7946
5869
5945
4731

RG 85, Vol. 1014, File 17792,
Manual Training Equipment
for Schools [Lumber etc.] - N.W.T.,
1947-1949,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000155[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000205[000-000]

HEAD OFFICE - FACTORY
2100 BLOOR ST. WEST
TORONTO 9, ONT.

TELEPHONE
LYNDHURST 5458
(3 LINES)

BERKEL

Berkel Products Co.
Limited

INVOICE
No. 33099

YOUR ORDER
No. _____

Date August 20, 1947

SOLD TO Roman Catholic Indian
Residential School,
Akivik, N. W. T.

EXD.
A

SHIP VIA

\$

WITH ORDER AND \$

TERMS 2% - 10 dys.

TO BE PAID ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH COMMENCING
UNTIL THE FULL PRICE HAS BEEN PAID. PLUS CARRYING CHARGES IF ANY.

1

Berkel Model H Slicer, Serial #629538

\$198.00



RECEIVED
IN GOOD ORDER
PROPER PAID AND JUST

F. L. L. Helgason

Berkel Meat and Bread Slicers — Biro Power Meat and Bone Cutters — Enterprise
Meat Choppers — Enterprise Coffee Mills — Berkel Tendersteak Delicators —
Berkel Standard Scales

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Real 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000205[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000206[000-000]

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

October 25, 1947

To the Departmental Purchasing Agent, Ottawa, (File: 141-2-5 WT 1)

PLEASE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES FOR USE OF

This space for use of Head Office only

Requisition No.

Order No.

VOTE 517 ALLOTMENT 12-415 ALLOCATION SYMBOLS
 SHIP TO Sister J. Dussault, McMurray, Alberta.

Purpose for which required Aklayik R.C. Indian Residential School No. 915

QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1		
Precision Light Weight Portable Power Chain Saw.		
<p>NOTE: This school is situated in a country where the winter is extremely long, the cold severe and consequently heating and the means to procure it are always a serious problem.</p> <p>The labour situation is very difficult at all times but principally so during the winter months when hunting and trapping supply sufficient work at remunerative prices for all the population.</p> <p>The school requires a very large quantity of fuel and depend on the few lay brothers attached to it. It is considered advisable to supply a mechanical device to facilitate and expedite their work.</p> <p>We are advised that the saw ordered on this requisition can be secured for \$443.20 for the 18" type model. This includes one extra chain, one filing tool and three spark plugs. We are further advised that the price quoted is subject to 10% discount.</p> <p>In order to make use of the machine this year, purchase should be made as soon as possible.</p> <p>Literature covering this saw is attached to requisition for Holy Angels School.</p> <p>(Precision Parts Limited, Montreal, Quebec.)</p>		

I hereby certify that I have personal knowledge that all the above articles are required in the Department and for Departmental purposes only. The expenditure required by this requisition is strictly unavoidable and the public interest will suffer if it is not made.

SIGNED—

APPROVED—

Director

- NOTE:— 1. In ordering stationery and printed matter use separate sheets.
 2. Order numbered forms by number or send sample.
 3. Orders for unnumbered forms should be accompanied by samples.
 4. Orders for books should be accompanied by sample pages or folios.
 5. Orders for which purchase orders will issue should be so marked.
 6. All Requisitions should be submitted in duplicate.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
 ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
 CANADA

ICU-000206[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000209[000-000]

Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée
Commission des Œuvres Indiennes

141-2-5
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Indian Welfare and Training Commission

OFFICERS — OFFICERS
M. J. GUY, O.M.I.,
PRÉSIDENT ET SEC. GÉN.
M. P. A. MARCHAND, O.M.I., VICE-PRÉS.
S. J. J. D. FLOURDE, O.M.I.,
GÉNÉRAL SUPERINTENDENT
MEMBRES HONORAIRES
A. E. M. C. BREYMAT, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. A. TURQUETIL, O.M.I.
MEMBRES — MEMBERS
S. E. M. H. LAJEUNESSE, O.M.I.,
J. C. M. U. LAPOINTE, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. J. L. COUDERT, O.M.I.



L.I.C. O.M.I.
BUREAU DU SURINTENDANT GÉNÉRAL
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

MEMBRES — MEMBERS
S. E. M. H. BELLEAU, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. J. TROCELLIER, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. H. LACHOIX, O.M.I.,
MONT. REV. A. JORDAN, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. H. SCHREFFER, O.M.I.,
S. E. M. H. ROUCHIER, O.M.I.,
R. P. J. SCANNELL, O.M.I.,
PROVINCIAL, OTTAWA
R. P. M. LAVIGNE, O.M.I.,
PROVINCIAL, MANITOBA
R. P. A. SOUCHEN, O.M.I.,
PROVINCIAL, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN
R. P. L. DESCHATELLETS, O.M.I.,
PROVINCIAL, DU CANADA



OTTAWA, December 12, 1947.
ONTARIO

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
O t t a w a .

Re: Laundry Machinery for Aklavik
Indian Residential School

My dear Mr. Phelan,

On October 18 last, I wrote to the Department regarding the mechanical equipment of the above school and mentioned particularly that of the laundry.

Since then I have had occasion to secure approximate prices from both the Beaver Laundry and the Canadian Laundry Companies, which I take the liberty of listing below:

1. "Leonard" boiler 12 H.P., 100-lb pressure, complete with ordinary fittings \$ 862.00
2. 26" Beaver, motor driven, Laundry Extractor 962.00
3. 36 x 36 Beaver Heubsch laundry drying tumbler complete with $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. motor 485.00
4. Soissel Sock Dryer - approximately 400.00
5. 58" Flat work ironer 480.00

The purchase of the above can be done by your Purchase Department. However, His Excellency Bishop Trocellier has offered to do the purchasing himself and supply the balance of the money if the amount standing to the credit of his four schools should be found insufficient.

Would you let me know as soon as possible what plan you desire to follow.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. O. Flourde
J. O. Flourde, O.M.I.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000209[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000216[000-000]

Aklavik CR
141-2-5 (WT.4).

EX'D.
M

Ottawa, January 27, 1948.

Memorandum:

COLONEL NEARY.

Re: Aklavik Residential Schools.

For several years the Department refused to recognize the Aklavik R.C. Residential School. Our files, therefore, show no record of its construction. Right Reverend Bishop Breynat, O.M.I., in a letter dated October 6, 1923 offered to build a residential school to accommodate up to thirty pupils for a grant of \$30,000. He stated that with the help that was available such as carpenters and engineers he was able to construct the school for the above amount. This is the only reference to the cost of either of these schools. The only reference we have of the Church of England school is that on February 3, 1938 we gave them a grant for equipment of \$2,000.00.

A.J. Dodest
A.J. Dodest,
Supervisor, Training Division.

AJD/HM.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ICU-000216[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000177[000-000]

Date March 23, 1948

5945

File 4716

5569

By Jel

Department of Mines and Resources

BUREAU of NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and YUKON AFFAIRS

In account with The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie
C/o The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

1948

Increase of 17% on grants paid to the following
Residential Schools retroactive to October 1, 1947,
in accordance with increase paid by Indian Affairs
Branch, as authorized by the special meeting
of the Northwest Territories Council, May 23, 1947.

Grants paid Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1947

R.C. Res. School, Providence, N.W.T.	975.00
R.C. Res. School, Resolution, N.W.T.	525.00
R.C. Res. School, Aklavik, N.W.T.	3,866.90

Total	65,366.90
-------	-----------

17% thereof:

912 37

Paid on file 5569

13.3.48

Jel

Separator Page

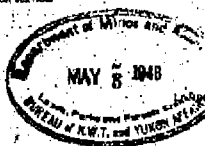
Item no. NWTG-000196[002-002]

ADDRESS ONLY TO:
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND YUKON SERVICE



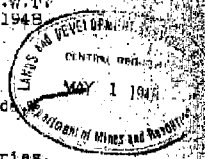
712
M. L. 175
3/3/48

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE BRANCH

Yellowknife, N.W.T.
April 26th, 1948



Mr. R.A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner,
Bureau of N.W.T. & Yukon Affairs, OTTAWA, Canada

Dear Sir: Re: Manual training Equipment -
Schools - Northwest Territories.

I have now completed an inspection of the
shop work which has been taught in the four residential
schools and at Port Brabant.

The Eskimo children of Grade 1 level at
Port Brabant have been trained in the use of hand tools
and have made various projects indicative of the excellent
training given. The manual training taught at both mission
schools in Aklaavik is most satisfactory, and I recommend
that a complete set of hand tools be provided for each day
and residential school in the Northwest Territories. Mr.
Lamberton has a complete list of all manual training equip-
ment which would be needed in setting up a small shop, and
will be in a position to give you an estimate of the total
cost of same. Along with the provision of such equipment,
each school should be provided with at least 1,000 B.M.U.
of soft wood, suitable for manual training purposes; also
paints, varnishes, sandpaper and other supplies most essen-
tial for proper instruction, should be provided.

Kindly consider this as an interim report
as I will be submitting a detailed report covering each centre
at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly
R.W. McInnes
R.W. McInnes
Inspector of Schools

JWMCK/

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1948
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA
ARCHIVE NATIONAL DU CANADA

RG 85, Vol. 1014, File 17792,
Manual Training Equipment
for Schools [Lumber etc.] - N.W.T.,
1947-1949,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000196[002-002]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000199[000-000]

By *[Signature]* 87
5371
19826
4024

BV
 3371
 13950
 4694
 72
 14580
 14820
 7040
 6560
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 7540
 70
 6060

September 18, 1948.

1772

The program of studies for intermediate schools, regulations for high schools, program of studies for Grades 7, 8 & 9, Social Studies, program of studies for the high school consists of Bulletin 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 8

This program of studies is the property of the Administration of the Northwest Territories, Department of Mines and Resources, and is to be kept at all times in the classroom. When our School Inspector visits your school, this matter will be further discussed.

[Signature]
R. A. Gibson,
Deputy Commissioner.

NWTG-000199[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000228[000-000]

Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Indian Welfare and Training Commission

MEMBERS — MEMBERS

S. E. Moe H. BELLEAU, O.M.I.
S. E. Moe J. THOELLER, O.M.I.
S. E. Moe M. LACROIX, O.M.I.
S. E. Moe L. SCHEFFER, O.M.I.
S. E. Moe H. ROUTHIER, O.M.I.
S. P. A. BOUCHER, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL, ALBERTA-BASSETTWAR
REV. J. BIRCH, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL, ENGLISH PROVINCE
R. P. P. SCHEFFER, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL, MANITOBA
R. P. S. A. LAROCHELLE, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL, R. CANADA

ICU-000228|000-0001

The above must be shipped to Aklavik R.C. School, N.W.T.,
C/O Mc Innes Transport, Waterways, Alberta, and the transport
charges should be paid in advance, if it is possible to do so.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. O. Plourde
J.O. Plourde, O.M.I.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel C 8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000239[000-000]

Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée
Commission des Œuvres Indiennes

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Président et Sec. 1842.
Vt. A. JORDAN, O.M.I., Vice-Prés.
SOUVERAIN GÉNÉRAL
A. P. J.-D. FLOURDE, O.M.I.
GÉNÉRAL SUPERINTENDANT
MEMBRES HONORAIRES
S. E. MAR G. BRYNAT, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR A. TURQUETIL, O.M.I.
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S. E. MAR G. LANGLOIS, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR J. COUDRY, O.M.I.



L.I.C. O.M.I.
BUREAU DU SUPERINTENDANT GÉNÉRAL
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

915-5
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Indian Welfare and Training Commission

245

MEMBRES — MEMBERS
S. E. MAR M. BELLEAU, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR J. TROCELLIER, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR W. LACROIX, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR L. SCHEFFER, O.M.I.
S. E. MAR H. ROUTHIER, O.M.I.
S. P. A. BOUCHER, O.M.I.
FÉDÉRAL ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN
REV. J. SINCH, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL ENGLISH PROVINCE
S. P. SCHEFFER, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL MARITIME
S. P. S. A. LAZARVILLE, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL DU CANADA

OTTAWA, March 9th 1949.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Laundry and Electrical equipment for
the Aklavik and Resolution Schools.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

The Aklavik School requires a Lighting
Plant comprising a Diesel Engine, a Generator and a set of
batteries.

The Fairbanks-Morse Co. of Montreal have
quoted the sum of \$3088.00 for a 20 H.P., two cylinder, four
cycle, 1200 R.P.M. Diesel Engine and a D.C. Generator 10 K.W.,
120 volts, complete with rheostat. A suitable set of batteries
for the above will cost \$1200.00, making the sum of \$4288.00 for
the complete Plant. The above prices are F.O.B. Montreal.

The Resolution School requires a Washing
Machine, the description of which follows:

"New 30" x 48" Beaver Handy Laundry Washer, monel
metal outer case, with soap door. Monel metal
cylinder, fitted with direct connected reversing
type motor and controls. 110 volts Direct Current
motor with thermometer, and water level indicator."
The price of this Washing Machine is \$1609.00, F.O.B. Toronto.

The same school also requires 500 Sq.Yd.
of LINOLEUM to cover floors which otherwise will have to be
replaced. We estimate the above to be worth \$1250.00.

The amount now standing to the credit of the
group of schools in Bishop Trocellier's territory is \$6301.69.
But he is willing to supply the balance out of missionary funds,
provided he is authorized to purchase the above. He will
submit receipted invoices, on receipt of which your Department
may issue a check for the amount standing to the credit of
his schools.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J.O. Flourde, O.M.I.



Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-5, part 2)

Reel C8790

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

ICU-000239[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000296[000-000]

PA
[Signature]



INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
QUARTERLY RETURN

Aklavik R.C.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within Return is a true and faithful statement of the attendance
and tuition at the *Aklavik* School for the Quarter
ended *September 30th* 19*50*

Principal *A. M. Louise Chas. Macdonald*
p.g.m.

Dated *September 27th* 19*50*

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

[Signature]
Indian Agent

Dated at *Fort Resolution, N.W.T.*
this *October 17th* 19*50*

NOTE

Principals will please be guided by the instructions printed on the last page.

Form No. I.A. 403
R. 3444

0708

REEL 8790

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6474, file 915-2, part 1)

File 915-2, Vol. 1, Quarterly Return, Aklavik R.C. Residential
School, June 1941 - Dec 1952, Perm. Vol. 6474, Reel C-8790
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

ICU-000296[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NPC-603141

1050-5-F4

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO

CANADA

Aklavik, N. W. T.,
January 23rd, 1950

The Director,
Northwest Territories Administration,
Morlito Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

FEB 16 1951

Dear Sir:-

In a letter dated August 4th, 1950, Mr. R. A. Gibson, who was Deputy Commissioner at that time, asked me to give him a report with reference to the progress I was able to make in improving sanitary conditions in Aklavik.

It was with this in mind that I made an inspection of the town on October 4th, 1950, in company with Constable Maidens of the R. C. M. P. I also posted a set of garbage and sewage instructions in several prominent places in Aklavik. A copy of these are attached. Please see the attached copy of my letter to Mr. P. B. Parker, Administrator, with reference to conditions as I found them at that time. I also wrote Sgt. Abraham of the R. C. M. P., at that time in charge of the Aklavik Detachment, with reference to backing up my instructions. A copy of this letter is attached.

About a week after posting the instructions I made the rounds of the town and found conditions considerably improved. As yet we have not had any prosecutions for the disobedience of the posted instructions.

At this time a number of general features came to my attention which I should like to make some suggestions about, and which I did indeed mention in my letter of October 6th to Mr. Parker.

- (1) I found the whole beach generally littered with refuse of various kinds, mostly old cans and bottles, and I suggested to Mr. Parker at this time that the beach be cleaned up by the Administration. This was partly accomplished before freeze-up.
- (2) The drainage ditches throughout town were very unsightly, there being numerous accumulations of refuse in them. The ditches also obviously required deepening and grading in order to make them drain properly. I have suggested to Mr. Parker that this be done in the spring.
- (3) The native camping ground just north of the Anglican Residential School was littered with cans deposited there by previous campers. I suggested to Mr. Parker that this ground should be cleaned up. In future campers will have to transport their garbage to the nuisance ground.
- (4) Numerous deposits of garbage were noted along the side of the road to the nuisance ground. I recommended that this garbage be removed and deposited at the proper place.

In addition to these suggestions which are relatively easy to carry out, I should like to make a few other recommendations. These projects are more involved and will necessitate considerable expenditure.

- (1) To the rear of the Aklavik Hotel is a bog which does not dry up all summer. Some years ago an effort was made to fill this bog by dumping garbage into it, although this is no longer done. In my letter to Mr. Parker I suggested that measures be taken in the spring to drain this bog, which as it stands constitutes an excellent mosquito breeding place.

(page 2 - - - - -)



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR NEXT REFERENCE TO THE

Figure 3

However, the Alvarik Hotel has been accustomed to pumping its wash water into it. Theoretically a ditch carries this water away but at the time of my inspection I was unable to find much evidence of the ditch.

(2) To the fear of the Anglican Residential School is a bog which does not dry up until late summer of each year. Wash water from the school flows into this bog and to my mind makes a very unsavory situation. I should like to suggest that some means be taken to drain this bog which at the present is a breeding ground for mosquitoes in the early summer. I mentioned this problem to Mr. Parker and has a copy of the letter which I wrote to the Rev. R. F. Gibson on October 26th on the subject, a copy of which is attached.

(3) With the coming of spring I feel that the nuisance ground should be sprayed at intervals with D.D.T. or, if more convenient, coated with fuel oil and burned. This should provide no great difficulty.

There is one more problem I should like to mention. As you know the R. C. Mission is located up-stream from the town. About a year ago this Mission installed in its Hospital and School a system of sewage disposal which consists of large metal tanks in the basement containing caustic soda. At intervals these tanks are pumped into the river. The treated sewage must then flow past the town on its way down-stream. Possibly this is harmless enough during the summer and during the winter. However, in the fall during the ice cutting season it is conceivable that some of this material is frozen into the ice which we depend upon for drinking water. In my letter of October 6th to Father Blaine, Priest in charge of the R. C. Mission, I suggested that the procedure of pumping the tanks into the river be suspended during freeze-up to obviate the danger of contamination of the ice which would be used for drinking water. After the ice cutting was completed I gave him permission to pump the tanks onto the ice in front of the Mission as he had done previously. Father Blaine feels that I had been unduly strict in this matter since he considers his sewage system to be a legitimate one. I feel, myself, that it is very good except for the unfortunate location of the Mission up-stream from the town. In November, 1949, I wrote to Mr. Stanley S. Copp, Sanitary Engineer, District No. 8, Public Health Engineering Division, Edmonton, Alberta to ask him his opinion on the legitimacy of the R. C. system. In his letter of December 19th, 1949, he said:-

"Referring to your letter of November 30th, 1949, chemical toilets are desirable where subsurface disposal is impossible, such as in permanent areas at Alvarik. The caustic soda which is usually employed prevents odors, if properly stirred, liquefies the solids, and kills the bacteria. However, Eilers & Steel in "Municipal and Rural Sanitation", recommend 25 pounds of caustic soda dissolved in 10 to 15 gallons of water for each toilet seat, an amount which lasts 6 to 8 months. If the R. C. Mission Hospital employs this amount of caustic, yet empties the tank every week and a half as you state, then it must cost a terrific amount or else they do not put in sufficient caustic. The latter case is most probable so that when the tank is pumped out there is no doubt insufficient caustic to make the mixture sterile. Therefore it is wise not to allow the discharge of the hospital chemical toilet into the river. Also as you say, it is not a nice thought to feel you may be drinking someone else's sewage. A simple inexpensive alternative would be to allow the use of these chemical toilets but insist on having them pumped to a tank on a sled or truck, so that the contents may be hauled to the town dump. There is no doubt that certain people use the river for drinking purposes, particularly itinerant fishermen and visiting Indians and Eskimos who live on their boats while at the settlement.

(page 3 - - - - -)



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO

Page 3

Other vessels obtain water for drinking and culinary purposes directly from the river and although some of the vessels have filters, it is desirable to protect them by keeping the river as unpolluted as possible."

In order to be as fair as possible to the R. C. Mission I asked Father Biname to write me a letter describing in detail how his system works, for example, the size of the tanks, amount of caustic used, frequency of dumping and so on. In his letter of November 25th which you will find attached he gives the necessary details. I am submitting a copy of his letter to Mr. Copp for further consideration. My letter to Mr. Copp is attached. Before taking further action I shall await his reply and advice.

I believe the above material summarizes pretty well the general situation in Aklavik. In a place of this size the ideal sewage system would undoubtedly be a steam heated one which would operate all year round. A water supply for all year round could be installed at the same time and the town could be steam heated from the same equipment. However, this expensive innovation probably can not be considered at the present time. In the meantime the suggestions I have offered, if carried out, will improve the general situation considerably. I should like to add that the Aklavik Garbage and Sewage Association has done excellent work since its organization in 1949 in carrying out weekly collections.

Hoping this report has been of some value to you, I remain,

Yours very truly,

K. A. WARD, M. D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

c.c. Mr. P. D. Parker,
Dist. Adm., Aklavik.

Dr. H. L. Falconer,
Edmonton, Alta.

→ Dr. P. E. Moore,
Ottawa, Ont.

Separator Page

Item no. NPC-622974



DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Health Engineering Division
406 Post Office Building
Edmonton, Alberta

368-1-A28

PHE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

August 14, 1951

Medical Health Officer
Department of National Health and Welfare
Aklavik, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

In the company of Dr. K.A. Ward, Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. L.A.C.O. Hunt, Sub-District Administrator, an examination was made of the restaurants, hotels, and missions in Aklavik on July 11th and 12th of this year. The following items were noticed which require attention to improve sanitation:

Aklavik Hotel

Accommodation is provided for 12 persons and a restaurant is located on the ground floor. Drinking water is obtained by melting ice in a metal barrel. This barrel and others, used for storing drinking and culinary water, should be placed on a raised platform, covered, and a tap outlet inserted near the bottom. Garbage should be stored in covered, water-tight containers until removal. All sink wastes and wash water should be put in the ditches and not thrown on the ground, where it provides an attraction for flies.

A general cleaning of the kitchen, including the shelves, area over stove, skylight etc., is required. Food displayed at the counter should be covered. The floors are very dirty and are poorly mopped. The restaurant is dark and dreary-looking, and consideration should be given to painting with a light color. Dishes should be sterilized in accordance with accepted methods. A low area at the rear of the hotel retains the water and provides a breeding place for mosquitoes.

The washing facilities for hotel guests are downstairs in a back room, and the most convenient entrance to it is through the kitchen. Arrangements should be made so that guests could wash without passing through the kitchen. Only employees should be allowed in the kitchen, and a sign so stating should be posted. Consideration should be given for the piping of hot and cold water to the upper storey for the use of hotel guests. A bath or shower should also be provided.

N.H. & W. 1 250M-5-46-P-549

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North Star Inn

Accommodation is provided for 14 persons. Water for drinking and culinary purposes is obtained by melting ice, and is stored in large metal barrels. It is recommended that these barrels be covered, raised, and tap outlets installed in the bottom. Screen doors are required during the summer. Employees only should be allowed in the kitchen and a sign so stating should be posted.

Roman Catholic Mission

Children in the residential school each wash their own dishes in a common pan of water. It is suggested that the dishes be sterilized by submersion in a chlorine solution or hot water, according to accepted methods.

Yours very truly,

S.S.C.
Stanley S. Copp
Senior Sanitary Engineer
District No. 8.

SSC:CI

c.c. Mr. J.R.Menzies, Ottawa ✓
Mr. A.H.Perry, Vancouver
Mr. W.G.Brown, Ft. Smith, N.W.T.
Mr. L.A.C.O. Hunt, Aklavik, N.W.T.

Separator Page

Item no. **NWTG-001971[000-000]**

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MEMO/FC

Ottawa, May 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

Mission Schools in the Northwest Territories
and Northern Quebec operated by:

- (a) the Roman Catholic Church
- (b) the Church of England in Canada

I refer to the Director's memorandum of May 8, 1952 on file 4567.

There are a number of matters which call for discussions with Bishop J.M. Trocellier, Vicar Apostolic of MacKenzie, Fort Smith, N.W.T.; Bishop Marc Lacroix, Vicar Apostolic of Hudson's Bay, Churchill, Manitoba; Bishop Lionel Schaffer, Vicar Apostolic of Labrador, Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon, Saguenay County, Quebec, and also with Bishop D.B. Marsh, Bishop of the Arctic (Anglican).

1. Probably we should consider with Bishop Trocellier the recommendations advanced by Mr. J. V. Jacobsen (a) that the high school students of the Fort Smith Roman Catholic Mission School be transferred to the high school section of the Fort Smith Territorial School, thereby helping to improve high school facilities locally; (b) that the Roman Catholic Mission School at Fort Resolution accept responsibility for the education of primary pupils from grades 1 to VI with the Territorial School accepting responsibility for the education of students from grades VII to X.

2. The matter of having the Roman Catholic residential and mission day schools in the MacKenzie District submit reports on non-Indian pupils promptly at the end of each quarter for grant purposes should also be taken up with Bishop Trocellier.

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NWTG-001971[000-000]

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3. There are likely to be problems relating to the expansion of school facilities at Aklavik which should be discussed with Bishop Marsh. There is also Mr. Jacobson's recommendation that a Federal School be established at Baker Lake.

4. Discussions should be held with both Bishop LaSalle and Bishop Schaffer relating to the operation of mission schools in their respective vicariates concerning such matters as the missions which are actually conducting part-time day school, supplies to such mission if quarterly attendance reports are received, etc. I have already discussed these matters with Father Laviolette as the information our administration has is very sketchy, and the information Father Renaud's office has is somewhat similar. Mutually we thought such a meeting to be a good idea.

E. M. Grantham

Separator Page

Item no.

NWTG-001973[000-000]

Ottawa, May 20, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER:DISCUSSIONS WITH BISHOPS TROCELLIER AND LACROIX
CONCERNING MISSION SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

On Saturday afternoon, May 17, 1952, Mr. J.G. Wright and Mr. E.N. Grantham of Northern Administration met with Bishops Trocellier, Lacroix and Scheffer and a number of the Roman Catholic Missionaries from Arctic points for the purpose of discussing various matters relating in particular to the education of the Eskimos. Such matters as quarterly reports from Missions conducting schools for Eskimo children, grants payable, supplies for such Mission Schools, language of instruction, and the best type of assistance by way of school supplies and textbooks, etc., were considered. It was felt that the discussions were mutually beneficial to the Missionaries and the Administration.

2. This meeting had been arranged by the Mission authorities as the result of previous discussions between officers of the Roman Catholic Mission school administration at Ottawa and officers of this Administration and it was considered advisable to have the meeting convened while their Excellencies and the Missionaries were in Ottawa for the conference on Eskimo affairs.

3. I took advantage of this opportunity to have Messrs. Wright and Grantham discuss with Bishop Trocellier and Lacroix certain Mission School matters requiring particular attention in their respective vicariates. These matters were referred to you in my memorandum of April 21, 1952, dealing with a number of recommendations received from Mr. J.V. Jacobson, Superintendent of Education at Fort Smith.

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NWTG-001973[000-000]

Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential School

4. Mr. Jacobson had pointed out that there is no certainty how many pupils will attend the Fort Resolution Territorial School since Catholic parents might at any time decide to send their children to the Mission School which is already crowded. He suggested two plans by way of improving the school situation at Fort Resolution (1) the Mission School accept responsibility for Grades I to VI with the Territorial School handling Grades VII to X (2) the Mission School confine itself to residential pupils with the Territorial School looking after all local day pupils.

5. The advantages of either of these suggested reorganizations for the Mission and territorial schools were pointed out to Bishop Trocellier. However he did not favour any change in the organization of the Mission School and took the stand that all Roman Catholic children not only had the right but should attend the Mission School. He was of the opinion that a Territorial School should never have been established at Fort Resolution as the settlement is almost entirely Roman Catholic and that the parents of the two protestant children would not likely be opposed to having them attend the Mission School. He favoured the Mission taking over the Territorial School buildings and equipment and operating it as an addition to the Mission School as at present constituted. This suggestion would mean that the Territorial administration should turn the territorial school over to the Mission authorities and have them operate it as an addition to their present school. This recommendation is advanced for your consideration.

Fort Smith Roman Catholic Mission Day School

6. Fort Smith Roman Catholic Mission Day School and the Territorial Day School with enrollments of 81 and 77 respectively each employ three teachers. Mr. J.V. Jacobson has pointed out that since the regulations of the Department of Education of the Province of Alberta do not allow the teaching of Grades above X when Grade VII and/or

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Grade VIII are in the same room, if only three teachers are employed in either or both schools, it will mean that students above Grade X will be deprived of an education except by means of correspondence courses. He has recommended that a fourth teacher be employed in the Territorial Day School in order that these Grades may be taught and in addition that the Territorial School accept responsibility for the education of pupils in Grades X and XI in the Roman Catholic Mission Day School. This would result in the enrollment in the senior high school at Fort Smith being 16 pupils. He hoped that arrangements could be made with the Church authorities on this basis which would help to relieve congestion in the Mission School and at the same time assure students above Grade X a high school education.

7. Bishop Trocellier expressed the view that no change should be made in the organization of the Mission Day School. He advised that they are planning on the organization of a nursing school in conjunction with their Mission School and that it was desirable that students be retained in the Mission for any high school instructions.

Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential School

8. At Aklavik we have already given some thought to the idea of enlarging the Territorial School for the purpose of taking care of all elementary and high school instruction in the Aklavik area and seeking the co-operation of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Mission authorities to operate dormitories for children residing outside Aklavik settlement. Bishop Trocellier advised that insofar as Roman Catholic Residential School was concerned, it was his duty to see that it continued operating as a separate entity.

Hostel for School Children at Coppermine

9. The school situation at Coppermine was also taken up with Bishop Trocellier. He expressed the opinion that much better use could be made of the large school investment that the Department maintains at that settlement. According to Bishop Trocellier the solution to the problem would be the

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establishment of a hostel or for that matter, two hostels, one operated by the Roman Catholic Church and one operated by the Anglican Church, which could house Eskimo children from points far beyond Coppermine and give them an opportunity for schooling at the Federal school. No suggestion of a residential school at this point was made. In suggesting a boarding school at Coppermine, Bishop Treceulier felt that the Eskimo children could go home for the winter and have the benefit of 3 or 4 months with their parents. He laid emphasis upon a practical form of education.

Chesterfield Inlet Federal School

10. Matters relating to the school situation at this settlement were discussed with Bishop Lacroix. Mr. Jacobson has recommended the employment of a second teacher and the opening of a second classroom. Bishop Lacroix expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for employing a second teacher for the Federal School, for the present at least. When asked if the Mission were planning to proceed with the erection of a hostel Bishop Lacroix advised that no action would be taken in this connection. He expressed the view that since the school was not staffed by teaching sisters the plan to erect a hostel was abandoned.

G.E.B. Sinclair
Director

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000482[000-001]

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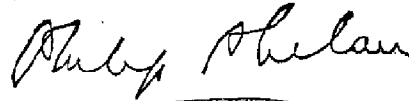
, March 25, 1953.

Rev. G. Laviolette, O.M.I.,
Ottawa University,
Laurier Ave. E.,
Ottawa.

Dear Father Laviolette:

Attached please find a Statement
of the Per Capita Grants paid to the schools
under your jurisdiction during the year 1952.

Yours sincerely,



Philip Phelan,
Superintendent of Education.

MFT/HM

Encl:

NWTG-000482[000-001]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000482[001-001]

	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u>	<u>DECEMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
				3045	
Fort George R.C.	4,361.49	9,307.11	5,152.79	3,894.19	22,715.58
Seven Islands	-	-	5,172.02	15,215.41	20,387.43
Albany	11,411.38	11,336.09	12,697.77	11,389.31	46,834.55
Fort Frances	8,422.87	8,398.16	8,374.40	8,237.57	33,433.00
Kenora	7,823.63	8,196.37	8,121.16	9,274.93	33,416.09
McIntosh	12,814.96	12,255.50	10,283.05	9,522.76	44,876.27
Cross Lake	10,915.26	10,754.38	11,144.97	11,169.06	43,983.67
Fort Alexander	10,656.73	10,240.89	10,127.62	10,436.40	41,461.64
Pine Creek	9,613.93	9,524.30	9,396.52	9,402.02	37,936.77
Sandy Bay	11,896.35	11,832.57	10,946.65	9,390.03	44,065.60
Beauval	10,798.25	10,571.67	9,940.28	11,231.01	42,541.21
Cowessess	9,172.89	9,483.71	9,029.44	9,211.15	36,897.19
Duck Lake	19,613.74	19,429.00	19,510.93	20,721.50	79,275.17
Guy	14,872.87	15,300.81	11,956.28	5,310.08	47,440.04
Muscowequan	12,420.22	12,382.33	11,941.35	11,819.36	48,563.26
Onion Lake R.C.	11,834.61	11,915.14	10,885.76	10,800.25	45,435.76
Qu'Appelle	25,537.68	25,826.51	24,931.72	24,648.56	100,944.47
St. Philip's	8,510.63	8,303.42	8,148.81	8,101.79	33,064.65
Blood	22,078.78	21,823.85	20,997.70	21,390.74	86,291.07
Blue Quills	13,755.72	13,291.07	13,054.83	13,925.25	54,026.87
Crowfoot	13,870.98	12,266.68	12,554.36	13,253.34	51,945.36
Ermineskin	15,008.26	15,569.09	15,129.13	17,266.77	62,973.25
Grouard	5,007.68	5,074.65	4,754.82	5,062.08	19,899.23
Hay Lakes	11,141.34	11,187.70	10,607.67	10,647.56	43,584.27
Holy Angels	9,618.16	10,038.97	9,075.21	7,650.60	36,382.94
Joussard	10,293.51	10,627.49	10,029.74	9,900.41	40,851.15
Sacred Heart	6,489.71	6,492.43	6,391.00	6,405.49	25,778.63
Sturgeon Lake	8,648.24	8,820.67	8,607.18	8,340.32	34,416.41
Vermilion	8,994.12	8,154.28	9,283.50	11,344.52	37,776.42
Wabasca R.C.	8,087.84	9,324.93	7,509.99	8,112.47	33,035.23

NWTG-000482[001-001]

- 2 -

Aklavik R.C.	4,244.36	3,277.61	3,666.21	3,489.55	14,677.73
Fort Resolution	7,459.75	7,295.72	6,529.44	6,470.93	27,755.84
Providence Mission	8,322.39	8,448.58	8,239.80	9,415.60	34,426.37
Cariboo	12,720.41	12,176.05	14,230.09	18,022.84	57,149.39
Christie	11,069.26	10,982.46	10,971.18	11,583.75	44,606.65
Kamloops	31,068.49	31,100.05	30,935.06	30,909.16	124,012.76
Kootenay	7,768.47	7,751.07	7,522.49	8,696.22	31,738.25
Lejac	15,642.86	16,129.18	15,049.68	14,242.76	61,064.48
St. Mary's Mission	17,943.81	18,249.91	18,335.46	19,616.38	74,145.56
Sechelt	7,642.33	7,534.80	7,371.55	7,577.97	30,126.65
Lower Post	10,147.31	10,565.63	9,802.31	12,474.98	42,990.23
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	467,701.27	471,240.83	458,409.92	475,575.07	1,872,927.09

NAME OF SCHOOL	ALLOWED	March June Sept Dec			
		NOVA SCOTIA			
Shubenacadie	150				
QUEBEC					
Fort George C.E.	50				
Fort George R.C.	20	4,361.49	9,307.11	5,152.79	3,894.19
Seven Islands				5,172.02	15,215.41
ONTARIO					
Albany	80	11,411.38	11,336.09	12,697.77	11,389.3
Cecilia Jeffrey	150				44,834.55
Fort Frances	90	8,422.87	8,398.16	8,374.40	8,237.57
Fort William	95				33,433.06
Kenora	110	7,823.63	8,196.37	8,121.16	9,274.93
McIntosh	110	12,814.96	12,255.50	10,283.05	9,522.76
Mohawk Institute	150				44,876.27
Moose Port	100				
Shingvauk	150				
Sioux Lookout	150				
Spanish	300				
MANITOBA					
Birtle	115				
Brandon	170				
Cross Lake	120	10,915.24	10,754.39	11,144.97	11,169.06
Fort Alexander	120	10,656.73	10,240.89	10,137.62	10,436.40
Pine Creek	120	9,613.93	9,524.30	9,396.52	9,402.02
Portage la Prairie	100				37,936.77
Sandy Bay	150	11,896.35	11,832.57	10,946.65	9,390.03
		87,916.60	91,845.37	91,416.95	97,931.68
					369,110.21

		March			
		SASKATCHEWAN			
Beauval	120	10,798.25	10,571.67	9,942.29	11,231.01
Cowessess	110	9,172.89	9,483.71	9,029.44	9,211.15
Duck Lake	210	19,613.74	19,429.00	19,510.93	20,721.52
Gordon's	130				
Guy	125	14,872.87	15,360.81	11,956.28	5,310.08
Lac la Ponge	200				
Muscowaquan	150	12,420.22	12,382.33	11,941.35	11,819.36
Onion Lake R.C.	120	11,834.61	11,915.14	10,883.76	10,800.25
Onion Lake C.E.	100				
Qu'Appelle	300	25,537.68	25,826.51	24,931.72	24,648.56
Round Lake	95				
St. Philip's	95	8,510.63	8,303.42	8,148.81	8,101.79
		ALBERTA			
Blood	240	12,078.78	12,182.85	20,997.70	21,390.74
Blue Quills	145	13,755.72	13,291.07	13,054.23	13,925.25
Crowfoot	130	13,870.98	12,266.68	12,554.36	13,253.34
Edmonton	150				
Ermineskin	165	15,008.26	15,519.09	15,129.13	17,266.77
Grouard	90	5,007.68	5,074.65	4,754.82	5,062.08
Holy Angels	80	11,141.34	11,187.70	10,607.67	10,647.34
Joussard	125	9,618.16	10,038.97	9,075.21	7,650.60
Morley	100	10,293.51	10,627.49	10,629.74	9,900.41
Old Sun's	130				
St. Cyprian	80				
St. Paul's	200				
Sacred Heart	65	6,489.71	6,492.43	6,391.20	6,405.49
Sturgeon Lake	90	8,648.24	8,826.67	8,607.18	8,340.32
Vermilion	65	8,994.12	8,154.28	9,283.52	11,344.52
Wabasca C.E.	35				
Wabasca R.C.	110	8,687.84	9,324.93	7,509.97	8,112.47
Whitefish Lake	30				
		24,575.53			
		245,884.40			
		234,339.70			
		235,143.			
		25,961			

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES					
Aklavik C.B.	50				
Aklavik R.C.	40	4,244.36	3,277.61	3,666.21	3,489.55
Fort Resolution	80	7,459.25	7,195.72	6,529.44	6,470.23
Providence Mission	70	8,322.39	8,448.58	8,239.80	9,415.60

YUKON					
Carcross	60				

BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Alberni	235				
Alert Bay	200				
Cariboo	135	12,720.41	12,176.05	14,230.09	18,022.84
Christie	110	11,069.26	10,982.48	10,971.18	11,583.75
Kamloops	315	31,068.49	31,110.05	30,935.06	30,909.16
Kootenay	120	7,768.47	7,751.07	7,522.49	8,691.22
Kuper Island	100				
Lejac	175	15,142.86	16,129.18	15,044.68	14,242.76
St. Mary's Mission	225	17,943.81	18,249.91	18,335.46	19,663.88
Sechart	90	7,642.33	7,534.80	7,371.55	7,577.97
Squamish	70				
St. George's	190				
Liver Pool		10,147.31	10,565.63	9,802.31	12,474.98
		13,402.94	13,511.06	13,365.32	14,258.14
					5,426.93
		467,701.27	471,240.23	458,409.92	475,575.07
					872,927.09

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000483[001-002]

2711

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1953.

Lt. Col. F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director,
Northern Administration and Lands Branch,
Department of Resources and Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Cunningham:

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 28th in which you inform me of the changes which your Branch is contemplating with respect to the payments to church authorities for the operation of certain schools in the Northwest Territories.

I should like to say, however, that there has been some misunderstanding with regard to several matters referred to in your letter, as it had not been our intention of making provision in our estimates with regard to similar grants for educational purposes.

Your statement with regard to the division of administrative responsibility for the residential schools and the Roman Catholic Fort Smith Day School, is apparently a reference to a conference held on February 16th, 1953, concerning the provision of supplies to these schools. Your Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Davey and Mr. Track of the Education Division of this Branch were in attendance. The only decision affecting the administration of these schools is contained in the following quotation from a memorandum on our files summarizing the meeting which reads:

"It was decided that the Department of Resources and Development would provide the necessary school supplies and text books for the Indian and non-Indian children enrolled in the Aklavik C.E. Residential School, Aklavik R.C. Residential School and Fort Smith Indian

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NWTG-000483[001-002]

Day School. From the survey it is evident that this department will provide supplies for ninety-nine Indian children.

"In return the Department of Citizenship and Immigration will provide text books and school supplies for the Indian and non-Indian children enrolled in the following Indian schools:

Providence Mission Residential School
Fort Resolution Residential School
Fort Simpson Day School

The above did not convey to my officials the understanding that your Branch would assume responsibility for the method of setting per capita grants, the policy with regard to the employment of teachers, or administrative matters other than the provision of supplies.

With regard to the employment of teachers, the Indian Affairs Branch is concerned only with your policy as it affects the residential school. The Indian Affairs Branch distinguishes between two types of residential school only:

- (a) government owned
- (b) church owned

Inasmuch as the department cannot effectively control admissions to non-government owned residential schools, this department is not prepared at the moment to consider the employment of teachers at such schools. I believe this objection was explained to you by Mr. Davey in a telephone conversation following the preparation of your letter to me. This department, however, does wish to employ the teachers at government owned Indian residential schools.

It is noted that the payment of educational grants at residential schools is to be changed by the provision of grants to cover the cost of classroom operation which will be in addition to the per capita allowance which you plan on increasing. The effect of your change in policy as outlined in Items C and D on Page 2 of your letter is to increase the per capita grants by a substantial

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amount as well as relieve the school administration of responsibility for teachers' salaries. Mr. Davey informs me that the Education Division has not received any recent request for an increase in the per capita grants now being allowed in the Northwest Territories. I cannot, therefore, justify increases which would approximate those which you propose.

Mr. Davey states that he does not agree that the proposals set forth in your letter are applicable to the schools under the jurisdiction of this Branch, and that he did not know that it was your intention of proceeding as you have indicated until your telephone conversation with him to which reference has been made.

Your courtesy in writing to me about your plans is much appreciated. However, may I suggest that when either Branch is considering changes in policy which are likely to affect the other, a conference be held, and that the decisions reached be recorded in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. JONES

H.M. Jones,
Director.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000483[002-002]

Ottawa, 28 October, 1953.

H.M. Jones, Esq.,
Acting Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. Citizenship and Immigration,
Copeland Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jones:

The Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education of the Committee on Eskimo Affairs at its meeting held on the 15th of October, 1953 recommended a revision of the system of grants to Mission Schools offering full-time educational facilities to Eskimo children in northern Canada.

I have now been authorized to make provision in the Federal Estimates of this Branch, in respect of Eskimo children, and in the Appropriations of the Northwest Territories, in respect of children other than Eskimo and Indian, for similar grants to Mission Schools in the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territory for which this Branch has accepted administrative responsibility. As you know, there are four such Mission Residential Schools (an Anglican at Aklavik, and Roman Catholic schools at Aklavik, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution), and two such Mission Day Schools (both being Roman Catholic schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson). As you know, as between your Branch and this Branch, this Branch has accepted administrative responsibility for the two Mission Residential Schools at Aklavik, and the Mission Day School at Fort Smith, and your Branch has accepted administrative responsibility for the Mission Residential School at Fort Providence and Fort Resolution. In the past we have accepted partial responsibility for the Mission Day School at Fort Simpson, to the extent of making it an annual grant of \$200, but we now propose to discontinue such grant on the ground that we will not accept administrative responsibility for a Mission Day School at any point where there is a Federal Day School which the local children can attend, unless that Federal Day School has insufficient space to accommodate the children desiring to attend it.

The following basis is now proposed for grants to Mission Schools for which this Branch has accepted administrative responsibility, namely, the Anglican Residential School at Aklavik

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NWTG-000483[002-002]

the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik, and the Fort Smith Roman Catholic Day School, commencing with the fiscal year 1954-55:

- (a) All the teachers in such Mission Schools will be Federal Civil Servants on the establishment of this Branch, fully qualified as teachers. This is a departure from present practice whereby the teachers in these schools are employed by the mission authorities. The suggested change is in accordance with the policy which we have adopted in the case of the school at Chesterfield Inlet.
- (b) This Branch will continue as now to provide textbooks and other school supplies to the mission schools for which we have accepted responsibility.
- (c) The present tuition grants paid by this Branch will be replaced by an annual classroom grant to cover the cost of operating the classrooms and providing for the cost of fuel, light, janitor service and maintenance. We have studied the operating costs of these classrooms and have found them to be approximately \$400 per classroom.
- (d) The per capita grants paid by this Branch to provide for board, clothing and maintenance of students attending Mission Residential Schools now vary from \$458.85 to \$623.07 per pupil per year. Pending further study it is proposed to allow for payment of a per capita grant to such schools at the rate of \$600 per pupil per annum.

Mr. Jacobson has had several discussions with Mr. R.F. Davey, who is aware of our intention and who has expressed himself as agreeing in principle to these proposed rates. I wish at this time, however, to confirm these discussions in order that you may have an opportunity of making similar provision in the 1954-55 Estimates of your Branch in respect of the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Providence and Fort Resolution for which you accept responsibility.

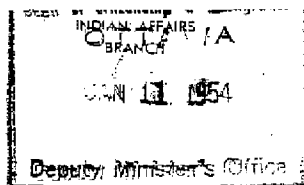
Yours very truly,

(sgd) F.J.G. Cunningham

F.J.G. Cunningham
Director.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000506[000-002]



File No. 12/910
Indexed by L

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

1/25-1 (E 3)

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, January 7, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Indian Schools in the Northwest Territories

In the attached table the five columns of figures give the following information:


- (a) Number of classrooms;
- (b) Number of teachers employed;
- (c) Average daily attendance of Indian pupils for the fiscal year 1952-53;
- (d) Number of Indian pupils enrolled according to the most recently received monthly report;
- (e) Number of non-Indian pupils enrolled according to the most recently received monthly report.

The first five day schools listed were planned as two-classroom schools after consultation with officials of the Northwest Territories Administration who recommended that in constructing schools in the lower Mackenzie River Valley we should consider eventual as well as immediate educational needs and the availability of construction crews to be provided by the Department of Public Works. The attached letter indicates several officials who were associated with the arrangements. Enrolments at these schools so far, however, have not required the employment of more than one teacher at each.

The Roman Catholic Day School at Fort Smith is a church-owned institution serving Indians and non-Indians. One teacher on the staff is classified and paid as an Indian Day School Teacher.

The four residential schools in the Northwest Territories are staffed by personnel whose employment is controlled by church authorities.

Encl.


E. M. Jones,
Director.

NWTG-000506[000-002]

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000510[000-001]



File No. 1A/90
Indexed by L

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, February 10th, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Re: Per Capita Grant and Other
Payments, for the Operation
of Church-owned Schools in
the Northwest Territories

As decided at the meeting recently held in your office with representatives of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the existing practice with regard to payments to church-owned schools has been reviewed by Mr. Davey with Mr. Jacobson, and I attach for your information a summary of the payments now being made. I would also suggest for your consideration the following proposals which may offer some measure of compromise:

1. Insofar as the grant to mission schools in Eskimo territory which are operated on a part time basis is concerned, the grant structure employed by the Northern Administration does not affect Indian Affairs since there is no comparable situation arising in connection with the education of Indians, nor do I consider that there is likely to be. I might say that the main differences between the method of payment used by Northern Administration and those used in schools where Indians are educated are as follows:
 - (a) The teachers in all Indian day schools, whether or not the building is federal owned, and whether or not the school is operated on a full time basis, are appointed and employed by this department, and the full cost of the operation of such school is assumed by the federal government.
 - (b) The payment for the education of Indian children who attend day schools other than those which are


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NWTG-000510[000-001]

classified as Indian day schools, is being met satisfactorily through tuition fees paid to the authority providing the education for these children.

- (c) The grant structure proposed by the Northern Administration for the part time mission schools in the eastern Arctic is on a sliding scale to provide higher grants for better service. In Indian day schools this is being accomplished by other methods such as salary schedules.
2. It is my understanding that the settlement at Aklavik is to be moved to a new site and that the federal government will be required to give a considerable amount of financial assistance to mission authorities to relocate their residential schools. A suggestion was made at the meeting held in your office that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources reconstruct the dormitories at the new location, that the operation of these be permitted under religious auspices, and that a federal school operating under the jurisdiction of the Northern Administration be constructed to provide classroom accommodation for both day and residential school pupils. I can see no objection to this proposal as far as the Indian Affairs Branch is concerned, although I anticipate that if this suggestion meets with government approval, there may be some opposition from church authorities.
3. I suggest that the basis of per capita grants as outlined in the 1954-55 Estimates for the Education Division of this Branch should remain unchanged until a review has been made of the cost of operation of the church-owned residential schools in the Mackenzie Valley, as revealed in the Auditor's reports. It is suggested that if this review reveals a discrepancy between the operating costs and the payments, the grants be adjusted to bring them in line with the costs. It is also suggested that the grants be divided to show the maintenance of pupils, including food, clothing, etc., and the education costs separately.
4. I am still of the opinion that the department is not justified in employing teachers at church-owned residential schools, for the reasons I have already outlined in my memorandum to you dated November 10th, 1953.
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5. I believe that the grant for the maintenance of church-owned residential school buildings should be paid on a per capita basis according to the resident enrolment, and that this payment should be at the rate of \$35.00 per pupil per annum as provided in the 1954-55 Estimates.
6. With regard to the issuance of supplies and equipment to church-owned schools, I would suggest that each Branch continue to furnish the classroom supplies and classroom equipment to those schools wherein the majority of pupils is its responsibility. This is the arrangement now in effect.


H.M. Jones,
Director.

Attach.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000510[001-001]

ASSISTANCE TO N.W.T. MISSION SCHOOLS (1953-54)

Name of School	School Operational Grant (Annual)	Per Capita Grant (Residential Students)	Supplies & Equipment	Employment Teachers
1 Fort Smith Roman Catholic Day Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>105 pupils - 5 Eskimos & 100 Indians</i>	\$ 5700. Nil	---	Yes ---	---
4 Fort Simpson Roman Catholic Day Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>13 pupils</i>	\$ 200. \$2200 effective Sept. 53	---	Yes ---	Employed one teacher up to Sept. 1/53
3 Fort Providence Roman Catholic Residential Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>Residential 11 - no Indians 94 Eskimos Day 7 " " 2 "</i>	\$ 400. \$1000 - but fluctuates from year to year. Day students-\$120. per year each.	\$458.85 Eskimos & Whites \$458.85 Indian Pupils	---	---
2 Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Residential Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>97 pupils - 65 Eskimos & 32 Indians</i>	\$ 400. \$1000 - but fluctuates from year to year. Day Students-\$120. per year each.	\$458.85 Eskimos & Whites \$458.85 Indian Pupils	---	---
6 Aklavik Anglican Residential Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>52 pupils - 37 Eskimos & 15 Indians</i>	\$ 400. \$1500 - but fluctuates from year to year. Day Students - \$120. per year each.	\$483. Eskimos & Whites \$483. Indian Pupils	Yes ---	---
5 Aklavik Roman Catholic Residential Northern Administration Indian Affairs <i>50 pupils - 37 Eskimos & 13 Indians</i>	\$ 400. \$1000-but fluctuates from year to year Day Students-\$120. per year each	\$458.85 Eskimos & Whites \$458.85 Indian Pupils	Yes ---	---

Separator Page

Item No. **000701[000-000]**

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(including Eskimo Education)

(Compiled - October 1954)

600-1-1

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

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

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

In the Mackenzie District, apart from that portion which may be regarded as Eskimo territory, federal day schools for non-Indian children are operated by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the

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NAC-RG85 Vol. 1337
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Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, where the inhabitants are predominantly white, and of mixed blood. Indian Day Schools are operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Rocher River, Jean Marie River, Fort Rae, Lac la Martre, Fort Norman, Fort McPherson, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin and Arctic Red River. Also, in the Mackenzie District, the Roman Catholic Church operates residential schools at Aklavik, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution, and mission day schools at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Church of England operates a residential school at Aklavik. The Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited at Port Radium and the Discovery Yellowknife Mine near Yellowknife operate day schools.

The only organized school districts in the Northwest Territories are the Yellowknife Public School District No. 1 established in 1939 and the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 2 established in 1951. The new Yellowknife Public School, opened in 1947, operates a modern twelve-classroom combined elementary and high school. The Yellowknife Separate School, opened in 1953, operates an up-to-date four-room school.

Federal day schools for Eskimo children are operated by the Department of Northern Affairs at Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour and Cape Dorset, in the Northwest Territories, and at Fort Chimo and Port Harrison in the Province of Quebec. Non-Eskimo children are also free to attend these schools if they are resident at the settlements.

In addition to providing the teachers for all federal day schools, the Department provides two teachers each for the Eskimo patients in Parc Savard Hospital at Quebec City and Charles Cammell Indian Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, and one teacher each for Eskimo patients in the Moose Factory Indian Hospital and All Saints' Anglican Hospital at Aklavik. The

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Indian Affairs Branch provides a teacher for Indian patients in each of the following hospitals - St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Hospital at Fort Resolution, the General Hospital at Fort Smith and Faraud's Hospital at Fort Rae.

The "Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems", when considering the question of assumption of financial responsibility for education by the Territorial government, recommended that that government bear the cost of educating white children "(including children of mixed blood)" by means of an annual operating grant in respect of each such child educated in the Territories. This grant is payable to the organized school district where the child attends either a public or separate school as at Yellowknife, to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, for education provided at a Federal Day School, and to the respective missions for each child educated in a mission day or residential school. Schools operated by mines are assisted by the Territorial government. In the case of the school at the Port Radium Mine, the Territorial government pays one-half the teacher's salary and northern allowance and to the Discovery Yellowknife Mine School an annual grant of \$1,500 is made. In addition, the Territorial government furnishes the mission and mine schools annually with the necessary supplies and working materials.

The Territorial Government makes annual grants to the public and separate school districts at Yellowknife to the extent of \$150.00 per public school pupil (Grades I to VI) and \$225.00 per high school pupil (Grades VII-XII) on the basis of the average attendance for the preceding school year ending June 30th. The Territorial Government reimburses annually the Federal Government for the cost of educating white children and children of mixed blood in federally operated schools in the amount of \$345.00 per pupil based on the average attendance for the school year. The Territorial Government also makes annual grants of \$5,700.00 and \$200.00 to the Roman Catholic Mission Day Schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson respectively.

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In addition, the Territorial Government makes annual operation grants in the amount of \$400.00 each to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution and Fort Providence. That government makes annual per capita grants on the basis of \$458.85 for the maintenance of each destitute or orphan white child or child of mixed blood in residence at the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution, Fort Providence and Aklavik, and \$483.00 for each such child in residence at the Anglican Residential School at Aklavik.

In the field of Eskimo education, the Federal Government makes annual operation grants on the basis of \$400.00 each to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George, Quebec. The Federal Government also makes annual per capita grants in the amounts of \$483.00 and \$623.07 for the maintenance of Eskimo children at the Anglican Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively, and of \$458.85 and \$623.07 to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively.

Up to 1950, the policy was to make annual grants of \$250.00 to mission day schools in Eskimo territory, whether in the Northwest Territories or Northern Quebec. Such grants were fixed on a quarterly basis of \$62.50 providing the average attendance for the quarter was five or more pupils. Should the average attendance be less than five, then only one-half of the grant was paid. School supplies were also provided for these mission schools.

In 1950, the basic yearly grant was raised to \$500.00 and supplies up to a cost of \$200.00 were to be provided. The conditions laid down to qualify for full grant were that (1) some form of simple curriculum be followed, (2) the language of instruction to be that used at the trading post; (3) mission schools to be subject to inspection; (4) no school grants to be made to missions at centres where there are government day schools; (5) additional grants might be paid on the basis of inspection reports but in any case where certificated teachers are in charge and the quality of the teaching service shown upon inspection so merits, yearly grants may be increased upon the school inspector's recommendation by appropriate amounts up to an amount not exceeding \$1,000.00 per mission school.

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In addition to the grant, the part-time mission schools are furnished annually with the usual school supplies, food items for pupils' lunches, and some items of equipment. Part-time mission schools are operated in Eskimo territory by the Roman Catholic Mission authorities at Arctic Bay, Garry Lake, Baker Lake, Bathurst Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point, King William Island, Holman Island, Igloolik, Ivuyivik, Koartak, Pelly Bay, Pond Inlet, Repulse Bay, Spence Bay, Sugluk, Thom Bay and Wakeham Bay by the Anglican Mission authorities at Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet, and by the Canadian Interior Mission at Maguse River.

Since 1948 over \$1,000,000.00 (including capital expenditures) has been spent by the federal government on Eskimo education on a total of 2,898 one-year pupils. The average yearly cost per pupil was \$345.50.

The Department of Northern Affairs employs 13 teachers for non-Eskimo federal schools and 19 teachers for the education of Eskimos. The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration employs 14 teachers in Indian day, hospital, and mission schools in the Northwest Territories. 22 teachers are employed by the mission school authorities in the Northwest Territories including Fort George, Quebec (where some Eskimo pupils attend residential school) on a full time basis.

Separator Page

Item No. **000539[000-000]**

ARTICLE

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Members of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association will be pleased to know that the Government has approved an extensive programme of construction of schools and hostels to provide better educational facilities for children in the Northwest Territories.

For a number of years the Indian and Eskimo population of the Northwest Territories has been increasing, and in the past eight or ten years the rate of population growth has risen substantially. This is in a large measure contributed to the increased medical services being provided and better food and clothing made available for children by Family Allowances. At the same time, a sharp drop in fur prices has made it increasingly difficult for the growing native population to rely entirely on the wildlife resources of the country. Other means of employment and sources of income have had to be found and have made the need for education more important than it has been previously. Due to the scattered character of the Indian and Eskimo population, it is extremely difficult to provide education for most of the children, except at centres where residential facilities are provided. It is felt that hostels operated in conjunction with Day Schools will provide such facilities. These hostels will be built and owned by the Federal Government; those intended primarily for Indian and Eskimo children will be operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, as, virtually all Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories are of either of these faiths. All schools operated in conjunction with hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources which, on April 1st, became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories.

In order to provide the necessary school and hostel buildings, a construction programme is planned extending over a six-year period. Since the provision of more adequate primary education is most urgent in the Mackenzie Valley, most of the construction will take place there during this six-year period. At a later date, similar facilities will have to be provided in other areas where the immediate urgency is not so great.

Day Schools now exist in all the localities where the new hostels will be built. The programme provides for the construction of hostels and schools at Fort McPherson, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Aklavik in the Mackenzie District and at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island. It is expected that some of the initial construction of the new schools and hostels at Fort McPherson and Fort Smith will be commenced in 1955 with the projects to be completed in 1956. In other centres the construction of new schools and hostels will be completed in the following four years.

In addition to providing increased facilities for primary education, it is planned to provide vocational training facilities for children who are capable of learning skilled or semi-skilled occupations. At present there are no such technical or vocational training schools in the Northwest Territories and such schools will be established at Aklavik, Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay between now and 1961. With the training provided in these institutions, Eskimo, Indian and other children will be in a position to take up new employments and to participate in the increasing economic development of the North. The hostels to be operated by the churches at Aklavik and Frobisher Bay for Indian and Eskimo children receiving primary education will also accommodate any children from outside areas attending the training schools or high schools at these

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centres. At Yellowknife the plans call for a non-denominational hostel to be operated by the Government to accommodate children from outlying areas who will attend the Federal vocational training school and high school.

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indians and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Eskimo or Indian. The new programme will provide for the enlargement of existing Federal Day Schools at Fort McPherson, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson with a new Federal School being built at the new site of Aklavik. All these schools, will be attended by the children from outlying points who are resident in the hostels as well as by all the children whose homes are in the settlement. Both the Federal and Territorial Governments feel it is most important to avoid racial segregation in the schools of the Northwest Territories and the intermingling of the pupils in the new consolidated schools will have important social and psychological advantages for all concerned.

Work has already begun on the preparation of special curricula for Indian, Eskimo and other children specially suited to the natives and conditions of the Northwest Territories. Special emphasis is being placed on the development of a curriculum suited to those children who will not go beyond grade school. In conjunction with the regular academic course, these children will be trained to fit into the types of employment that are likely to be available in the Northwest Territories and which do not require advanced general education or specialized vocational training.

Provision has already been made for extensive student-aid training grants, both by the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Federal Government to provide technical and vocational education in fields of employment for which training facilities are not provided at the present time in the Northwest Territories. This will continue, but it is expected that as the new programme develops that most of the necessary vocational training facilities for both children and adults will be provided within the Northwest Territories. The Government of the Northwest Territories has also announced recently a new scholarship plan which will pay for the costs of university training up to a maximum of four years for highly-qualified academic students.

It is expected that with the provision of extended and enlarged educational facilities in the Northwest Territories, the increased emphasis on vocational training and further assistance to worthy students, that the Northwest Territories will have an educational programme of which it can truly be proud.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000334[000-000]

Aklavik, N.W.T.,
December 17th, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L.A.C.O. HUNT

Further to my memorandum under date of November 26th concerning children of the Anglican faith attending the Roman Catholic Mission Residential School. On December 9th Archbishop Webster, The Reverend Mr. Holman and Father Benami met in my office to discuss this matter. The discussions were most cordial and all parties indicated they wished to settle this problem within the policy agreed upon by both Bishops and our Deputy Minister.

After a preliminary discussion on policy, Archbishop Webster asked Father Benami how many children of the Anglican faith were attending the Roman Catholic School. Father Benami replied, twenty. The Archbishop asked if the Father would supply him with a list of these names and the Father agreed to have the list ready by December 18th. Father Benami advised the children had been accepted into the school by Sister Superior during his absence outside and he was not aware under what circumstances the children were accepted into the school.

On a question as to how many additional pupils the Anglican School could accommodate, Reverend Holman advised their school accommodation for girls was filled but they could accept eight boys providing they were of Grade III academic standing or higher.

Father Benami intimated that some of the children of the Anglican faith might not wish to attend the Anglican School. This remark initiated a discussion as to whether the final say as to which school the child would attend rested with the child or the parents and/or the foster parents of a legally adopted child. It was agreed by both the Father and the Archbishop that the children should have no say in the matter whatever, that the parents and/or foster parents wishes should be strictly adhered to.

The question was then raised, had the parents of the

continued.....

Anglican children attending the Roman Catholic School given their consent for their children to attend a school operated by a faith to which they were not adherents. Neither the Father or the Archbishop were too clear on this point. After some further discussion, both parties (Father and Archbishop) agreed that during the Christmas-New Years period the parents of the Anglican children in question should be contacted and their views obtained in writing indicating which school they wished their children to attend. Archbishop Webster promised this would be done and I am quite sure Father Benami will also be contacting the parents.

Concerning Anglican children in the Roman Catholic Mission School attending religious services in the Anglican Church. The Archbishop pointed out that in the past all the children of Anglican faith had not been attending religious services in their own church. Father Benami advised that, according to his religious views, he could not, and would not order and/or compel these children to attend the Anglican Church Services. Father Benami was willing to assemble all the children of Anglican faith attending his school and give the Archbishop an opportunity of talking to them. The Archbishop thanked Father Benami and said he would much rather talk to them in the Anglican Church.

Regarding the Anglican children attending worship in the Anglican Church on Sunday. Father Benami advised, the Anglican children would be assembled for the purpose of attending worship at the Anglican Church each Sunday morning at 0830 providing, the Anglican Mission would send a responsible Mission member to pick up the children, take them to their religious service and return them to the R.C. Mission, after the service terminated. The Father pointed out that he could not accept responsibility for the children while they were not under his direct control. The Father reiterated that, while he would assemble the children, he would not order them to attend the Anglican Service. The Archbishop said he would send a responsible member of his staff to the Roman Catholic Mission each Sunday at 0830, take them to the service and return them to the R.C. Mission after the service terminated. Further, he would accept full responsibility for the children while they were in the care of the Anglican Mission personnel.

Both the Archbishop and the Father agreed that nothing much could be gained through any action taken prior to the parents of the children indicating in writing what religious faith their children belonged and which educational institution they wished their children to attend. I agree with the Father and Archbishop. I would recommend that the children of Anglican faith presently attending the R.C. Mission Residential School remain in that institution until


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the parents of the children can be contacted. I would further recommend that, the R.C. Mission be paid the appropriate fee for the care, maintenance and education of these children during this period.

1956 I will arrange for a meeting with Father Benawi and the Archdeacon to finalize on this matter on or about January 15th, 1956. The period between December 8th and January 15th should give both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Clergy adequate time to contact the parents. I feel quite confident that this problem can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion during our January meeting.

jwb/fs


J.W. Burton,
Sub-District Administrator.

L.A.C.O. Hurt, Esq.,
District Administrator,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000328[000-003]

JWJ/MSH

630/119-3
630/119-2
600-1-1

Ottawa, February 15, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ANGLICAN CHILDREN AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL
SCHOOL AT AKLAVIK.

You asked me to give you a report on the Anglican children who are presently attending the Aklovik Roman Catholic Residential School. There are, at present, twenty-five Anglican children attending this institution. Twenty-two of these were admitted prior to June 30th, 1955, under authority of the policy which was in existence prior to that date. The names of these twenty-two children are listed in Table I attached. Authority for their admission is shown on that table.

Since September 1st, 1955, three Anglican children have been admitted to the above institution by Roman Catholic Church authorities but no application forms on behalf of these three children have been received by this office and no approval has been granted for their admission. Under the circumstances, no grants have been paid on behalf of these three students in question although interim payments of grants have been made on the basis of quarterly returns submitted for the quarter ending September 30th, 1955. This is normal practice which has been followed in the past since, if we waited for all the applications for admission to be received, there would be undue delay in the forwarding of interim payments to the church authorities. I can, therefore, categorically deny that this Administration has accepted responsibility for the making of payments on behalf of the three students who were admitted since September 1st, 1955, and, as a result, we have not requested nor obtained authority from the Anglican Church for making payments on behalf of Anglican children attending the Roman Catholic Residential School. We have, however, accepted responsibility for making payments for the maintenance of Anglican children attending the Roman Catholic Residential School who were admitted prior to January 1st, 1955, since the new policy was not in effect at that time and since there is not sufficient accommodation available for these Anglican children in Anglican institutions.

...2

I have the following comments to make with reference to the report of Mr. Burton's meeting with Anglican and Roman Catholic Church authorities held at Akilavik on December the 9th and with reference to Mr. Hunt's memorandum of December the 29th regarding this meeting:

- (1) Mr. Burton in his report says that there was general agreement that the wishes of the parents should be adhered to insofar as their admission to a particular school is concerned. This is in accordance with policy which was in effect up to January 1st, 1955, but Mr. Hunt was advised on May 17th, 1955, regarding the change in policy. The memorandum written to him by the Director was approved by the Deputy Minister and was in accordance with the instructions issued by the latter as shown on Table II attached. It appears that Mr. Burton was not advised by the District Administrator as to the change in policy. It has been the practice in this Administration not to communicate directly with Sub-District Administrators on matters of policy.
- (2) The arrangements made for Anglican children attending the Roman Catholic Residential School to enable them to attend services at the Anglican Mission appear to be satisfactory. You will recall that this matter was raised some time ago and Bishop Trevellick was advised that Anglican children should be permitted to attend such Anglican Church services.
- (3) Mr. Hunt states that there were a number of Anglican children being accepted at the R.C. Residential School. As indicated above, there are only three such pupils who have been admitted by the church authorities and approval for their admission and for payments of grants on behalf of such children has not been obtained by this Administration.
- (4) Mr. Hunt has asked Mr. Burton whether "as a result of opening Fort McPherson hostel, there was any action being taken by the Roman Catholic authorities to transfer twenty children from the Roman Catholic School to the Anglican School in Akilavik". It is Bishop's Marsh's responsibility to select the children to attend the Anglican hostels both at Akilavik and Fort McPherson. If the latter followed the instructions outlined to him in the letter shown on Table III, he will have selected Anglican children from the Fort McPherson area to attend the Fort McPherson Hostel and other Anglican children from the Delta area to fill the Anglican Residential School at Akilavik.

...3

It is noted from the quarterly returns of the Alvirie Anglican Residential School that students of the pupils who formerly attended that school have been transferred to the Fort Resolution school and that they have been replaced by students from Anglican children from the public area for a total enrolment of 104 pupils at the Alvirie Anglican Residential School. This school is now filled by students and would not be able to accommodate any additional children from the R.C. Residential School. Since the responsibility for the education of these children was left to Bishop Harkin, I do not think that we should get involved in requesting Roman Catholic authorities to arrange for the transfer of Anglican children from their school to the Anglican School, especially since there is no further communication at the latter.

(5)

The third point raised in Mr. Kimb's memorandum is whether the Roman Catholic authorities in Alvirie were entitled to accept further Anglican pupils when they are now fully aware of the policy agreed to by the Deputy Minister and the two Bishops. As pointed out in Table II, the Deputy Minister in his memorandum of February the 9th to the Director stated that "If, however, there is any delay in the completion of the school (that is the Fort Resolution school), there may be situations in which a few students may be unavoidable." In view of this and the fact that the Fort Resolution school is not completed at the present time, please advise me as to whether we should authorize the enrolment of the three Anglican students listed in Table II to the R. C. Residential School and pay maintenance grants on behalf of these students. In this connection, I would like to point out that during the 1954-55 academic year, there were 35 Anglican children attending the R. C. Residential School at Alvirie whereas this year there are only 25 such students in attendance of which 22 have been approved for education and for payment of grants in accordance with policy which had been established prior to January 1st, 1955.

I regret that I did not refer to you Mr. Kimb's memorandum of December 29th to which was attached a copy of Mr. Burton's report on the meeting held, at the time, it appeared to me that insofar as we were concerned there was no major problem involved inasmuch as we had not been asked to approve the admission of the three pupils in question. I think this matter could have been solved easily by Mr. Kimb advising Mr. Burton as to what the existing policy was regarding new admissions of Anglican children to the R. C. Residential School.

...4

In conclusion, I would like to say that, during the month of January, I carried out the following activities:

- (1) Attended Northwest Territories Council Session - 6 days
- (2) Attended 22 other meetings with reference to education and vocational training.
- (3) Prepared January issue of the Northern Affairs Bulletin.
- (4) Edited a classroom activity book for in-service training of teachers, prepared by the Curriculum Section (190 pages).
- (5) Held numerous discussions with Mr. Devitt, the Superintendent of Schools, Fort Smith, during his three weeks' stay in Ottawa.
- (6) Prepared 310 items of outgoing and inter-office correspondence.

As a result of the above and other activities, I was not able to give this and a few other matters the detailed consideration which they deserved. I offer the above not as an excuse but as an explanation why Mr. Hunt brought this matter to your attention on January the 20th when it had been received in this office on January the 3rd.

J. V. Jacobsen,
Chief, Education Division.

Separator Page

Item no. ICU-000327[000-000]

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH



DEPUTY MINISTER
North Admin. & Lands Br.
Ottawa, Ont. 630/119-3
FEB 17 AM 630/119-3
Dept. of Northern Affairs
& National Resources
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
File No. 630/119-3
Enter To R.L.

Ottawa, 16 February, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

Anglican Children at the Roman Catholic Residential School at Aklavik.

I attach, for your information, a report from Mr. Jacobson, dated February 15th, on this matter, which I think gives a complete and comprehensive review of the situation. *20/2/56*

The first point which struck me on reading the report is, the situation is not nearly as serious as it was made to appear to us at the January session of the Northwest Territories Council. While it is true that the twenty-five Anglican children are at the Roman Catholic Residential School, nevertheless, twenty-two of them had been in attendance before our present policy came into effect. With reference to the three who have been admitted since the policy was changed, my own view is that if we are supplied with application forms in which the parents are shown to have requested that their children be accommodated at the Roman Catholic School, we should pay to the School Authorities the usual grants in respect of them.

In paragraph (5) on page 3 of his memorandum, Mr. Jacobson asks for specific authority in this connection. I recommend to you that such authority be granted, subject to the condition which I have set out above.

I may say that I have written to Mr. Burton, asking whether the meeting mentioned in his December report, to be held about January 15th, for further discussions on this matter, was held, and if so, what transpired.

Mr. Cunningham:
I agree that we should authorize these 3 cases but we should make it very clear that we are doing so not because of the parental request (that is the policy we have specifically rejected) but because there is no space in the Anglican school. This must be specifically stated in unequivocal terms. We should notify Bishop Routh at once that we have done this so there will be no chance of any misunderstanding as to what we have done. *Mr. Cunningham*
Director.
20/2/56

ICU-000327|000-000|

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000545[000-000]

GCH:jw

630/101-3



North American & Lands Co.
MAY 14 1956
File No. 630/101-3
Refer To

OTTAWA, May 11, 1956.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation
of Mackenzie,
c/o The Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Jasper Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:

Attached are two cheques Nos. L 17-691 and 03-357 in the amounts of \$26,425.13 and \$5,871.83 respectively in favour of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie. These represent payment of the adjusted annual per capita rate to the following Roman Catholic Residential Schools:

<u>School</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fort Resolution N.W.T.	April 1, 1955 - March 31, 1955	\$11,869.06
Aklavik, N.W.T.	April 1, 1955 - March 31, 1956	17,775.90
Fort Providence N.W.T.	Jan. 1, 1956 - March 31, 1956	972.00
Fort Providence N.W.T.	April, May, June, September, October, November, December 1955	1,680.00

Also attached are copies of the "In Account With" forms showing a breakdown of the above adjusted rates for which the two cheques total.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed By
G. H. MONTSION

F.J.G. Cunningham,
Director.

RG 85, Vol. 496, File 630/101-6, pt. 1,
Educational Facilities - St. Joseph's
Hospital, Fort Resolution, N.W.T.,
1954-1958,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000545[000-000]

Separator Page

Item No. **000023[000-000]**

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

AUG 19 1957

FILE NO. _____

OUT _____

DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

100/12-1
Ottawa: 12th August, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

School Arrangements at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Background

From the legal and constitutional point of view, the federal government is responsible for the education of Indians and Indians living in the Northwest Territories, and the Territorial Government is responsible for the education of other residents. Responsibility for the education of Indians rests, under the Indian Act, with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Although Métis are, by court decision, "Indians" in so far as federal jurisdiction under the British North America Act is concerned, they are specifically excluded from the operation of the Indian Act. By decision of a former government, responsibility for Métis, including their education, rests with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Prior to 1947 neither the federal government nor the territorial government made any effort directly to discharge their respective responsibilities for education in the Territories. With the exception of the settlement of Yellowknife, where a school district had existed since 1939, neither government had any schools in the Territories. The only way in which either government discharged its educational responsibilities was by payment of grants to churches which provided school facilities, and by payments toward the maintenance of children attending church residential schools. With the sole exception of Yellowknife, the direct provision of schoolroom facilities and residential accommodation for students was made by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Beginning in 1947, the federal government began to develop a system of federal day schools. Since that year, whenever a new school has been established in an area where there has previously been none, it has been a federal day school, built and operated by the federal government.

File Source: GOV. OF NWT (E.3)

000023 [000-000]

Between 1947 and 1955 such schools were provided by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for Eskimos and by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for Indians. In the schools so provided, children whose education was a territorial responsibility (i.e., - non-Indian and non-Eskimo) were also taught. This was by arrangement between the Government of the Territories and the federal government. Originally the Territorial Government paid to the federal government fees for each child for which the Territorial Government was responsible, based on the estimated per capita cost of operating schools in the Mackenzie District. In 1955, however, the Territorial Government also commenced paying a similar pro rata portion of the capital cost of new school facilities.

In addition to the policy of providing federally owned and operated schools which began in 1947, there has been in existence also an informal policy under which, as old mission schools became worn out, the federal government has refused to contribute to the cost of new mission schools to replace them.

Because of the deficiencies in the type of education given in residential schools by the missions, the previous government in 1955 decided upon a radical change in policy with regard to residential schools. Briefly, it was decided that over a period of years existing residential school facilities, which had been constructed and were operated by the missions with assistance from the federal and territorial governments would be systematically replaced by new federal schools and children who had to be brought from remote areas for education would be housed in federal hostels, the hostels to be operated by the two churches mentioned above as managers for the federal government. This new policy is fully described in a Memorandum for the Cabinet dated March 4, 1955, (copy attached). The policy recommended therein was accepted by the previous government, by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and by the church authorities concerned.

Under the new policy, hostels are in various stages of planning or construction as follows,-

Fort Smith - initially 200 R.C. children, mostly Indian; later 400.

Fort Simpson - 2 hostels: 1 for 150 R.C. children, mostly Indian;
1 for 50 Anglican children, mostly Indian.

Fort McPherson - 1 hostel for 100 Anglican children, mostly Indian.

Aklavik - 2 hostels: 1 for 250 Anglican children, mostly Eskimo and
1 for 250 R.C. children, mostly Indian and Eskimo.

Yellowknife - 1 hostel, non-denominational, for 100 children of all
racial groups in the northern part of the Territories,
requiring high school or vocational training.

Chesterfield Inlet - 1 hostel to be bought from the Roman Catholic
church and completed for 75 R.C. Eskimo children.

Probiasher Bay - 1 hostel for 200 Anglican Eskimo children.

At least two more hostels for Anglican Eskimo children in the Eastern
Arctic are likely to be required.

Racial Problems

One important consideration in working out the new policy was
the desire to get a single system of schools for children of all races.
This was thought desirable for two reasons: it enabled greater economy
of effort and more efficiency in a region of very sparse and mixed
population; and it would remove any element of segregation on a racial
basis.

To carry this through, an arrangement was worked out with the
Department of Citizenship and Immigration to take over its responsibility
for education of Indians in the Northwest Territories. By agreement
dated the 14th day of February, 1955, between the Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories and the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
(copy attached) it was agreed that educational facilities for Indian
children should no longer be provided separately by the Department of
Citizenship and Immigration but would be provided by the Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories. He, in turn, entered into an agreement
with the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the
education of the children for whom he was responsible including Indian
children in federal day schools. Thus the federal day schools estab-
lished and operated by the Department of Northern Affairs and National
Resources became the medium through which universal education could be
given to all children resident in the Territories.

One complicating factor was that under the Indian Act the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is legally obliged to observe certain religious obligations in providing education for Indian children. Section 117 of the Indian Act states:

"Every Indian child who is required to attend school shall attend such school as the Minister may designate, but no child whose parent is a Protestant shall be assigned to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices and no child whose parent is a Roman Catholic shall be assigned to a school conducted under Protestant auspices except by written direction of the parent."

Under this section, the policy of the government this far has been to provide denominational schools for Indians throughout Canada. The schools are, in most cases, for Indian children of a single faith and the teachers (hired by the government) are of the same faith. Where local situations require schools to be mixed, the teachers are of the faith of the majority of the pupils.

Because of the necessity for maintaining a system in which the special considerations applicable to Indians would be met, and because of the substantial vested interest which the churches had acquired in the field of education in the Territories, a compromise had to be made in the Northwest Territories between the secular and religious attitudes towards education. In result, it represented the most in the way of secularization that has been achieved by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources could persuade Roman Catholic authorities to accept. It was agreed that in one-room schools the teacher would, where reasonably possible, be of the same faith as the majority of the children in the school. "Falter" for this purpose means Roman Catholic or Protestant. It was also agreed that in multiple-room schools, the teachers for each room would, where reasonably possible, be of the same faith as the majority of the students in that room. Similarly, it was agreed that where all the children were Roman Catholic, the teacher would be a fully qualified member of a religious order who could wear vestments and cross in class and that in such cases (i.e., - 1905 Catholic pupils) there could be displayed religious pictures and emblems. It was also agreed that where a class was wholly Roman Catholic, the

reader used to teach reading in elementary grades could be a Catholic reader from a list of readers recommended by the Department's educational officers and approved by the Commissioner (a custom common in the Provinces), and that where there were a minority of Protestants in the class the Catholic readers could be used as a supplement to the non-denominational series, for Catholic pupils only.

During negotiations with the churches regarding the new programme, individual compromises were occasionally made to meet the special need of certain communities. For example, the concept of a "combined school" was adopted under which an existing Roman Catholic mission school and an existing Protestant mission school or federal day school in one community were to be combined in a school with common administrative facilities and two instructional wings, one being Roman Catholic and the other Anglican or non-sectarian. Application of this principle is to be found in the programme for Fort Simpson and Aklavik, as appears from paragraph 14 of the Memorandum presented to the Cabinet on March 4, 1955.

In the places where hostels are being built, the result will be to have large numbers of Indian (or Eskimo) pupils of one faith (or two) in residence, plus a number of local pupils of two or three races and all mixtures. At Aklavik and Fort Simpson, where hostels for children of both religions are being built, there will be a substantial number both of Protestant and of Catholic pupils. It was agreed that in these places the school should have two wings: one for Catholic pupils in Grades 1 - 9, and one for Protestant pupils in Grades 1 - 9. In Aklavik Grades 10 - 12 will also be taught, and there will be no religious separation in these grades.

In Fort McPherson the settlement and hostel are solidly Protestant, and Frobisher Bay will be overwhelmingly so. Chesterfield Inlet is almost solidly Catholic. These places present no serious problem.

Fort Smith is the difficult case.

Arrangements Planned for Fort Smith

Fort Smith is virtually 100 per cent Catholic so far as the Indian and mixed-blood population is concerned. Until the last twelve

months, the Protestant element has been mainly government employees and their families, plus a few merchants and their families. To indicate the proportion, with the 200 child hostel in operation, the school enrolment in 1957-58 is expected to be 484: 437 Catholic and 47 Protestant. In short, the Protestant element will be 9.7%.

With these figures, it was clear that there could not be separation into two "wings". There will only be 3 - 5 Protestant pupils in each grade. The arrangement worked out was, therefore, as follows, -

- (a) A single school for all pupils in Grades 1 - 9, and a small high school (actually the present federal day school building) for Grades 10 - 12.
- (b) All teachers in the grade school to be Catholic; teachers to be mixed in the high school.
- (c) Where there were two or more rooms for a single grade, the Protestants would all be put in one room (i.e., say 4 Protestants plus 23 or 24 Catholics), and the other room or rooms would be solidly Catholic. In the "Catholic" rooms there could be religious garb, ornaments and Catholic readers. In the "mixed" rooms, no religious garb, no ornaments, and Catholic readers only as supplementary readers for the Catholic pupils.

As the time approaches for the opening of the Fort Smith school, rumours have been circulated throughout the community that the new school is to be a "Catholic" school, that it is to be operated by the Roman Catholic church, and so on. As a result a petition has been received, dated July 11, 1957, and signed by 109 people purporting to be Protestant parents of Fort Smith school children (copy attached). The signatories to this petition express themselves as being under the impression that the school will be "a Roman Catholic Residential School". The petition also contains a recital that the school "is being staffed with Roman Catholic teachers". This is correct as to the grade school except that one Protestant teacher who has been in Fort Smith for some time is being kept on; it is not correct as to the high school. The petition also recites that the school "is to have a distinctly Roman Catholic atmosphere". This is true to a certain extent as indicated above. There will, however, be little if any of such "atmosphere" in

the rooms Protestant children are in. In the operative part of the petition the signatories "serve notice that we will not permit our children to attend the said school". A check has been made of the 109 signatories; of the signatories, 49 are believed to have no children at all. A thorough check of records available to the Department indicates that those who are known to have children are only 32 in number, but have 35 Protestant children of school age out of the total anticipated Protestant attendance of 47. This petition was forwarded to the Minister by Mr. [REDACTED] with a covering letter dated July 25, 1957, (copy attached).

A public meeting was held at Fort Smith on July 23. As a result a resolution was passed dated July 24, 1957, and sent to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources over the signature of Mr. [REDACTED] Chairman of the meeting (copy attached). One of the recitals to the resolution alleges that "the system of federal public schools in the Northwest Territories has been abandoned in favour of a policy fostering religious segregation and discrimination". This is not correct. The present policy represents an effort to bring together in one school all the children who require education. The "concessions" toward religious denominations are the least it was found necessary to grant having regard for the general federal policy on Indian education and the very strong views of the Catholic church especially in this regard.

The resolution also recites that "the choice of teachers for the majority of schools in the Northwest Territories is based, first, upon the religion of the applicant, and only second upon their teaching qualifications". This is not correct. The first consideration is teaching qualifications and no person is appointed who does not possess acceptable qualifications. Among available teachers who are so qualified, those chosen for various schools or school rooms are of the same faith as the majority of the children whom they are to teach, in so far as this is reasonably possible. Other statements in the recitals have no policy significance.

Based on these recitals, the resolution urges eight points, principal of which are that education should be non-denominational in every respect and that a senior representative of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources should clarify the Fort Smith situation.

Mr. John Parry of Yellowknife, an elected member of the Northwest Territories Council and a leading citizen of the Territories, attended the meeting on July 23. He has written advocating the view that educational policy should be left to the Council to determine as a purely territorial matter. He would favour, in such policy, the prohibition of any regard to denominational questions in schools in the Northwest Territories except where a group establishes a separate school (as at Yellowknife).

Policy Considerations

The general observations may be made:

(1) The federal government, whose primary responsibility in the Territories relates to Eskimos and Indians, has responsibilities under the Indian Act which make it impossible for it to make its federal schools in the Territories completely non-denominational, or to have Indian education completely subject to Territorial decision in this regard, unless the government is prepared to change the present policy with regard to Indian education generally throughout Canada.

(2) The educational responsibilities of the Territorial Government are limited to residents other than Indian and Eskimo, and the Council of the Northwest Territories, even, therefore, these Ordinances only with regard to the education of such children. The Council is entitled to provide completely non-denominational education for children other than Indians and Eskimos. However, unless the federal government changes its policy with regard to Indians, the arrangement for integrated Indian and non-Indian education would have to come to an end. This would add to costs of education, lower the standards that could be provided, and introduce racial segregation.

In all the circumstances, it is difficult to suggest any changes in the immediate policy and arrangements for Fort Smith that would achieve more general acceptance. Adjustments that would go some distance to meet the Protestant view would almost certainly be quite

unacceptable to the Catholic population. The Catholic parents have already held a meeting and passed resolutions to emphasize their views and to assert their claims as the overwhelming majority.

The only thing that might be advanced that would make the situation more palatable to both sides would be a proposal to regard the immediate arrangements as temporary and to move toward separate Catholic and Protestant rooms in the lower grades as soon as there are enough Protestant children. Fort Smith is now growing very rapidly, and present estimates are that by 1961 there may be 178 Protestant children of school age. By that time the total school population is estimated as likely to be 1060 and 20 new school rooms will be added. These could be provided in a new building close to the 14 room school now under construction. If the forecasts are correct, 8 of these rooms could be for Protestant children in Grades 1 - 9, and for those rooms Protestant teachers could be provided. There would thus be religious separation in Grades 1 - 9 (as at Ahlsvik) and joint education in Grades 10 - 12. This arrangement would be in accordance with the "combined school" concept described above.

The possibility of adopting a plan along the above lines was tentatively discussed by me with Bishop Trosellier when he was in Ottawa in May. The idea is fully acceptable to him and I think it would be regarded by Protestant parents as an improvement on the present proposed arrangements. It could not come into effect before about 1961 as there will not be enough Protestant children until about that time. However, the prospect might do much to make the present arrangements more palatable to Protestant parents.

I would recommend that either the Minister or a senior officer of the Department go to Fort Smith at an early date to meet the people and discuss the whole question, and that if an officer goes he be directed to explain the present proposal and to try to secure their acceptance, and also that he be authorized to raise for consideration a possible plan along the above lines for introduction about 1961.

R.G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000583[000-000]

C O P Y

Pa.

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
October 26, 1957

630/119-1

NOTED OCT 26 1957 File No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.V. JACOBSON, Chief, Education Division

This is to advise you that the following schools have been closed due to the influenza epidemic:

- (1) Fort Resolution - St. Joseph's Residential School
Federal Day School
- (2) Hay River - Federal Day School
- (3) Fort Smith - Federal Day School - at noon on
Friday, October 25th
- (4) Aklavik - Federal Day School - 3 rooms.

We have not been able to determine the exact date the other schools were closed, but as soon as replies are received to our wireless messages, you will be advised.

(Sgd) M. Looker
for J.D. Cairns,
A/Superintendent of Schools

ml

NWTG-000583[000-000]

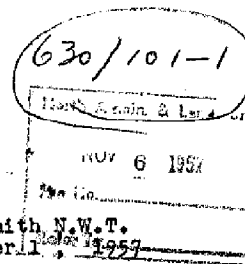
RG 85, Vol. 497, File 630/119-1, pt. 5,
Government School - Aklavik,
1956 - 1958,
National Archives of Canada

1 of 1

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000568[000-000]

Pa
c o p y



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.V. JACOBSON,
Chief, Education Division.

Further to our memorandum of October 26, 1957, the following is the latest information we have on the schools in the Mackenzie District:

- X (1) Fort Resolution - (1) St. Joseph's Residential School,
closed October 17, - October 28, 1957
- (2) Fort Smith - closed noon October 25th; still closed
- (3) Hay River - opened October 28th
- (4) Aklavik Federal - closed
- (5) Fort Simpson - closed October 25 - October 29, inclusive
- (6) Fort Radium - closed from noon October 28 - October 20, incl.
- (7) East Three - Mrs. Schamahorn's room - closed noon Oct. 29th.

S/ M. Looker
for
J.D. Cairns,
A/Superintendent of Schools

ml

Separator Page

Item No. **000500[000-000]**

419-51m
 FEB 20 1957
 File 630/125-9
 Date Recd
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Right Reverend J. M. Brocollier, O.S.B.,
 1190 Rue Gay,
 Montreal, P. Q.

P.C. Church

Dear Bishop Brocollier,

[REDACTED]

Much as I regret your disability, I am very
 gratified that it makes it possible for me to take up with you
 personally several matters relating to the school situation in
 Fort Smith. For this purpose, I am asking my colleague, Mr. Cote,
 to convey this letter to you in the course of a trip he is making
 to Montreal to-morrow.

When you called at my office on November 15
 in company with Father Piche and Father Renaud you asked me to
 let you have a statement describing the organization and adminis-
 tration of the Fort Smith federal day school in the light of the
 understandings reached in recent months. I have had this prepared,
 and attach it hereto for your information. Since our meeting Father
 Piche has also been good enough to let me have a copy of the letter
 which you wrote to him on November 16. In view of the points you
 have mentioned, perhaps it would be useful if I made a brief
 recapitulation of the considerations which have led to the present
 policy.

From the legal and constitutional point of view the federal government is responsible for the education of Indians and Eskimos living in the Northwest Territories, and the Territorial Government is responsible for the education of white persons and persons of mixed blood. Within the federal government itself, responsibility for the education of Indians in general rests with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. However, by agreement dated February 14, 1955, between the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, it was agreed that responsibility for education of Indians in the Northwest Territories should rest with the Territorial Government. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories subsequently entered into an agreement with the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources under which it was agreed that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources would provide educational facilities for all children for which the Territorial Government is responsible including Indian children. In the case of Indian children the agreement with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration provides that their education is to be in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act. The result of these agreements was to place in the hands of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources responsibility for the provision of educational facilities for all children of school age in the Territories. The reason for making these arrangements was that the mixed character of the population in the Northwest Territories, and its extreme sparseness, rendered it almost impossible to provide suitable facilities if jurisdiction was divided up too much. As I have said, up to the time of the agreements, Citizenship and Immigration was responsible for the education of Indian children; Northern Affairs for the education of Eskimo children; and the Northwest Territories for the education of children of white and mixed blood. You will thus appreciate the problems we were faced with in trying to provide adequate educational facilities to equip the children to meet the rapidly changing conditions in the North. In the year in which the agreements mentioned above were made, 1955, the federal cabinet also decided upon a change in policy with regard to the provision of residential accommodation for children who lived in areas so sparsely settled that it was uneconomic to provide local day school facilities.

As you know, it was decided, after discussions with you and with Bishop Marsh, that over a period of years existing residential school facilities which had been constructed and were operated by the missionaries with assistance from federal and territorial governments would be systematically replaced by new federal schools and children who had to be brought from remote areas for schooling would be housed in federal hostels, the hostels to be operated by either the Roman Catholic or the Anglican authorities as managers for the federal government. The first such federal day school and federally-owned hostel to come into use is the new school and hostel at Fort Smith.

During negotiations with the churches regarding the new programme special arrangements were worked out to meet the special need of certain communities. In the case of Aklavik and Fort Simpson the number of children of each faith made it possible to have schools with separate Catholic and Protestant wings for grades 1 - 9, and mixed grades only in grades 10 - 12. Fort Smith required a different interim solution because of the small number of Protestants at present. The arrangements set out in the attached document were all discussed with you - either by me or by the Honourable Jean Lesage.

With regard to the display of religious emblems, use of Catholic readers, and employment of teachers in religious orders, I attach for your information a photostat copy of a memorandum which I wrote to the Honourable Jean Lesage, then Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, on April 1, 1957. Please see on the first page the holograph note made by Mr. Lesage. You will recall the meeting I had with you at Fort Smith in September 1957, in the course of which I showed the original of this memorandum to you in the presence of Mr. J. V. Jacobson, my Superintendent of Education, and Father Houssan.

Coming now to your letter of November 18 to Father Piche, your first concern is at the situation in which, at present, there are Protestant pupils in all classrooms except two. The situation will end as soon as the hostel is occupied and the new school is in operation. If you will refer to page two of the

enclosed statement, you will note that in January there will be seven classrooms entirely Catholic and seven "mixed". Actually we have gone a bit further than the arrangement discussed on April 1 because that contemplated mixed classrooms for each grade. (See page 2, paragraph 3.) By combining grades 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 in the "mixed" rooms we have been able to have only 7 "mixed" classrooms rather than 9, which would be the figure if there were one for each grade.

Your second point is that it was never mentioned that nuns would not teach in the High School grades. Your Excellency is entirely correct that this was not dealt with specifically. The memorandum of April 1 confirms your understanding that the specific agreement related to the elementary grades. However, I must confess that we had not thought that there was ever any contemplation that nuns in religious habit would teach in mixed high school grades -- and all of the high school rooms will be mixed. I am told there would be no precedent for that in the Northwest Territories and I think the reaction to it might be very bad. There is ample scope for all the nuns to teach in the Catholic rooms. I recognize that this might not be what one or another would prefer, but I do feel that acceptance of a lesser personal preference would be much better than the unnecessary provocation of the kind of reaction that we all want to avoid.

Reverting now to the arrangements set forth in the enclosed statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief they embody the arrangements that were worked out over many months and agreed to with you. The only point, as I understand it in view of the above, on which you would feel there is still a difference of view is as to whether nuns should teach in the High School. On that I do hope you will, on reflection, agree with my view that the point is not one on which it would be desirable to create a difficult situation at a time when the High School is already in operation and there are Catholic rooms in which all the nuns can usefully teach.

The arrangements and policy with regard to the school-and-hostel programme generally, and with regard to Port Smith as a particular case, have been discussed on a variety of occasions by all the interested parties, and complete and full publicity has been given to them from time to time. Apart from the discussions

with you and Bishop Marsh to which I have referred, I have, as Commissioner, discussed the arrangements with the Northwest Territories Council and on one occasion the members of that Council, at their request, discussed them in some detail with the Honourable Jean Lesage. As you know, after I went over the arrangements with you in Fort Smith in September of this year, I made a public statement to a meeting of the people of Fort Smith at which time I set out the arrangements in detail and indicated that the arrangements had the approval of all those concerned.

The circumstances of the Northwest Territories present particular difficulties at the present time, and that of Fort Smith is probably the most troublesome. I am well aware that the present interim solution in Fort Smith does not completely satisfy either the Catholic or the non-Catholic element. I feel, however, as I said in the public meeting in Fort Smith, that the arrangement is the best and fairest that can be made at present. I said then what is set forth in the memorandum of April 1 and in item #15 of the enclosure here that the arrangement is temporary. I hope that by 1961 we can have the "two wing" arrangement for Grades 1 - 9 that we are establishing in Fort Simpson and Aklavik. Four years is a very short term for the best compromise that many heads have been able to work out to meet a temporary problem.

When you saw me on November 15 you asked if we could have the move from Fort Resolution completed before Christmas. To my great surprise I learned from Father Piche to-day that he had interpreted your letter of November 18 to him to mean that you wanted the move held up. As you know, the opening is being planned for January 13. So that all may be in order by that date, and also to meet the views you yourself expressed, I hope you will have the necessary direction sent to Father Piche to proceed as planned.

Once again, may I express to Your Excellency my warmest good wishes -- both for your early recovery and for a joyful Christmas and New Year.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

Separator Page

Item No. **000528[000-000]**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

101 FEES FOR PUPILS IN FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 172,875
Voted 1956-57	<u>149,730</u>

Increase	23,145
----------	--------

As in previous years the cost of operating Federal Schools was provided in Departmental Estimates. This allotment provides for reimbursement at a rate of \$375 for each pupil of other than Indian and Eskimo status enrolled in Federal Schools. The rate last year was \$345 per pupil. The new rate is based on average costs of education in Federal Schools of the Mackenzie District during the past 4 years. It is estimated that there will be a total enrolment of 485 such pupils in Federal Schools with an average attendance of 461 pupils. The actual amount paid will be based on the average attendance during the 1956-57 academic year. The increase in this vote is due to increased enrolment, and an increase of \$30 per pupil in the cost of education. Further details are shown on Sheet 101.

102 GRANTS IN AID OF OPERATION OF MISSION SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	4,350
Voted 1956-57	<u>8,481</u>

Decrease	4,131
----------	-------

- (a) Payable to Federal Government for Territorial share of school supplies for Mission, Day and Residential Schools and grants to Mission Day Schools

During the 1955-56 academic year there were 664 children attending Mission Schools in the Mackenzie District. Out of this number there were 221 children or 33.1/3% who were the responsibility of the Territorial Government. It is proposed to reimburse the Federal Government for 33.1/3% of expenditures made for the purchase of necessary classroom supplies for all Mission Schools and for expenditures made for grants in aid of the operation of Mission Day Schools in which the children attending are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments. Since there is a sum of \$8,475 provided in the Federal Estimates for these purposes the maximum amount payable to the Federal Government is \$2,825.

- (b) Grants to Residential Schools

This allotment provides for grants to Mission Residential Schools at the rate of \$35.00 per pupil per annum to cover operational costs of such schools.

On the basis of enrolment as at September 1, 1956, the grants are estimated as follows:

(I) Aklavik Residential (Anglican)	
2 pupils @ \$35.00	70.00

(II) Aklavik Residential (R.C.)	
25 pupils @ \$35.00	875.00

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment (Cont'd)

102	(III) Fort Providence Residential (R.C.) 11 pupils at \$35.00	\$ 385.00
	(IV) Fort Resolution Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils at \$35.00 x $\frac{5}{12}$	<u>365.00</u>

1,695.00

Since it is expected that the average attendance at such schools will be 90% of the total attendance the amount to be provided is 90% of \$1,695 or \$1,525

The decrease in this allotment is attributable to two factors:

- (1) \$1,000 to fewer pupils in Mission Residential Schools
- (2) \$3,100 to lower expenditures by the Federal Government under (a),

both factors being due to the closing of the Mission Day School at Fort Smith and the Mission Residential School at Fort Resolution.

103 MAINTENANCE OF PUPILS ATTENDING RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 32,741
Voted 1956-57	<u>35,230</u>
Decrease	2,489

This allotment provides for the cost of maintenance of other than Indian and Eskimo children being maintained in mission and other residential schools, at the indicated rates per annum.

On the basis of actual enrolment as of September 1, 1956, the amounts being provided are estimated to be as follows:

(i) Aklavik Residential (Anglican) 2 pupils @ \$565.00	1,130
(ii) Aklavik Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils @ \$458.85	11,471
(iii) Fort Providence Residential (R.C.) 11 pupils @ \$458.85	5,047
(iv) Fort Resolution Residential (R.C.) 25 pupils @ \$458.85 (5 months only)	4,780
(v) Fort Smith Hostel (Estimate) 36 pupils @ \$450.00 (7 months only)	9,450
(vi) Students attending education institutions outside N.W.T. 10 pupils @ \$450.00 per pupil including cost of clothing and school supplies	<u>4,500</u>
	36,378

Since it is estimated that the average attendance at such schools will be 90% of the total attendance, the amount to be provided is 90% of \$36,378, or \$32,741.

The decrease in this allotment is because provision is made for 6 fewer pupils than in 1955-56.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

109. PAYMENT TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIAL
SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 500,000
Voted 1956-57	<u>419,021</u>

Increase	80,979
----------	--------

To provide for the Territorial Government's share of the cost of construction of Federal Schools in which the children attending such schools are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments. This share is calculated in the same proportion to the total costs, as the number of pupils who are the responsibility of the Territorial Government in each of these schools, bears to the total number of pupils in each of these schools.

The details are as follows:

1. Aklavik, N.W.T.

- (a) Two hostels to accommodate 250 pupils each with dormitory space, staff quarters, dining and kitchen facilities (\$1,300,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 3% of the above amount calculated on the estimated number of white children in the hostels in proportion to the total number in residence. \$39,000

- (b) 25-classroom school, with library, auditorium-gymnasium, science room, and general shop (\$660,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 14% of the above amount, calculated on the estimated enrolment of white children in proportion to the total number enrolled. 92,400

The total cost of these two projects will be approximately \$4,000,000, of which the Territorial Government will be expected to contribute about \$262,800.

2. Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (a) New icehouse for school | \$ 2,000 |
| (b) Fluorescent lighting for original wing of Federal Day School | 500 |
| (c) Provision for shelving in new wing of Federal Day School | 200 |
| (d) Levelling & re-sodding school grounds | 200 |
| (e) Shelving in basement of Federal Day School residences | <u>100</u> |
| | \$3,000 |

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 74% based on the enrolment of white pupils out of the total enrolment.

\$ 2,220

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

109 3. Fort Smith, N.W.T.
(cont'd)

(a) Completion of Hostel (underway)

(b) Completion of School (underway)

The total cost of these two projects is to be \$1,660,000 (\$960,000 for hostel and \$700,000 for school). The amount required for 1957-58 is \$1,000,000 (\$578,315 for hostel and \$421,685 for school).

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories insofar as the hostel is concerned is 5% of \$578,315

\$ 28,916

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories insofar as the school is concerned is 8% of \$421,685

33,735

(c) Sewage Disposal System for hostel and auxiliary buildings (\$12,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 5% of the above amount

600

(d) Initial Planning and Architects' fees for proposed new 20-room school to be opened Sept. 1st, 1960, which will accommodate expected increase in day and residential pupil enrolment (Total cost \$50,000)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 60% of the above figure calculated on the estimated number of white children to be enrolled at the school

30,000

4. Yellowknife, N.W.T.

(a) Hostel for 100 pupils with dormitory space, staff quarters, dining & kitchen facilities

(b) Vocational Training School with library, commercial room, home economics room, general shop, Principal's office and staff room.

The amount required for (a) and (b) in 1957-58 is \$1,000,000.

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is 40% of the above amount calculated on the estimated number of white children enrolled in proportion to the total enrolment. This is a partial revote from 1956-57

400,000

626,871

The foregoing details represent the total amount the Territorial Government would be expected to reimburse the Federal Government if the projects listed are 100% carried out. Experience has shown however that delays in transportation of materials can be anticipated and that some accounts will be received too late to be paid out of the appropriations for the year in which the commitment was incurred. This allotment is therefore reduced to \$500,000.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110 PAYMENT TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIAL SHARE OF EQUIPMENT
FOR FEDERAL AND MISSION SCHOOLS

Submitted 1957-58	\$ 15,788
Voted 1956-57	<u>2,064</u>
Increase	13,724

To provide for the Territorial Government's share of the cost of equipment for new federal schools and for mission schools in which the children attending such schools are the respective responsibilities of the Federal and Territorial Governments, the shares calculated in the same proportion of the total cost as the number of pupils who are the responsibility of the Territorial Government in each of these schools bears to the total number of pupils in each of these schools. The equipment placed in mission schools will be ultimately transferred to federal schools. The details are as follows:

1. Furnishings for Classroom and Spec. Rooms
(This includes basic furnishings for new classrooms.)

New Furnishings

(a) Aklavik R.C. Residential
1 at \$2,500

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 12% of this amount 300

(b) Aklavik East 3
2 at \$2,500 each

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 50% of this amount 2,500

(c) Fort Norman, N.W.T.
1 at \$2,500

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 38% of this amount 950

(d) Fort Smith, N.W.T.
15 classrooms at \$2000 each 30,000
3 special rooms; science at 24,000, Home Economics at 14,000
and General Shop at 4,000 12,000
Teachers rooms 1000
Office 1000
Library 1000
Test room 500
Auditorium and Gym. 1500 5,000

Total amount 47,000

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 8% of this amount 3,760

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110
(Cont'd)

- (e) Hay River, N.W.T.
(Special) 1 at 4000

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 83% of this amount \$ 3,320

- (f) Reindeer Station, N.W.T.
1 at 2800

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 25% of the above amount 700

2. Supplementary Furnishings; Required at other Schools

- (a) Aklavik, N.W.T.
Residential Schools (Total 3500)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 10% of the above amount 350

- (b) Fort Providence, N.W.T.
Residential Schools (Total 1300)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 18% of the above amount 234

- (c) Fort Rae, N.W.T.
(Total amount 500)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 16% of the above amount 80

- (d) Hay River, N.W.T.
(Total amount 1500)

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 83% of the above amount 1,245

3. Furnishings for Government owned Hostels

- (a) Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Furnishings and equipment for 200-pupil hostel at \$150 per pupil (\$30,000).
The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 5% of the above amount

1,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1957-58

EDUCATION

(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

Allot-
ment

110 4. Science Room Equipment
(Cont'd)

Crucibles, conductometers, ~~graduates~~, nichrome elements, pneumatic troughs, test tubes, thermometers, beakers, hygrometers, distillation apparatus, flasks, torcellian tubes, deflagrating spoons, electrical equipment, prisms, and other scientific equipment

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or \$ 283

5. Recreational Equipment

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room

The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or 283

6. Manual Training and Home Science Equipment

Sewing machines, cooking utensils, hand washing machines, ironing boards and other cooking and sewing equipment.

Full-time Mission Schools
17 classrooms at \$50 per room
The share payable by the Government of the Northwest Territories is estimated to be 33 1/3% of \$850, or 283

Further details are shown on Sheet 110.

111 TUITION, MAINTENANCE AND TRANSPORTATION FOR HANDICAPPED AND OTHER CHILDREN, RESIDENT OF THE TERRITORIES, ATTENDING SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORIES

Submitted 1957-58	\$	9,900
Voted 1956-57		<u>1,000</u>
Increase		8,900

This allotment is to provide for the tuition and maintenance of 1 deaf or otherwise handicapped child in any school outside the Territories. It also provides for the transportation, tuition and maintenance of 8 other children whom it is expected will require high school or other academic education outside of the Territories. The increase in this allotment is due to an increase in rates in schools for the deaf, and also due to the provision for additional students being maintained in schools outside the Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

<u>ALLOT- MENT</u>	<u>SERVICE AND DETAILS</u>	<u>Submitted 1957-58</u>	<u>Voted 1956-57</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
101	Fees for pupils in Federal Day Schools	172,875	149,730	23,145	
102	Grants in aid of operation of Mission Schools	4,350	8,481		4,131
103	Maintenance of pupils attending Residential Schools	32,741	35,230		2,489
104	Grants to School Districts	61,087	57,645	3,442	
105	Grants to Company Schools	15,098	11,468	3,630	
106	Vocational Training Aids and Grants	57,050	27,010	30,040	
107	Grants in aid of operation of night classes for adults	1,200	1,200		
108	Scholarships and training of selected students	3,600	3,600		
109	Payment to Federal Gov't of Territorial share of construction of Federal Schools	500,000	419,021	80,979	
110	Payment to Federal Gov't of Territorial share of equipment for Federal and Mission Schools	15,788	2,064	13,724	
111	Tuition and Maintenance and transportation for handicapped and other children, resident of the Territories, attending Schools outside the Territories	9,900	1,000	8,900	
112	Correspondence Courses	3,000	3,000		
113	Physical Fitness Program	3,600	2,700	900	
114	Inspections and Investigations	3,096	2,726	370	
115	Grants to Public Libraries	1,000	1,000		
116	Grant to Girl Guides	1,000	500	500	
117	Grant to Boy Scouts	2,200	500	1,700	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE 1957-58

EDUCATION
(Other than Indian and Eskimo)

<u>ALLOT- MENT</u>	<u>SERVICE AND DETAILS</u>	<u>Submitted 1957-58</u>	<u>Voted 1956-57</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
118	Territorial Share of Cost of Teachers' Summer School and Convention for Teachers of Non- Federal Schools	6,389		6,389	
119	Sundries	1,000	1,000		
	Grant to Yellowknife School District No. 1 (119)		5,000		5,000
	Grants for Library Facilities (220)		2,500		2,500
		<hr/> 894,974	<hr/> 735,375	<hr/> 173,719	<hr/> 14,120

Separator Page

Item no. NWTG-000594[000-000]



CANADA

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCHDEPARTMENT
OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
5 March, 1958.PLEASE QUOTE
FILE.....

7871

630/100-6
E. 2MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.V. JACOBSON, Chief, Education Division

Attached herewith is an account for the rental of two rooms for school purposes in the Fort Smith General Hospital. This is recommended for payment but as this is the first month of submission for two rooms it is felt this should be authorized by you first.

You will be pleased to know that another room has been made available and while smaller than the other room will assist us immensely.

There is also, always, the question of whether we should be offering payment at other hospitals. Accommodation made available elsewhere is as follows.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Fort Rae | Excellent room - quite large. |
| (2) Fort Resolution | Small room with shelving. Not suitable as classroom as now arranged and away from general corridors. |
| (3) Fort Simpson | Small room in basement floor also used by overnight nurse. This is not suitable as classroom but overtures have been made to Sister Superior for a room on the first room with possibilities of later procurement. |
| (4) Aklavik Anglican Hospital | Large excellent room. |
| (5) Aklavik R.C. | No space available. At present desk area in connecting hallway between Hospital and Sisters' Residence is used. |

Your comments would be appreciated.

J.D. Cairns
J.D. Cairns,
A Superintendent of Schools.

Encl.
JDC:hs cc

RG 85, Vol. 642, File 630/100-6, pt. 1,
Education Facilities -
Fort Smith General Hospital,
1953-1959,
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000594[000-000]

Separator Page

Item no. NPC-601443

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mackenzie W. Arctic Zone Superintendent
Edmonton

YOUR FILE:

DATED:

OUR FILE:

FROM: J. N. Lyons M.D., Aklavik

DATE: March 16th, 1959

SUBJECT:

Outbreak Pneumonitis R.C. Mission School

During the past ten days I have examined some thirty R.C. Mission School children with symptoms and signs of pneumonia. Radiologically and hematologically there was little to be found but clinically the condition presented as a pneumonia: rales, rhonchi, cough, fever (to 104°)

I hospitalized selected cases. This served to thin out overcrowding in the dormitories. With or without penicillin the illness ran its course in five days.

I advise you of this so that you will not be aghast at the number of admissions and discharges at the R.C. Hospital for March.

Yours truly;

"J. N. Lyons"

N.H. & W. 2

Separator Page

Item no. NPC-605423a

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

To Zone Superintendent

1050-1-F4(4)
March 20/50

J.N. Lyons M.D.

Aklaavik, N.W.T.
April 15, 1950**Outbreak pneumonitis - R.C. Mission School**

This outbreak has run its course in three weeks. There have been no new cases for some ten days. To date there have been no sequelae.

During the course of this epidemic 105 children were seen, mostly in the dormitories. The presenting sign was a high fever, often up to 105, with headache. The pulse rate was not proportionately increased. Examination of ears, nose, throat, was unremarkable. However, auscultation chest usually revealed coarse breath sounds with definite basal rales. Radiologically, however, there was little to see.

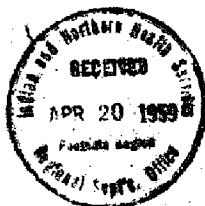
Selected cases were hospitalized. W.B.C. rarely exceeded 10,000. Some children received penicillin more as a prophylactic measure because of a history of stormy respiratory infection in the past. Regardless, the condition ran its course in 48 hours and after a four day convalescence in the dormitories they returned to school. There was one relapse.

The cause I would attribute to a virulent influenza organism which also spread about town.

The Anglican Mission children were spared.

Can we conclude it was a bigoted bug?

JEL/mc

J.N. Lyons M.D.
Medical Officer

Separator Page

Item No. **004073[000-000]**

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
AND LANDS BRANCH



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Parker/dgc

YOUR FILE NO.
OUR FILE NO. 1010-7-3

TERRITORIAL DIVISION

Ottawa, 8 June, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. R. A. J. PHILLIPS

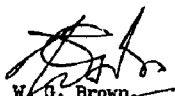
Allocation of Lots - Inuvik - R.C. Mission

This refers to your note of the 4th of June, 1959 asking where the girls working for the R.C. Mission at Aklavik are housed.

This has been discussed with Mr. Paul Gorlik who, as you know, recently returned from Aklavik. It appears that at present the R.C. Mission at Aklavik employ a considerable number of local girls as domestic help in their school and students' residence. Housing is provided for about twelve to fifteen of these girls in a two-storey house of dimensions 24 ft. x 36 ft. owned by the Mission. In addition to the Mission staff, a few girls employed privately are also sometimes accommodated in this building with the approval of the Missionary in charge.

The Anglican school and hospital domestic help at Aklavik are generally living at home or boarding with local people. However, two or three girls are allowed to sleep in the upper part of the All Saints' residential school.

There is no provision made at Inuvik for domestic staff quarters in the new school and school residences, although there is accommodation for professional help such as teachers.


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Item No. **000614[000-000]**



DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

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HISTORIC NAMES FOR NORTHERN SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES

Canada is honouring the memory of a dozen courageous men and a woman to whom the present-day north owes much.

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources announced today that six of the largest federal schools in the Northwest Territories have been named after well-known explorers and the seven residences, associated with four of the schools, after Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries responsible for opening some of the first schools in the north.

"Some of these explorers dared the pack ice in ships that wouldn't be allowed out of port today," said Mr. Dinsdale, "The Missionaries endured the harshest conditions devotedly for few visible rewards. Students who attend our northern schools should know about such hardy pioneers and honour what they did. These are names that Canada must remember."

The schools are at Chesterfield Inlet, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Frobisher Bay and Inuvik. Student residences, built by the government, are operated under contract by the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Here is how the names fit the places -

		Residences - operated by	
		<u>R.C. Church</u>	<u>Anglican Church</u>
Chesterfield Inlet	Joseph Bernier School	Turquetil Hall	
Fort McPherson	Peter Warren Dease School		Fleming Hall
Fort Simpson	Thomas Simpson School	Lapointe Hall	Bompas Hall
			(more)

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Residences - operated by
R.C. Church Anglican Church

Fort Smith	Joseph Burr Tyrrell School	Breynat Hall
Frobisher Bay	Sir Martin Frobisher School	
Inuvik	Sir Alexander Mackenzie School	Grolier Hall Stringer Hall

HOW EDUCATION HAS GROWN

In little more than a decade rapid growth has taken place in the number of schools in the north and in their enrolment.

Prior to 1947 when the government built its first school - in the western Arctic village of Tuktoyaktuk - teaching had been carried on by the churches. Both faiths had done pioneer work in northern education for many years. In Yellowknife, a school had been organized by local residents, after gold was discovered during the 1930's. Since 1958 mission schools have been gradually replaced by new government schools and student residences. The last mission residential school - at Fort Providence - closed in June 1960.

Since 1947 the federal government has built, or assumed responsibility for, 53 day schools scattered across the north from the Mackenzie Delta to Baffin Island and northern Quebec and into the High Arctic at Resolute, Cornwallis Island.

Students of all races attend school together.

To give equal opportunities to children whose parents lead the isolated, nomadic life of hunters and trappers, it became apparent that facilities were needed to enable such students to live close to school during the school year. The first government hostel (student residence) began operating on a full-time basis at Fort Smith in January 1958. Since then seven more have been opened - at Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson, Chesterfield Inlet, and Yellowknife. About 1200 children are now living in hostels and attending associated day schools.

(more)

The federal secondary school and hostel at Yellowknife were named when they were opened in 1958. The school commemorates Sir John Franklin, famed arctic explorer, and the residence Akaitcho, an Indian chief who acted as his guide on his first overland arctic journey in 1820. Through these facilities at Yellowknife, training to university entrance is available to qualified students from all parts of the Territories.

In the schools, vocational courses are offered as an alternative to a regular academic program. Courses up till now have included carpentry and building construction, training in the operation of school heating and lighting plants, on-the-job training in mining, lumbering and oil-drilling, home economics, food service training, and commercial courses.

Education has come far in a relatively few years and still has a long way to go. As the program of school building continues to expand the Department of Northern Affairs expects that within the next eight years schools, and where necessary hostel accommodation, will be within reach of all students living in the north.

Growth of northern education in the past ten years is reflected in the following enrolment total:-

	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
March 31, 1950	210	365	609	1,184
Sept. 30, 1960	1,783	1,116	1,971	4,870

BIOGRAPHIES

CHESTERFIELD INLET

- (a) Joseph E. Bernier, 1852 - 1934. Made twelve expeditions to the Polar Seas. By exploring and patrolling the polar regions that had been ceded to Canada in 1880 by the Imperial Government he reaffirmed Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic Archipelago.

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- (b) Bishop A. Turquetil - O.M.I. 1876 - 1955. Spent forty-two years in the Arctic mostly at Chesterfield Inlet. Became first Vicar Apostolic of Hudson Bay in 1925.

FORT McPHERSON

- (a) Peter Warren Dease - 1788 - 1863. Franklin's commissariat officer of the second land Arctic expedition in 1825-27. A member of the Hudson's Bay Company who with Thomas Simpson explored and mapped the Arctic coast-line between the Back River and Point Barrow.
- (b) Bishop A. L. Fleming - 1883 - 1953. First Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of the Arctic; Missionary to the Eskimos of Baffin Island from 1909-1915. Became Archdeacon of the Arctic 1927-33 and Bishop 1933-48.

FORT SIMPSON

- (a) Thomas Simpson - 1808 - 1840. A member of the Hudson's Bay Company who, with Peter Dease, explored the whole of the Arctic coast between Point Barrow and Back River filling the gaps which remained after Sir John Franklin's overland expeditions.
- (b) Sister Marie-Adeline Lapointe - Superior for the first group of Grey Nuns and the founder of the first orphanage and school at Fort Providence, N.W.T. The Grey Nuns were the first white women to nurse and teach the Indians in the Northwest Territories. They travelled by Red River cart over 2,000 miles between Minneapolis, U.S.A. and Lac La Biche, Alberta, then crossed the rapids of the Athabasca River on a very rudimentary barge to reach Fort Providence in 1867.

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- (c) Bishop William C. Bompas - 1834 - 1906. Particularly well known by the people of the Mackenzie River, the Arctic Coast, and the Yukon. The first Anglican bishop of Athabasca 1874, first Bishop of Mackenzie River 1884; first Bishop of Selkirk (Yukon) 1891.

FORT SMITH

- (a) Joseph Burr Tyrrell - 1858 - 1957. Geologist, mining engineer and historian. Conducted explorations in the western provinces and in the Northwest Territories from 1881 to 1898. His work contributed to the development of the Canadian mining and petroleum industries.
- (b) Bishop G.J.E. Breynat - Born 1867 at Saint Vallier, France, and ordained in February 1898. Assigned to the Arctic missions to evangelize the Indians and Eskimos. Became the first Apostolic Vicar of the Mackenzie in 1902.

FROBISHER BAY

- (a) Sir Martin Frobisher - 1535 - 1594. Made three voyages to the Arctic. On his first voyage in 1576 he entered Frobisher Bay while in search of the North-West Passage. He returned to Baffin Island in 1577 and 1578.

INUVIK

- (a) Sir Alexander Mackenzie - 1764 - 1820. His fame rests chiefly upon two journeys made while he was a Nor'Wester. On the first of these, he left Fort Chipewyan on June 3rd, 1789 and travelling by way of the Mackenzie River, reached the Arctic Ocean in mid-July.

The second journey, made four years later, took him across Canada by land to the Pacific Ocean. The journey to the

(more)

Arctic Sea proved once and for all that there was no navigable way from the Pacific to the Arctic through the body of the continent. The journey to the Pacific was the first crossing of North America north of Mexico.

- (b) Father P. Grollier, O.M.I. - The first missionary to found a Roman Catholic mission in northern Canada. Arrived at Fort Resolution in July 1858, and, until his death in 1864, established missions along the Mackenzie River as far north as Fort McPherson, where he died.
- (c) Bishop Isaac O. Stringer - Particularly well known to the western Arctic Eskimos. Second bishop of the Anglican diocese of Selkirk (Yukon), and Archbishop of Rupert's Land in 1931.