

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.



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SCHOOL GENERAL HISTORY REPORT

Port Harrison Federal Day School and Hostels

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

- Port Harrison Federal Day School and Hostels

Opening Date(s):

- September 1, 1949 [PHQ-5532, PHQ-5641]

Closing Date(s):

- The school in Port Harrison is currently administered by the Kativik School Board. DIAND ceded facilities to Kativik School Board by Order-in-Council June 19, 1981. Transfer retroactively effective from July 1, 1978. [PHQ-7000a]

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL:

- The Port Harrison Federal Day School was solely managed by the federal government until the transfer of the administration of the federal school under a joint school administration with the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec on September 1st, 1972. The teachers remained Departmental employees until the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec assumed full responsibility of the school in September 1973. [PHQ-5996a, PHQ-5532, PHQ-6040, PHQ-6023c, PHQ-6034a, PHQ-6038a, PHQ-6040]
- A Resolution dated May 9, 1975 was signed by the Inoucdjouac-Muit Community Council requesting that the educational system in Inoucdjouac be transferred back to the Federal Government. The request was not approved. [PHQ-6030, PHQ-6038a, PHQ-6040]

SUGGESTIONS OF ABUSE

- In Principal Monthly Report dated October 1955, the teacher states "I wonder if other teachers have difficulty in getting the Eskimo pupils to speak English in school. This is my greatest problem and have tried several methods without success. The latest method is using force; this works but makes teaching and going to school a TASK. I would like to hear from other teachers with regard to this problem or to get some suggestions." [PHQ-7118]
- Letter dated May 11, 1967 from Elden Schorn describes father of student coming to school unannounced to exercise discipline on another student, who had thrown a snowball at his child. Father refused to listen to explanation of discipline procedures at the school and stated he would enter the school and conduct his own punishment at any time and whenever he felt necessary as long as his daughter was enrolled. The father was told if he did not obey school rules, his child would be discharged. In addition, it is noted that the father has lodged three complaints in regard to hostels. [PHQ-4505d]

SCHOOL BUILDING

Dates Owned by Church:

- Not applicable as school was federally owned.

Dates Owned by Government:

- Early in 1949, a federal government school teacher conducted school by utilizing the facilities at the nursing station but later permission was obtained to use the vacant Anglican Mission. [PHQ-5532, PHQ-5641, PHQ-5765]
- In 1951, the Committee of the Privy Council approved the proposal to erect and equip a schoolhouse, a teacher's residence and a "native hut at Port Harrison, Quebec, where a school for Eskimo children has been conducted during the past year in the Government Nursing Station" [PHQ-5501, PHQ-5532].
- The Port Harrison Federal Day School was owned and operated by the federal government until it was leased to the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Québec from September 1972 to June 30, 1978. [PHQ-5995, PHQ-5936, PHQ-5996a, PHQ-6023c, PHQ-6050, PHQ-5982, PHQ-6080]

Date Turned Over to Band or Native Control

- DIAND finally ceded the school facilities to the Kativik School Board on June 19, 1981. The transfer was effective retroactively from July 1, 1978. [PHQ-7000b]

CONDITIONS:

- Memorandum dated May 7, 1952 states "The school and teacherage at Port Harrison, for buildings that were erected only a few months ago, are in a deplorable condition due in part possibly to faulty construction and the settling of the buildings on loose sandy soil. All interior walls have been split along the edges and have shifted approximately two inches at the top along the side. The walls show a definite downward curve along the top to approximately one to two inches. The paint on the residence appears to be in good condition. The school on the outside also is holding. However, in the entrance hall to the school proper the paint has cracked and the wall is now bare of paint. In order to give the school and residence a better appearance and prevent further loss of heat through the baseboards, it is recommended that quarter-round be placed in both buildings, particularly around the outside walls. In the two bedrooms and living room there are no ceiling lights and no lamps were supplied for use of the wall plugs. The school is wired and fluorescent lights installed. However, there is no way of using these lights. At the present time the school is being lighted by Coleman lanterns. In order that the building be made fireproof, it is suggested that a sheet of metal be provided for the back of the two stoves in the schoolroom proper and one for the cook-stove in the kitchen. This would also keep a lot of the heat off the wall proper and preserve the paint. As the temperature goes down at times to 40o below zero, the present type of fire extinguishers freeze, thereby rendering them useless in case of fire." [PHQ-5751]
- The Eastern Arctic Patrol Report dated July 1954 states "The school grounds presented a tidy appearance. The school building were well painted on the outside....The school electric plant was in good working order and had been well installed in a small new power house. The interior of the school required painting. The drainage situation at the school site is much improved. All windows should be well fitted and sealed. [PHQ-5533]
- The Eastern Arctic Patrol Report dated July 1955 states "The interiors of the school and residence were being redecorated during the summer.... the center of the floor as a whole rises and falls somewhat during the change in the

seasons-frost having the opposite effect to thawing. In this connection it might be necessary to maintain a permanent open air space between the ground and the floor. PHQ-5544]

- The Arctic Patrol Inspection Report of 1956 states “The school buildings and residence are all in a state of good repair and are newly painted. There is one detail needing attention at the school. The foundation is affected by the sogginess of the ground. The building sags in winter. Windows will not open and storm sashes cannot be removed. The building is open underneath and is most difficult to heat.” [PHQ-5561]
- Letter dated August 29, 1957 from M.G. Hofstetter, Welfare Teacher, to Mr. J.V. Jacobson, Chief of Education Division, states “I found the buildings to be in good condition on my arrival with the exception of several broken windows, the results of a recent violent storm. These are now being repaired.” [PHQ-5583]
- Inventory of non-consumable goods as of August 31, 1957 grades the equipment found in the Northern Affairs’ residence and school building. [PHQ-5585a]
- Letter dated January 10, 1958 from M.G. Hofstetter, Welfare Teacher, to Mr. J.V. Jacobson, Chief of Education Division, reports “At this time I would like to bring to the Department’s attention the continuing deterioration of the school building here at Port Harrison. I realize that reports have been submitted in previous years but feel that the condition is becoming serious enough to be restated. I have no idea what Mr. McMillan, head of the Department of Public Works crew here last fall has reported concerning this matter, but he did talk about moving the building to a new site which provided a more solid foundation. When the first snow came last fall, I found a three foot drift of snow along the floor in the library alcove. Daylight could be seen between the floor and the outside wall. Two other places similar to this were found in the washroom and the kitchen. The windows along the front of the building are now so thoroughly jammed shut that in most cases they can not be opened under any circumstances owing to the shifting of the structure. In high wind the building can not be heated to a comfortable temperature. The outside walls of the residence are bucking, however, to the extent that light passes freely from one room to the next ...The Coleman gasoline lanterns were returned in a partially demolished states . The governor stills responds sluggishly when loads are put on or charged. To conclude may I add my hopes that the D.O.T. may see fit to supply electricity next year. [PHQ-5593]
- In his letter of resignation dated April 3, 1958, M.G. Hofstetter, Welfare Teacher, states “The interior of the school should receive new paint, but since its structural condition is very poor and there seems to be a possibility of repairs being done this summer, I would like to know if the necessary painting should be done [PHQ-5598, PHQ-5599]
- Proposal to build a one classroom complex consisting of a second classroom, a residence for a teacher and a residence for a teacher’s aide at Port Harrison in 1960. [PHQ-5732, PHQ-5734]
- Superintendent’s School Report dated February 17, 1961 states
“*Interior of school:* Good. School complex unfinished
Nature and Condition of Toilets: Poor in new school. Good elsewhere
Nature and Quality of Water Supply: Very poor from river 600 yards away
Condition of classrooms: Very clean” etc. [PHQ-5758]
- Superintendent’s School Report dated January 26-27, 1965 states
“*Condition of Exterior.* Good

Interior of School: Satisfactory

Nature and Condition of Toilets: Well kept

Nature and Quality of Water Supply: River. Hauled by swamp buggy to tanks.

Lighting: Excellent”, etc. [PHQ-5967a]

- Report dated October 17, 1967 states “In Inoucdjouac the present enrolment is 85. There are three classrooms available. One standard classroom which was constructed in 1949, can accommodate comfortably an enrolment of 25. One is a standard classroom in the school complex which can accommodate another 25. The third classroom is a renovated warehouse which should not have an enrolment of over 15 pupils. The present enrolment in these classrooms is 29, 30 and 26 respectively. This means that in the renovated warehouse there must scarcely be standing room for the 26 pupils. It is interesting to note that had we proceeded with our original Five-Year Plan, a new four-room school would have been opened in this school commencing September, 1967, which would have meant adequate facilities for the time being. However, since this plan did not materialize, the situation is now critical and I think demands some positive action on our behalf. The Northern Administrator and the Principal report that a building is available which would serve as an additional classroom and that teacher accommodation is also available.....” [PHQ-5897, PHQ-5900]
- Memorandum dated February 22, 1968 states “This is to request that two portable classrooms designated for the Arctic District be placed as follows: ...and one at Port Harrison to relieve overcrowding there.” [PHQ - 5902]
- The school burned was entirely destroyed by fire on two occasions: first time around 1974/1975, and the second time in the school year [PHQ6027] 1983/1984. [PHQ-7000].

HOSTELS

- In his memorandum dated April 5, 1960, entitled *Additional School Requirements - Frobisher Bay*, Mr. Booth, A/Chief, indicates that a second classroom and a small hostel are planned to be ready for next fall. [PHQ-5734]
- Memorandum dated June 24, 1960 outlines plan for the construction of six small hostel units in the Arctic Education District. One of which is to be located at Port Harrison. The memorandum discusses tentative operational arrangements including food procurement, supervision of children, provision of clothing, medical supplies and services, extra-curricular activities and transportation. [PHQ-5742]
- First hostel opened November 1, 1960 with Betsy Kasudluak as hostel mother and Martha Oomayoualook as her assistant [PHQ-5767]. In November 1961 a second, smaller hostel was opened with Minnie Nowyakudluk serving as hostel mother [PHQ-5785]. The third hostel opened by December 1, 1961 under the supervision of hostel mother Mary Amidlak. [PHQ-5789]
- On August 25, 1961, John McArthur signed a contract engaging Rhoda Michie, R.N. to "instruct and advise Eskimo hostel parents, during the school year 1961-62 in the management and care of the hostel and school children residing in the hostel at Port Harrison" [PHQ-5791]. Throughout the early 1960s, documentation shows that Hostel Supervisors were hired to train the staff and supervise operations [PHQ-5828, PHQ-5803, PHQ-5814, PHQ-5911, PHQ-5815, PHQ-5853, PHQ-5894].
- Memorandum dated November 16, 1961 from C.M. Bolger, Administrator of the Arctic, states “....there are now two small hostels in operation at Port Harrison.

The one in the permanent hospital building contains eight children while the one operating temporarily in the school complex accommodates only six children.” [PHQ-5786]

- Memorandum dated January 2, 1963 from John McArthur, Community Principal at Port Harrison Federal Day School states”This is the third year of operation of Hostel I. Hostel II was occupied on 24th October 1962 and Hostel II on 7th December 1962. Hostel I had been functioning on a temporary basis in a very small building since the start of the school year.” [PHQ-5822]
- In 1971 a proposal was made to convert one of the hostels into a classroom and bachelor apartment at a cost of \$10,000. Project Authorization forms were forwarded to the District Superintendent of Arctic-Quebec, but they were not completed or signed. [PHQ-7158; PHQ-7166; PHQ-7165; PHQ-7164; PHQ-7164a-d].
- Letter dated November 22, 1971 from Mrs. H.M. Quarterman, A/Dist. Supt. of Education, states “Although many of our classrooms are sub-standard, we are only using one basement room in Ivuyuvik, two converted hostels and one converted Eskimo house in Port Harrison. [PHQ-5923]
- Letter dated January 15, 1972 from Art P. Cawley, A/Principal, states “The classes [kindergarten] are conducted jointly by our two teacher aides, Miss Mary Elijassiapik and Miss Lizzie Epoo. They are held in the vacant school hostel and although this location is not ideal, indeed not even adequate, it is acceptable for the remainder of the school year.” [PHQ-5928]
- Letter dated March 22, 1972 from C. L'Heureux, Regional Supervisor of Administration, states that the hostels that were used until September 1971 have been converted into living quarters for departmental staff. Also one of the two hostels was converted into a classroom. [PHQ-5693, PHQ-5621].

LAND

Location:

- The school is located in the town of Port Harrison, also known as Inukjuak or Inoucdjouac, Quebec. Port Harrison is located approximately 395 kms north of the 55th Parallel, on the East shore of the Hudson Bay, just North of the Innuksuac River, or approximately 58° 45' N and 78° 3' W of Greenwich (according to National Geographic Atlas of the World, Fifth Edition, 1981, p. 103). [PHQ-5532]

Dates Owned by Church:

- Not applicable

Dates Owned by Government:

- The land originally belonged to the Hudson`s Bay Company, and was made available to the Department without charge [PHQ-5518]. "... the land ... does not belong to the Minister..."[PHQ 7000a]. The Order-in-Council transferring the Port Harrison Federal Day School to the Kativik School Board stipulates "...the land...does not belong to the Minister..." [PHQ-7000a]

Date Turned Over to Band or Native Community:

- No information found

ADMINISTRATION

- A memo concerning lines of communication dated December 1959 shows that teachers in the various posts in the Arctic and Arctic Quebec should sign as A/Area Administrator. The document shows no Area Administrator at the time.[PHQ-5717]

Dates Administered by Church:

- Not applicable.
- There was a school run by the local Anglican mission in the 1940s and 1950s. The two earliest files documenting federal support for this school have been destroyed. The earliest mention of a school in Port Harrison came from the Quarterly Report of the Anglican Mission School, December 24, 1930. This school continued to operate until 1946, after which time no missionary resided on a permanent basis at Port Harrison. [PHQ-5532]

Dates Administered by Government:

- The Port Harrison Federal Day School was solely managed by the federal government until the transfer of the administration of the federal school under a joint school administration with the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec in September 1972. The teachers remained Departmental employees until the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec assumed full responsibility of the school in September 1973. [PHQ-5996a, PHQ-5532, PHQ-6040, PHQ-6023c, PHQ-6034a, PHQ-6038a, PHQ-6040]

Dates Administered by Band or Native Organization:

- With the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement on November 11, 1975 and the promulgation of a new law (Bill 2) on June 8, 1978 by the Quebec Government, the Kativik and Cree School Boards were created to assume control from the Federal Government and the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec the education system in Arctic Quebec. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement stipulates that the Federal Government (75%) and the Provincial Government (25%) will jointly fund the educational services programs of the two School Boards. Treasury Board No. 792141 authorized the Minister to make contributions to the Province of Quebec towards the operating costs of the Cree and Kativik School Boards in accordance with the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.[PHQ-6080, PHQ-6087, PHQ-5991, PHQ-5576]
- A memorandum dated March 19, 1980 shows that Inukjuak is still included in the process of transfer of full responsibility of all educational and administrative functions to the Native population. [PHQ-5986]

PERSONNEL

Administrators/Principals:

Miss E.M. Hinds	Welfare Teacher	1949-54 [PHQ-5532, PHQ-5533, PHQ-5584]
A. F. Applewhite	Welfare Teacher	July 1954 [PHQ-5533] - June 1957 [PHQ-5581]
M. G. Hofstetter	Welfare Teacher	Aug 1957 [PHQ-5583] - 1958 [PHQ-5591]

T. B. Golding	Community Teacher	1958 [PHQ-5591] - 1961 [PHQ-5758]
John McArthur	Principal	1961-65 [Personnel File]
Elden Schorn	Principal	1965-67 [Personnel File]
Robert E. Sorgi	Principal	1971- Nov (possibly Dec) 1971 [PHQ-5546]
Arthur P. Cawley	A/Principal Principal	Jan 1972 [PHQ-5927] Feb 1972 [PHQ-5931]-Aug 1972 [PHQ-6007, PHQ-6013]

Northern Administrators:

R.D.R. Evans	1961 - 1964
A. P. Wight	1964

Please note that due to a lack of documentation, to date, we are unable to confirm the principalship of Port Harrison Federal Day School for the years 1968-70.

Administration of Personnel:

- The Administrator or principal of the school was hired through the Ottawa Office of Northern Affairs (Confirmation of employment by Mr. Stevenson). [PHQ-4507]
- Contracts were typically executed by the Northern Administrator [PHQ-5753] and signed by the Administrator for the Arctic in cases of higher positions. Other staff were engaged through the Arctic Administration, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources [PHQ-5759].

Staff Qualifications:

- Administrative staff (i.e. the principal) had to have standard educational training in order to teach (see file Elden Schorn 1965). [PHQ-4506y; PHQ-4507]
- Recommendations regarding educational qualifications and training discussed in PHQ-5731.
- In 1972, an attempt was made to increase the number of Native teachers by offering special training courses. [PHQ-5551a]

Hiring Procedures:

The following three letters (October 12, 1959 (2) and December 14, 1959) show that the teacher in charge was responsible for hiring the school staff.

- In letter dated October 12, 1959, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School is requesting permission from Chief of Education Division to employ a kindergarten teacher. [PHQ-5691]
- In his letter dated October 12, 1959, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School is requesting permission from the Administrator of the Arctic to hire and interpreter-classroom assistant. [PHQ-5692, PHQ-5698, PHQ-5704, PHQ-5706]

- In his letter dated December 14, 1959, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School, states "I am still unwilling to appoint a "Teachers Aide after my experience of last year with Betsy Palliser..... [PHQ-5716]
- Service contracts were signed by the Arctic Administrator or Principal at Inukjuak. [PHQ-5759]
- Hiring occurred on recommendation or expression of need by principal and Northern Administrator and approved by Regional Office. [PHQ- 5841a]
- Correspondence from Principal (Northern Administrator) Elden Schorn indicates that he was in charge of two employees and was remunerated accordingly. [Personnel file Elden Schorn]
- The Agreement entitled Unification of the Elementary Schools of Inoucdjouac which became effective September 1st, 1972 states "The School Board agrees with the following: 6) To appoint in consultation with the parent's committee a school principal who shall be responsible for the operation of the school." [PHQ-6023c]

OTHER ISSUES

Truancy:

- No information found.

Health / Deaths:

- It is noted in the Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report for March 1956 that no classes were held during the month as the school was closed due to a flu epidemic. [PHQ-5513]
- Memorandum dated January 28, 1957 reports on the water condition at the Port Harrison Federal Day School. "At the present time the caretaker walks 600 yards to bring 5 gallons of water from the river. When the water at the mouth of the river is salty it is necessary for him to walk 800 yards. The river water is contaminated and should be boiled before using it." [PHQ-5568]
- Memorandum dated January 17, 1968 reports that infectious hepatitis had developed in Inoucdjouac in September 1967 and approximately 20% of the local residents have been affected. "The Federal Day School Teachers did not escape and all three teachers are presently incapacitated. The school has been closed for three weeks and will reopen by January 22, 1968." [PHQ-5901]

Religious Denomination of Children:

- In a letter dated December 1, 1959, teacher T.B. Golding reports that an Anglican missionary has made arrangements to offer religious instruction to the students at Port Harrison. "Beginning November 1st, 1959, the Reverend Mr. E.C. Greber, B.A., was allotted two half hour periods per week for religious instruction." [PHQ-5713]
- The Agreement entitled Unification of the Elementary Schools of Inoucdjouac which became effective September 1st, 1972 states "The School Board agrees with the following: 4) Provide the teaching of religion for the whole term of the elementary course. 5) To respect the choice expressed by each of the parents with regards to the second language of instruction (whether English or French) and with regards to religion." [PHQ-6023c]

Compulsory Attendance:

- Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report dated November 1953 state that children who “come daily from BTC camp are absent when the weather is bad.” [PHQ-5954]
- Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report dated March 1954 state that children “who live at a camp across the hills attend school when the weather is very good and settled.” [PHQ-7104]
- Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report for May 1954 explains lack of attendance by noting that "traveling conditions very difficult due to weather and scarcity of dogs..." In some cases, "older camp boys [apparently told] that they should be trapping and not spending time with books, so many ... dropped off during the winter." [PHQ-5601]
- The Eastern Arctic Patrol Report dated July 1955 states “It was reported that the practice of deducting family allowance if not at school has worked out well in maintaining regular attendance, of pupils who are within easy reach of the school.” [PHQ-5544]
- A telegram dated March 20, 1959 brings to DIAND's attention the "inexcusable absences" and "persistent lateness" of two students. [PHQ-5661]

Language / Culture:

- Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report for October 1954 comments that "film strips used for learning language. The pupils here do not speak English YET" [PHQ-7108].
- Classroom preparation dated June 17, 1955 by A.F. Applewhite, teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School states “Since the pupils doing this enterprise are Eskimos and will not speak the English language it is impossible to get any evaluation. The reluctance of the pupils to use English has hampered the progress and value of this enterprise.” [PHQ-5552]
- The Easter Arctic Patrol report dated July 1955 states “It appeared that the pupils were reluctant to speak English. The great problem here is to induce them to speak English fluently.” [PHQ-5544]
- In Port Harrison Federal Day School Monthly Report dated October 1955, the teacher states “I wonder if other teachers have difficulty in getting the Eskimo pupils to speak English in school. This is my greatest problem and have tried several methods without success. The latest method is using force; this works but makes teaching and going to school a TASK. I would like to hear from other teachers with regard to this problem or to get some suggestions.” [PHQ-7118]
- Letter dated November 9, 1955 from J.V. Jacobson, Chief Education Division, to Mr. A.F. Applewhite, Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School states :The 95 minute period for reading for pupils at the pre-primer and Grade 1 level seems to be a bit long. Some of this time might well be given to oral English especially with pictures. It is extremely important that pupils be able to express themselves orally with the words that are used in the pre-primer before they are taught to read these words.” {PHQ-5545]
- In his report dated May 8, 1959. T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School states “The children at this school can read these

basic English books from cover to cover, in any direction. But they do not speak English.” [PHQ-5668, PHQ-5672]

- In his letter dated October 12, 1959, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School, states “A great deal is gained and language barriers are more easily overcome when the children start school at an early age.” [PHQ-5691]
- In his letter dated November 26, 1959 regarding the kindergarten class, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School states “We propose to use this class [kindergarten] to prepare children for instruction in the main school. We are finding already that the younger children show a greater willingness to learn and to speak English in this class and in these more favourable conditions than they did in the main school.” [PHQ-5712, PHQ-5722]
- In his letter dated December 1, 1959, T.B. Golding, Community Teacher at Port Harrison Federal Day School states “Beginning November 1st, 1959, the Reverend Mr. E.C. Gerber, B.A., was allotted two half hour periods per week for religious instruction. This is given in Eskimo and use is made of syllabics in preference to English.” [PHQ-5713]
- Further departmental correspondence notes that courses dealing with cultural endeavors such as carving, basketry, crafts and folk dancing have been incorporated into the curriculum and extra-curricular activities at Port Harrison Federal Day School. [PHQ-5808; PHQ-5792; PHQ-5792a; PHQ-6052; PHQ-6052a, PHQ-5795]
- July 31, 1970 Resolution of the Indians of Quebec Association requests creation of federally administered English secondary schools which will also offer courses in aboriginal languages. [PHQ-5935a]
- The Agreement entitled Unification of the Elementary Schools of Inoucdjouac which became effective September 1st, 1972 states “The School Board agrees with the following: 2) To provide teaching in eskimo language for the kindergarten and for the first two years of the elementary level. 3) To provide the teaching of eskimo language and culture for the whole term of the elementary course and this, as soon as the curriculum programs will be approved by the Department of Education. 5) To respect the choice expressed by each of the parents with regards to the second language of instruction (whether English or French) and with regards to religion.” [PHQ-6023c]
- By the early 1970s, the lack of cultural knowledge resulted in the recommendation that courses providing traditional Eskimo language skills and Native culture be offered to educators and counselors working with Natives. [PHQ-5925; PHQ-5927; PHQ-5929; PHQ-5983; PHQ-5983a]
- Minutes of September 2, 1976 meeting between G. Lemay, the Inuit Council and Parents Committee regarding curriculum and teachers notes that parents should emphasize cultural education at home and that language teaching (Inuktuktuk) is done without textbooks. [PHQ-5968]

Age of Children:

- Telegram from C.M. Bolger, Administrator of the Arctic, informs that "government policy does not include education of pre-school children. Those in preparation class below school age must be private or community responsibility." [PHQ-5700, PHQ-5699, PHQ-5702]

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Chronology of School:

- 1927: Port Harrison was established in 1927
- 1949: Port Harrison Federal Day School officially opened September 1, 1949.
- 1951: Committee of the Privy Council approved the proposal to erect and equip a schoolhouse, a teacher's residence and a "native hut".
- 1960: Proposal to build a one classroom complex consisting of a second classroom, a residence for a teacher and a residence for a teacher's aide at Port Harrison
- 1960-62: Construction of 3 Hostels in Port Harrison, Quebec.
- 1971-72: Hostels converted into classrooms and staff living quarters.
- 1972: The Port Harrison Federal Day School was solely managed by the federal government until the transfer of the administration of the federal school under a joint school administration with the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec in September 1972.
- 1972-78: Port Harrison Federal Day School was leased to the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec.
- 1974: School burns down circa 1974-75.
- 1975: Implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement on November 11, 1975 and promulgation of a new law (Bill 2) on June 8, 1978 by the Quebec Government, created the Kativik and Cree School Boards to assume control from the Federal Government and the Commission Scolaire du Nouveau Quebec the education system in Arctic Quebec.
- 1981: DIAND cedes facilities to Kativik School Board by Order-in-Council on June 19, 1981. Transfer retroactively effective from July 1, 1978.
- 1983: School burns down during 1983-84 school year.

The original school narrative document produced by Canada also contains a number of records that have been separated pending review.



National Centre for
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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA