

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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St. Bruno's (Joussard) Indian Residential School (IRS)
School Narrative
March 24, 2005

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

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

1913 to 1923	St. Bruno's Roman Catholic Mission School [000604] or St. Bruno's Mission Boarding School [000219]; Saint Bruno's School [000224]
1923 to 1937	St. Bruno's Indian School or IRS [003059]
1937 to 1969	Joussard IRS [000278]

Also known as:

Roman Catholic School at south shore of Lesser Slave Lake [000209] or the new school at Lesser Slave Lake [000213].

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1913 Four Sisters came from Grouard IRS in 1913 [002056] when the Roman Catholic Church erected a new school on Lesser Slave Lake [000206].
- 1935 Opened St. Anne's Day School in Joussard [002056]
- 1955 Day school erected on the Driftpile Reserve [003357].
- 1958 Grade nine is introduced at Joussard IRS [000320]
- 1959 It is agreed that the integration of Joussard IRS with the Joussard Public School is not feasible, and that in keeping with the integration policy of the government, further efforts to integrate students into the Separate School Board should be made [000347]. Instruction of grade ten is approved at Joussard IRS [003373].
- 1960 Grade eleven is introduced to the High School program at Joussard IRS [000351]. Bus service for day pupils from the Sucker Creek Reserve to Joussard IRS is provided [000356].
- 1961 High School grades 9 to 12 are being offered at Joussard IRS. It is reported that there are no Provincial high schools in the area that are within commuting distance [004286].
- 1962 It is proposed that high school students from Joussard be transferred to the Grouard Public school system under a joint agreement with the Northland School Division. It is later decided that this arrangement would not be practical for the 1962-63 school year [000404].

1964 Grade twelve pupils are bussed to the High Prairie Separate School for instruction [004586].

The Driftpile Day school is placed under the administration of the High Prairie School Division [000372].

1965 The Vicar Apostolic of Grouard rejects the proposal to have the High Prairie School Division accept administrative responsibility of classrooms at Joussard IRS [000372]. Students from the Sucker Creek Reserve are to be bussed to schools in the High Prairie School Division No.48 [004793].

1967 Residential students from Joussard IRS are attending school in various Provincial institutions in High Prairie [004733].

1968 Due to increased movements into integrated schools and the obsolescence of the physical plant, the phasing out of the Joussard school is accelerated. Admissions to the school are to be limited to residents of the Agency and some residential students are to be transferred to St. Martin's IRS [002123].

Following the inspection conducted by the Dominion Fire Commissioner in 1968 (which indicated that major renovations would need to be done to continue operating the Joussard school), coupled with increasing problems with the school's sewage system, it was proposed that the school close at the end of the year [001725A].

1969 It is agreed that coming 1969-1970 academic year will be the last for the Joussard school [001721]. However, the school actually closes one year prior to the target date of September 1970. The early closure became necessary when the Bands expected to send their children to the school for this final year of operation decided not to do so [006084].

The residence was closed as of October 31, 1969 [001879].

The two-room day school located on the school grounds continued to run for the final 1969-1970 school year [006083A].

1970 The age and condition of the school makes it unsuitable for other uses and too costly to renovate. The main building (including the residence) was condemned as a fire hazard and marked for demolition [001810].

The High Prairie Students Hostel, designed to replace the Joussard student residence, may have been constructed [001372A].

The gymnasium was sold to the Joussard Sports Association [003466].

The manual arts building was to be moved to the Sucker Creek Reserve [001036].

The separate two-classroom block at the school was also moved to the Sucker Creek Reserve, to operate under the High Prairie School Division [001035].

1973 Despite previous plans to sell the land to the adjoining land owner in 1970 [003467], the land and the remaining school buildings appear to have remained the property of the Roman Catholic Church [001340].

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church:

1913 - April 1, 1956 The school is "owned and conducted under the auspices of the Oblate Order" [004638]. The government pays the Church authorities a per capita grant for the number of pupils enrolled at the school. The school authorities are then responsible for hiring/paying school staff, and for the purchase of fuel, food, and clothing from the grant allowed them [000271].

Dates managed by Government:

April 1956 - Oct 1969 Ownership of the school was transferred to the government in 1956 [004679].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Dates Owned by Church:

1913 - 1956 The Church owned the school buildings from the time the school was erected until the time ownership was transferred to the government in 1956. The only exception was the Principal's residence (which was used as a boys dormitory) and the teacherage (which was used as a vocational shop). These two buildings were to remain church-owned [001853]. The government payed rent for the use of these buildings up until the closure of the school in 1969 [000850].

1912 to 1914 Original buildings were erected [003067].

1914 Another student dormitory was constructed at the school [000224].

1919 A new wing, for additional student accommodation, was added to the main building [000236].

1923 In December, the main building (including classrooms and the boys dormitory) was destroyed by fire [003063].

1924 In January, following the fire which destroyed the main building, accommodation for senior boys was provided in the Principal's residence [003067].

1925 The new building, designed to replace the one lost by fire, was erected at the school [004901]. This building was equipped with an electrical plant by April of that school year [004881].

- 1928 A proposal was made for an additional wing to be added on the new building [004993]. This document contains a sketch of the proposed new wing
- 1929 Framework for the additional wing was completed [004983].
- 1930 Students were using the classrooms of the new wing, but not occupying the dorms [003102].
- 1930-31 The new school building and extension were complete with hot water heating and electrical lighting. Water, pumped from the lake, was on tap throughout the building [003221].
- 1934 The government was informed that the flooring and foundation of the new addition at the school was rotten, due to water damage from a subterranean stream [004977]. The condition of the building was reported to be potentially dangerous to staff and students.
- 1935 After initial efforts to remedy the water damage failed it was recommended that the entire foundation of the building be replaced [002467]. This work, along with the construction of a new kitchen extension, was completed [002548].
- A new barn was constructed [002574].
- 1940 An ice house was erected [002675].
- 1947 A root cellar was constructed [002757].
- 1950 The construction of a gymnasium, started the previous year, was completed. The recreation hall was to be used as a physical training facility and a motion picture assembly hall [002783].
- 1953 The upstairs of the Principal's residence was converted into a dormitory for the senior boys [002904]
- Students in the Home and Farm Mechanics course constructed a skating rink [000720].

Dates Owned by Government:

- 1956 - 1970 Ownership of the school was transferred from the Roman Catholic Church to the government effective April 1, 1956 [004677]. Although the transfer was to involve only a nominal payment, the government was to take responsibility of maintaining buildings and the employment and payment of staff [003357]. It was also agreed that the school would continue to be run by the Roman Catholic Church, as long as it was a school for Indians, and would be sold back to the Church for the same nominal fee once it ceased to be such [003360].

- 1957 A proposal was made to demolish the Old Church at the school to make room for new building projects [000984], though it doesn't appear that the Church was actually demolished until 1961 [001072].
- 1958 Construction began on the new Manual Training Shop [004119].
A storage warehouse was destroyed in a fire [001029].
- 1959 The Manual Training Shop was completed by March 16, 1959 [004193F]. The house built and occupied by the contractor is given to the school. Plans are made to move it beside the skating rink to act as a dressing room for the boys' hockey team [001013].
- 1962 A trailer was moved onto school premise to be used as a staff residence [003455].
A new two-room classroom unit was built on school grounds [004421].
- 1968 A mobile home was brought in to replace the existing trailer used for staff accommodation [000049].
It appears that permission was granted to have the local doctor use the children's dining room as a clinic [001902].

Final disposition of Buildings

- 1970 Following the closure of the school it was discovered that the land where the school was located, thought to have been signed over to the government, had actually remained the property of the Church. As such, all buildings located on that land would also legally be the property of the Church. However, given that it was the government who constructed the school, the Jousard Indian Residential School was regarded as the property of the government [001832].
The industrial training building was promised to the Sucker Creek Band for their reserve development program and the main building was scheduled for demolition [003463].
The two-room classroom block was moved to the Sucker Creek Reserve and operated under the direction of the High Prairie School Division No.48 [001035].
The gymnasium was sold to the Jousard Sports Association [003466].
- 1973 It was reported that despite plans to sell these in 1970, the land and remaining buildings located at the site of the former Jousard IRS are the property of the Roman Catholic Church [001340].

LAND

Joussard IRS was located on the "south shore of the Lesser Slave Lake between the Sucker Creek and Driftpile Reserves about 15 miles from the village of Grouard" [000209]. Proximity to each reserve was between nine and ten miles [000285]. Joussard IRS was located within Treaty Area 8 [Source - "Alberta Indian Residential Schools," Resource Data Division, Alberta Environmental Protection, 1996]

- 1913 At the time the school was erected there was approximately 10 acres of land surrounding the institution that was cleared for the school farm [000209].
- 1958 Following the school becoming a government-run institution in 1956, there is some discussion about selling or renting the school farm [000329]. However, according to various nutrition and audit reports, the church-owned farm appears to run under the direction of the Oblates until 1968. No farm operations were conducted in the 1969 school year [001888].
- 1961 Questions were raised as to the official ownership of the school. It was confirmed that the buildings comprising the school are the property of the government (since 1956), and arrangements to acquire the land are described as "proceeding" [000357].
- 1966 The Church authorities appear to have negotiated the sale of a portion of farm land adjacent to the school to a neighboring farmer [003467]. Land surveys of the school property are conducted in an effort to transfer the land occupied by the school over to the government [001831].

Final disposition of Land

- 1970 Following the closure of the school, it was discovered that the land where the school stood was never officially transferred to the Government when the ownership of the school was negotiated [001832].
- 1973 Despite plans to sell these in 1970, the land and remaining buildings located at the site of the former Joussard IRS are the property of the Roman Catholic Church [001340].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

<u>Date</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
00/00/0000	004588	This document consists of two photographs, taken from the air, of the school, surrounding buildings, and land.
11/24/1928	004993	This diagram is a plan for a proposed new wing at the school. The plan outlines all three floors to the extension, including the following: dining rooms, kitchen, refectories, halls, cloak rooms, toilets, classrooms, and sewing room.

05/07/1934	002385	This diagram is of the first floor of the above extension at the school. The floor plan shows the refectories, the toilets and sinks, the kitchen and the pantry.
08/31/1935	002553B 002553C	This is a hand drawn illustration of the kitchen extension on the main building.
02/02/1939	004511	This is a sketch showing the layout of the main buildings, as well as the water intake from the lake, the septic tank, the priest's house, and the church.
3/24/1952	001709	This map shows the location of the school and its proximity to the following: the Driftpile Reserve, the Highway, the railroad, and the Joussard and Driftpile railroad stations.
08/31/1955	002948 002948A	This simple sketch shows the location of the school, the warehouse, the playground, and the coulee.
11/26/1956	000016	This diagram, for the Northland Utilities phone company, shows the location of the old residential school, the hall, proposed buildings, the rectory, the church, and fence lines around the school.
5/13/1958	005269	This sketch of the Principal's residence, which also appears to have served as residential accommodation for senior boys, illustrates the heating system on the ground floor.
12/31/1958	004130A	These appear to be two photographs taken of the toilets in the manual training building.
9/25/1958	004048	This map of the school outlines the proposed new gravel road layout. The diagram includes the location of the residential school, the principal's residence, the manual training building, as well as roadways, lawns, and flower beds.
03/00/1959	004159A	The first photograph, taken from the outside, is of windows at the manual training building; the other photo appears to have been taken from within the building.
08/10/1960	004270B	This document consists of photographs taken from outside and inside the school, as well as a floor plan detailing the location of the boiler room.
04/18/1961	000358	This document contains a detailed sketch of the kitchen taken during a dietician's inspection at the school
05/17/1961	004373	This "Sketch of proposed school site Joussard RC Mission"

includes the church, rectory, gym, manual training building, proposed day school site, staff residence, playground, existing residential school, ware house, fences, roads, highway, suggested drainage and effluent line to rock filled pit, and some notes on slope at the coulee.

02/00/1962	005029	The floor plan appearing in is this document is for a gymnasium and stage.
10/08/1964	004400	This diagram illustrates the plumbing in the school and provides a floor plan of the basement boiler room, including the boiler, the hot water tank, filters and water softeners.
12/00/1964	004087B	This is another diagram illustrating the basement floor plan, including some plumbing in the school, and the location/installation of the dishwasher.
03/09/1966	001849	<p>This land survey diagram shows the school lot location and the lot's dimensions, including the road plan and the location of the surrounding water sources.</p> <p>It also details the location of the playground and a legend of numbered buildings with dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. School - 2 classrooms - 64' x 40'2. Manual training shop 91' x 33'3. Student Residence 150' x 130'4. Storage Warehouse 24' x 12'5. Gymnasium 71' x 31'6. Well Pump house 6' x 6'7. Administrator's Residence 65' x 25' (Priest's residence)8. Old Power House
10/10/1967	005031	This floor plan illustrates the location of fire exits in the residence, as well as the children's dining and shower rooms.
03/10/1970	001840B	This hand drawn map outlines the Residential School, Day School, outbuildings, gymnasium and surrounding land.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

1913	At the time the school was constructed, there was dorm accommodation for 26 students and classroom accommodation for 40. The government approved 25 grant earning Indian residential pupils.
1914	Attendance increased to an average of 35 pupils. The government approved 40 grant earning Indian residential pupils.

- 1919 - 1921 An outbreak of Spanish Influenza in 1919 resulted in an enrolment increase. Average enrolment at the school at this time was 67 pupils, though the government had only approved 50 grant earning Indian residential pupils. The government raised the approved enrolment to 65 pupils, where it remained during this period.
- 1922 - 1924 The government raised the grant allowed for enrolment to 80 pupils, though the actual average enrolment appears to have been around 85.
- 1925 The government raised the grant allowed for enrolment to 85 pupils, though the actual average enrolment was 87.
- 1926 - 1932 The government raised the grant allowed for enrolment to 90 pupils in 1926, and later in the year raised this again to 100 grant earning Indian residential pupils. This remained the approved enrolment throughout this period, though the average actual enrolment was about 103 pupils.
- 1933 - 1940 Average enrolment during this time was 123 Indian residential pupils. There is no record of how many grant earning pupils were approved by the government at this time.
- 1941 - 1949 Quarterly Return forms were in use by 1941. Quarterly Returns and Inspection reports during this period reflect an average enrolment of 112 Indian residential pupils. There is no record of how many grant earning pupils were approved by the government at this time.
- 1950 - 1954 Quarterly Returns and Inspection reports during this period reflect an average enrolment of 104 Indian residential pupils. The opening of the Driftpile day school may have resulted in a slight drop in enrolment.
- 1955 - 1959 Quarterly Returns and Inspection reports during this period reflect an average enrolment of 122 Indian residential pupils. The removal of non-Indian residents at the school in 1955 opened some room for additional enrolment of Indian residential pupils. It is recorded that the authorized enrolment in 1958 was 125 pupils, but as the average enrolment for a number of years had been approaching 130, it was decided to raise the approval enrolment to 128.
- 1960 - 1969 Quarterly Returns and Inspection reports during this period reflect an average enrolment of 106 Indian residential pupils. The policy of the government at this time was to enrol in the residence only those pupils who could not otherwise attend school as a day scholar.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

The following captures general changes in the catchment area of the school over time. It is possible that children from these bands/reserves attended Jousard IRS before and or after the dates recorded here.

- 1913 - 1937 The original catchment area for Joussard IRS appears to have been the reserves of the Lesser Slave Lake area [000206], namely the **Driftpile** and **Sucker Creek** Reserves [000209].
- 1937 The first mention of students from other reserves attending the school is in an inspection report for November of 1937. This report indicates that students from the **Sawridge** and **Swan River** Reserves were also in attendance at Joussard [000550].
- 1941 - 1968 The majority of students in attendance at Joussard continue to come from the Sucker Creek and Driftpile Reserves. However, with the erection of the Driftpile Day School in 1955, residential accommodation opens in Joussard IRS for more students from other neighboring reserves. In 1956, with the phasing out of St. Bernard's IRS in **Grouard**, students are moved from this institution to Joussard IRS. Some of these children are reported to be from the **Yukon**. This move also involved removing the non-Indian welfare wards from Joussard and placing them in the Grouard IRS [003358]. By 1959, many of the children living on the Sucker Creek Reserve were attending the Joussard IRS on a day basis.

Between 1941 and 1968, children from the following areas are reported to have attended Joussard IRS:

- **Slave Lake** Band [006323]
- **Little Red River** Band [000930]
- **Lubicon Lake** and **Whitefish Lake** Bands [003363]
- **Hay Lakes** and the **Fort Vermilion** Bands [000785]
- **Horse Lake** Band, **Sturgeon Lake**, **Chipewyan** Band and **Desmaris** [000360]
- **Bigstone** Band, **Cree** Band, **Tallcree** Band, **Michel** Band and the **Edmonton Agency** [001683].
- **Saddle Lake** Band and **Cree Chipewyan** [001682].
- **Spence or Pelly Bay** (Northwest Territories) [004563].
- **Enoch's** Band [001677].
- **Calling Lake** Band [001669].
- **Duncon's** Band [001668].
- **Atikameg** Band [001661].
- **Athabasca Agency** [000364].
- **Alexis** Band, **Fort McKay** Band, and **Beaver Lake** Band [000643].
- **Alexander** Band [000639].
- **Janvier** Band [000635].

- 1969 By the time the school is preparing to close, it is reported that approximately half the children in attendance at the Joussard IRS are from the **Sturgeon Lake** reserve near Valleyview [004759A].

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Grouard & The Oblates of Mary Immaculate:

- 1913 - 1956 The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Grouard owned and operated the school. The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were responsible for the day to day administration of the school.
- 1956 - 1969 The government owned the school, but the Oblates of Mary Immaculate continued to be responsible for the day to day administration of the school.

The appointment of teachers by the government was to commence September 1, 1956 [004679]. The Vicar Apostolic, or Archbishop of Grouard, continued to nominate potential principals for employment at the school following 1956 [000378].

The Sisters of Charity of Providence:

- 1913 - 1969 The Sisters of Charity of Providence, from the Missions of Holy Angels Province, assisted in the administration of the school. Sister were employed in various capacities, such as teachers, supervisors, nurses, and domestic staff. In 1923, it appears that the Sisters of Charity were not receiving any salaries in connection with their work at the school [000593], however, by 1949 it is clear that the Sisters were collecting salaries for their services [002021].

The appointment of Sisters, as teachers, appears to have been coordinated by the Director of Education for the Sisters of Charity of Providence, pending the final approval by the government [006062].

- 1965 The Sisters were withdrawn, as supervisors, from the IRS in June of 1965 [001126].

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

- Have not located a 1911 Standard Agreement for the Operation of Jousard IRS.
- 1962 contract wherein Canada, represented by Indian Affairs ["Minister"], entered into an agreement with Indianescom [referred to as "Management" in contract] for the operation of the Jousard Indian Residential School [001190]. Indianescom was the incorporated body created in 1961 to be the only corporate entity to sign all the contracts concerning schools administered by the Oblate Fathers. Formerly, this body was known as the Oblate Fathers Indian and Eskimo Welfare Commission which was created in 1936.

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at Joussard IRS or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

The following school incidents, listed chronologically, comprise all known identifiable complaints and/or allegations received by government officials and all available information regarding the follow-up and outcome.

Incidents (Sexual)

No information found.

Incidents (Physical)

1939 Two truants were reported to have been "reprimanded severely" [001370].

1949 Inspection report indicated that discipline was too severe in two of the classrooms [000296, 000297].

Documents referencing Corporal Punishment:

The following Principal Monthly Reports record instances of Corporal punishment:

1953 (Dec) 5 cases [000199]
1954 (Mar) 2 cases [000196]
1954 (Sept) 2 cases [000192]
1954 (Nov) 2 cases [000190]
1955 (Feb) 3 cases [000187]
1958 (Nov) 1 case [000149]
1959 (Apr) 4 cases [000144]
1960 (Jan) 1 case [000137]
1961 (Feb) 2 cases [000126]
1963 (Feb) 1 case [000106]

Incidents (Student on Student)

1937 In his statement to police, a student indicates that his reason for starting a fire at the school was because he didn't want to stay there any longer "as the boys were too rough". Following his trial, for attempted arson under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the student was sentenced to the Roman Catholic Mission Farm at Grouard until the age of eighteen [002138, 002136, 002137, 003386, 003386A, 003386B, 002139, 002140, 002141, 002142, 003389].

1943 A parent from the Driftpile Reserve indicated, as one of his reasons for withholding his child from the Joussard school, that "some of the older boys are rough on small boys" [001375].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Fires:

- 1923 There was only one major fire in the history of the school, it destroyed the main building [003063].
- 1937 A student from the Joussard residence started a small fire in the main building. The fire was discovered quickly and the damages were described as negligible [002139].
- 1958 A minor fire at the school destroyed the old warehouse [001029].

Truancy and Complaints involving Parents:

- 1914 Ten children, transferred to Grouard IRS due to lack of dormitory space, were returned to Joussard IRS after parents complained. They were provided with temporary accommodation in the Priest's house [000017G].
- 1925 A number of boys ran away from the school and it was necessary for the police to assist in their return [004502].
- 1929 Band petitioned against the erection of a non-Catholic school on the Driftpile Reserve. The government assured the Bishop and the Band that these rumors were unfounded [004988].
- 1929 An Indian Agent reports that the parents of 2 truant children, though warned by the police, had refused to return their children to school [000574].
- 1934 An Indian Agent reports visiting a parent, who complained that her son was being held by the Principal against her wishes [006112].
- 1937 A male student ran away from school, then stole from a store, in what he explained as an attempt to be kicked out of school [001363]. In this correspondence, the Principal of the school was also asking the government to enforce the Indian Act as far as attendance at school was concerned.
- 1937 A mother refused to send her children to the school [001354]. The Indian Agent reports that there were eleven similar cases at the beginning of the year [001360].
- 1938 A father removes his daughter from the school, returning her the following day upon the request of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [001359]. It is later reported that the child's mother had refused to sign the admission application in her husband's absence [003406].

The government enacts Section 10 of the Indian Act [001361].

Truant boys from the school are returned by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [006348A].

1944 Fourteen children from the Driftpile Reserve were reported truant [000921].

1945 Nineteen children from the Driftpile Reserve and three from the Sucker Creek Reserve had parents who refused to send them to the school [000924].
The payment of Family Allowance was refused those individuals who had not returned their children to the school [000925].

1946 Twenty-seven children from the Driftpile Reserve and 13 from the Sucker Creek Reserve were reported as truant [000928].

1949 A child was taken from the residence by her father without permission of the Principal [006311].

Families from the Sucker Creek Reserve, squatting on Provincial lands near the school so their children can attend as day pupils, had been denied Family Allowance [000292].

1950 The Principal indicates that some parents were not sending children to the school [006153].

1951 After both parents refused to sign the application for admission forms, two children were admitted into the school against the wishes of parents [000935].

The Indian Agent reports that the parents of four truant children were being charged under Section 118 of the Indian Act. [000499].

1952 Band Council Resolution requested that children be allowed home on weekends [001709]. This resolution was approved [000308].

1954 Two two-classroom day schools were proposed for the Driftpile and Sucker Creek Reserves. While the Driftpile Band approved this proposal, the Sucker Creek Band officially opposed it [005219A].

1954 Discharging young men from the institution due to insubordination was becoming a problem [006336].

1957 A truant student from Whitefish Lake was to be sent to Joussard IRS [006343].

1960 The Sucker Creek Band once again opposed the suggestion of a Day school on the Reserve [000355].

1963 A parent writes requesting grade nine instruction at Joussard IRS [000975G].

Health Concerns:

- 1918 An breakout of Spanish influenza in Northern Alberta left many children in the Region orphaned [000225].
- 1923 Inspection indicates that "with few exceptions the children are infected with venereal disease in various stages" [000595].
- 1927 The Principal of the school reports that the Board of Health condemned the water being drawn from the well [005058]. Obtaining an adequate water supply appears to have been an on-going problem at the school. Throughout the school's history, several attempts were made to procure a suitable water well; as these were quite numerous, they do not appear in the Buildings section of this narrative. Running water was available in the school by at least 1931, however it appears that for the majority of time the school was open, water was drawn from the lake rather than a well, and treated so as to be fit for drinking and domestic use.
- 1941 Schools in Alberta were closed due to medical reasons [001371]
- 1947 School began late due to Measles epidemic on the Sucker Creek Reserve [001607].

Student Deaths:

- 1936 An inquest was held into the death of a pupil at the school. No other information provided. [003384].
- 1947 The death of a pupil was reported; no additional information as to the cause of death was provided [006310].
- 1967 A student was reported to have died of kidney failure. An inquest into the death determined that it was not due to the negligence of any party. The jury did however make the following recommendations: (1) That a complete medical record be maintained by the nurse in charge of every patient treated; (2) That the administration take steps to ensure adequate supervision at all times that children are in residence; (3) That the administrator take steps to ensure that adequate communication 1) between administrator and nurse and 2) between administrator and supervisors be put on a routine basis [004746A].

School Policies:

- 1925 "Girls, except under special circumstances, are discharged at the age of eighteen. Boys are discharged after completing the full age of sixteen" [004502].
- 1926 "If you will examine Section 10 of the Indian Act, you will note that the department can enforce attendance at school in the case of all physically fit Indian children from 7 to 15 years of age. The law does not give us power to make any other regulations concerning the matter" [000257].

- 1934 "...the policy of the Department in instituting residential schools was not simply for the purpose of giving the Indian children academic training, but also to train them in domestic science..." [004969].
- 1948 "...Indian children who attend the Jousard Indian Residential school as day pupils would be classed as truants for purposes of compiling the amount of Family Allowances payments due" [000288].
- 1949 "The Family Allowance Act does not provide any legal ground for the suspension of allowances on behalf of these children provided they attend school regularly" [000287].
- 1958 Section 117 of the Indian Act reads as follows:
"Every 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" [004721].
- Section 115 states that:
"Every Indian child that has attained the age of seven years shall attend school" [004721].
- 1961 Following the request of a parent from the Sucker Creek Band to have his child admitted to the residence, the Regional Superintendent outlined the government's policy for residential admission:
"The Indian Residential School is maintained to provide for children from broken homes, or whose parents are unable to provide the proper care and directions; for the children of migrant hunters and trappers whose way of life makes day school arrangements impracticable and for high school students unable to attend school as day pupils"
[003378].
- 1962 The government wrote in response to complaints raised by the Bishop and school Principal concerning admission policy:
"At one time Principals of the residential schools and the Missionaries had a very free hand in selecting and assigning pupils to residential schools. Now that the Department is exercising closer control I recognize that we expect misunderstandings and friction" [006036].

Other:

- 1961 - 1969 On-the-Job-Training provided to several Aboriginal staff members [004686].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
Reverend Father Ed Petour	Nov. 1913 - June 1914
Reverend Father C. Batie	Sept. 1914 - June 1916
Reverend Father Yves M. Floch	Sept. 1916 - March 1920
Reverend Father Jean Baptiste Henri Giroux	April 1919 - Oct. 1930
Reverend Father C. Falher	Aug. 1930 - Oct. 1935
Reverend Father Paul P. Serrand	Oct. 1935 - Aug. 1947
Reverend Father Joseph Habay	Aug. 1947 - Sept. 1951
Reverend Father Ferdinand Sauve	Asst. Principal Sept. 1947 - Sept. 1951
	Principal Sept. 1951 - March 1967
Reverend Father Nicolas Roué	March 1967 - July 1968
Reverend Father Benoit Guimont	July 1968 - May 1969 June 1969 - Nov. 1969
Reverend Denis Servant	May - September 1969

Narrative complete: March 24, 2005

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

