



Residential Schools for Inuit An Annotated Bibliography

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Texts

Apakark Thrasher, Anthony. Skid Row Eskimo. Toronto: Griffin House, 1976.

An account of an upbringing in an Aklavik mission residential school. The book provides insight into the life of a former student who, as an adult, could not cope in either Inuit or western society.

Balicki, Asen. The Netsilik Eskimo. Garden City, New York: Natural City Press, 1970.

An ethno-historical text. This book is an anthropological documentation of the Netsilik Inuit culture, custom and cosmological beliefs.

Bartels, Dennis A. and Alice L. Bartles. When the North Was Red: Aboriginal Education in Soviet Siberia. Montreal & Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1995.

A study of Soviet education and social policy for Aboriginal peoples from 1917 to 1989. The authors provide an analysis of Soviet policy that aimed to preserve traditional languages and economies while including Aboriginal peoples in education, farming and national governance, within mainstream Soviet society. The research demonstrates that while formal education provided new occupational opportunities, traditional languages and the traditional economy were negatively impacted. The book concludes with an account of attempts aimed at the preservation of culture and language.

Benidickson, Jamie et al. The Canadian North: Source of Wealth or Vanishing Heritage? Scarborough Ontario: Prentice-Hall Of Canada.

This book provides a detailed account of the 1880 transfer of the High Arctic from Great Britain to Canada.

Boas, Franz. The Central Eskimo. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1964.

An anthropological documentation of the Central Inuit.

Coates, Kenneth. Canada's Colonies. Toronto: James Lorimer and Company Publishers, 1985.

An historical documentation of the colonization and settlement of the Canadian north. This book is an excellent source on northern federal and colonial policy.

Crowe, Keith. A History of the Original Peoples of Northern Canada. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974.

A detailed source of information on pre-contact and early contact medicinal practises and customs. This text also provides an historical account of Northern Inuit and First Nations cultures.

Damas, David. Arctic Migrants / Arctic Villagers: The Transformation of Inuit Settlement in the Central Arctic. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002.

An anthropological study of change in Inuit settlement patterns, from hunting and trapping within the frameworks of traditional camp life to dwelling in ethnically mixed villages. Damas holds that federal policy facilitated dispersed camps, as opposed to compelling Inuit to live in settlements. According to Damas, it wasn't until concerns over health, housing, education and welfare became a priority that federal policy shifted towards coercing Inuit to live in settled communities.

Diubaldo, Richard. The Government Of Canada And The Inuit 1900-1967. Ottawa: Research Branch, Corporate Policy, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.

To date, the most detailed publication of events leading to the creation of the federal residential school system for Inuit. The text outlines federal policy from 1900 to 1967, drawing on comparisons to Alaska and Greenland. Includes information on federal policy and mission schools.

Finnie, Richard. Canada Moves North. Toronto: Macmillan, 1942.

One of the earliest and most commonly cited sources on Canadian northern ambitions and colonial objectives. Although significantly predating the federal residential schools for Inuit, this text provides valuable background information for period prior to WWII.

Fossett, Rene. In Order To Live Untroubled: Inuit Of The Central Arctic, 1550 to 1940. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2001.

Covers the period predating the Inuit residential school system. This book utilizes oral history and various academic disciplines in order to provide an account of Inuit traditional life in the central Arctic prior to village settlement.

Freuchen, Peter. Book Of The Eskimos. Cleveland Ohio: The World Publishing Company, 1961.

One of the earliest ethno-historical works. A Danish explorer and partner of Greenland Inuk Knud Rasmussen, Freuchen recorded his experiences and observations of Inuit society and culture from his travels with Rasmussen across the circumpolar north. Freuchen developed respect and appreciation for the Inuit way of life by living among Inuit as an equal.

Frink, Lisa et al Eds. Many Faces Of Gender: Roles And Relationships Through Time In Indigenous Northern Communities. Calgary, University of Calgary.

A study of Northern Indigenous gender roles, customs, protocols and relationships from pre-contact to modern times.

Grant, Shelagh D. Sovereignty or Security?: Government Policy in the Canadian North, 1936-1950. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1988.

One of the most referenced books on Canadian northern policy. Prior to WWII, Canadian policy north of the 60th parallel was, from economic motivation, to keep the Native Native. While there was pressure from the private sector to change this policy, military considerations and foreign relations had a much greater impact on changing policy. Grant demonstrates that sovereignty and defence were the two major issues central to Canadian policy during WWII and post-WWII. As a result, the federal government of Canada shifted northern policy from a “laissez-faire” approach to one of active intervention and unprecedented financial support.

Griffin, Harold. Alaska and the Canadian Northwest: Our New Frontier. New York: W. W. Norton, 1944.

Provides an account of the Canadian-American Alaska Boundaries dispute and its impact on Canadian-American northern policy. Includes a background on the construction of the Alaska Highway and the strategic military importance placed on the north as a result of WWII.

Grygier, Pat Sandiford. A Long Way From Home. Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1994.

A study of Inuit who were forced to leave the north for southern hospitals as a result of tuberculosis epidemics. Includes an account of life within the hospitals.

Hall, Sam. The Fourth World: The Heritage of the Arctic and Its Destruction. New York: Knopf, 1988.

An historical assessment of Inuit culture and environmental adaptation, in contrast with European exploration. The study encompasses modern Siberia, Alaska, Canada and Greenland.

Honderich, John. Arctic Imperative: Is Canada Losing the North? Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.

Provides an historical account of the north. Includes the creation of regents and districts, sovereignty disputes and reactions, and an account of economic resource production.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration, Vol. I. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1962-1968.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration, Vol. II. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1962-1968.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration, Vol. III. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1962-1968.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration, Vol. IV. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1962-1968.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration, Vol. V. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1962-1968.

Diamond Jenness' Eskimo Administration Volumes I through V provide the statistical data and information available to the federal government from 1962 to 1968. The volumes include data on Inuit in Labrador, the Canadian North, Greenland, Alaska and Siberia. Topics include: population, health, housing, education, and colonial exploration and settlement. As a senior academic advisor to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, not only was Jenness privy to information, his opinions and advice carried significant weight.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Language and Technology. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1928.

Jenness, Diamond. The People of the Twilight. Chicago: Macmillan Company, 1928.

An ethnographer, New Zealander Diamond Jenness was among the first western academics to spend time with Inuit in their traditional lifestyle. Jenness' opinions and views of Inuit, based largely on his personal observations, were instrumental to the federal government of Canada in its development of Canadian northern and Inuit policy. As the acclaimed federal "Inuit-expert" of his era, Jenness' earliest works are a must read. Jenness' views, although not malicious in intent, were often inaccurate, particularly his views of Inuit language and culture as primitive. Among Jenness' many untrue statements was that one could not count beyond three using the Inuktitut language.

Jockel, J.T. No Boundaries Upstairs: Canada, the United States and the Origins of North American Air Defence, 1945-1958. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1987.

An assessment of the north and its strategic military value post-WWII. Jockel argues that the Russian capability of dropping a hydrogen bomb meant the Russians were ahead of the Americans in the nuclear arms race. This argument led to the construction of the DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line. As Canada lacked the necessary capital, there was little choice but to allow the Americans to build the radar stations.

King, David. The History of the Federal Residential Schools for Inuit, Located in Chesterfield Inlet, Yellowknife, Inuvik and Churchill, 1955-1970. Peterborough, Ontario: Trent University, unpublished thesis, 1996.

To date, the most commonly used document by government and Inuit organizations. According to the Aboriginal Healing Foundation: “This thesis is a significant contribution to historical documentation of the federal government’s record regarding Inuit education and northern residential schools from 1955 to 1970 (when responsibility for education in the North was transferred to the new government of the Northwest Territories).” Contains a detailed account of accommodation, language, curriculum and diet and dress within the school system. Interviews of former students are appended.

Kulchyski, Peter and Frank James Tester. Tammarniit (mistakes): Inuit Relocation in the Eastern Arctic, 1939-63. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1994.

Focuses on federal relief, High Arctic relocation and the history of Canadian Inuit policy, particularly the overall goal of assimilation that emerged post-WWII. Provides a background on federal policy leading to the creation of the residential school system for Inuit. An important historical contribution to any northern residential schools research project.

Macpherson, M.J. Dreams and Visions, Education in the Northwest Territories from Early Days to 1984. Yellowknife: Government of the Northwest Territories, 1991.

Few copies exist in print. Though not well organized, this is one of the few published texts that addresses education in the Northwest Territories under the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The text addresses the ambition and need for a northern education system. There is a lack of federal archival material, which leads to omission of any discussion of the life of students within the residential school system, as well as the impact of the system on Aboriginal peoples.

Marcus, Alan Rudolph. Relocating Eden: The Image and Politics of Inuit Exile in the Canadian Arctic. Hanover and London, University Press of New England, 1995.

This book makes an important contribution towards understanding Canadian policy that led to the High Arctic relocations. When the High Arctic relocations failed to produce the desired results, the government of Canada determined that its pre-1950s northern policy of “keeping the Native Native” was at best, impractical. At worst, it was romanticism. The result was a shift in policy towards integration.

McGhee, Robert. The Last Imaginary Place. Toronto: Key Porter Books Limited, 2004.

Robert McGhee is the foremost academic expert in the field of Archeology in the Canadian north. At times controversial, McGhee provides the latest academic theories on the origins of the Inuit in the north and their various cultures. In this book, McGhee argues that the origins of modern Inuit can only be traced in the Canadian Arctic back less than half of one millennium, not 5000 years as previously estimated.

Morrison, W. R. Under the Flag: Canadian Sovereignty and Native People in Northern Canada. Ottawa: Research Branch, DIAND, 1984.

Morrison, W. R. Showing The Flag. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1985.

According to Morrison, in the early northern colonial period, N.W.M.P. and R.C.M.P. posts were established in the north to “Show the Flag”, thereby asserting Canadian sovereignty. Though first established in response to explorers, adventurers, prospectors and others, over time Canadian police posts became administrative centres for the federal government.

Mowat, Farley. The Desperate People. Toronto: Little, Brown and Company, 1959.

Documents the plight of a group of Inuit who were relocated by the federal government. Although Mowat exaggerated and embellished the truth, this book not only made the author a Canadian literary icon, it was instrumental in changing the Canadian policy of “keeping the Native Native” north of the 60th parallel, to concerted effort at integration.

Phillips, R.A.J. Canada The Story of The Yukon and Northwest Territories. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Limited, 1966.

A senior bureaucrat with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Phillips provides an easy to read history of the creation of settlements within the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Rasmussen, Knud. The People Of The Polar North. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., 1908.

Rasmussen, Knud. Across Arctic America: Narrative of the Fifth Thule Expedition. New York - London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1927.

Rasmussen was one of the first Inuit to travel the circumpolar north for the purpose of ethnographic documentation. Rasmussen, a Greenlander, and his Danish companion, Peter Freuchen, travelled from Greenland to Siberia, living among Inuit and documenting their culture and the effects of western encroachment. Rasmussen provides an excellent documentation of the contrasts between the western and eastern Canadian Arctic, as well as insight into Greenland, Alaska and Siberia. Rasmussen noted that Canadian western Arctic Inuit were more familiar with the Qallunaat, while eastern Arctic Inuit continued to live the traditional lifestyle, virtually independent and isolated from the outside world.

Vick-Westgate, Ann. Nunavik: Inuit-Controlled Education in Arctic Quebec. Calgary, University Press of Calgary, 2002.

A documentation of education in northern Quebec. From missionaries to federal residential schools to the modern self-government era under the Kativik School Board, the first Inuit controlled school district in Canada. Provides three generations of Inuit perspectives on formal education including the views of elders taught traditionally, and/or in mission schools, their children who were day, residential or boarded students under the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and students of the current education system managed by Inuit. Also included are the views of Qallunaat northerners, education experts and consultants. Foreword by Zebedee Nungak.

Zaslow, Morris. The Northward Expansion Of Canada 1914-1967. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1988.

Zaslow, Morris. The Northwest Territories, 1905-1980. Ottawa: Canadian Historical Association, 1984.

The first professional academic to specialize in the history of the Canadian north. Zaslow's work is required background reading for any project on northern residential schools. Among his former students are renowned historians Kenneth Coats, Richard Diubaldo and Shelagh Grant.

Journal Articles and Chapters in Texts

Bisson, Antonio. "I Was A Supervisor In An Indian Eskimo Hostel". Inuvik: unpublished, 1965-1966.

The opinions of a Grollier Hall hostel residential school supervisor, Inuvik N.W.T. The author believes education is important, and the hostels were vital to northern education, but argues against placing young children in hostels, separated from their parents and families. The author also discusses the supervisor-student relationship, as well as the relationship with school staff and government officials.

Brant, C.S. and C.W. Hobart. "Sociocultural Conditions And Consequences Of Native Education In The Arctic: A Cross-National Comparison". Toronto: Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, 1970.

Brant, C.S. and C.W. Hobart. "Eskimo Education, Danish and Canadian: A Comparison". Alberta: unpublished (University of Alberta), 1966?

A comparison of culture and the history of the education systems in Greenland and the Canadian Arctic (predominantly the western Arctic). The authors conducted a research survey of available literature on education in both geographical regions and engaged in numerous field trips, including over two hundred interviews of Inuit, fur traders, missionaries, police and teachers. Provides an insightful observation of cultural change as a result of residential schooling.

Brody, Hugh. The People's Land: Whites and the Eastern Arctic. Harmondsworth England: Penguin Books, 1983.

Chapter 3 "The Whites: Some Hard Facts", pages 43-117.

Chapter 5 "White Attitudes to the Inuit", pages 88-117.

Provides primary accounts of 1970s and 1980s Euro-Canadian racism towards Inuit within the north.

Canada. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Family Allowance Act, 1944.

A government document. This source outlines the actual act, eligibility and grounds for suspension of payments.

Carrothers Commission, 1965.

The Commission conducted consultations across the Northwest Territories. Among its recommendations was to establish a territorial government and gradually relegate responsibilities from federal to territorial jurisdiction. This included education. After Yellowknife was established as the territorial capital in 1967, responsibility for education was relegated to the territorial government in 1970.

Carney, R.J. Principal, J.B. Tyrrell Federal School, Fort Smith N.W.T. "Survey On The Attitudes Of The Native Population In Small Communities Toward Large Hostels And The Functions Of These And Other Formal Educational Activities In The Mackenzie District". Fort Smith N.W.T.: unpublished report, October 9, 1964.

Interviewees are predominantly First Nations. Demonstrates that while most parents were resigned to the fact that their children would require formal education, the majority opposed residential schools. A significant contribution to residential school research in the Mackenzie District.

Carney, R.J. and W.O. Ferguson. "A Selected and Annotated Bibliography on the Sociology of Eskimo Education". Edmonton: Boreal Institute, University of Alberta, 1965.

An annotated bibliography of sources available on the sociology of Inuit education up to the year 1965.

Carpenter, M. "Recollections and Comments: No More Denials Please", in Inuktitut vol. 74, 1991.

Carpenter makes several serious and disturbing allegations of abuse while in residential school. Others who attended with Carpenter have down-played or denied the claims.

Diubaldo, Richard. "The Absurd Little Mouse: When Eskimos became Indians", in Journal of Canadian Studies vol. 16, 1981.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 1939 that Inuit were legally "Indian" and therefore, subject to the Indian Act. The case originated in Northern Quebec when a dispute erupted between the province and the federal government over which level of government was responsible for relief of destitute Inuit during a time when resources were low. The province held that Inuit were "Indians" and therefore, according to the B.N.A. Act of 1867, a federal responsibility. The federal government argued that Inuit and status Indians were separate races, and therefore, a provincial responsibility. It was agreed that the federal government would pay the costs until the Supreme Court reached a decision. If it was ruled Inuit were a provincial responsibility, the province would reimburse the Crown. The federal government planned to appeal the decision but in 1939 WWII broke-out. After the war, no appeal was ever filed.

Diubaldo, Richard J. and S. J. Scheinberg. "A Study of Canadian-American Defence Policy (1945-1975): Northern Issues and Strategic Resources". Ottawa: Operational Research and Analysis Establishment Dept. of National Defence, 1978.

Post-WWII, the Canadian north became strategically significant due to the emergence of the Cold War between North America and the Soviet Union. Allied with the United States, a neighbour and super-power, Canada engaged in joint military operations with the Americans. Due to economic costs, Canada needed American support. For their part, the Americans were not willing to leave the north unguarded against communism and the threat of attack.

Duffy, R. Quinn. The Road to Nunavut. Kingston & Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988.

Chapter 3 "Providing an Education", pages 95-130.

Includes two-and-a-half pages on residential schools for Inuit. One of the few texts that discusses federal residential schools for Inuit, the text lists only six residential school locations and does not distinguish between small and large hostels, or students who were boarded in private homes.

Fried, Jacob, Ed. "A Survey Of The Aboriginal Populations Of Quebec And Labrador" in Eastern Canadian Anthropological Series No. 1, Autumn. Montreal: McGill University, 1955.

Provides a survey of Anthropological literature and Archeological research. Includes a list and map of Native and Inuit settlements and information on population, language and socio-economic conditions.

Hepburn, D. W. "Northern Education Facade For Failure" in Variables The Journal of the Sociology Club Vol.2 No.1 (February 1963): The University of Alberta Canada.

The author was a former principal at the Inuvik residential school and presented his published views nationally on CBC television. The author is critical of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources education system, charging the system fails Inuit and Native students.

Hiller, James K. "Early Patrons of the Labrador Eskimos: The Moravian Missions in Labrador 1764-1805" in Patrons and Brokers in the East Arctic. R. Paine eds. 1971. Pages 74-97.

Documents the Moravian missionaries and their cultural interaction with Labrador Inuit.

Honigmann, John J. "Arctic Townlife as a Stimulus to Eskimo Cultural Change" (1965): DINA, p. 7-8.

A brief on cultural change among Inuit who move into settlements.

Jenness, Diamond. "America's Eskimos; Can They Survive?" Unpublished lecture delivered under the auspices of Waterloo Lutheran University. Waterloo Ontario, October 16, 1962.

Jenness, Diamond. "The Future Of The Eskimos". Ottawa: unpublished, printed by the Indian and Eskimo Welfare Commission, University of Ottawa, 1951.

Provides statistical data on the populations of Inuit in Greenland, Canada, Alaska and Siberia. The author also discusses in brief his personal views on issues such as education, economy and employment, natural resources and the future of Inuit.

Kirmayer, L. "Suicide among Canadian Aboriginal Peoples" In Transcultural Psychiatry Research Review 31 (1994). Pages 3-38.

A study of the disproportionate rate of suicide among Canadian Aboriginal peoples and possible causes.

Lesage, Hon. Jean. "Education of Eskimos" in Canadian Education vol. 12-3, 1957, p. 44-48.

Lesage was the first federal Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to oversee the residential school system for Inuit. In later years, Lesage left federal politics to become the premier of the province of Quebec and led the historical "Quiet Revolution" which reshaped the provincial bureaucracy and promoted French Quebec culture throughout private and public institutions and businesses within the province.

Milloy, John S. A National Crime: The Canadian Government And The Residential School System 1879 to 1986. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1999.

Chapter 11 "Northern and Arctic Assimilation", pages 239-257.

Based on the residential school section of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples by the same author. Dr. Milloy was given unprecedented access to federal and church archive collections, much of which had previously been unavailable to the public. Provides documented proof of rampant racism, forced assimilation policies, and physical and sexual abuse endured by thousands of Native children spanning over a period of more than 100 years. This book ended the long-standing debate as to whether or not First Nations' accusations of abuse in the residential schools were legitimate. The author's research led to an unprecedented "Statement of Reconciliation" (no colonial government has ever taken such measures towards a colonized Indigenous people) by Jane Stewart, then Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, in January of 1998 and the establishment of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation. This book changed the misconceptions of a nation and is listed by the Literary Review of Canada as one of the Nation's top 100 books of all time.

Murdoch, P.E. Project Section, Arctic Division, Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. "Possibilities for Low Cost Eskimo

Housing”. Ottawa: unpublished paper presented to Study Group on “The Native in the North”, Ottawa Chapter, Canadian Political Science Association, March 18, 1958.

Provides opinion on changing Inuit culture, the move to settlements and the need for social housing.

Nickul, Karl, Nordic Lapp Council. “Conference On Cross-Cultural Education In The North - The Administrative Situation In The North: The Lapps”. Montreal: unpublished, 1969.

A record of a conference on cross-cultural education in the circumpolar north. Provides valuable analysis of the education systems for northern Indigenous peoples in Norway, Sweden and Finland, Alaska and Siberia.

“Northern Education: Ten Years of Progress”. Ottawa: unpublished, Education Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1958.

Historiography of federal education in the north from 1949 to 1959. Includes information on: increases in number of schools, classrooms, Inuit enrolment and overall enrolment, number of instructors, teachers trained in vocational teaching and qualifications of teachers in Canada by province and territory (including federal teachers in the N.W.T.).

Nungak, Zebedee. “Experimental Eskimos” in Inuktitut #87. Ottawa: Inuktitut Magazine, 2000.

Zebedee Nungak describes his personal experience growing up as part of a federal experiment along with Peter Ittinuar and Eric Tagoona. Though the federal government had boarded high school aged Inuit children in Ottawa, the trio were the only elementary aged children sent to the nation’s capital. The trio were hand-picked and billeted in selected homes of politically connected upper-middle-class Qallunaat. Given the best that Qallunaat society had to offer (music lessons, judo, the best schools, etc.) the three youths were raised within the frameworks of western society in the hopes that they would return north as leaders. On the surface, the experiment was a stunning success. Yet there was a personal price all three paid for the cultural deprivation and loss of family and community bonding. Former bureaucrat Ralph Ritcey provides a government perspective following Nungak’s article. Documentation first appeared in King. David. The History of the Federal Residential Schools for Inuit, Located in Chesterfield Inlet, Yellowknife, Inuvik and Churchill, 1955-1970. Peterborough, Ontario: Trent University, unpublished thesis, 1996.

Oblate Fathers of Hudson Bay Vicarate. “The Boarding School at Chesterfield Inlet and the Education of the Eskimo” in Eskimo, December, 1955.

Written from the perspective of Roman Catholic Catholicism, the article is a documentation of missionary intent and zeal.

Phillips, R.A.J., Chief, Arctic Division, Northern Administration & Lands Branch, Department of Northern Affairs & National Resources. “The Changing Eskimo”. Ottawa: unpublished paper

presented to Study Group on “The Native in the North”, Ottawa Chapter, Canadian Political Science Association, February 25, 1958.

Provides personal views on Inuit cultural and social changes. Includes discussion on all Inuit regions in Canada, including Inuit sent south for hospitalization due to tuberculosis epidemics. As a senior bureaucrat in the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Phillips opinions provide valuable insight into the mind-set of those who were charged with the implementation of the residential school system for Inuit.

Pjettursson, Jorgen. “Bilingualism In Greenland And Its Resulting Problems”. Greenland: unpublished, Fourth International Congress, 24-26 November, 1969.

A rudimentary report. The author demonstrates an ethnocentric bias against bilingualism, yet admits that on the date his paper was printed, no scientific research had been conducted on bilingualism in Greenland.

“A Report Of Proceedings: Senior Education Staff Conference”, Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 17-19: unpublished, Education Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa, 1968.

Deals with collective bargaining and teaching staff regulations. Also discusses integration of Inuit and the effects of integration. The document provides valuable information on what teachers were taught about Inuit, and what was discussed regarding Inuit at teacher conferences.

Robertson, Gordon, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. “The Role Of Government In Northern Development”. Edmonton: unpublished paper for the Panel “Teamwork for Development”, Northern Development Conference, September 18, 1958.

The author is one of Canada’s best-known senior bureaucrats. Robertson discusses the role of the federal government in settling and developing the north. The paper draws on the views and policies of past political eras in Canadian history, particularly the late 1950s Conservative government of John Diefenbaker.

Stern, Pamela. “Learning to Be Smart: An Exploration of the Culture of Intelligence in a Canadian Inuit Community” in American Anthropologist 101, 3 (1999). Pages 502-514.

Stern, Pamela (with Nelson Graburn). “Goodness! It’s Beautiful: a look at beauty amongst the Canadian Inuit” in Terrain 1999.

Stern, Pamela. “Puberty, pregnancy, and menopause: life cycle acculturation in a Copper Inuit community” in Arctic Medical Research 54, 1 (1995). Pages 21-31.

Stern, Pamela. “Gender role preference, gender identity, and gender socialization among contemporary Inuit youth” in Ethos 21, 4 (1993). Pages 384-416.

Stern, Pamela. “Subsistence: work and leisure” in Etudes/Inuit/Studies 24, 1 (2000). Pages 9-24.

The author provides a study of Qallunaat academic observations and perceptions of Inuit. An important contribution for Inuit seeking information on modern Qallunaat and Qallunaat teachings about Inuit.

Taylor, J. Garth. "Historical Ethnography of the Labrador Coast" in Handbook of North American Indians David Dumas eds. Vol. 5, Arctic (1984). Pages 508-521.

An ethno-historical documentation of Aboriginal peoples along the Labrador Coast.

Thomas, D.K. and C.T. Thompson. "Eskimo Housing As Planned Culture Change". Ottawa: Northern Science Research Group: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1972.

A critique of the assumptions and implementation of the federal government's Inuit housing program. The focus is on planned social change. Adult education associated with federal housing, the housing designs, and the role of local control are included. The authors highlight inconsistencies between federal actions and objectives.

Usher, P. J. "The Canadian Western Arctic: A Century of Change" in Anthropologica vol. 13, 1971.

A study of historic cultural change in the western Canadian Arctic.

Webster, Andrew. "They Are Impossible People, Really: Social Administration and Aboriginal Social Welfare in the Territorial Norths, 1927-1993" Research Report to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Ottawa: DIAND, 1993.

Documents the history of federal welfare policy and social problems in the Northern Territories from 1927-1993. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples led to the Statement of Reconciliation in January 1998 by Jane Stewart, Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Included in the Statement of Reconciliation was the founding of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation.

Westwater, Robert, former Superintendent of Schools, Ottawa Public Schools. Westwater Report: Education in the N.W.T. Ottawa: unpublished, 1957.

A study of education in the Northwest Territories. The author outlines the availability of education to Inuit and Natives, discusses traditional teaching and learning in the Indigenous environment and economy, and the perceived need to provide formal education. The document also provides statistical data based on ethnicity for upper year school enrolment, curriculum information, and discussions on hostels, teachers and religion and school policy.

Whiteley, William H. "The Establishment of the Moravian Mission in Labrador and British Policy, 1763-1783" in Canadian Historical Review 45, 1 (1964) Pages 29-50.

A study of the Moravian missionaries in Labrador, their relationship with the imperial British government and missionary proselytization.

Newspaper Articles

Ottawa Journal “Anglicans Rap Federal Policy, Catholic Pressure in North.” 17 November, 1954.

The Anglicans accuse the federal government of giving the Roman Catholic church preferential treatment.

Globe & Mail “Anglicans Critical of Roman Zeal: Cold War for Souls Is Reported in Northland.” Toronto Globe and Mail. 17 November, 1954.

Anglicans accuse the Roman Catholics of questionable tactics in order to convert Inuit. The two churches fought bitterly over Inuit. The article provides first hand insight into the conflict.

Regina Leader Post “Religious education in schools stressed.” 2 June 1955.

A critique of religious proselytizing within the residential school system.

Winnipeg Tribune “5 officials quit Eskimo school Long hours blamed,” 5 October 1965.

The residential school established in the Churchill Manitoba military base experienced many difficulties upon opening in 1964. Staffing shortages, inadequate or lack of equipment to meet the needs of staff and students were primary concerns. This article documents teacher and staff frustration.

Armstrong, Ralph. Edmonton Journal 6 February 1967.

Ibid. “Civil Service Blamed For Religious Influence In Schools”. 8 February 1967.

The Civil Service specified that the ratio of Catholic and Anglican teachers had to be on par with the number of students per religious affiliation. This policy meant that the best teachers were not always hired.

Edmonton Journal. “Ottawa kills N.W.T. education expansion.” 26 August, 1968.

The federal government was preparing to relegate education in the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec to the jurisdiction of the respective territorial and provincial governments. As a result, there was a reluctance to build when authority was soon to change.

Films

Film: “Unitas Fratrum: The Moravians in Labrador” by the National Film Board of Canada (26 minutes in length).