

# HAIL GARNIER!

By Mrs. E. L. Shaughnessy

Sunday, February 3rd marked an era in the history of the little town of Spanish, Ont., that will long be remembered by young and old who came from many points along the North Shore to witness the grand official opening of the new Garnier Arena. None were as proud, however, as the Jesuit Fathers of Garnier College and their proteges, hundreds of bright eyed boys and girls of the Indian population, who will, without a doubt, some day take their places alongside their white sisters and brothers in the field of nursing, teaching, medical science and other professions, thanks to the patience and tutoring of the good Jesuit Fathers.

Hundreds who gathered at Spanish to witness the opening of the beautiful Arena left the tiny hamlet happy, light hearted and filled with pride at the air of gladness and joy that seemed to course magnetically from stranger to stranger snowballing into one gigantic word of "Welcome."

The blessing of the ice palace took place at 10.30 on Sunday morning. The solemn ceremony was carried out with mostly students and tutors of the College and Convent present.

The impressive programme proper took place at 2.30 with the playing of the National Anthem, followed by the introduction of guests of honour. Rev. Hugh Barry, S.J. was the genial master of ceremonies. Honoured guests were introduced from the ice surface, lavishly decorated for the occasion with coloured star motifs, artistically arranged at either end of the rink. A recording of Hon. L. B. Pearson, M.P. was relayed to the gathering over the loud speaker. Mr. Pearson deeply regretted not being able to be present and voiced his warm feeling of congratulations to the boys and girls of the school, to whom the sports palace means so much, and to the masters of the school, who will equally share the joys and happiness of the building, after long hours of work, toil and perseverance.

Mr. John A. Fullerton M.P.P. second guest speaker, judging by the applause, must have had "a finger in the proverbial pie," so to speak, for he was soundly greeted. The popular North Shore M.P. spoke very briefly on the fine achievements of the College and his interest in the progress of Canada's young race in which he expressed himself as justly proud.

Rev. Father C. Rushman, S.J., of Wikwemikong, beloved and respected by his Indian associates from one end of the Manitoulin to the other, gave due credit to Father Barry and Father Oliver for their untiring efforts in making the dream house a reality for the enjoyment and education of their charges and others who will get the benefit of the building. Father Rushman concluded his address thusly, "The Jesuit Fathers of Spanish have the right to be proud of having had a hand in encouraging the Indian boys and girls to a good place in life."

Mr. John J. Fitzgerald, of Blind River, addressed the gathering on behalf of one of the North Shore's best loved gentleman and humanitarians, Mr. J. J. McFadden, well known lumber man from coast to coast. Mr. Fitzgerald expressed keen regret that the man whom the Indians love and look upon as a "great white father," was not able to see the edifice which brought so much sparkle and flash to the eyes of the young populace. It will be with much interest and pleasure, said Mr. Fitzgerald, that I relate to Mr. McFadden what I have seen here today, he too, will rejoice with you for his interest in the youth of today is sincere and genuine. Noted for his outstanding addresses at ceremonial functions, Mr. Fitzgerald, a devout christian, never once forgets that in all these fine achievements the hand of the Supreme being is seen and without his guidance none of it could be successfully carried out. And we must ask his help and guidance also for the success of all that takes place under this roof provided for his children, continued Mr. Fitzgerald.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Mr. R. P. Lawrence, of Sault Ste. Marie, briefly conveyed his congratulations, voicing his interest and pride in the spirit of the whole community.

Mr. C. E. Smith, general manager of the J. J. McFadden Co., at Blind River, spoke on behalf of the Fathers of the College and Students in whom he remarked he had a personal interest, and was always pleas-

ed and ready to lead a hand wherever possible.

In closing the address ceremony Rev. Father Barry, mentioned several names to which he expressed heartfelt thanks, among them Jack Trowbridge, who worked under the Carl Kauffman, of Blind River, Leo toughest conditions with his helpers, Landriault, Jack Trowbridge, Herbie McCormick and many others. I'm sorry I cannot name them all, said Father Barry, there are others who assisted us through money contributions, through free labour, free use of their equipment. They were all benefactors for often they favored us in more ways than one.

Father Barry thanked the Sudbury Skating Club for allowing several of their members to put on an exhibition of figure skating which was thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Joyce Salo and Elphio Grottoli, gave a fine demonstration of skilful ability on skates. Tiny Carlotta Orasi in red be-spangled costume stole the hearts of the spectators, as did the Duncaan Sisters, silver medalists, with their dual performance. Little Joyce Jarrett, was another artful performer.

Following the figure skating, a rousing hockey encounter took place between the Garnier Juveniles and Blind River. Appropriate to the occasion of the gala day, the College boys won 6-5.

A warm reception greeted the guests of the day within the walls of the Collepe, Tea, dainty sandwiches and small cakes was served by a number of ladies of the town and staff of the school. Mrs. Jean Taylor, of Espanola, aided in receiving the many guests at the door. Tea was served from tables nicely appointed for the occasion.

Several of the guests managed to have a word or two with Rev. Father J. Richard, oldest living missionary priest who is confined to his room at the College. Rev. Father Richard will celebrate his 98th birthday on February 6th, Garnier, indeed, has something to be proud and worthy of for this week they celebrate the birth of a great era in the realization of a wonderful achievement, and the birthday of a great "Little Chief," who has lived to see the fulfillment of a prayer added to those of the boys and girls who no doubt, wish the same long life to their master teachers, Rev. Father Barry and Father Oliver.

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Sudbury Star  
Oct 7/50

# SPANISH GRID EXPERTS DOWN ESPANOLA HIGH

From the Espanola Bureau of  
The Sudbury Daily Star

Spanish, Oct. 7. Espanola High School gridgers had their first taste of interscholastic football for the current season on Wednesday, but it was somewhat of a disappointment when they dropped a 16-7 decision to Spanish High School in a closely-contested match played at Spanish.

The teams will meet in a second game to be played at Espanola Athletic Field on Oct. 13.

Morris Pelletier, of Spanish, scored the first touchdown of the game in the first quarter on a quarterback sneak. Espanola, however, blocked the kick for the extra point.

In the second quarter Boris Petcoff evened the score for Espanola on a similar play but Spanish blocked the attempt for the convert.

Pelletier again carried the ball over the Espanola line to give Spanish a five-point lead over the paper town. The winners' kick was good for an extra point.

Adam Roy made it 16-5 for Spanish in the third quarter when he caught a forward pass in the end zone. Espanola blocked the kick for the extra point.

In the final quarter Espanola recovered a fumble on the Spanish five-yard line but Petcoff fumbled the ball. It was recovered by Spanish behind their goal line but the visitors tackled the Spanish ball carrier for an extra two points, ending scoring for the game.

The winners attempted five forward passes and completed three. Espanola passers completed 12 forwards out of 18.

# The Sudbury Daily Star

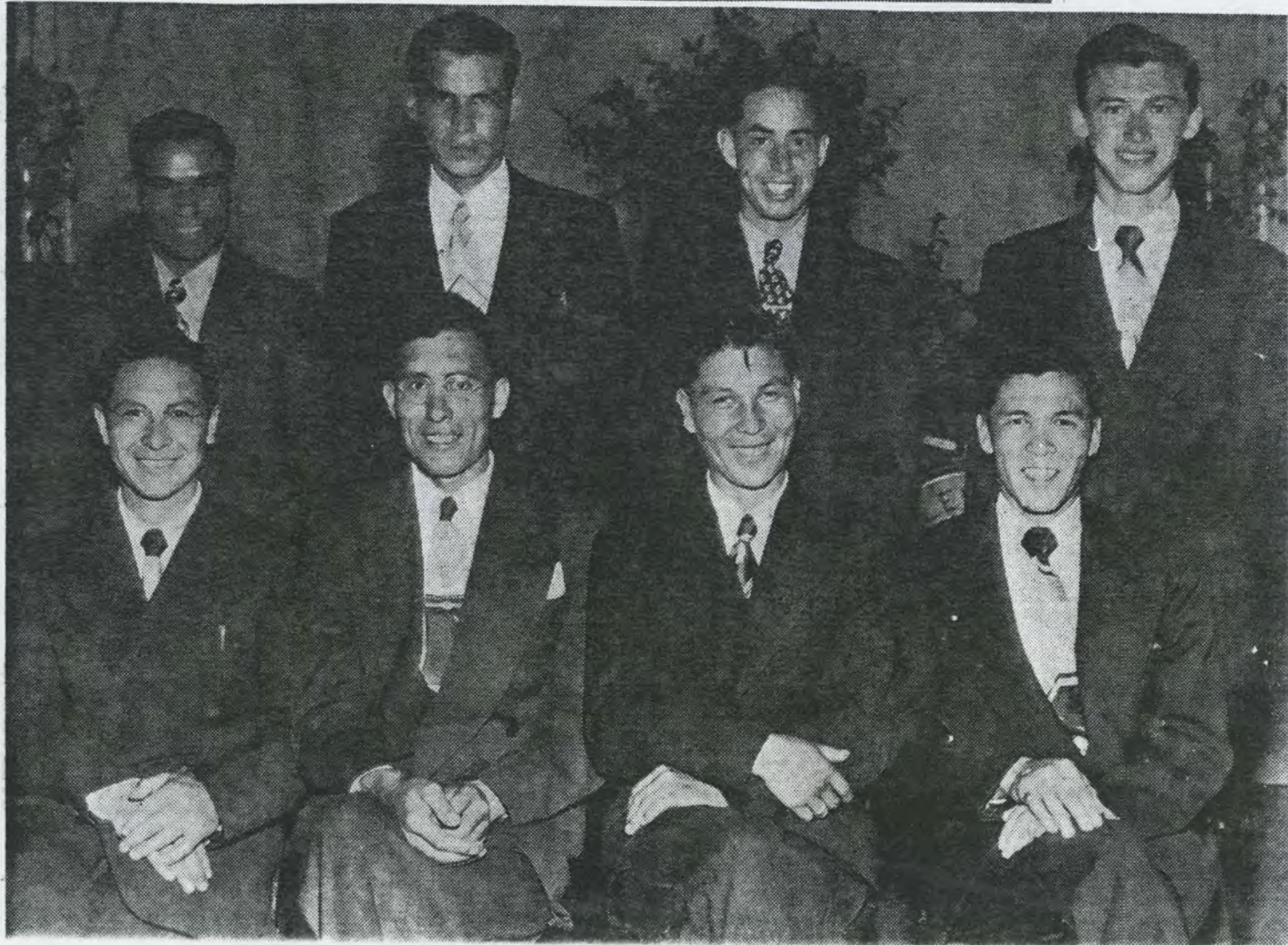
THE NICKEL DISTRICT'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

43rd YEAR—No. 52

SUDBURY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950

Pages 11 to 20

## Indian High School Graduation



C.F. NAMES  
→

Above are members of the first graduating class of Grade 12 at the Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys at Spanish, who were honored at graduation ceremonies at the school Wednesday afternoon and evening. The boys are believed to be the first graduates from such a regulation high school course in a recognized Indian school anywhere in Canada. The school is conducted by the Jesuit Order, with some assistance from the department of Indian affairs. Seen here, in the front row, from left to right, are Basil Johnston, of Cape Croker, valedictorian, and winner of the graduating

prize in history; Dominic McComber, of Montreal, winner of first prize in religion; Alphonse Trudeau, of Wikwemikong, winner of the French prize; Francis Commanda, of North Bay, winner of the school athletic award and for outstanding school spirit and leadership. In the back row, left to right, are David Jocko, of Golden Lake, first prize for art; Julius Neganigijig, of Sheguiandah, first prize for science; Alfred Cooper, of Wikwemikong, adjudged best all-round student in the school; and Ernest Nadjiwan, first prize for English composition. Two graduates intend to attend university this fall.

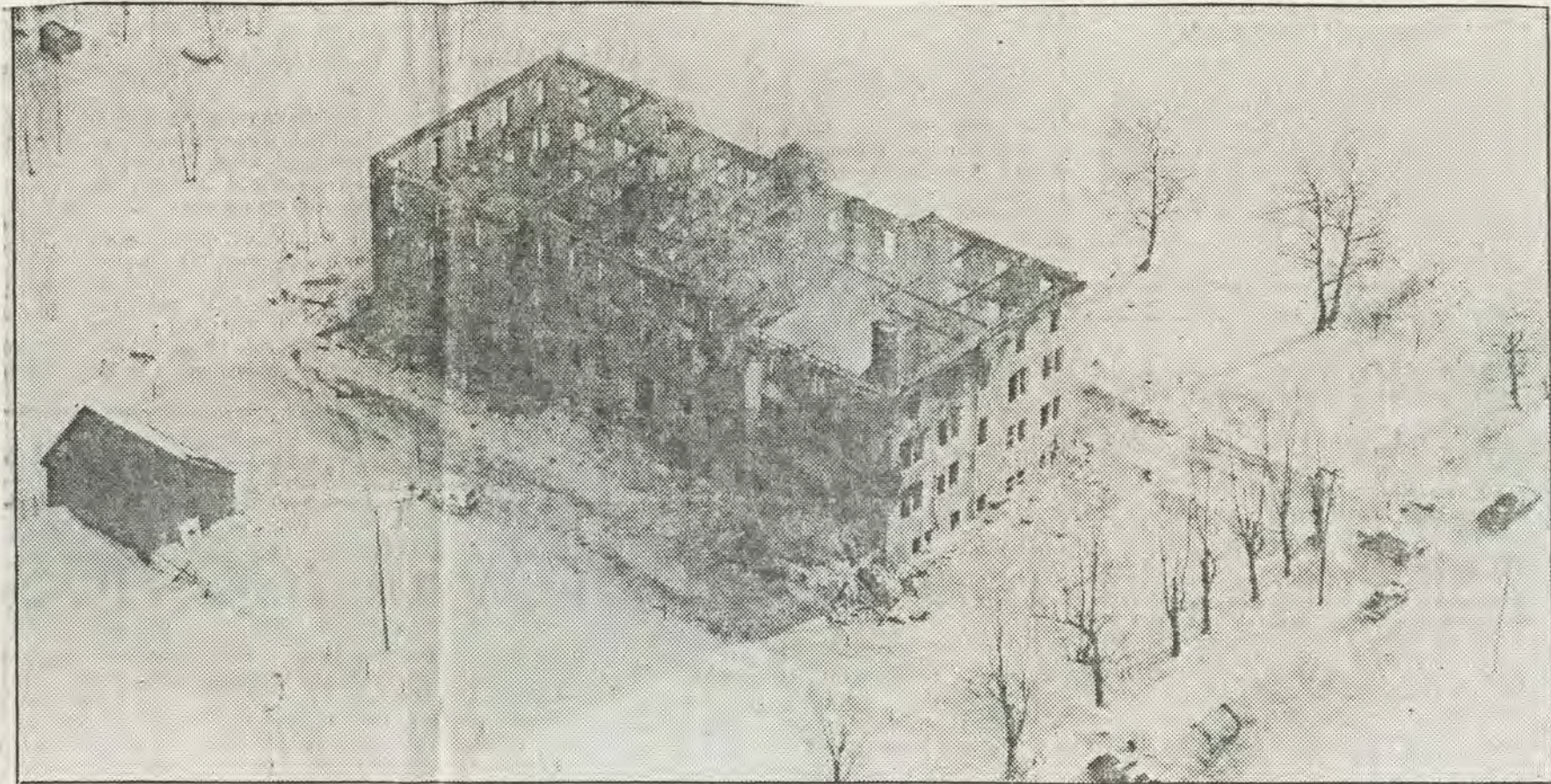
—STAR PHOTOS



Firemen carry the body of one of the victims from apartment building in Spanish yesterday. The three-story building was

gutted in a fire that killed nine people. Their bodies were burned beyond recognition. Two bodies are still missing.

Globe and Mail, John McNeill



# 9 die in apartment fire

"SISTERS"

## ENTIRE FAMILY OF 7 PERISHES

+2 others

SPANISH (Special) — Nine people, including a family of seven forced out of their dream home recently because of a costly mortgage renewal, died early yesterday when fire gutted an apartment building here.

Dead are Walter and Paula Vincent, both aged 30; two sons, Harold, 15, David, 14; and three daughters, Sherrie, 13, Carey, 10 and Nicole, 8.

Two neighborhood children, Jason Corbiere, 7, and his sister Stella, 8, who were staying with the Vincents also died in the fire.

It took volunteer firefighters in this northern community, 110 km west of Sudbury, several hours to bring the blaze under control.

The Vincents had moved into the four-bedroom apartment just before Christmas after discovering they could not afford increased mortgage payments on their home.

They had moved into their \$45,000 "dream home" three years ago after leaving Elliott Lake where Vincent worked as a miner.

"It's such a tragedy they were killed here after having to leave the home they worked so hard for," said local acting reeve Priscilla Melis.

"Both Paula and her husband worked hard for this community — it's a very sad day for Spanish," said Melis, a friend of Vincent.

Vincent's wife was coach of the local bantam hockey team.

The blaze, which broke out at 3:30 a.m., completely gutted the four-storey brick structure which was formerly used as a convent. The Vincents lived in the bottom floor of the building and firefighters said the top three floors caved in on them in the fire.

Fire officials are still investigating the cause of the blaze. Sources said the building's oil furnace had failed

and residents were keeping warm with electric heat and a wood stove.

The fire alarm was apparently turned on after someone heard children screaming.

The fire sent six other families out into the -35C weather dressed only in their nightclothes.

They are being sheltered by relatives and friends.

Town officials plan to establish a fund to aid the homeless families.

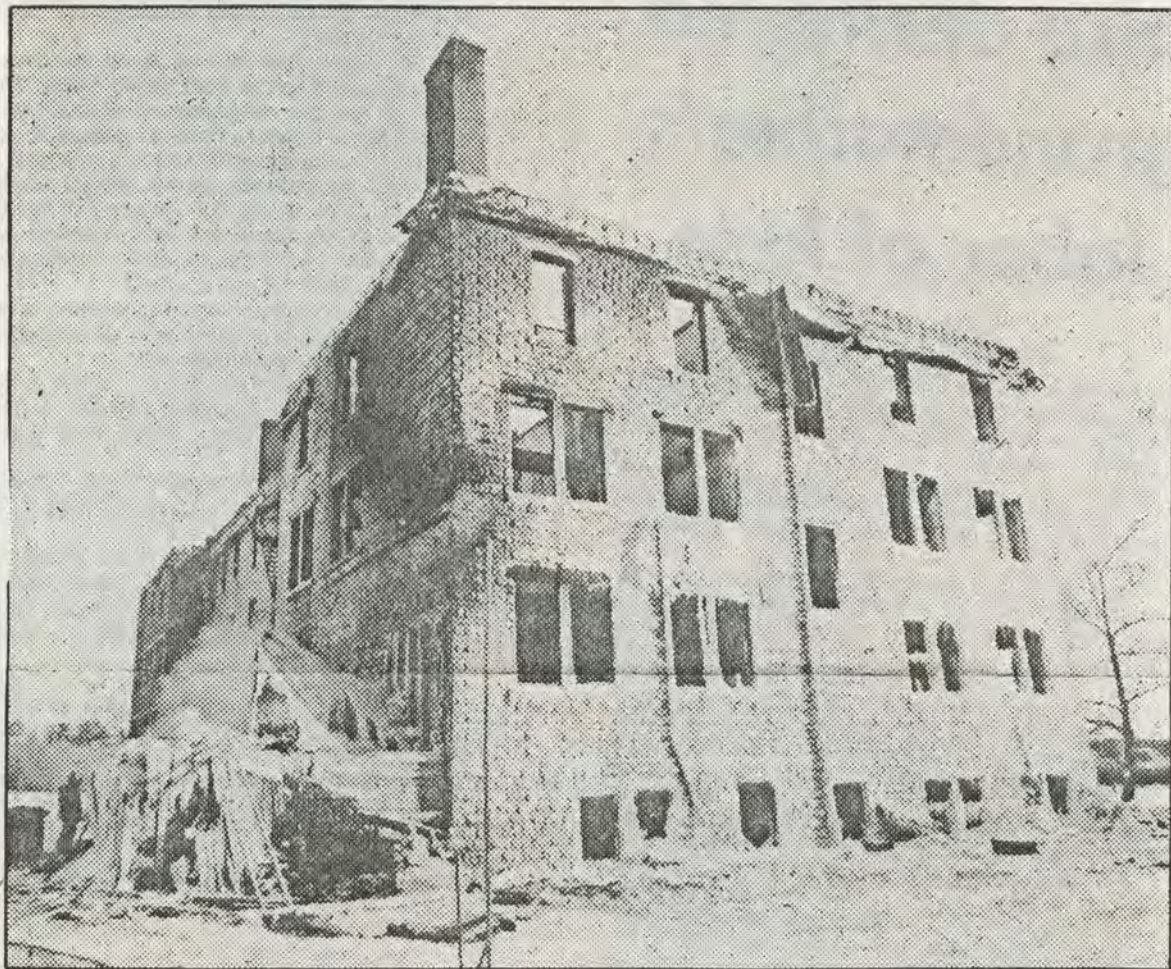
The intense heat from the charred remains of the building hampered volunteer firefighters from recovering the bodies of the victims.

Last night only seven had been found and the town's community hall had been turned into a temporary morgue.

Investigators will be back on the scene today to retrieve the remaining two bodies.



# Line sparks controversy



Globe and Mail, John McNeill

Only the walls remain of unofficial historic landmark devastated by fire in Spanish.

Book Review

JUNE 17, 1996.

# Book is harsh but accurate

*Shingwauk's Vision*, by J. R. Miller (University of Toronto Press, approx. 700 pages, \$70 hardcover, \$29.95 softcover.)

BY GERRY KELLY

Catholic Register Special

The legacy of the Indian residential schools has been intensely debated during the past several years. Now Prof. J. R. Miller, an historian at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, has written the first comprehensive history of the schools.

In *Shingwauk's Vision*, Miller is rather harsh in his assessment of the residential schools. But his extensive research leads him to provide a balance which has been missing in many other, more hastily arranged commentaries.

Miller says that the government was clear in its understanding that residential schools were a "preferred medium for assimilation" of native people. Miller concludes that missionaries came to prefer residential schools because they believed it would be easier to evangelize young people in that setting. Thus government and missionaries, Miller says, were "united in their support of cultural assimilation."

"Underlying these attitudes," he writes, "was a racist predisposition, one that was widely shared in Canadian society, that aboriginal peoples had to be controlled and have decisions made for them..."

This may sound like a harsh historical judgment. But Canada's Catholic bishops came to a similar conclusion about the philosophy which undergirded residential schools. The bishops said in their submission to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1993 that the residential school system "was dangerously flawed by the underlying policy which was fundamentally racist."

Miller believes that the schools were a failed initiative. The academic education they offered did not equip young natives to live and compete in a white society which was not willing to accept even those who had gained the appropriate range of skills. The food was often bad and the conditions unhealthy, but worst of all was the profound loneliness experienced by the children, and the way in which their language and culture were under-valued and often berated. Miller says that schools were inadequate at best and "profoundly destructive" at worst.

But Miller also acknowledges other factors which make the existence and legacy of residential schools much more complex than is commonly assumed.

Native people in many cases requested schools, and

ISSUE ARCHIVES  
Regis College  
15 St. Mary Street  
Toronto, Canada M4Y 2R5

in some cases they requested residential schools. The schools provided a home for many orphaned and some neglected children. Miller cites the "effort and genuine compassion" of many of the missionary workers. He says that the missionaries were forced unwillingly by the government to adhere to an English-only policy in the schools and that the situation of residential schools was made desperate by chronic government under-funding.

Miller acknowledges as well that a good number of former students recall the schools as a good experience, and he charges that when those people have offered their stories to the media they have been "rebuffed or ignored."

There are those who attribute to residential schools much of the difficulty which afflicts native communities today. Miller believes the schools' problems were real and many, but he says "the impact of these problems on native communities is much less clear."

He makes the important observation that it was a minority of natives of school age (about 30 per cent) who ever attended the schools. He makes the further point that residential schools were "only one part of a complex of policies whose purpose was cultural assimilation." By inference, the schools cannot bear all or even necessarily most of the

burden of blame for what happened to the aboriginal community.

He writes that Ottawa "has managed thus far to evade its responsibility in the story. The federal government is constitutionally responsible for Indians and the land reserved for the Indians, and legally it is the trustee for status Indian populations in general, and for the young in particular."

Ultimately, Miller says, it is the Canadian populace "that bears most responsibility" for the legacy of residential schools.

Miller ends his exhaustive study with two suggestions, and it is worth noting that they fit well with commitments made and actions already begun by the church.

"The process of denial and evasion," he says, "should be replaced with candor and willingness to help native communities repair the damage done to them." And, Canadians should "ensure that it never happens again." In this suggestion Miller is not talking specifi-

cally about church residential schools, but more generally about assumptions of racial superiority and all that implies in terms of policy and treatment.

Again, Miller's suggestion coincides with church commitments. A number of dioceses have established local gatherings for dialogue regarding residential schools, and are working with native organizations to foster healing and reconciliation. The church has also committed itself to supporting native claims, to supporting native people in their quest for social and economic justice, and to increasing the awareness of all Catholics regarding the dignity and rights of native people and their spirituality.

Miller is critical of the church's historical role, perhaps too critical at times, but his book is thoroughly researched and it points in hopeful directions. The church wants above all else, to continue on the historic journey with native Canadians, and to discover new ways of working together free of the entrapments of our colonial history.

*(Kelly is co-ordinator of the National Catholic Working Group on Native Residential Schools. He lives in Ottawa.)*

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### **The Canadian populace 'bears most responsibility' for the legacy of residential schools**

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# Suburban AND District

43rd YEAR—No. 298

SUDBURY, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

Pages 13 to 14

## New Rink at Indian School



A fine new enclosed rink is nearing completion on the grounds of the Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys at Spanish. While some labor was hired, many of the Indian boys attending the school

assisted in the construction of the building, which is shown above. The school is operated by the Jesuit fathers. Some 165 Indian boys are in attendance during the school terms.



Foreman Trowbridge planes window to fit in new rink building —STAR PHOTO



INSPECT PLANS—Rev. Raymond Oliver, principal of the school at Spanish inspects the plans of the new rink which is nearing completion. Looking at the plans with Father Jack Trowbridge, of Spanish, who is acting as construction foreman —STAR PHOTO

## Building to Cost \$35,000 Near Completion at Spanish

From the Espanola Bureau of The Sudbury Daily Star

Spanish, March 30—Completion of one of the most modern rinks and gymnasiums on the North Shore is rapidly drawing near today at Spanish, where carpenters and electricians have been busy since Nov. 20 erecting a new arena for students of Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys. Their chief aim, apart from high marks in their subjects, is to give a good account of themselves when playing against hockey, basketball and football teams from other towns.

Total cost of the new rink has been estimated at a little better than \$35,000. Of this amount \$15,000 was borrowed from the

bank, \$5,000 came from a government grant and \$5,000 in donations.

A total of \$21,000 has already been paid out for materials and labor. School officials feel there will be a deficit of approximately \$10,000, but hope to pay off this amount over a period of years from Department of Indian Affairs grants and rentals.

### A Community Centre

Described by Rev. Raymond Oliver, principal of the school, as a community centre rather than an arena exclusively for the school, the rink will serve 165 boys and 150 girls from the two Indian schools and some 135 students from the Spanish separate and public schools.

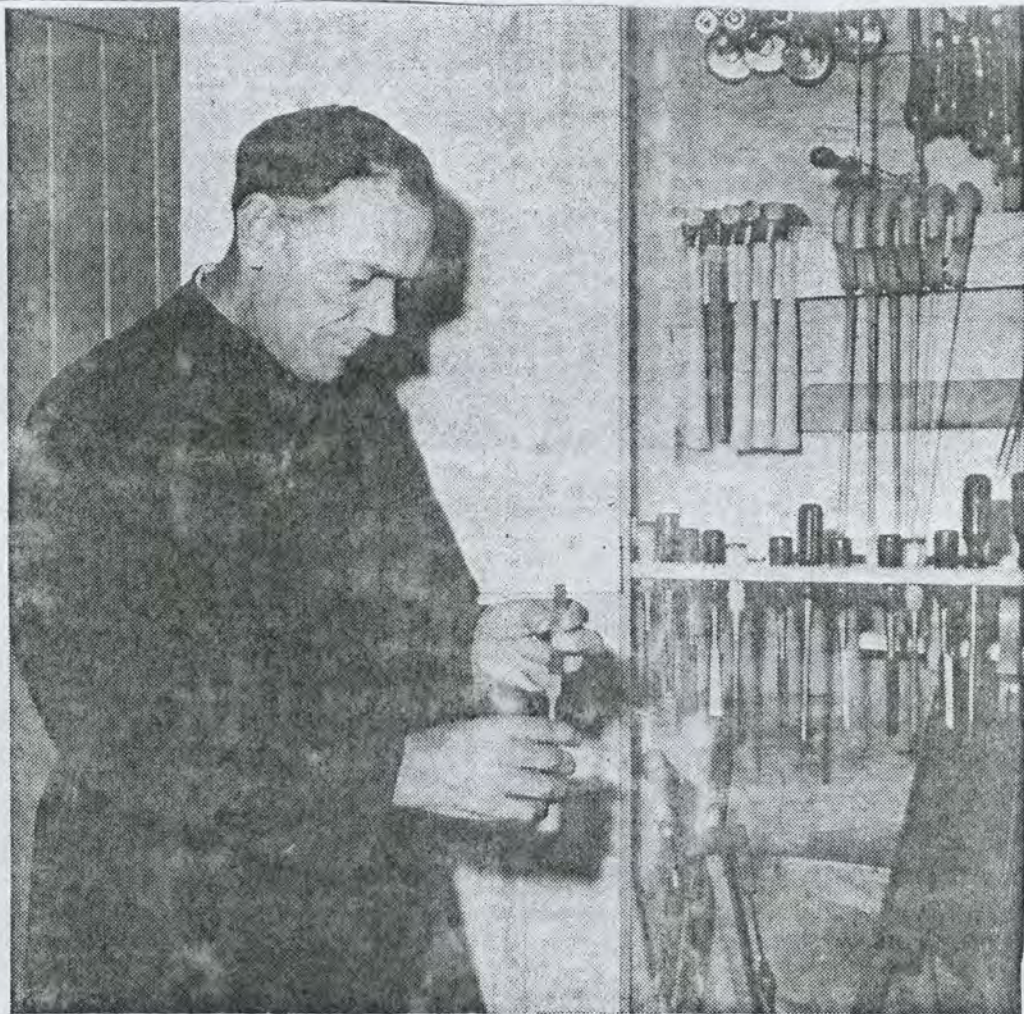
Over-all measurements of the building are 192 x 75 feet. The ice surface is 65 x 170 feet. Within the arena there will be dressing rooms and a playroom over the front entrance. After the building has been wired, contractors will lay an asphalt floor so that students will then be able to play basketball and participate in other indoor sports.

Basketball, Father Oliver explained, is one of the school's chief sports and this is one reason why the arena was built. The school supervisor expressed regret that basketball was not adopted by schools in Espanola, Massey and Blind River, and pointed out that Spanish boys have had to travel as far as Sault Ste. Marie in order to play against outside teams.

### Keen About Sport

"We are very much interested in sport at Spanish," said Father Oliver, "but we are sorry that hockey is the only game in which other towns participate. Only Espanola had a football team last year. We would like to see other towns get started."

Spanish students pitched in and helped to build the new arena, too. School officials were high in their praise for the boys who comprised four shifts in order to save the school money and time on the new project. The contract for the building was handled by the Hipel Construction Company, of Preston. The foreman was Jack Trowbridge, of Spanish. At the peak of the construction period 15 men were employed on the job.



A resident and teacher at Garrier College for more than 30 years, Brother Vandermoor instructs the boys in carpentry and motor mecha-

ics. The brother is shown checking the tools. All the boys are given some instruction in the above trades, as well as in academic subjects.



Checking over the medical supplies, Brother Masterson, school infirmarian, expects about 130 boys to occupy the residential school this term. The nearest hospital is at Blind River, 30 miles away.



A teacher of French, Latin and English languages at the Garnier College, Father A. P. Schretlan takes time out from his duties, for a few moments' meditation. A Star cameraman caught the priest in prayers in the community chapel.



Most of the brothers and priests at the college have hobbies. Father Popelka enjoys photography. Here he is shown as he prepares to photograph the delicate colors of the many flowers which grace the school grounds. The priest also hopes to start a school band, "But not this year," he said.



Father J. J. McArdle is shown going over schedules for the school term. The priest is also head of all sports activities in the college. Several of Father McArdle's "boys" will play hockey this year for metropolitan hockey teams. "I am real proud," he said.



Established in Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, in 1825, by secular priests of the Roman Catholic Church as a part of an extensive missionary effort to convert the Indians of the island, the school was operated there

before being transferred to its present site on the North Shore. Rev. Father W. J. C. Kearns, sj, said "things are really bustling around here now that school has started."

—Photos by Thorser

About 200 acres of land are under cultivation at Garnier College. The school is self-sustaining, with a

2,500 half-gallon cans of vegetables. Bushels of potatoes, cabbage and turnips are stored in the basement for use throughout the winter. Brother





Father Kearns, sj, ordained priest in 1953, has arrived to take charge of Garnier College. About 130 boys attend the school. At one time only Indian boys were accepted. No white children attended

the over century-old institution until recent years. Twelve priests, four lay teachers and six lay brethren keep things "running smoothly," in a quiet but enjoyable atmosphere.

**SOCIETY OF JESUS  
PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA  
ARCHIVES**

# lege Starts New Term

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## Self-Sustaining School Run by Catholic Priests & BROTHERS Is Remarkably Efficient

SPANISH — For many years superior and principal of the Garnier College for Indian boys, Rev. Father L. Burns has left to take up duties as port chaplain at Halifax, N.S.

Succeeding him is Rev. Father W. J. C. Kearns, s.j., formerly treasurer of the Jesuit Seminary in Toronto. Born in Vancouver, B.C., Father Kearns was ordained in June 1953. Prior to his ordination, he studied in Guelph for four years.

### TAUGHT SCHOOL

Father Kearns also studied philosophy at Toronto and taught for three years at Loyola College in Montreal. After his teaching debut, he spent four years studying theology in Toronto.

Established at Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, in 1825, by secular priests of the Roman Catholic church, as a part of an extensive missionary effort to convert the Indians on the island, the school was transferred to its present site at Spanish on the North shore in 1913.

The school now boasts a total enrollment of about 130 boys. The pupils come all parts of the province, as well as Quebec and Manitoba.

"The operations of the school

rest entirely on my shoulders," said Father Kearns, "although I have a staff of 12 Jesuit priests, four lay teachers and six lay brothers to keep things running smoothly."

### FIRST STUDENTS

The first students of the school were Indians boys, but now many white boys attend the over 100-year-old institution.

The school itself is also self-sustaining, having large tracts of land under cultivation which provide the fresh vegetables and other essentials to keep the hungry youngsters thriving.

### FRESH FOOD

Chickens and turkeys provide meat and eggs, a large herd of dairy cattle provide milk, another herd of beef cattle provide the meat which graces the heavily laden school tables.

The buildings which are now old, were built with the combined efforts of the priests, lay brethren and the students themselves.

All the boys at the school have their own little jobs to do after school hours.

"We try to avoid drudgery and emphasize, rather, the independence they can learn from tasks assigned to them," said Father Kearns.

Father Kearns told The Star,



"Keeping all the boys fed is | follow balanced diet, he said. All the  
quite a chore in this school," says | keep them healthy and happy."

# Garnier School Closed

SPANISH—It was announced here today that the residential school for Indian boys in this town has been closed.

Garnier College, maintained by the Jesuit Fathers and Brothers with the assistance of grants from the Department of Indian Affairs, has had a long and interesting history since its foundation on Manitoulin Island nearly a century and a half ago.

The school was moved to Spanish before World War I and since that time has also been the unofficial centre of the Jesuit Fathers who have been assigned to the care of Indian and other parishes along the North Shore.

The introduction of high school courses and the participation by students in local athletic leagues have brought the school to the attention and gained the support of North Shore citizens.

Jesuit authorities stated today that it is with regret that present circumstances and conditions have compelled them to investigate future prospects of this work for Indian boys and that the results of this investigation leave no alternative but to close the school at Spanish and to transfer the staff to other Jesuit schools in Canada.

This announcement has no bearing on St. Joseph's Residential School which will continue its work of educating girls. St. Sebastian's Parish in Spanish will remain under the direction of the Jesuits, an official release stated.

SAULT STAR  
JULY 7, 1958

SUDBURY STAR, JULY 8, 1958

## Indian School Near Spanish Is Closed by Jesuit Order

SPANISH — It was announced here today that the residential school for Indian boys near this village has been closed.

Garnier College, maintained by the Jesuit fathers and brothers, with the assistance of grants from the Dominion Department of Indian Affairs, has had a long and interesting history since its foundation on Manitoulin Island nearly a century and a half ago. The school was moved to Spanish before the First World War, and since that time has also been the unofficial centre of the Jesuit fathers who have been assigned to the care of Indian and other parishes along the North Shore.

The introduction of high school courses and the participation by students in local athletic leagues have brought the school to the attention and gained the support of North Shore citizens.

The Jesuit authorities announced that it was "with regret that present circumstances and conditions have compelled us to investigate the future prospects of

this work for Indian boys and that the results of this investigation leave no alternative but to close the school at Spanish and to transfer the staff to other Jesuit schools in Canada.

This announcement has no bearing on St. Joseph's Residential School, also near here, which will continue its work of educating girls.

St. Sebastian's parish in Spanish will remain under the direction of the Jesuits.

Enrollment at the college has varied in recent years between about 130 and 165 boys. In operation for the past 133 years, it was staffed last year by 12

Jesuit priests under supervisor and principal, the Rev. W. J. C. Kearns, former treasurer of the Jesuit seminary in Toronto. Seven years ago a fine new enclosed rink was built on the school grounds.

### MOVES CAR; TOO BAD

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Mrs. Margaret Hayward moved her car so she could listen to a baseball game on the radio while taking a sunbath—but she moved it too far. It moved through the double doors of the Hayward garage, through the back wall and into the neighboring home. Damage was set at \$1,800.

1958

... week.



**FAREWELL** — Father W. Maurice, S.J., seen above receiving a gift from Cecile Gagnon, and Brother T. Masterson, S.J., right, receiving his gift from Bonnie Lee Pollock, were two of the Garnier College priests honored at a farewell party last Friday. Members of the teaching staff of the school, which is now closed, will leave the area for work in other fields with the Jesuit order. Bernie Jacobs, former North Shore juvenile hockey star, chaired the event Friday, and Ray Morrison, a Garnier graduate, delivered the farewell speech. Photo by Pollock.

... Mrs. Fletcher.  
Mrs. David Carvelle and Mrs. Benedick arrived Monday from Toronto, Ont., to spend a holiday here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacLeod.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thompson returned Sunday from a trip to Kenora, Ont. Betty and Jane Thompson who had spent the past week here with their grandmother Mrs. A. Holmes accompanied their parents back to the Sault.

1929 except for a short interval. He was appointed weed inspector for the whole of Northern Ontario in that year and visited every organized township from the Manitoba border to Sudbury. He was replaced during the Liberal regime in Ontario and re-appointed in 1945 as district weed inspector. The province had been divided into districts with 10 in all, five of which were in northern Ontario and five in the southern part of



Sudbury Star

48th Year

Sudbury, Ontario, Thursday, June 6, 1950

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# Indian High School Graduation



—STAR PHOTOS

Above are members of the first graduating class of Grade 12 at the Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys at Spanish, who were honored at graduation ceremonies at the school Wednesday afternoon and evening. The boys are believed to be the first graduates from such a regulation high school course in a recognized Indian school anywhere in Canada. The school is conducted by the Jesuit Order, with some assistance from the department of Indian affairs. Seen

prize in history; Dominic McComber, of Montreal, winner of first prize in religion; Alphonse Trudeau, of Wikwemikong, winner of the French prize; Francis Commanda, of North Bay, winner of the school athletic award and for outstanding school spirit and leadership. In the back row, left to right, are David Jocko, of Golden Lake, first prize for art; Julius Neganigijig, of Sheguiandah, first prize for science; Alfred Cooper, of Wikwemikong, adjudged best all-round student in the school; and

Although raised on the isolated Indian reserve at Cape Coker, Johnston spoke in flawless English and gave dramatic effect to his timed gestures and voice control. He was given thunderous applause by the large audience.

In opening the evening ceremonies, Rev. R. Oliver, principal of the school, first congratulated the graduates and then traced the history of the introduction of the high school course at Garnier.

"After many years of discouraging rebuffs when we proposed the introduction of a full high school course of training for the Indian boys and girls here, we finally succeeded in securing approval four years ago," he explained. "It was started with the firm conviction that only through raising the educational level of the Indian children could they ever hope to better themselves and improve their standard of living and status in Canadian society.

"The first Grade 9 classes were started four years ago," he continued. "Tonight we see the first graduates from Grade 12 in that course. There are today 45 boys in the high school classes and 38 girls. Soon we will have our own teachers, nurses, doctors and lawyers from our own people."

The principal reported the most successful year in the history of the school.

#### Predicts Bigger Year

He predicted that next year would see a much larger graduating class from Grade 12, with at least 13 girls expected to graduate from the first Grade 12 class for girls and a corresponding number of boys. Four boys, who this year graduate from Grade 11 at the school, have already arranged to take four-year trade training classes at Toronto technical college. Two of the Grade 12 grads will attend university this fall.

In congratulating the eight Grade 12 graduates and the four Grade 11 graduates, R. P. G. Laurence, of Sault Ste. Marie, Indian agent for the Soo district, pointed to how the fine qualities of the Indian race could be developed through greater education.

"The department of Indian affairs is attempting to lay new stress on education," he declared. "Through this they hope to teach the Indians how to help themselves by learning self-reliance. In order to attain this among the younger generation, the parents must lend their whole-hearted co-operation and support."

Presentation of special awards to girls of Grade 11 for proficiency in many subjects was made by Miss Zoe St. James, principal of St. Joseph's Residential School for Girls. Presentation of the special awards to members of the boys in Grade 12

# SPANISH EVENT BELIEVED TO BE FIRST IN CANADA

## Education's Value Is Stressed in Speeches

By STAR STAFF REPORTER

Spanish, June 8—A new horizon emerged here Wednesday for Indian children in this section of Ontario and probably paved the way for a modernized conception of what Canada's Indian population requires to make it self-sustaining, self-reliant and eventually full citizens of the Dominion.

The occasion was the graduation of the first class of high school students from the Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys here. The eight graduates from Grade 12 are believed to constitute the first full graduating class of its kind from any Indian school in Canada.

The ceremonies were held Wednesday evening in the large auditorium at the school which was crowded with proud parents, members of the department of Indian affairs, residents of nearby communities and the clergy.

Speaking with emotional sincerity, Basil Johnston, of Cape Coker, delivered the valedictory address for the class of eight graduates. He made an impassioned plea to all Indian parents to realize the urgent need for greater education among Indian children in order that they can take their true place in Canadian life.

#### Encouraged by Teachers

"We have been encouraged by our teachers who always had our interests at heart," said Johnston. In thanking the staff for the assistance given over the course of the years. "What our high school certificate will mean to us is hard to express. Indians need education; they need their own teachers, lawyers, doctors and politicians.

"We have talked of our rights as the first citizens of the country, but few of us are prepared to safeguard those rights," the valedictorian emphasized. "We must be alert to take advantage of our opportunities and extend Christian influences among our own people. Only through having the courage to continue our studies and determination to use the talents we have for advancement can our Indian people become true citizens of Canada."

was made by Rev. D. Hannin, school prefect and sports director.

Members of the Grade 12 graduating class were Basil Johnston, of Cape Croker; Dominic McComber, of Montreal; Alphonse Trudeau, of Wikwemikong; Francis Commanda, of North Bay; David Jocko, of Golden Lake; Julius Neganigijig, of Sheguiandah; Alfred Cooper, of Wikwemikong; and Ernest Nadjiwan, of Cape Croker.

The four graduates of Grade 11 who will attend school in Toronto this fall are Maurice Peltier, of Cutler; Adam Roy, of West Bay; Russell Jocko, of Golden Lake; and Clement Trudeau, of Wikwemikong.

#### Outstanding Athlete

Francis Commanda was presented with the school's senior athletic award as the winner of the track and field day championship Wednesday afternoon and generally the outstanding athlete in the school.

Girls in Grade 11 who received the special awards were Mary Evelyn Atchitewan, Mildred Cameron, Dora Contin, Annie Garkashyongai, Lillian Kitchheg, Marion McGregor, Lucy Neshkewe, Elizabeth Pitawanakwat, Violet Shawanda, Honorine Trudeau, Rose Marie Wabegijig and Matilda Wemigwans.

The graduation ceremonies were attended by W. H. Bulger, of North Bay, high school inspector; Indian Agent Laurence, of the Soo; Rev. J. Dwyer, of Cape Croker; W. J. McGuire, acting supervisor of Indian agencies, of Cape Croker; and the chiefs from a number of surrounding reservations.

The evening was concluded with a dance with music supplied by the Cutler Orchestra comprised of Howard Peltier, director; Lawrence Lewis, piano; Henry Lewis and Howard Peltier, saxophones; Peter Day, Maurice Peltier and Emile Hughes, violins; Victor Peltier and Alec Day, drums; and Wilfred Commanda, trombone.

Lunch was later served by the senior girls of St. Joseph's School, under the direction of Miss Annie Berrigan, sport director.



Basil Johnston, above of Cape Croker, was valedictorian for the graduating class of eight boys at Garnier Residential School Wednesday night.

#### GEMMELL AT DELHI

Delhi, June 8 (CP)—Mines Minister Gemmell Wednesday opened Delhi's new sewage disposal plant,

part of a \$700,000 water and sewage program. The program is expected to bring water to every Delhi home within the next year.



boots. In the centre photo, ing a meal in the domestic e, Elizabeth Pitawanakwat, regor, of Birch Island, and

Honorine Trudeau, of Wikwemikong. In the other picture, Rev. E. J. McKenna, prefect, displays some of the scores of shoes made in the boot factory. A great saving is made by manufacturing their own shoes.

*Sudbury Daily Star, June 8, 1950*



1948-1958



Rev. R. Oliver, left, principal of the school, discusses the graduation ceremonies with Rev. Joseph Richard, 96, missionary among the Indians for almost 75 years.

# School Hails Result Of Integration Test

By KAY CRONIN

VANCOUVER—(CCC)—One of the most controversial moves made by the Church here in recent months has been the experiment in integration of Indian and white students at Prince George Catholic High School. Launched last September by Most Rev. Fergus O'Grady, O.M.I., Vicar-Apostolic of Prince Rupert, the test program was at first widely debated and often openly criticized.

Now, after eight months, the experiment is proving such an unqualified success that nobody gives it a second thought. As far as the people of Prince George are concerned, integration is here to stay.

**ALTHOUGH THE IDEA** was inspired and put into operation by Bishop O'Grady, responsibility for its success or failure has rested squarely on the shoulders of a tall, lean, asthetic-looking priest who, at 33 years old, may be the youngest Catholic high school principal in Canada.

He is Rev. Edward Green, O. M. I., who personally selected the 14 Indian students for the integration experiment and has been their teacher, guide and counsellor ever since.

Twelve of the students are graduates from Oblate Indian Residential schools — four from Lejac, eight from Kamloops. The other two are from the public school at Fort St. James.

The Indian youngsters are boarded out with non-Indian Catholic families in Prince George and attend the new Catholic High School there along with 76 white students.

**WHEN THE PROGRAM** first was announced, it was difficult to find enough homes for the Indian students. Now there's a long waiting list of people anxious to have them.

Academically the Indian children have more than held their own. One of them, Archie Patrick, is top student in the school. "He has brains to burn," says Father Green.

An Englishman, Father Green says that the integration experiment "is turning out all right, I think," and gives all credit to the 14 Indian youngsters who with dignity and determination have quietly weathered the storm of controversy and won for themselves the lasting respect and affection of the entire community.

Indians.

up to 1/4  
Indian  
March  
1956  
Atlanta

Two months ago Little Light, her husband Leonard Bear, and their five children were persons of standing in a Creek Indian community in Oklahoma. They had only eighty acres of poor land and a modest cabin, but except for the hungry seasons they understood their way of life; they were at peace.

Today they are slum dwellers in Los Angeles, without land or home or culture or peace. Leonard Bear and his family have become part of that vast army of displaced persons which has been created by the government's policy of accelerating the "integration" of the Indian. Uprooted from their native soil, many without even the weapon of comprehensible language with which to defend themselves, the 400,000 indigenous Americans still living in reservations and small communities are being turned loose upon the asphalt jungles of metropolitan centers in one of the most extraordinary forced migrations in history.

The Relocation Program being carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1951 to help the Indians become part of the national economy and part of the national life. However, it did not really become important until August 15, 1953, when President Eisenhower signed Public Law 280. That law, which he branded as "most un-Christian," authorizes any state to substitute its own law for federal Indian law and its own codes for Indian tribal codes. It was enthusiastically hailed in the Western states by persons who had long been seeking legal sanction to move in on Indian lands, superficially poor but rich in sub-surface oil and minerals. Further strength was given to the program to dislodge the Indians under the terms of the Watkins Bill (Senate 2670), providing that the 177 pure-blood Paiutes who own 45,000 acres of potentially valuable land in Nevada should no longer receive federal aid protection. Another precedent to weaken the Indians' hold on their

whittled-down grants was set by Senate Bill 2745, which forcibly removed from trusteeship status all individually owned Klamath lands in Oregon and which authorized any enrolled Klamath to force the tribe to sell its corporate holdings in order to buy him out.

Other bills now pending promise to end all federal services to Indians, to liquidate all tribal organizations, and to dispose of their holdings.

However, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is accomplishing that end so rapidly through the Relocation Program that additional laws may be simply *ex post facto* legislative items. A remarkably effective sales campaign is prompting thousands of Indians to abandon their lands and interests for the "promised lands" of the relocation centers.

In defense of the program, an officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs points out that some of the new immigrants to the urban centers have become model citizens and are "enjoying the fruits of Twentieth Century civilization . . . up to and including television sets." That is true. But the Bureau is curiously vague about the number of maladjustments and even the number of returnees, which well-informed welfare and social workers in several of the centers set at 60 per cent.

For every success story, there are a hundred failures. For every former trapper-farmer now adjusted to assembly-line work and city life, there are ninety-nine adrift in a new and hostile environment. Against the optimistic pronouncement of government agents that "with a little proper guidance, Indians have no trouble making the major adjustment from reservation to city life" is the bitter cry of Little Light: "So this is the land of sunshine they promised us!"

A damning summary of the program was spoken by a woman in the chairless kitchen-dining-living room of a small shanty on the outskirts of Los Angeles. Five children, black eyes round with



The four boys who graduated from Grade 11 at the Garnier Residential School are seen here. All will attend school in Toronto this fall to take training in specialized trades.

Left to right are, Maurice Peltier, of Cutler; Adam Roy, of West Bay; Russell Jocko, of Golden Lake; and Clement Trudeau, of Wikwemikong.



A number of important guests attended the Garnier School graduation exercises Wednesday night at Spanish. Among them were the three seen here. Left to right are W. J. Mc-

Guire, acting supervisor of Indian agencies from Cape Croker; Robert P. Laurence, Indian agent from Sault Ste. Marie; and W. H. Bulger, high school inspector of North Bay.

June, 1953



Basil Johnston, above of Cape Croker, was valedictorian for the graduating class of eight boys at Garnier Residential School Wednesday night.



Rev. R. Oliver, left, principal of the school, | Joseph Richard, 96, missionary among the Indians for almost 75-years.

June, 1953



Winners of special prizes awarded to students at St. Joseph's Residential School for Indian Girls at Spanish were presented with their prizes at Wednesday night's graduation exercises held for graduates of Grade 12 at the Garnier Residential School for Indian

Boys. The girl winners are all students of Grade 11 and intend to continue their studies next year in Grade 12 to receive high school diplomas. Here, Dora Contin, of Pickerel, receives her prize from Miss Zoe St. James, principal of the girls' school.

## Indian Needs Living Means -Pickersgill

OTTAWA (CP) —It's getting harder all the time for Indians to live like Indians.

Citizenship Minister Pickersgill said today that alternative means of livelihood must be found for the growing Indian population in the north, "unless we are prepared to let these Indians become mere pensioners of the government."

As long as the Indian population continues to grow, he said in a speech to the Canadian Club "some northern Indians will have to move southward if they are to be self-supporting and to contribute to the economy."

In seeking to find a transitional stage for the naturally nomadic Indians, the Indian affairs branch of his department was sending a number of young boys to Alberta agricultural schools with a view to encouraging them to take employment on farms.

Eventually it was hoped some of the Indians would become farmers themselves.

### PRESERVE PRIVILEGES

Indian girls were also being trained in Alberta to equip them for work as domestic help or in hospitals and institutions.

Mr. Pickersgill said Indian labor can make an increasing and substantial contribution to stabilization of logging, lumbering and mining operations in northern areas where it is often difficult to attract workers from more settled parts of the country.

"But no matter how rapidly we find new avenues of employment for our Indians, it is of the utmost importance to preserve for the Indians the trapping, hunting and fishing areas so many of them depend on for their living."

In seeking new occupations for the Indians, they had to be found useful and gainful employment and given an incentive to stay on the job.

The only way he knew to meet both problems was to encourage the Indians to improve their standard of living. Indian housing, even in more settled areas of Canada, was far below the average for the rest of the population. Improvement in Indian housing was a nationwide problem.

"The need for higher incomes to support better homes is usually the strongest incentive to the Indians to seek and to keep regular employment."

The statements were included in the text of a speech issued to the press before delivery.

## Talk Education Of Indians

TORONTO (CP) — Education Minister Dunlop of Ontario said Monday he will meet federal officials about April 9 to discuss educating Indian children from federal Indian reserves in provincial schools.

He told the legislature he has sent a telegram to Citizenship Minister Pickersgill to arrange the meeting.

He made the statement after Harry Nixon (L-Brant) read a telegram from Mr. Pickersgill saying the federal government is ready to discuss the matter with provincial officials. The question was raised last week by Mr. Nixon who said it is time Indian children were given the same educational opportunities as other children.

## Sees Increase Of Indians In High Schools

OTTAWA (CP)—There has been "a very gratifying increase" in the number of Indian children attending secondary and vocational schools, Citizenship Minister Pickersgill said today.

"We are convinced that, wherever circumstances make it possible, it is better for Indian children to attend the same school as other Canadian children and to associate with other Canadians in the same classrooms and on the same playgrounds," he told the Canadian Club.

Residential schools still had a large place in Indian education, but the Indian affairs branch of his department already had a great many agreements with local school authorities to have Indian children educated "in the ordinary schools under provincial auspices."

Mr. Pickersgill added that he will meet next month with Ontario Education Minister Dunlop to discuss a province-wide extension of education of Indians in ordinary Ontario schools.

The statements were included in the text of a speech issued to the press before delivery.

## Propose Talks On Education Of Indians

OTTAWA (CP) — The federal government is prepared to discuss the possibility of Ontario or any other province assuming responsibility for the education of Indians.

Citizenship Minister Pickersgill made this statement Thursday in the Commons after announcing he had sent a telegram to Education Minister Dunlop of Ontario proposing talks on such a transfer of responsibility.

Mr. Dunlop told the provincial legislature Wednesday that Ontario will take over the educating of Indian children in the province provided the cost of the service is borne by the federal government.

### AT AN EARLY DATE

Replying to a question by James E. Brown (L—Brantford), Mr. Pickersgill said he had been authorized by his cabinet colleagues to ask Mr. Dunlop whether he would be interested in discussing the suggestion at an early date. The telegram asked Mr. Dunlop to propose a convenient date for a conference.

Education of Indian children is a responsibility of the federal government under the Indian Act. Canada's Indian population now is estimated at about 154,000 and has been increasing in recent years at a rate of two per cent.

Mr. Pickersgill said Mr. Dunlop implied in the legislature that Ontario might be prepared to take over the education of Indians in the province if the federal government agreed to reimburse Ontario for the cost of such a program.

"... That is precisely in line with the policy we have been working toward in the Indian affairs branch for some considerable time," he said.



# Christian Service Great Force Motivating Jesuits

By ALAN B. BAKER  
Star Staff Reporter

Founded on the principles of Christian service, unstinting sacrifice and the rich, black acres of an old lake bottom, two residential schools for Indian children at Spanish are paying handsome dividends in spiritual development, citizenship, self reliance and independence.

Operated by priests of the Jesuit Order, along with lay brethren. Garnier Residential School for Indian Boys and St. Joseph's Residential School for Indian Girls are supplying educational facilities for Indian children from many parts of Eastern Canada, and especially Northern Ontario.

Established at Wikwemikong in 1825 by secular priests of the Roman Catholic Church as part of an extensive missionary effort to convert the Indians of Manitoulin Island, the school was operated there for almost 100 years before being transferred to a site on the north shore of the Spanish River where it empties into Georgian Bay.

The first school was founded by Father Proulx. Priests of the Jesuit Order were barred from Canada at that time but after the uprising of 1837 they were permitted to return and assumed charge of the Wikwemikong mission and school.

Operated during that century as a day school, the Wikwemikong effort never seemed to meet the great need for education of the Indian children, it is revealed by Rev. R. Oliver, principal of Garnier School.

"It was found almost impossible to maintain attendance at the school," Father Oliver told. The Sudbury Daily Star in recalling the early days of the institution. "The children were too near their homes. They received a certain amount of education which was hoped would establish new horizons in their lives. But the return to the squalor of the Indian homes each night counteracted what had been achieved during the daytime.

"The parents were not anxious for their children to receive an education or learn new ways of life," Father Oliver continued. "This resulted in a high percentage of absenteeism. Then, too, there was too much emphasis on teaching of trades and too many poorly-directed periods of manual labor."

When the Jesuit fathers finally decided that if the school was to achieve what it had set out to accomplish it must be removed from the reserve and from the parents, a tract of 1,000 acres was purchased in 1913 at the mouth of the Spanish River.

"The Jesuits decided that in order to change the outlook of the Indians, all efforts must be concentrated on the children in an environment where there wouldn't be any interference from the parents," the principal continued. "In order to accomplish this, it was decided the new venture would be a residential school, with all students living in the school throughout the entire term."

Under the driving force of Rev. Joseph Sauve, of Wikwemikong, and ably assisted by Father Paquin, the Garnier School was launched. Father Paquin, a builder of note, designed the building, drew all the plans and supervised the construction.

The first students were selected by Indian agents throughout the province from those who had shown the greatest talent and were the most deserving. They were taken in at the age of six, with the understanding they must stay until 16 years of age. This graduating age has now been raised to permit students to complete their high school training. Many of the students were orphans or those who had been abandoned by their parents.

The same rules of selection still hold and students come from reserves at Cape Croker, Pickerel River, Cutler, North Bay, Birch Island, Garden River, Wikwemikong, West Bay, Pembroke and even in Quebec.

From a small beginning of 40 boys, Garnier School has grown until today it provides education for 150 boys and 135 girls. A few years after Garnier School was launched for the boys, St. Joseph's School opened for the girls under the direction of the Sisters of Mary.

How is it possible for the Jesuit Order to finance such an undertaking?

"We receive a grant of 68c a day for each primary school pupil and \$1.20 a day for each high school pupil from the Dominion government," Father Oliver explained. "Up until a few years ago it was only 40c each.

"If we did not have the wonderfully rich soil here that grows everything in abundance, we would not be able to operate," he emphasized.

None of the Fathers receive a cent of pay for the long hours they put in teaching. The lay brothers likewise serve without pay and their days are long and arduous.

If it wasn't for the lay brothers who are the actual technicians, farmers and trade instructors, I do not know how we would manage," said Rev. E. J. McKenna, school prefect. "Theirs is truly a life dedicated to Christ and service to mankind."

From the lush black soil that once formed part of Lake Huron, the lay brethren and students harvest almost every known type of vegetable. Last fall at harvest time, the canning factory put up 10,000 one-half gallon tins of corn, tomatoes, peas, carrots, rhubarb, beets and other vegetables.

"Meals are not fancy, but they are substantial and follow a

balanced diet," said Father Oliver, as he passed the writer a heaping dish of the most appetizing stew ever consumed.

It was dinner hour at the school, and there was certainly nothing lacking in the way of food."

The huge slabs of butter in the bowls along the table came from the cream provided by the school's 65 thoroughbred milch cows. All are Holsteins and during the summer months when the school is virtually closed, every ounce of cream is converted into butter for the coming months.

Acres of hay, Alfalfa, root crops and corn tax the huge barn each fall, all raised on the school land. Potatoes by the hundreds of bushel are harvested each fall. Cabbage, squash and turnips are stored in a great root house for winter consumption while hundreds of chickens provide fresh eggs daily for the 300 hungry children. Fresh meat comes from the large herds of beef cattle and pigs that are raised on the property.

Every building on the property was built through the combined efforts of the priests, lay brethren and students. The school boasts its own sawmill, planer and finishing machines while 8 kw of electrical power is supplied from the school's own power house. Hydro is expected to reach the school by next year.

Every member of the student body is expected to contribute so many hours daily toward the maintenance and expansion of the school. Upon arising at seven o'clock, all attend prayers, eat breakfast and then break off for one hour of work. Each has his tasks to do.

At 11.30 classes are broken off for another hour of work, then dinner and back to classes. The school day ends at 3.30 o'clock when each again goes to his or her appointed post. Some of the boys may work in the school shoe factory where all shoes worn by the pupils are made. In season, others will be despatched to the cannery.

At St. Joseph's School, girls will be busy in the dress factory or kitchen; or perhaps mending clothes for themselves or the younger girls. In whatever line of endeavor it is, expert supervision is provided and the class of instruction is much higher than under the old system where the pupils were virtually turned loose to perform the most menial tasks of manual labor.

"There was too much emphasis on this in the past," declared Father Oliver. "We try to avoid drudgery and emphasize, rather, the independence and self reliance they can't

# The Sudbury Daily Star

NORTHERN ONTARIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

46th YEAR—No. 55

SUDBURY, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1953

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## 1953 Graduates of Indian School



Dressed in their best finery for the graduation exercises of St. Charles' Garnier Boys' and St. Joseph's girls' residential schools, the 10 boys and 11 girls shown above are members of the Grade 12 graduating class from both schools. Rev. C. N. Rushman S.J. (centre) is super-

ior of both schools. One boy was missing when the photo was taken. They are from left to right, front row, Susan McGregor, Rita Eshkogagan, Joyce Solomon, Rita Jocko, Delma Cooper, Shirley Coco, Rita Coco, Clairine McComber, Jane Trudeau, Julia Ann Trudeau and Grace

Abel. Back row Joseph Schnurr, Alan McGregor, Arthur Coco, Tim McGrath, Father Rushman, S.J., Cecil King, Terry Jacobs, Harvey Ermatinger, Boniface Abel, Gilbert Whiteduck and John Pelletier. About 700 persons attended the 1953 exercises.

—STAR PHOTOS

# Hundreds Attend 1953 Graduation Of 22 Students

SPANISH — It was a big day in the lives of 11 boys and 11 girls who graduated from Grade 12 at St. Charles Garnier Boys' and St. Joseph's Girls' Residential schools at Spanish Friday evening.

For many of them it means the finish of not just their schooling, but what they have called home for the greatest part of their lives.

More than 700 parents, relatives and friends attended the graduation exercises held in the school arena, many also attended benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the school chapel earlier.

Those graduating were: Boniface Abel, of South Bay; Dominic Contin, of Pickerel; Arthur Coco, of Golden Lake; Harvey Ermatinger, of Spanish; Terence Jacobs, of Cutler; Cecil King, of Wikwemikong; Timothy McGrath, of Spanish; Alan McGregor, of Birch Island; John Pelletier, of Fort William; Joseph Shnurr, of Kitchener; Gilbert Whiteduck, of Maniwaki, Que.; Grace Abel, of South Bay; Rita and Shirley Coco, of Golden Lake; Delma Cooper, of Wikwemikong; Rita Eshkogagan, of Wikwemikong; Rita Jocko, of Golden Lake; Clairine McComber, of Caughnawaga, Que.; Susan McGregor, of Birch Island; Joyce Solomon, of Sudbury and Jane and Julia Ann Trudeau, of Wikwemikong.

Many of the students who have spent most of their time since they entered school on the 1,000 acre ground will be continuing their education at other schools while others intend to start work immediately.

The address of welcome was given by Rev. C. N. Rushman, S.J. while the solutatory and valedictory were given by Delma Cooper and Cecil King respectively.

Father Rushman, superior of both schools presented the diplomas while presentation of prizes to the two most outstanding scholars in each school was handled by Rev. Wm. P. Maurice, S.J., prefect of discipline, and Miss A. Straine, directress of the girls' school.

Among the guest speakers were J. J. Fitzgerald, of the J. J. McFadden Lumber Co., Blind River; George Paige, supervisor of physical education and recreation with the department of Indian affairs; and Mrs. L. Pelletier, a former student of the school who spoke on behalf of the Indian people.

Several priests attended as guests, coming from as far away as Wikwemikong and Blind River.

Rev. Orner Saint-Pierre



Presenting special awards to outstanding scholars in Grades 11 and 12, of St. Joseph's Residential School is Miss Alice Straine, directress of the school. In the top photo are members of the 1953 Grade 12 graduating class. Miss Straine is presenting a gift to Delma Cooper while

Clairine McComber looks on. In the bottom photo are shown three of the top scholars in Grade 11 at the school. Receiving the gift is Lorraine Cooper, while Bernadine Johnston (left rear) and Carmelita Fox await their turn to receive the honors.



**TOP STUDENTS** — The two most outstanding scholars of the 1953 graduating class of St. Charles Garnier Indian Residential School, Spanish, were presented with special awards at the graduation

exercises Friday night. Presenting the award to Tim McGrath (left) is Rev. Wm. Maurice, sj, prefect of discipline. Cecil King awaits his turn for a top prize. King was also valedictorian.

SUDBURY STAR  
FEB. 5/1953

# Garnier School Team Leads League



**STILL AHEAD** — Still leading the pack in the North Shore Juvenile Hockey League is the Spanish Garnier Hockey Team that trounced Sudbury High School, 8-3 at the Sudbury Arena. Members of the team are: Front row, left to right; Agillius Ominika, Billy Kenoshameg (goalie), Ray Kenoshameg ((goalie), Emette Chiblow, David Fox and

Alex David (sub-goalie). Centre row; Lloyd Commanda (assistant manager), Harvey Ermatinger, Tim Dayliutch, Dominic Contin (captain), Terry Jacobs, Gilbert Whiteduck and Gordon Manitowabi. Back row: Cecil King (manager), Peter Armstrong, Alan McGregor, Bob Sunday, Tim McGrath, Boniface Abel and Rev. H. Barry (coach).

# The Sudbury Daily Star

NORTHERN ONTARIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

46th YEAR—No. 56

SUDBURY, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1953

Pages 15 to 26



—STAR PHOTO

Talking to several of the students of St. Charles Garnier residential school is George Paige, supervisor of physical education and recreation with the department of Indian affairs, Ottawa.

Paige was in attendance at the 1953 graduation exercises of both the boys' and girls' schools Friday evening. During his stay there, he introduced several new square dance steps to the girls.



**FORMER GRADUATES** — Rev. W. P. Maurice of Spanish Garnier College is flanked by William Kinoshamegon on his right and Margaret Nowgaabow, honor students, who gave addresses on behalf of their classmates, at their commencement exer-

cises. With them are Mrs. Kinoshameg and Mrs. Vahegijig, former graduates, now teaching. These were among the first graduates from St. Joseph's residential school.

Photo by B...

## Proud Families Watch Graduation



**PROUD FAMILY** — This Canadian family has reason to be proud. Seated are Mr. and Mrs. John King, grandparents of Elizabeth and Loretta King, who graduated together this year from

St. Joseph's. Standing are Mr. and Mrs. King with their daughters and son Cecil who graduated from Garnier last year and is now teaching. The elder Mr. King is 76 and still very active.

Photo by Bell

*Sault Ste. Marie Star*  
*Saturday, June 19, 1954, p. 13.*



# Thumbnail Sketches of Garnier Grads

**SPANISH** — Thumbnail sketches of this year's graduates of St. Charles Garnier College and St. Joseph's School:

**WILLIAM KINOSHAMEG** — Born Sept. 4, 1935, he comes from Wikwemikong and has been at Garnier eight years. Served as Sodality vice-president and was the Salutatorian for 1954 class. He hopes to take a radio-television course.

**WAYNE DELORMIER** — Born Nov. 8, 1939, Wayne comes from Caughnawaga and has been at Garnier five years. He is the second 14-year-old to graduate from Garnier. Outstanding in sports, he also excels as a showman. Future plans call for a pre-med course at Loyola College, Montreal.

**MARVIN DELORMIER** — He comes from Caughnawaga, and was born in May 13, 1939; Has been at Garnier five years where he starred in hockey, baseball and football. He hopes to go into mechanical or construction work.

**TIM DABUTCH** — A student for nine years, Tim comes from Mississauga where he was born July 10, 1936. He was voted the most effective man on the North Shore hockey team, and also stars in track, football and basketball. He hopes to work as a forestry clerk and then take an aviation course.

**GORDON CORBIERE** — Now heading for Scollard Hall, North Bay, Gordon has completed four years at Garnier. He was born March 20, 1936 and comes from Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island.

**FRANK ABEL** — He comes

from South Bay where he was born on Sept. 17, 1939, and has been in Garnier seven years. Frank is the youngest grad to leave Garnier. He plans to join the RCAF as soon as possible.

**PETER ARMSTRONG** — He comes from West Bay and has been at Garnier for eight years during which period he proved to be an excellent student and hard worker. The 18-year-old plans to further his studies in mechanics.

**JOHN BERTHELOT** — Born in Blind River, 19 years ago, he has spent one year at Garnier where he has been an aggressive athlete. He hopes to be a biologist.

**WILLIAM BOYER** — Born in Mississauga on Jan. 6, 1934, Bill has been at Garnier for five years. An effective athlete, he plans to attend pre-teachers college.

**EMMETT CHIBLOW** — Another Mississauga boy, 19-year-old Emmett has called Garnier "home" for four years. A good student and athlete, he served as Sodality president and is a born leader.

**EDWARD LAVALLEY** — He comes from Cape Croker, and is an honor student and also correspondent for the Sault Daily Star. He hopes to go into drafting or commercial art after a year of teaching.

**KEN NADJIWAN** — Another Cape Croker boy, 18-year-old Ken has been at Garnier eight years. He plans to take a commercial course.

**STAN PITTAWANAKAT** — From South Bay, Stan has attended

Garnier for seven years, and is a star in track, football and baseball. Interested in cars, he plans to take a mechanic's course or possibly teach.

**ROBERT SUNDAY** — From St. Regis, Que., Robert has been here only three years and has been an all-star performer in all sports. He plans a career in agriculture or construction.

**MARGARET NOWGABOW** — The 1954 valedictorian, Margaret comes from Birch Island. She is looking forward to a career in nursing after four years at St. Joseph's.

**LOUISE ANDREWS** — Another Birch Islander, Louise is a quiet leader among the girls whose algebra skill dazzled classmates. She intends to become a teacher.

**RITA OMINIKA** — A student here for five years, Rita comes from Wikwemikong and has been a Sodality president, good student, fine athlete. She too plans a teaching career.

**BERNICE PEDONQUOTTE** — Intending to "keep on working", Bernice is planning to enter nurse's training. She comes from Cape Croker.

**ELIZABETH KING** — She hails from Buswa and has been at St. Joseph's six years. She was secretary-treasurer of the Sodality for two years, and since she has a special test for home economics is thinking of a nursing career.

**LORETTA KING** — A sister of Elizabeth, Loretta is one of those "busy bees" always with a good project on the go. Like her sister, nursing appeals to her.

# Nixon Feels Students Are Demoralized By Separate Education

TORONTO (CP)—A Liberal member of the legislature said Wednesday Ontario's 7,000 Indian children should attend the same schools as other youngsters in the province.

Harry Nixon, member for Brantford, said the separate education in federally-run schools was demoralizing. When a few of them entered regular high schools or collegiates, they were shy and suffering from inferiority complexes.

If the Indians mixed with other children from the start of their education, they would make better citizens.

Education Minister Dunlop said the government would integrate Indian schools with public schools if the federal government would pay the cost.

Mr. Nixon said he had talked with federal officials and that they are willing to enter an agreement with Ontario in financing of Indian education.

## APPROVE ESTIMATES

The discussion arose during debate on department of education estimates.

The estimates, for \$108,460,000, were approved—the largest presented to the house for consideration so far during current budget debate.

The debate took up almost all of the afternoon sitting. They included \$84,000,000 for general grants, \$8,700,000 for colleges and universities, \$5,400,000 for the teachers' super-annuation fund, \$2,500,000 for secondary schools branch and \$1,700,000 for primary school branch.

CCF leader Donald C. MacDonald said provincial schools are leading children up "an educational blind alley" because they do not supply the right subjects in the right way.

He said Ontario's school system is designed "primarily to meet the needs of the professional few and is botching in a tragic way the education of the great mass of our children."

Of every 100 students in 1950, he said, only 97 completed grade 6; 90, grade 7; 84, grade 8; 58, grade 9; 46, grade 10; 31, grade 11; 21, grade 12; and 13 grade 13.

## CLAIMS WRONG SYSTEM

Only 13 per cent of students reached grade 13. The reason so many fell by the wayside was the government's refusal to provide a system directed to the needs of the great majority of pupils whose destiny it was to work at some trade.

A provincial director of curricula was needed instead of letting municipalities set their own courses. Many students with nor-

Continued on Page Three

# Urge Integration of Indian Primary Schools in Ontario

THE SAULT STAR  
4—No. 306  
SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA THURSDAY

DEC. 8-55  
REV. HUGH BARR  
LOYOLA COLLEGE  
MONTREAL, QUE.

6  
FIVE CENTS A COPY

Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight. Friday, increasing cloudiness with possibility of snow in afternoon. Low temperature tonight about 5 above.

1956

# Hockey Fame

## 'Sportsmanship' Theory at Garnier

By EVELYN BELL  
Star Bureau Staff Writer

SPANISH — Completion of the recent successful field day and the beginning of a new summer season of sports events for girls and boys of the Spanish St. Joseph's and Garnier College leads to the backing of the theory of sound sportsmanship in school history.

Students of both schools, as part of their curriculum, practice all sports in different seasons of the year and have given their schools a good name in sporting circles of the district.

Naturally enough, hockey is the interest here as Garnier has, for many years, iced championship teams in juvenile and midget leagues of Sault and Sudbury Districts. The teams have given good accounts of themselves for many years.

Rev. J. McArdle, S.J. athletic director at Garnier College, when interviewed by The Star was reticent at first about discussing the sport activities. However, once the discussion came to hockey he talked freely about the juvenile team which won the respect of the district with its fine display of sportsmanship and fast clean hockey.

Six of the players are from Massey, Ontario namely the Burns and Houle brothers, Moffatt and Clausen-Mohr. The rest are Indian boys from Garnier College.

Fr. McArdle said, "Four of our players were of midget age but they showed enough promise to play juvenile hockey despite the lack of experience. For the major part of the season we only iced two lines

whereas the other teams in the league used three lines.

"Three players must be singled out for special praise. Greg Moffatt played exceptionally well in nets. He had the best goaltender's average in the league. His improvement over last season was noted by all, especially by opponents.

"It was unfortunate that Greg was struck on the knee with a puck in the second final play-off game against Sudbury. It was later learned that Greg suffered a split kneecap which necessitated an operation, cast, and convalescence at the Sudbury General Hospital. Harry Jones did a capable job of replacing Greg in the nets.

"Bernie Jacobs, our captain, is the second player who must be singled out. He was our big scoring gun. So much so that he scored the most goals in the league and ended up as the second highest in the individual scoring column, goals plus assists. Bernie has been a standout player with the Garnier Juveniles for the past three seasons.

"Another big reason why the Garnier Juveniles did so well this season is Larry Burns. Burns was considered by most observers to be the best defence in the league. In most of our games Larry played at least three-quarters of every game.

"His ability warranted that he get so much ice-time."

Rev. McArdle then remarked, "As I said before, all players deserve commendation because the success attained was due to team effort but every club has its stars, that is why we sin-

gled out three players for special praise."

Summarizing the hockey, Rev. McArdle said that when Garnier lost two exhibition games to Espanola in November by large scores it was thought that Garnier juveniles of 1957-58 would not do so well in league play.

"Once we got ice in our Spanish arena, halfway through the Christmas holidays, the players practiced all-out and improved with every turn on the ice. They established the enviable record of losing only one home game and Garson were the only team to defeat them more than once in league play consisting of both home and away games. Thus, the team ended up in first place at the final standing.

In the semi-final playoff series they defeated Espanola win-

ning four games to one. However, in the final series against Sudbury the weatherman struck Garnier a hard blow.

The temperature was too low for Garnier to play any of the final games in their arena they were forced to use the Espanola rink for home games. This was a double blow because Garnier had the advantage of the extra game home ice. Then goalie G. Moffatt was injured in that series.

"However, our Garnier Juveniles went down fighting the final series and all were greatly satisfied with their performance during the season. They had greater success than anyone expected of them. This was attributed to their team spirit and great hustle," said Rev. McArdle who pointed to the encouragement of fans throughout the district as a contribution to "a very good season

# Garnier Sports



REV. FR. McARDLE, S.J.  
... athletics

## SPORTS HEAD ACTIVE

SPANISH — The average person when they hear the name of Garnier think of hockey. The college belongs to the Southern group of the Northern Ontario Hockey Association Juvenile League. During the past season Garnier led the league only to lose in the final play off series to Sudbury.

A great deal of credit for the showing made by hockey team goes to Rev. J. McArdle. Prior to coming to Spanish, Rev. McArdle spent three years in Montreal where he attended Loyola College.

While at college he excelled in all sports including hockey, baseball, football and basketball.

The priest has instilled in the boys the same desire for good sportsmanship which he possesses helped by the fact that he was able to coach the boys with a "do as I do" method.

ding, overlooking one  
rop of rock which forms  
openings in the out-  
shoreline in that area is quite  
a change from the old log  
cabin start on Manitoulin Is-  
land.

One of the reasons that the site was chosen was that the opening permitted early builders to float in logs for the mill which they erected to make lumber for the school.

There are no immediate plans for an extensive remodelling of Garnier or St. Joseph's until it is known whether there will be a need for these improvements, which will hinge on future enrolment, particularly of white students.

*Sault Daily Star, May 28, 1958*

# Garnier History Ancient

Garnier College, situated near the mouth of the Spanish River in a picturesque location overlooking several colorful inlets and off-shore islands, has an extensive and varied history.

The school as an institution was founded at Wekwemikong in 1850 by a diocesan priest, Father Proulx, and was originally a day school opposite to its status as a residential college in present times.

Garnier named after St. Charles Garnier, one of the seven Jesuit Indian martyrs who were massacred near Midland in the eighteenth century, was operated as an elementary school until 1916. It was then converted to a residential high school under the guidance of Father J. R. Oliver, S. J., and the first graduating class consisting of eight boys was turned out in 1950.

The Jesuit Fathers, present administrators, took over the school 10 years later and operated it as an Indian school until 1913 when it moved from Manitoulin Island to its present location at Spanish.

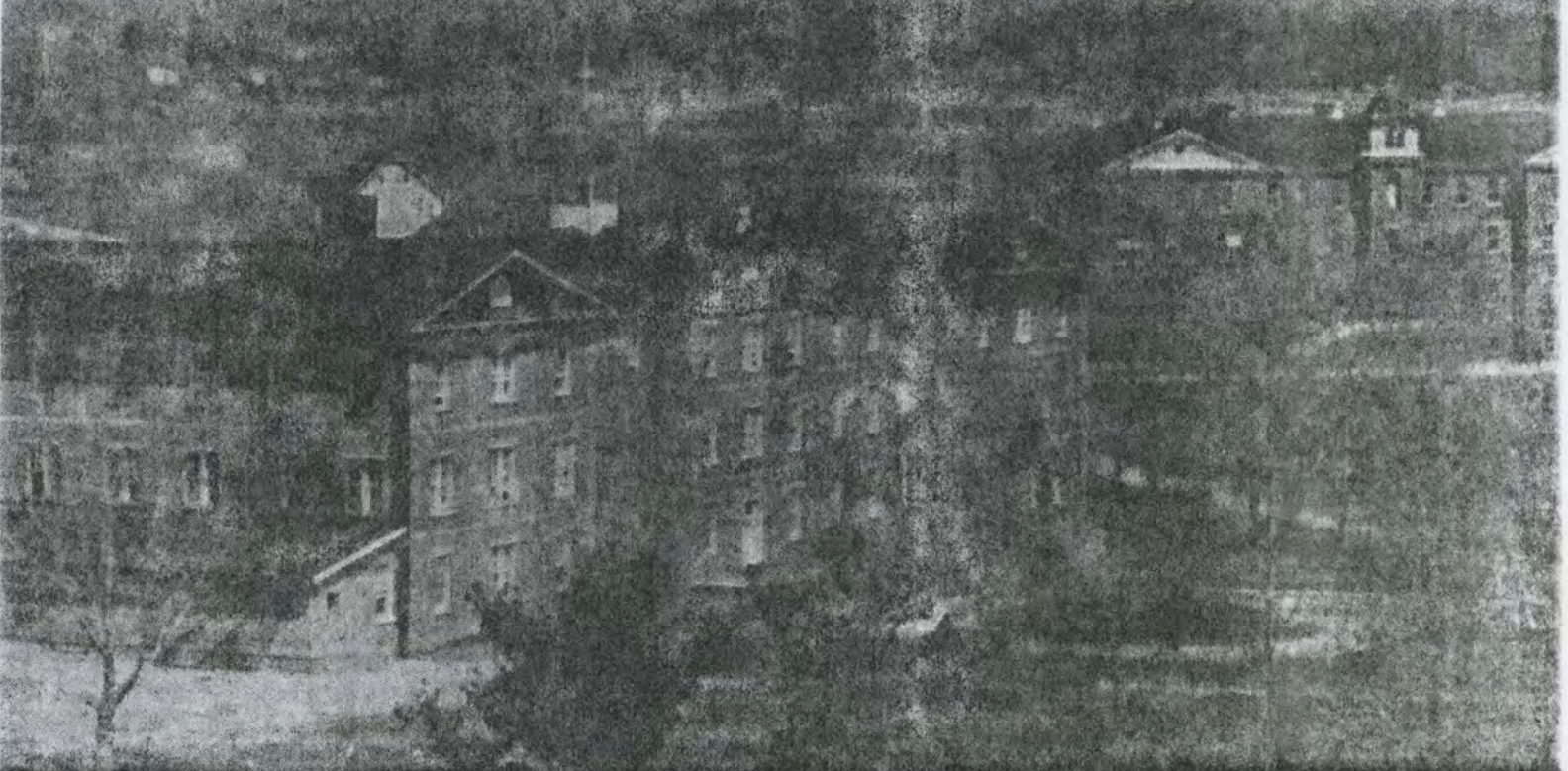
One of the class, Alfred Cooper will be graduating shortly from the University of Ottawa where he had completed his studies for a medical doctor's degree.

Others have made their mark as teachers and craftsmen after completing post-graduate studies at Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto.

Garnier, like all other institutes of learning has its own crest. On one side it features two wolves rampant beside a kettle which is over and open fire. On the other side seven diagonal bars.

This crest has been handed down through the centuries from the family of St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits.

The seven bars represent the seven sons in the family and the wolves beside the kettle are symbolic of the family's generosity in feeding the poor, even to the extent of feeding wild animals.



**SCHOOL BUILDINGS** — The area shown here was originally meant as a residential school and the farmlands were tilled to provide food for the students and faculty as well as an aid to the teaching of agriculture to the residents. Today, however, the buildings

are opening new vistas of higher education and, while there are some pupils enrolled as resident students, many others attend as day students only. Both the St. Joseph's College for girls and the Garnier College are pictured here. Garnier College Photo

—SAULT DAILY STAR—WED., MAY 28, 1958— Page 13

## From Old to the New

As ages slide by and the world changes with the times, old things, once so familiar to the eye and sense, become new or are scrapped with yesterday's magazines and this is accepted by educators today.

Garnier College and the St. Joseph's College for girls stands in the district outside Spanish as a beacon of advanced education with new buildings as well as a new syllabus of training for students of the North Shore area.

Isolated as it is, with its aura of history surrounding it even to the plowed fields now devoid of tilling as they once were, the education area is growing to new heights as the need for teaching expands in this new sector.

The town of Spanish is building new elementary schools which will, in turn, pour out pupils who might otherwise have to travel many miles for higher school training.

Garnier is adding to the education growth of the district and to the training of district youth.

TRAFFIC TOLL	1956	1957
Accidents .....	36	95
Injuries .....	6	9
Deaths .....	0	0
Damages .....	\$9,055	\$22,020

AN. 22, 1957

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## Algoma Indians to Get Children's Aid Services

The Board of Directors of the Children's Aid Society Monday authorized Superintendent Ian Sutherland to obtain final agreement with the Indian Affairs Branch for extending the society's services to the 1,250 people living on Indian reservations in Algoma district.

This action followed Mr. Sutherland's report that he and Society President Fred Wilson met Jan. 11 with a delegation from the

branch to discuss a proposal under which the Indian Affairs Branch is prepared, in return for the society's services to pay a grant of \$1 per capita plus any extra travelling expenses incurred, and to meet the maintenance rate for any child the society has to take in to care. The agreement, to begin with, would be on a one-year trial basis.

The board voted to accept the proposal. It authorized Mr. Sutherland

to obtain a final agreement for presentation to the board.

March 28 is the tentative date for the annual meeting of the society, Mr. Sutherland announced. A committee has been appointed to help plan the program and final arrangements will be announced later, he said.

During the year, Mr. Sutherland said, the society's work load increased in almost all phases. This, he said was probably due to the increase in population and the developments in the Blind River area. However, in spite of the larger volume of work, Mr. Sutherland said he feels they are more in control of the situation than they were a year ago. The work is done more promptly and the records are more up to date.

As usual for December, Mr. Sutherland continued, the intake of new cases was light. There were only 24 new problems in all against an average of 35 to 40. There were, however, he said, eight new unmarried mothers and there were eight new protection cases. During the year unmarried mothers increased by 26 per cent and the number of children placed for adoption went up by 60 per cent.

*Indian School at  
Garden River to  
remain open.*

*Aug. 1957*

# Indian Garden

By GLORYA NANNE  
Sault Star Staff Writer

The Garden River Indian school is to reopen in September.

Henry Lang, unsuccessful Progressive Conservative candidate in the last Federal election in Algoma West riding, said Thursday the acting minister of citizenship and immigration "assured" him the school would not be closed.

Mrs. Cliff Lesage of Garden River, leader of a movement protesting a government proposal to have Indian children attend the white man's schools, said she is "over-joyed" at the news.

Mr. Lang had been invited to accompany a delegation from Garden River Reserve planning to go to Ottawa to protest the transfer.

"The minister told me it won't be necessary to send the delegation", Mr. Lang said, referring to E. D. Fulton, acting minister of that department under which Indian Affairs is one branch. "He told me his decision now was that the school would re-open in September. He has informed Col. Jones, director general of Indian Affairs, of his decision.

Mr. Lang's announcement followed on the heels of a visit in the Sault by superintendent of schools for the Indian Affairs department, a Mr. Davey. He met with Garden River band chief W. E. Pine and his council, and Mrs. Lesage Wednesday at the Indian agent's office to discuss the situation.

Both Mr. Davey and F. Matters, regional superintendent for the department, apologized to the Indians for "the injustice done" in failing to consult them in regards to the government's proposal to have Indian children attend classes in Tarentorus Township's St. Thomas Separate School.

Mrs. Lesage said she and other mothers of some 80 children involved in the transfer would keep them away from school rather than have them go to the white man's school.

Meanwhile, parents are concerned about the teachers which will be engaged for the school for the next term. The St. Joseph nuns which have had charge of the school for years have since been allocated to other teaching posts since they were advised by government order of the decision to close the Reserve school.

"We insist on having the same high calibre of teachers", Mrs. Lesage said.

Mr. Lang said in a telephone conversation with the Order's Mother Superior in North Bay he was advised they would "do what we can" to staff the school.

Mrs. Lesage said she is getting in touch with the Serpent River band near Spanish in regards to the situation there. The Indian Affairs authorities say senior pupils will attend Spanish Separate School. Spanish school board spokesman said the Indian school will not be closed, but because of overcrowding they plan on sending the surplus pupils from Grades 7 and 8 (20 or more) to the school in town. The Indians fear this is just the first step towards complete shut-down of their own school.

The government feels Indians attending the white man's school will have a better opportunity to develop to their full potentiality and be able to compete with others. The Garden River Indians, who were joined in their fight by three other bands in the Sault Ste. Marie Indian agency, said the so-called advantages of such a transfer are not worth it. They are perfectly satisfied with the high level of teaching they have been getting from the nuns. They also resented the government's failure to consult them on this matter.

"We are still prepared to go on to Ottawa if the Serpent River parents are forced to send their children to school off the reserve against their wishes", Mrs. Lesage said.



# THE SAULT DAILY STAR

SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1955



Graduates of Garnier College

## \* \* \* \* \* Indian Graduates Sent Out In the World To "Attain Success After Success"

### \* \* \* Star Staff Special

SPANISH — Thirteen students from St. Joseph's Girls and St. Charles Garnier Residential schools here received their graduation diplomas Friday and were sent out "to attain success after success" in words of encouragement from their principal.

Impressive graduation exercises were held at Garnier Arena. The graduates are Peter Johnston from Cape Croker, Lloyd Commanda of Cutler, David Fox of Wikwemikong, Ignatius Kanasawe of Buswa, Simon Kitchigijig of Chapleau, Louis Lavalley of Crape Croker, Agillius Ominika of Wikwemikong, Bruce McComber of Caughnawage, Bernard Petahtegoose of Naughton, Carmelita Fox of Kaboni, Manitoulin Island, Shirley

\* \* \*  
Dominic of Shishigwaning, Melvina Fox of Wikwemikong, Delores Fellowes of Spanish.

Rev. Leo Burns, sj, principal, who was in charge of the program, assisted by Rev. William Maurice, dean of studies, told the graduates that he and the other teachers at Garnier college "feel confident that you will continue the practices of your school days at Spanish, be true to the ideals of St. Charles and St. Joseph's Schools, faithful to the teaching of your directors and attain success after success for the greater glory of God and the welfare of your folks and country".

Other officials attending the exercises were E. Matters, regional supervisor for the Indians Affairs Department in Northern Ontario, R. Johnston, superintendent of

\* \* \*  
Indian Affairs from the Sault, R. Johnston, superintendent of the Indian Agency on Manitoulin Island, and Indian Health Department nurses Patricia McNamara and Dorothy McPhee.

The salutatory was given by Carmelita Fox, and the valedictory by Peter Johnston. Special speaker was Rev. M. T. Mulcahy of St. Charles College in Sudbury.

The presentation of class standings was made by Rev. Burns. The Boys and Girls' Glee Club was in attendance. Also taking part in the ceremony were six little flower girls—Barbara Ann Pheasant, Lavina John, Sharron Boyer, Arlene Sagassije, Vivian Pedoniquotte and Georgina Trudeau. A graduation dance with the Spanish Cavaliers Orchestra providing the music concluded the program.

\* \* \*  
A good number of this year's graduates have plans for more schooling. Lloyd Commanda will take a pre-teachers' college summer course. Peter Johnston hopes to attend Loyola College, Montreal, in pre-law. David Fox is going into a business career. Shirley Dominic has decided on a nursing career. Carmelita Fox is off to Teachers' summer school. Also going into teaching is Melvina Fox and Delores Fellowes. Simon Kitchigijig plans to take an engineering course, while Louis Lavalley is taking up a course in barbering. Bruce McComber plans to round out his high school education with more study, and Agillius Ominika is going into the mining boom. Bernard Petahtegoose plans to take pre-med at Montreal's Loyola College.