

STATUS OF SCHOOL
November '56

I. NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF STUDENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL ..	XII - 9	XI - 6	X. - 8	IX -26	... 49	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.	VIII	VII	VI.	V		
	5 R.	13 R	13 R	12 R	... 43	
	3 DS.	3 DS				6 DS
	IV	III	II.	I		
	17 R	16 R	9 R	4 R	... 46	
					138	7 DS
WELFARE CASES	in High School				8	out of 49
	in Elementary School.....				53	" " 89

II. ADMISSIONS..

a) Who sends these boys and by what procedure?

The Superintendents of the different agencies.

Parents or the missionaries apply to the Superintendent of the Agency in which the boy resides.

In latter years, the Missionary has in some agencies has not been consulted.

In welfare and emergency cases the Agent applies directly, by letter or by phone.

b) PROCEDURE. Some Agents apply directly to Ottawa for approval and then write about our ability to accommodate them. Other Agents write first to us about accommodation and then see to the approval by Ottawa Department of Indian Affairs.

PROPER PROCEDURE. Followed by some Agencies.

The regular application-form with age, band, schooling, grade, and the reasons for admission to the school., with accompanying letter in which further details may be given.

Agents who phone generally give particular reasons.

Agents who wire do not give details.

GRIEVANCE; Some Agents send merely a copy of their letter to Ottawa or a personal one to the principal stating the number of applications they have without names, ages, grades or reasons for their admission.

II. ADMISSIONS:

REFUSALS. We can refuse accommodation if we have not sufficient class or dormitory space.

We have refused in different cases indirectly by stating we had no accommodation or proper facilities for the education of a certain type of pupil and at times directly asserting that Garnier School was not a reform school or mental institution.

N.B. We must admit that in many cases children who are the victims of a broken home or illegitimacy turn out well and respond to direction advancing from class to class.

DISMISSALS. Discharges are generally referred to Ottawa. There was some difficulty in the past but in the last three years we did not experience much difficulty through the indirect method of telling a boy there was no use in his returning after a vacation or as at the beginning of this year by submitting a list of undesirables (those not profiting by education, or who had evil influence in the school.)

III. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

1. TUITION FEES: For all students.

There is no stipulated tuition-fee in the Residential Schools. The Department-Grant is \$320 per year divided in four quarterly payments on the basis of class attendance. This is a per capita grant for tuition, food, clothing, lodging, and everything else connected with a boy's life at school.

With the exception of one additional cent in 1954 to simplify figuring this grant has not been increased for several years despite the higher costs of living.

2. CANCELLATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEE.

At the beginning of the High School in 1946 in view of higher costs of High Schooling and the fact that ours was among the first High Schools for Indians a per capita grant was given to the amount of 12.50 which in 1953 was raised to 17.50 per capita. This was cancelled and substituted by a clothing grant of \$10.00 per High School pupil per month.

3. MAINTENANCE SUBSIDY.

In lieu of a \$2000 to \$3000 petitioned for repairs and equipment approved by the department a Maintenance Grant of \$35.00 per capita based on school attendance was granted been given the school since 1954.

III. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

4. TEACHERS' SUBSIDY. None.

The salaries of teachers are paid in 'Government-owned' schools but not in 'Church-owned' schools. These government paid salaries are at times much higher than in Provincial schools owing to the fact that teachers are considered as civil servants and profit by increases to this branch of the government.

We pay our salaries from the quarterly earnings as well as a very limited and below par allowance for the Jesuit Staff including the Scholastics and Brothers.

NOTE. The PER CAPITA in reference to grants is interpreted by the number of students in the school but on the average attendance of pupils during the quarter. ^{not}

IV. ACCOUNTS.

A. The "A" Account is the Government Account and is a record of all grant and allowance receipts as well as bank and cash expenditures for food, clothing, salaries, maintenance, repairs, fuel, light, transportation necessary for the school. This is examined by the Department Auditor.

B. The "B" Account is the Community Account., recording all S.J. receipts and returns for ministry, etc., as in other colleges and houses of Ours.

This is not subject to inspection by the Auditor nor has he ever asked to glance over it. The present auditor prefers omission of cheques payable to "B" account or reference to it.

V. PRESENT GRIEVANCES:

1. Loss of High School "Tuition" grant in force from 1946 to September 1955 (replaced by Clothing Grant of \$10.00 per capita per month) The substitution of \$10.00 in lieu of the \$17.50 per month meant a loss of \$4,500.00 last year and about the same number this year. (Also higher in Girls' School)

REASONS:

V PRESENT GRIEVANCES. (Continued)

REASONS: The 1946 grant was introduced to help High School students. Fathers tell me this school was the first High School among Residentials. It was a tuition grant and not a clothing grant. It had been in force for almost ten years and had been increased from 12.50 to 17.50 dollars per capita in 1953. The cost of living has increased considerably as well as wages. The salaries of High School teachers are much higher than Elementary School Teachers. The board, lodging and other necessities for older boys *are* considerably higher.

OBJECTIONS from the Superintendent of Education.

- a) The change was in view of uniformity in the schools. We have heard from several sources that there is the greatest divergence in the set up and allowances to different schools. The- Catholic schools, it has been admitted, are run at a very considerable lower cost than non-Catholics. The present committee studying grants will ask for more for Protestant Schools in view of the higher cost of employing laymen instead of religious.
- b) Since the 1946 Grant was a "per capita" grant it was not for Tuition but included clothing and other necessities. ~~It was~~ The recent 1954 Maintenance Grant is also a "per capita" grant but is not for clothing but for repairs and new equipment.
- c) Additional grants have been given this last year to ^{Residential} schools in which their pupils go to the public schools for Grades seven and eight as well as High School. This last year's grants was further raised in October 1956 by an additional grant of \$ 7.50 per month per pupil (i.e. \$17.50)

V. PRESENT GRIEVANCES (Continued)

OBJECTIONS:

- c) "The School Financial Balance shows a favorable amount." The favorable balance in the Bank account is due to the fact that practically every year the Government payments have been delayed so that earnings and other accounts have not been received until the month of May which has been for years the Auditor's ~~year~~ date for our school.

This balance has not taken into consideration the amount of outstanding debts nor the fact that every year we have been obliged to borrow from the Jesuit Fathers some thousands of dollars (recoverable from the above balance) to meet urgent appeals of creditors.

Many items connected with necessary care and amusement of the pupils should be chargeable to the school-account, such as sporting and amusement equipment, transportation, etc.,

2. INEQUALITY OF GRANTS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL in comparison with other grants to institutions and individuals.

- a. Our annual grant is \$326.00 per year plus a Maintenance Grant of \$35.00 -- totalling \$355.00 to provide during not ten months but twelve months tuition, food, clothing, lodging, amusement, care in illness, etc., etc.,

The tuition fees and other school fees for the same pupil in any other school is far above and even double that amount.

The Department is not only willing but favors the grant of \$800.00 for a ten month period of schooling with residence in a boarding house for any high-school-age boy or girl with or without any supervision.

- b. We receive no extra -grant for salaries and are handicapped in obtaining teachers with the necessary credits.

The "Government-owned" schools-teachers as well as the Reserve Day-School teachers are paid directly by the Government of Canada and therefore are considered Civil servants .

Our Fathers from Principal downward have a very low amount subtracted from the Quarterly Earnings. about

TEACHERS' SALARIES .

IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Salary schedule in effect and classification, grade and salary in accordance with academic and professional qualifications, teaching experience, and performance of specialist duties.

Salary range for First Class Certificates \$2700 to 4500
with annual increments of 150.

Salary range for Second Class Certificates \$2300 to 3200
with annual increments of 100

Credit given for previous teaching experience
to maximum five years.

University degree bonus 400. per annum.

Pension Fund and group hospital insurance
and medical insurance and other benefits
available.

Example. Our 8th grade teacher (Indian) with one year
Normal at Moose Jaw and a Standard Cer-
tificate (i.e., a Teaching Permit in Ont.,)
receives \$2800.

IN OUR SCHOOL

Jesuit Fathers and Scholastics with university degrees
and class-room experience 5 Priests. 3 Scholastics

Principal

Brothers

Teaching and 7 days'

Supervision and direction.

TOTAL EARNINGS (12 mos) \$11,500.00

V. PRESENT GRIEVANCES (Continued)

3. THE FARM QUESTION.

The farm ^{land} property, equipment, live-stock etc., are the property of the Jesuit Fathers.

The Department of Indian Affairs has been receiving yearly an account of the number of cattle etc, as well as the amount of milk, cream, butter, eggs, and also the amount of the products of the farm which have been consumed.

This amount is credited to our account but there is no remuneration for same.

To offset this non-payment the cost of feed and extra employment, as well as repairs have been charged against the School account.

There is no reason why the Farm products should be paid by the Government and we pay from the receipts the cost of feed, employment etc., But, this present state has been in existence for years.

VI. NEW SCHOOL PROJECT AT SPANISH.

The present school was set up through the efforts of Father Sauve. To obtain a necessary grant he leased the land free as long as the school would be on it. The building was built by the Jesuit Brothers with the aid of Catholic volunteers in the village.

Owing to the large increase of children the School Board intended building a new school on a site nearer the railway-tracks but the Provincial Government was opposed owing to the lack of necessary assets for the present land did not belong to them and therefore could not be sold in their favor. If the land which is only leased returned to us it would be valued at \$500 an acre. That is what the Noranda Co. was willing to offer us.

The Indian Department is willing to pay for the greater part of the enlargement of the School and bring all the Cutler children from the Reserve Day School to this Separate School. There was question of our taking it over but the Sisters were recently asked if they would take it. Father Grusoe has been told that it was a French School which had been suggested to them.

The present Inspector of Separate Schools and we ourselves are opposed to the School on the hill becoming a bi-lingual school in view of the fact that there has been a great deal of trouble in nearby schools where the English speaking Catholics were obliged to go to the Protestant School.

It is advanced by the Board that we look after the High School students from Grade Nine upward. We are in favor. I do not know what the Department would think but it would be along the line of integration .

Fathers are for most part in favor of making this a white-school and have Indians continue but at advanced fees.

Indian Residential School

Spanish, Ontario

COST PER STUDENT PER YEAR
September -August.
As shown in Payments
and Receipts List.

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57.
Salaries	150.81	131.19	199.00
Clothing	8.20	22.05	29.19
Food	98.04	95.95	107.69
Phone. Fuel, Light Power etc	19.43 29.11 19.43	19.32	26.75
Building Repairs	32.34	12.25	31.38
House Equipment	35.22	40.74	28.62
Farm and Garden	36.80	52.57	21.26
Transportation	12.22	11.52	22.35
Sales Tax	.80	5.48	6.57
Miscellaneous.	40.69	45.74	37.48

It is difficult to obtain the proper figures for each year as account payments have had to be carried over from term to term and year to year on account of insufficient funds and lateness of quarterly earnings.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of the garden are recorded by the auditor for the Department We are credited with the amount though no actual sum is received. In consequence certain payments are made from the Students' Account to cover feed, veterinary fees and certain seeds.

The tractors and all equipment has been purchased from us and we have never charged the Department for the labor of our brothers in the farm and garden. As the dairy products, milk, eggs, etc, are used by the boys as well as the beef, poultry etc, the Government should give us at least the wholesale price for these. Otherwise these products would have to be bought and charged to the Government account.

Indian Residential School

Spanish, Ontario

FARM AND GARDEN (continued)

RECEIPTS.. Amount or value of Farm and Graden products at a nominal price which has not varied much from year to year and therefore below par (wholesale)

Payments What has been taken from the Quarterly Fees etc or Government account to pay for farm expenses.

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
RECEIPTS	15,041.11	13,701.55	12,191.68
PAYMENTS	7,547.75	7,012.04	6/ 6,715.11 (to date)
	<u>7,493.36</u>	<u>6,689.51</u>	<u>5,476.57</u>

Contrary to statements Brother Voisin's name was never listed as employee among the staff members of the College.

P.S. In last night's report with regard to the mention of the Department paying \$800.00 for students elsewhere it is to be understood that this amount covers 10 months whereas our \$355.00 per student is over a 12-month period.