

A. Stevenson:gc

41033/138

3163-1

Ottawa, August 15, 1960.

P.A.C. Nichols, Esq.,  
 Manager, Arctic Division,  
 Hudson's Bay Company,  
 Hudson's Bay House,  
 Winnipeg 1, Man.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

This Department will be sending north Mr. A.P. Night, Northern Service Officer, to take up residence at Igloodik, N.W.T., as Area Administrator, on or about September 1, 1960.

As his duties will include the administration of family allowances and relief, which in the past has been handled by your Store Manager at Igloodik, we should be glad if you will inform Mr. M. Calder of this change and request that all ledger, records, stationery, etc., concerning these offices be turned over to Mr. Night on October 1. We suggest this date, for by that time Mr. Night should be settled at Igloodik and be in a position to take over these functions. He, of course, at his arrival will get in touch with Mr. Calder and discuss the various aspects of the work so that by October 1 he can relieve Mr. Calder in this regard.

At this time I would like to express my appreciation for the willing co-operation and assistance rendered this Department by Mr. Calder over the years, not only in his performance of the duties as Sub-District Registrar, but in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Eskimo people.

Yours sincerely,

*[Signature]*  
 C. M. Selger,  
 Administrator of the Arctic.

CC: R.C.M.P., "Q" Division.  
 Mr. Crozier



A. Stevenson:gc

~~116-1~~

A1000/138

Ottawa, August 25, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR - Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Igloolik


-- Attached for your information is a copy of an exchange of correspondence between this office and the Hudson's Bay Company relating to the establishing of a Northern Service Officer at Igloolik. I think the views of Mr. Nichols are sound in so far as they pertain to the independence of the Igloolik Eskimos, and that we would be well to take cognizance of the advice the H.B.C. Store Manager, Mr. Calder, might have on the subject of relief at that point. He is a man of long experience in the Arctic and has always had sympathetic understanding and shown genuine interest in the welfare of the Eskimo people.

We have given copies of this correspondence to Mr. Wight. Of course, in keeping with the lines of communication, he will be reporting to you in the future on all matters pertaining to the development of the Igloolik people and that area. You will be receiving a directive on this shortly, not only with regard to Igloolik, but on all Area Administrators and Community Teachers coming under your region.

*W*  
C. M. Bolger,  
Administrator of the Arctic.

cc: Mr. Wight

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

  
 CANADA  
 DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE  
 YUKON, N.W.T., CANADA  
 DEC 1 1960  
 OUR FILE NO. 103  
 YOUR FILE NO.  
 File No. A 1004/38  
 Refer To C-6

7578

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.,  
 November 29th, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Recently you asked for an interim report on the activities of the Area Administrator at Igloolik.

The following is what I have been able to secure from Mr. Wight by telegram:-

"Activities for past months consist of Family Allowance, Relief, Administration, Equipment, Building, Premises. Carpentry and manual labour and inventory. Interim report complete and will be forwarded by next mail. Seriously handicapped during summer and fall in administrative work by necessity of carrying out preparations for establishment for winter. Much maintenance still to do since materials arrived at Igloolik and expect administrative duties to take first place after December or early January."

I might add that recently Mr. Wight made a trip to Fox Main in the hope that he might be able to receive and take home some of the supplies he had requisitioned from us and which we might have been in a position to supply. Transportation difficulties have rather hampered our attempts to do this. Mr. Wight has now returned to Igloolik.



The Area Administrator appears to have had some difficulties with the school principal relating to matters of a jurisdictional nature. In order to clear the air on this subject, I have requested that both of them report to me in Frobisher Bay as soon as possible. If they can get here in time, our conference might take advantage of the presence in Frobisher of Mr. Hanna. It will also be an opportunity for us to get together with Mr. Wight and Mr. Bissett in order to ensure that there is no misunderstanding in regard to the jurisdiction of these two officers within their respective areas.

I shall report to you further on this subject.

*Jim Delaute*  
for J.F. Delaute,  
Regional Administrator.

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.,  
December 20th, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Report on Kingmiktokvik - an Eskimo Camp near Fox Main

Enclosed you will find a copy of a detailed report submitted by the Area Administrator at Igloolik, concerning existing conditions at Kingmiktokvik, an Eskimo camp six and one half miles north of Fox Main. The report deals at some length with Eskimo visits to the dump at Fox Main.

Kingmiktokvik is readily accessible from Fox Main and will likely be in the area of the Hall Lake Northern Service Officer stationed at Fox Main.

*Jim. H. G. Can*  
For: J.F. Delaute,  
Regional Administrator.

Encl.





OUR FILE NO.....

YOUR FILE NO.....

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

IGLOOLIK, N.W.T. DECEMBER 2, 1960

. MEMORANDUM TO:- REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.ESKIMO CAMPS NEAR DEWLINE BASES - KINGMIKTOKVIK, NWT

The following consists of my own impressions of the Eskimo Camp Kingmiktokvik, near the Fox Main Station in the Igloolik area. The impressions are derived from a patrol to the camp, visit with the INHS nurse to the camp and general enquiries in the area, including a visit to the DEWline dump, a point of considerable controversy in the past.

Kingmiktokvik is situated approximately six and a half miles in a north easterly direction from the base proper, on a small point of land consisting of several gravel dunes, or old beaches. In this camp were a total of thirteen Eskimo homes, five occupied at the time of the patrol. During summer months all houses are fully in use, and adult members of families are employed as seasonable labour on the DEWline site during sea-lift.

From information received from DEWline personnel, and the general belief at the base, the camp is rather primitive, and occupied by a large number of poor type Eskimos, living in large and small hovels constructed of scrap wood and living from the garbage dump at Fox. I felt at the time that these extreme reports of the situation required investigation, and in company with the Nurse in Charge, Hall Lake Nursing Station, made an effort to get a first hand report by actually visiting the camp.

On November 23, I patrolled by bombardier to the camp. It is well situated, and at time of our patrol, nearly all adult males were out hunting at the floe edge. This was confirmed by visiting the floe edge. Five huts were occupied, for the most part by two families. The houses were constructed of unpainted plywood panels, recovered from scrap piles, abandoned and scrapped buildings, of the original Fox Main camp. They were for the most part constructed according to the usual Eskimo pattern, and are not much different from the type of houses constructed in past years on the land around Frobisher Bay, by camp Eskimos. The quarters were warm though in two occasions they left much to be desired in the way of cleanliness. Interiors were equipped with an oil burning space heater, or oil burner, and in some cases a wood burning stove made from barrels. Furniture consisted of bunk beds, double and single, spring mattresses, much soiled from use, that had been abandoned by the whites at Fox, possibly during the construction period. The usual construction of an outer porch, for equipment, an inner room for meat storage, and the final inside room, for living quarters, predominated in the construction of these houses.

In the occupied houses, all of which were visited and the occupants interviewed, large quantities of walrus and seal meat, caribou meat and some small quantities of fish were found in frozen state in the second storage room, and each family reported caches at various points on the land. There appears no lack of food for either animal or man in the camp. The children and adults found and examined by the nurse, all appeared healthy, and well fed, with only a few minor complaints such as impetigo, back-ache in one pregnant woman, and an eye ailment.

Interested in learning how these houses could be heated by oil, as most were, I enquired in the camp where they got the oil, and also the heaters. I was informed quite consistently by all that the stoves had been ones thrown away by the DEWline construction personnel, recovered and repaired, by the Eskimo, and put into their quarters as they were much more efficient than seal lamps. The fuel to burn in them was recovered from the barrels

....2....

*Copy  
for H.Q.  
18-12-60  
Amm*



ESKIMO CAMPS NEAR DEWLINE BASES - KINGMIKTOKVIK, N.W.T.

of fuel oil emptied by personnel at the base. In nearly every barrel drained, and removed to a central dump, there are usually two or three gallons of oil, consisting of oil water mixture which is left in the drums. The Eskimo permit the water to freeze and settle and drain the dregs of oil, usually recovering up to 45 gallons of oil a day in this manner. This permits the use of oil quite lavishly in the camps at Kingmiktokvik and Nuksanadjuk, another camp about sixteen miles from Fox.

Though on children and women in the camps itself, white man's clothing predominated in the houses, it was noted that deerskin clothing appeared to be sufficient and in good repair. Several deerskins were noted drying in the houses occupied.

A visit to the floe edge, the next day found several Eskimo with their teams hunting walrus, two of which had been taken that day. All Eskimo, adults and young boys accompanying the hunters were fully dressed in deerskin and caribou clothing, in general in very good to new condition. Dog harness, was made either of webbing, scrounged or recovered from the dump at Fox, canvas, possibly from the same source, and skin. Equipment other than the usual rusty rifles, and lack of care evidenced in metal parts, was for the most part good.

The camp in general was not much different from any of the other camps in the Igloodik area, and though there are three or four rather lazy Eskimo in the camp, who make a habit of visiting the Base, and live for the most part by scrounging, begging, and by their wits, the same does not apply to the majority, who though quick to take advantage of the white man's "wastage" of materials that are useable to an Eskimo, but not of much use to the white man, are still Eskimo, and living as such.

In addition to the patrol to the camp and visit with the Eskimo at their hunting sites, a visit over a three day period was paid to the DEWline dumping area. During this period, a total of seven sleds arrived and almost immediately began rounding up scrap lumber, metal sheets, insulation, wire, and useable materials, having brought tools for the purpose. Nails were recovered, and the Eskimo's usual habit of wasting nothing was soon evidenced. Dumping of garbage from mess halls was noted during this period, and the only notice taken of the dumping of food was by the dogs of the teams, who did quite a bit of digging in the garbage. After about four hours of picking up lumber and wood, and scrap materials, each sled loaded up and left. The "scavengers" were noted to be dressed in full deerskins, and close examination, when I spent a few minutes discussing the position of the Department against this sort of thing, showed the clothing to be complete and well made.

But are  
we against  
Eskimos  
scrounging  
waste building  
materials,  
etc? -  
This is  
not  
garbage.  
APP.

The opinion of the Eskimo towards the dump is quite sensible according to their lights, and it is going to be difficult to break them of the habit. They can use and put to good advantage, a great deal of the materials thrown away by the base, such as lumber, wood, beams, glass, plastic, and various construction materials, and they feel it would not be sensible to just leave them alone when they can be used. To put it in the words of one, "why buy oil, when I can get it for nothing with a little work". It is going to be a hard job convincing a race as practical as the Eskimo the error of his ways, if there is error.

I realize that scavenging is not good practice, but it is difficult to tell an Eskimo not to do it, and have white men doing the same thing. The R.C.Mission admits a great deal of their workable lumber comes from Fox dump, and their winter tent is fuelled by the same means the Eskimo use, draining "empty" oil drums stockpiled for summer shipping. How it is to be stopped, I do not know.

The camp, other than its close proximity to a DEWline base, which automatically results in some notoriety, does not appear much different from camps anywhere. Some incidents, involving Eskimo women and white men were reported, but only in general terms with no names being mentioned, and times, dates, and places were pretty vague. No doubt such incidents have occurred, and will continue to occur, no matter what efforts are made to put a stop to it, but in this case, the whites are as much to blame, and possibly more so than the Eskimo women or men involved. The solution is going to be hard to find, or



ESKIMO CAMPS NEAR DEWLINE BASES - KINGMIKTOKVIK, N.W.T.

carried out with any hope of success without the cooperation of all whites as well as the Eskimo.

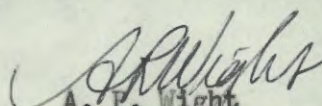
After visiting the camp and checking the dumping areas, I then made a serious attempt to assess the results of what I found. My final decision was that I would make further checks of this camp, without quite as much notice as they were fortunate in being able to get this time, due to our breakdown and delays in repairs, in the area. I have a feeling that I will likely find conditions considerably different, particularly as the spring work begins at the base.

There are three reasons for this feeling on my part (1) Past records of the camp, and trading and hunting records of the adults living in the camp. (2) Results of previous enquiries by other personnel, some well trained in reporting the conditions they found (3) the impression that everyone knew exactly when I was to arrive.

Enquiries at the base with personnel and the camp superintendant, showed one point that was quite interesting, and that was the fact that they see very little of the Kingmiktokvik group since last summer when trading of ivory and skin work was prohibited, and discouraged. Eskimo were banned from DEWline buildings at that time and the policy has been enforced since. Movement of base personnel is more closely controlled, and opportunities for mixing with the Eskimo quite limited.

It is unlikely that an effort to move the camp would be successful, hunting is very good in this area, trapping is good only a few miles away, and the opportunity for scavenging fuel and wood at the base, which locally is very expensive, is too good to miss. The manner in which the base personnel are presently controlling fraternization with the Eskimo of this camp and others in the area, may smack slightly of discrimination to others, yet may prove the sole solution to the problem of illegitimacy and Venereal Disease in that area, or at least be a measure of lessening the problem.

The dump at Fox will remain the large problem, and short of dumping in the sea, immediate burial, or total destruction by fire, all expensive measures for disposing of waste, scavenging will continue as long as the base is in operation.

  
A. P. Wight  
Area Administrator



NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES



OUR FILE NO. 103/138

YOUR FILE NO.

7786

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.,  
December 5th, 1960.

*Mr. Armstrong  
note Mr. Wright's  
report & see  
note on page 2  
20m.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Interim Report - Igloolik

A summary of a recent radioed report from Mr. A.P. Wight, Area Administrator at Igloolik, was sent to you on November 29th, our File 103.

*Memo to  
Delaute  
15/1/3  
20m*

We are now in possession of Mr. Wight's written report of October 30th, and attach a copy for your information. Mr. Wight's reference to the possibility of the Department purchasing a boat for patrol and other purposes at Igloolik, is worthy of your attention, consideration and comment. It appears on page 2, mid-way in his report. There is no question but that a boat for this area of the Baffin Island Region would prove a considerable asset from the standpoint of facilitating area patrols and for trips to Fox Main, the transport of Departmental personnel, freight, returning patients, etc.

*see also  
memo to Delaute  
Jan. 25/61.  
9P.*

*Am. Wight, Can*  
*For* J.F. Delaute,  
Regional Administrator.

Attach.

Pump	345 lbs	690
Tank	400 "	800
Trailer	2100 "	2100
	2845 lbs	3590 lbs



103/138

Copy for Ottawa H.Q.  
Amun 3-18-60

IGLOOLIK, N.W.T., OCTOBER 30, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO:- REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
DEPT. OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES  
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

GENERAL REPORT - AREA ADMINISTRATOR - IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.

The following general report is being submitted in compliance with a request of the Administrator of the Arctic, made prior to my departure from Ottawa in late August of this year. It is intended to give a picture of work to date, and general intentions and plans for the future.

The actual work of administration I am afraid has had to go by the boards for the present. Little outside of handling Family Allowances, Relief and Vital Statistics has been done pending completion of the necessary repairs and general maintenance of the departmental establishment, which was in very poor condition mechanically, electrically, and from the point of view of construction.

The actual establishment is well laid out, very well equipped, but very poorly put together. Within the first day of my arrival I had a full taste of what was to come this winter, in the form of a very hard rain storm, doors, windows, and roofs leaked like sieves in all but one house, and in that one, only the roof didn't leak except in the utility room. A careful examination of the roof of each building revealed a very patchy job of roof work, with roofing compound and sealer very poorly applied, and in some places hardly covering the joints and panels.

To begin to put down exactly the situation I found with respect to the buildings in general, would take volumes, but I hope to give a short picture here. A report outlining each building and some of the problems we have had to solve with each is being forwarded separately.

If the whole establishment was in good condition, we would have here one of the most modern, self contained government establishments in the north, with the comfort of the occupants appearing to have been the prime concern, and indeed very well planned. Getting the equipment into that condition is going to be the problem. I have been at it now for nearly two months, and as far as I can see I am just barely holding my own, with breakdowns occurring nearly every day, though I must admit they are getting more minor each time.

Our handicaps are serious, in my opinion, and will have to be corrected as far as possible this winter, before we have a serious breakdown with the resultant closing of buildings as they break down entirely. The patching of buildings has been done, and outwardly the houses look in very good condition. Leaks, drafts, broken windows, jammed doors, and gaps in doors have been carefully repaired, using anything we could find, borrow, or buy in the settlement to do it. We have no spare parts of any kind for maintaining the equipment of the houses, electrical equipment, furnaces, pumps, or even running them according to instructions, because there are neither instructions or manuals on any of the equipment. Materials have been practically non-existent, and a lot of our time is wasted just trying to find something that will work, in the place of broken or worn out pieces.

I had the foresight to bring an extensive range of tools, intended originally for a hobby shop and amusement of the people here, but every piece is doing overtime duty in the job of maintenance. Our rolling equipment is in excellent condition, and our little bull-dozer a jewel, I honestly don't know how we could have gotten by without it. It has been running perfectly, and is quite simple to maintain and operate. In my own

Tools ordered for Igloolik  
R.D. 3-18-60  
Shipped on 3-18-60  
J.M.



GENERAL REPORT - AREA ADMINISTRATOR - IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.

OPINION which quite likely would not be felt by Treasury Board, no settlement in the north should be without one. It can be used for hauling garbage, moving heavy oil drums, which at best is a back breaking job, haul water, ice, push snow-drifts, move earth, haul rocks, and make easier the endless details of ground maintenance.

Nearly all my work thus far has been heavy manual labour, training a crew here to handle the general maintenance, but for the most part having to do most of it myself to ensure it being done properly. Too much of the maintenance required has been a little advanced to turn over to untrained help, and considerably advanced for myself, who has only a general knowledge of mechanics, without specialized knowledge in any particular line.

By more luck than good management, we have managed to keep every building in good condition, make daily surveys of each building, and night visits to ensure the safety of the buildings and heating equipment. This way we have managed several times to prevent disaster when a furnace or other piece of equipment started to act up during sudden changes of temperature after dark.

Our septic tank installations, though very luxurious, are a little impractical under existing circumstances, as they have to be pumped by hand with a wobble pump that we found in the HBC junk pile. It is welded, patched, and leaky but it does the job, though for how much longer I don't know. We forced an unthreaded copper pipe of approximately the right diameter, for lack of any other pipe, into the threads at the bottom of the pump, prime it, and start pumping. It takes about six hours to clean one tank this way, but there is not much else we can do but clean them with a pump as the tops are too small to use buckets, an even more impractical method.

I have made a few enquiries, and had a few rather interesting discussions with local natives, and whites, concerning the general economy, and one result in particular is to make me change a lot of ideas I had concerning the type of boat that was going to be necessary for transportation in the summer. I am afraid that problem is going to have to be taken under advisement. I believed originally that our main need for a boat was for removal of sick Eskimo to Hall Lake, and periodic patrols to that area on administrative duties, but from what I have seen of weather here, a small fast boat is going to have very limited use and would be practically useless during the greater part of the navigation season.

The general opinion, and now my own also, is that we are going to require a larger boat than previously planned, to get full use out of having one here. This summer, for instance, I received many requests to go to Hall Lake to look into matters there, and found no boats available, or weather too rough for the ones available. The largest boat in the area is a 28' trap boat, with a small cuddy for luggage, not people. It is too small for the trip in anything but very calm weather, but better than the native boats by far. These consist of whaleboats, vintage about the time of Mcmah, with origins lost in antiquity. The newest, with a very poor motor, was apparently received in the early 1930s from the whalers in the vicinity of Repulse. Its condition would result in its being burned outside, suffering as it does from dry rot and leaks, but like all Eskimo, as long as it floats reasonably well, it is a good boat.

None of the boats in the area rate the consideration of being called seaworthy, with the possible exception of the HBC boat, the main use of which, is assisting in the walrus hunts annually. Its use for this purpose is limited due to low cargo capacity, and need for sheltered waters to work, something that is rather scarce around here.

I keep coming back to Peterheads, more for the reason that I am more familiar with this particular type, than anything else, and for the reason that the engine would have to be diesel due to high fuel costs in this area. Any boat having the following points would be suitable however, and would find a great range of usefulness that would keep it busy for a great part of the summer. (1) Length - minimum suggested 30', fairly large cargo capacity, cabin or cuddy large enough to shelter patients, extensive range, and decked over; (2) low use

*Mr. Armstrong  
Should a  
new pump  
be ordered  
for the  
For 1961-62 estimate*



GENERAL REPORT - AREA ADMINISTRATOR - IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.

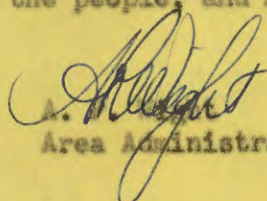
of fuel, which would let out high powered gas engines, and reasonably simple to maintain, which brings in Acadia motors. (3) Speed should be about ten to twelve knots, more if possible but speed is apparently not felt essential as the trip to Hall Lake, about the only time speed would be necessary does not take more than about six hours anyway. This in nearly all cases would be more than enough.

I would appreciate some comments on this point, as it is going to mean a great deal in any summer work I do in the area. Without a boat available separate from the settlement and independant of others, I have to rent any boat available, and during good weather, every boat available is out hunting, and in other weather they wouldn't go for any price, as I found this summer. The Eskimo of this area do not, as they do in other areas come in for the summer, or camp in the settlement. We have a more or less permanent settlement, and outlanders only come in for the boat time, leaving immediately after, seldom even bringing their families with them.

For this winter, I plan for patrol work to make several trips to Hall Lake to pick up maintenance personnel from Probisher, parts, materials, lube oil, patients, etc. During the months of January, February, and early March, when travelling is practically impossible, due to extremely cold weather and lengthy storm conditions, I intend spending my time with repairs, completing everything possible, with respect to the establishment, and in March April and possibly May, make a few trips to outer camps, possibly in conjunction with the N.C.M.P. Census patrol and get to know the local conditions a little better, and get more familiar with the Eskimo of this area, and their problems.

By the end of next summer, I expect that this establishment will be on a sound operating basis, and with a reasonably well trained work force, will be able to spend more time moving from camp to camp seeing what can be done to improve conditions with the co-operation of the Eskimo themselves, and spending more time on my administrative work.

To conclude, outside of our maintenance problems, there are no matters requiring urgency at present. I am quite happy with the whole set-up, and though the work thus far has been hard, with very long hours, I have the knowledge that it is doing wonders for my waistline, so I really can't complain. I like the settlement, and the people, and my family is quite settled and happy in the north.

  
A. M. Wright  
Area Administrator



H. MacNeill:os

*Mr. Parsons*  
*Mr. Stinson*

OTTAWA, 15 December, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR - Probisher Bay, N.W.T.Interim Report - Igloolik

I have your memorandum of December 5th enclosing a copy of Mr. Wight's report of October 30th.

Mr. Wight's representations for a Peterhead-Type boat have been noted and are under consideration for the 1961-62 estimates. I am afraid it is now too late to include money in the 1960-61 estimates for this purchase. We note that Mr. Wight has spent considerable time repairing the new departmental buildings and has had to use his own tools for this purpose. A complete set of tools for maintenance of buildings and equipment was ordered for Mr. Wight under P.O. 3489 and was to have been shipped from Churchill on the "Fort Severn". We would like to be advised if the items on this purchase order failed to arrive as these items do not show on our inventory of shipping stockpiled for the winter at Churchill.

We note that Mr. Wight plans to make patrols in the early spring to outlying camps. We would be very interested in knowing if a trip is possible to the Southern end of Admiralty Inlet where a camp of Eskimos are known to have lost a considerable number of their dogs a little more than a year ago. These Eskimos did not come up to



Arctic Bay at the time of the Eastern Arctic Patrol and we would appreciate Mr. Wight making inquiries among the local Eskimos and the outlying camps as to the actual location of this camp and, if possible, arrange to visit it. The camp would be at least 150 miles distant from Igloolik and the terrain may be too difficult to allow this trip to be made.

Jm.

AS

( C. M. Bolger,  
Administrator of the Arctic.