

A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE SOCIOLOGY OF ESKIMO EDUCATION

Prepared by

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With a Foreword by

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FOREWORD

The bibliography prepared by Mr. Carney and Mr. Ferguson while resident graduate students at the University of Alberta is a venture in applying a sociological way of organizing materials in education. The authors have tried to categorize a great variety of publications on the Eskimo and their education using a schema developed primarily for dealing with highly institutionalized education in industrially advanced nations. It should not be expected that the "fit" between schema and the works on Eskimo education that have been classified is always especially good. However, this rather novel approach is probably useful in two ways not mentioned by the authors. First, it brings together under more or less significant rubrics, a variety of published material that is not readily classifiable under another schema. Second, the quantity, quality and age or date of works under the various headings suggest to educators and social scientists some of the gaps in knowledge of Eskimo society and education, particularly in its current social aspects.

It is hoped that before too long the present bibliography will be revised or even superceded by one which will tell of much more research and of important adaptations and developments in educational organization and procedures as these are related to persons of Eskimo ancestry. When this future bibliography is prepared, then the present one will take on the added function of serving as a baseline against which to assess change. Meanwhile, perhaps the bibliography which has been compiled by Messrs. Carney and Ferguson will prove useful to the practically-oriented educator or administrator and to the historically- or theoretically-oriented scholar or researcher.

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword	ii
Table of Contents	iii - v
Introduction	1
A. <u>The Sociology of Pre-Literate Educational Patterns in Eskimo Society</u>	4
B.I <u>The Sociology of Educational Institutions</u>	8
B.I-1 Schools - In Relations to Society and Community	10
B.I-2 Schools - Recruitment and Social Composition	13
B.I-3 Schools - As Selective Agencies	14
B.I-4 Schools - As Social Systems	14
B.I-5 Schools - The Social Psychology of the Classroom	15
B.I-6 Schools - The Role of the Teacher	15
B.I-7 Schools - Control, Administration and Curriculum	17
B.I-8 Schools - Student Life	19
B.2 <u>Colleges and Universities</u>	
B.2-1 General	19
B.2-2 Recruitment and Social Composition	20
B.3 <u>Adult Education</u>	
B.3-1 General	21
B.3-2 Social Functions of Adult Education	23
B.3-3 Background and Motivation of Students	23
C. <u>Social Aspects of Educability</u>	
C.I Genetic Limits to Educability	24
C.2 Social Factors in Educational Performance	25
C.2-1 Family Environment	26

C.2-2	Neighborhood	29
C.2-3	Socio-Economic Status	30
C.2-4	Ethnicity	31
C.2-5	Religious and Value Systems	33
C.2-6	General and Miscellaneous Studies	35
D.	<u>Ecological Studies</u>	36
E.	<u>Education and Social Structure</u>	
E.1	Demography	38
E.1-1	Social Distribution of Education	39
E.1-2	Ability and Opportunity	39
E.1-3	Fertility	40
E.2	Economy	40
E.2-1	General Relations	41
E.2-2	Allocation of Resources	42
E.2-3	Manpower Supply and Demand	43
E.2-4	Occupational Choice	44
E.3	Social Stratification	44
E.3-1	General Historical and Comparative Studies	44
E.3-2	Education and Socio-Economic Position	46
E.3-3	Teachers in Schools	46
F.	<u>General Background Studies and Sources</u>	46
F.1	Comprehensive	46
F.2	Alaska	48
F.3	Canada	49
F.4	Greenland	52
G.	<u>Education in Relation to Socio-Cultural Change</u>	
G.1	The Social Consequences of Education	53
G.2	Problems of Integration	55
	Appendix I -- Circular Letter	57

Appendix II -- Institutions Consulted

58

Appendix III -- Secondary Sources

59

INTRODUCTION TO A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE SOCIOLOGY OF ESKIMO EDUCATION¹

The purpose of this publication is to make available a bibliographical survey of all literature on Eskimos within the framework of the sociology of education. It is based on an analysis of the literature on Eskimo education in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, in which selected references were annotated and categorized.

The divisions of the bibliography are based on the schema in The Sociology of Education² by Halsey and Floud. It was found, however, that this outline had to be modified somewhat once an initial survey had been made.

In constructing the bibliography, care was taken to locate all general bibliographies on the subject under discussion. In particular the Arctic Bibliography and the Polar Record were found to be extremely helpful. In addition current literature was researched and materials in the Boreal Institute, The Edmonton Public Library, and the libraries of the University of Alberta were also examined. Letters were sent to eighteen institutions³ in North America and Europe that are involved in northern research. An extremely good response to this inquiry was forthcoming and the information secured supplemented the data of initial research attempts.

The essential problems of the study were twofold: first, to secure and review as much literature as possible on Eskimos in the three political divisions, and second, to abstract from these references selections which could properly be included within the framework of the bibliography. Taking into consideration the period available for research and the problem of

¹Originally prepared as a project in the course, "Sociology of Education" (Educational Foundations 514) during the 1963-64 academic year.

²Jean Floud and A. H. Halsey, "The Sociology of Education," Current Sociology, Vol. VII No. 3, 1958.

³Appendix I.

material accessibility, the researchers submit that the bibliography in its final form met these two problems satisfactorily.

In all, over two thousand publications were reviewed and from this re-search approximately three hundred card listings were made. When the litera-ture had been reviewed and the initial card listing had been completed, the references were then categorized under the following headings:

A. The Sociology of Pre-Literate Educational Patterns in Eskimo Society

B.I. The Sociology of Educational Institutions

- I-1. Schools - In Relation to Society and Community
- I-2. Schools - Recruitment and Social Composition
- I-3. Schools - As Selective Agencies
- I-4. Schools - As Social Systems
- I-5. Schools - The Social Psychology of the Classroom
- I-6. Schools - The Role of the Teacher
- I-7. Schools - Control, Administration and Curriculum
- I-8. Schools - Student Life

2. Colleges and Universities

- 1. General
- 2. Recruitment and Social Composition

3. Adult Education

- 1. General
- 2. Social Functions of Adult Education
- 3. Background and Motivation of Students

C. Social Aspects of Educability

- 1. Genetic Limits to Educability
- 2. Social Factors in Educational Performance
 - a. Family Environment
 - b. Neighborhood
 - c. Socio-Economic Status
 - d. Ethnicity
 - e. Religious and Value Systems
 - f. General and Miscellaneous Studies

D. Ecological Studies

E. Education and Social Structure

- 1. Demography
 - a. Social Distribution of Education
 - b. Ability and Opportunity
 - c. Fertility

2. Economy

- a. General Relations
- b. Allocation of Resources
- c. Manpower Supply and Demand
- d. Occupational Choice

3. Social Stratification

- a. General Historical and Comparative Studies
- b. Education and Socio-Economic Position
- c. Teachers in Schools

F. General Background Studies and Sources

- 1. Comprehensive
- 2. Alaska
- 3. Canada
- 4. Greenland

G. Education in Relation to Socio-Cultural Change

- 1. The Social Consequences of Education
- 2. Problems of Integration

The cards were numbered and were then given subject headings, sub-subject headings, and cross reference notations. The final arrangement of the cards was made in such a way that a researcher could locate specific works under any of the basic references of the study.

The completed bibliography, we believe, might serve as the initial stage in the development of more intensive research on the sociology of Eskimo education. It is hoped that it will be used as an acquisition source for the establishment of a section on northern education in university and other libraries in Canada and elsewhere. We have included in this report as appendices I, II, and III the letter used for soliciting bibliographical data on Eskimo education, the agencies or institutions contacted and a list of secondary sources.

We would like to express our thanks to Dr. B. Y. Card for his suggestions, advice and encouragement in our work on this bibliography, to the Boreal Institute, and to the Department of Educational Foundations at the University of Alberta for their part in its publication. We also express our gratitude to the persons and agencies who assisted us in obtaining the publications which we examined.

R. J. Carney
W. O. Ferguson

- A. 1 Anderson, H. D., Eells, Walter C. Alaska Natives. Stanford U. Press, Stanford, California. London: H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1935. Based on field work, 1930-31, chiefly among the Aleuts and West Alaska Eskimos. Contents: Pt. 1. A sociological study of the Alaskan Eskimos. (Origin, early and present day habitat, physical appearance, material possessions, vital statistics, health, social organization and relationships, economic status, and contact with the white man.) Pt. 2. An educational study of the Alaska natives. (Organization, administration and cost of native school system; educational staff, pupil placement and progress; measurement of abilities and achievement; curriculum, industrial schools, supervision, health and building programs, records research, and recommendations.
- A. 2 Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Arctic Committee. Report . . . to the council (In: Royal Geographical Society, London. Arctic geography and ethnology, 1875. p. 276-92.) Report of the Arctic Committee in reference to a letter from the Royal Geographical Society, 1872, requesting the Anthropological Institute to submit to the Council of the Society, a statement, "embodying their views, in detail, of the various ways in which the science of anthropology would be advanced by Arctic exploration." Appendix: Questions for explorers, comprises ten sets of specific suggestions regarding the observation of native tribes, made by eight specialists.
- A. 3 Bentham, Robert and Jenness, Diamond. "Eskimo Remains in S. E. Ellesmere Island." (Royal Society of Canada, Transactions, XXXV Sec. 2, May, 1941. pp. 41-55.)
- A. 4 Bilby, Julian W. Among Unknown Eskimo. An account of twelve years intimate relations with the primitive Eskimo of ice-bound Baffin Land, with a description of their ways of living, hunting customs and beliefs. London: S. Service & Co. Ltd., 1923, 2 p. 1., 11 - 280p. Contains a general description of Baffin Island and chapters on Eskimo dwellings, sealing, sport and hunting; the Eskimo women, clothing, boat building, dogs, tribal life, languages and beliefs, with a list of deities.
- A. 5 Birket-Smith, Kaj. Anthropological Observations on the Central Eskimos. Copenhagen, Gyldendal, 1940. Contents: Descriptions, measurements and physical characteristics of Caribou, Netsilik, and Iglulik Eskimos, with remarks on health and diet; also discussion of Eskimo origin and racial types.
- A. 6 Birket-Smith, Kaj. "The Question of the Origin of Eskimo Culture: A Rejoinder." (American Anthropologist, 1930. New ser. V. 32, pp. 608-624.) Comments on T. Mathiassen. The question of the origin of Eskimo Culture.
- A. 7 Birket-Smith, Kaj. Primitive Peoples. København: Chr. Ericksen, 1934. Includes chapters on Eskimos. Pt. I pp. 58-76.
- A. 8 Bryant, Henry Grier. "Notes on the Most Northern Eskimos." (International Geographical Congress. 6th, London, 1895. Report 1896, pp. 677-84.) General remarks based on the author's observations in North Greenland, 1892 and 1894, while on the Peary Relief Expedition.

- A. 9 Collins, Henry Bascom. "The Origin and Antiquity of the Eskimo." (Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for 1950, pub. 1951. pp. 423-67, illus.) Reprinted with the addition of a map, in Yearbook of Physical Anthropology 1951, Vol. 7, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc., 1953, pp. 75-123.
- A. 10 Collins, Henry Bascom. "Outline of Eskimo Prehistory." (Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 1941, No. 100 pp. 533-92.) A survey (in brief) of modern Eskimo culture, its relation to environment and to cultures of other boreal peoples; and review (in some detail) of archaeological investigations of prehistoric Eskimo (Old Bering Sea, Punuk, Birnirk, Thule, Dorset) and Aleut cultures; with comparative discussion of relationships of the various prehistoric Eskimo cultures and of the origin of Eskimo culture.
- A. 11 Collins, Henry Bascom. "Prehistoric Eskimo Culture on St. Lawrence Island." (Geographical Review, 1932. V. 22, pp. 107-119, illus.) Investigations for the Smithsonian Institution, 1930, at five old villages, with discussion of the cultural sequence they reveal. (Old Bering Sea to modern); descriptions of the artifacts, house-types and skeletal remains, and statement of inadequacy of geographical distribution and simplicity of form as an index of age.
- A. 12 DeTaguna, F. Chugach Prehistory. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1956. Eskimo antiquities.
- A. 13 Fried, Jacob (Ed.) "A Survey of the Aboriginal Populations of Quebec and Labrador." Montreal: McGill University, 1955, p. 121. (Eastern Canadian Anthropological Ser. No. 1.)
- A. 14 Gessain, Robert. Title tr. The Eskimos from Greenland to Alaska. Paris, Bourrelrier (1947 121P, illus.) Result of the author's sojourn among the Eskimo of Angmagssalik, 1934-35 with a four-man party under Paul-Emile Victor, sent by the Musee de l'Homme to East Greenland. He describes these Eskimos' way of life, the Kayakas, summer nomadism, seal hunting, men's and women's work games, gathering and fishing, the wintering, etc.; contact with white men; the life cycle, birth-death. Includes notes on other Eskimo groups of Greenland, Canada and Siberia, and numerous illustrations throughout, based on the party's photographs and on drawings in the Collection Schneider, Musee de l'Homme, Paris.
- A. 15 Gordon, George Byron. "Notes on the Western Eskimo." (Pennsylvania University. University Museum. Transactions of the Department of Archaeology, 1906, V. 2, Pt. I, pp. 69-101.) Analysis of the current status of culture of the West Alaska Eskimos, with discussion of the effects of White contacts upon the accustomed food supply, clothing and fuel of the Eskimos. Includes descriptions of trade and pottery utensils of Alaskan and Siberian Eskimos, education, cat's cradles (string games), engraving, carving, and tattooing of the Eskimos of the Alaskan mainlands and islands. The information was collected in connection with an expedition sent from the University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1905.
- A. 16 Høygaard, Arne. Title tr. "The Mentality of the Eskimos." (Polar-Årboken, 1940, pp. 77-83, illus.) Discusses briefly the origin and characteristics of the Greenland Eskimos, and the upbringing of their children.

- A. 17 Jenness, Diamond. "Ethnological Problems of Arctic America." (In: American Geographical Society, N.Y. Problems of polar research, 1928, pp. 166-75.) Brief statement of work remaining to be done on the early Eskimo cultures. Thule, Cape Dorset, and Bering Sea cultures, and on archeology, and physical anthropology.
- A. 18 Kleivan, Helge. "Labrador in the Casting Ladle; Features of a Cultural Change." (translated title) Polar-Årboken, 1956, pp. 65-98. (Text in Norwegian.) Sketch of early Eskimo inhabitants of Labrador. Eskimo numbers now increase northward in proportion to settlers. In South there is racial blending and decreased use of native languages. Analysis of present-day influences upon native life and culture.
- A. 19 König, Herbert. (Translated title) "Remarks about Japanese Influence on the Eskimos." (Anthropos, Ephemericis, 1933, Bd. 28, pp. 192-93.) Contains discussions of a hypothesis offered by H. P. Steensby in his anthropogeographical study of the origin of the Eskimo culture, 1916, p. 208. (See A. 29.) Steensby's suggestion that Japanese influence on Greenland Eskimo culture in earlier times is a possibility. This, König concludes, is unconvincing.
- A. 20 Koppers, Wilhelm. Title tr. "Eskimo - Mongoloid Elements Among the Pre-Aryan Inhabitants of the British Isles." (Anthropos, Ephemericis, 1917-18. Bd. 12-13, l. 706-9.) The paper is based on two articles by Jul. Pokorny, published in Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie, 1917-18, Bd. 11, pp. 189-204 and Bd. 12, pp. 195-231, where a possibility was suggested that in the aleolithic period a Mongoloid race (Eskimo) inhabited the British Isles.
- A. 21 Larsen, Helge Eyvin. Title tr. "The Greenlanders." (In: Birket-Smith, K., and others. Grønlands bogen, 1950, v. 1, pp. 205-252, illus.) Summary of present day knowledge and opinions concerning the origin and interrelationship of ancient Eskimo cultures; the archaeological evidences of prehistoric Greenlandic peoples; Eskimo cultures at the beginning of colonization of Greenland, i.e. in the historical period; remarks (in brief) on the Greenlander of today. Bibliography (12 items.)
- A. 22 Laughlin, William S. "The Aleut-Eskimo Community." (Alask. University. Anthropological Papers, 1952, v. 1, No. 1, pp. 25-48.) Contains paper on the relationship between the Aleuts and Eskimo: The question of their social and linguistic unity, and the variability in material culture are discussed. "Specifically, this involves a study of those elements which set these people apart as a distinct population; a study of those elements common to all the divisions of the people and, following this, a consideration of the factors of internal change which are primarily responsible for the variations within the stock. Viewed in time depth, these changes are manifested racially in the development of a brachycephalic population from an originally mesocephalic population, linguistically by the differentiation into languages and dialects, and in the material culture by the abandonment of the core and blade industry and the innovation of many mechanical adaptations." (From author's summary.)
- A. 23 Laughlin, William S. "Contemporary problems in the Anthropology of Southern Alaska." (In: Alaskan Science Conference - 1950. Selected papers, 1952.) Contains analyses of evidence of an early Eskimo homeland in southwestern Alaska; the relation of the three branches of

- A. 23 cont'd.
Eskimo linguistic stock, Inupik and Yupik dialects, mutually intelligible, but Aleut not so, and its implications in regard to Eskimo migrations and early occupations of southern Alaska. Anthropological, anthropometric blood-group and population studies are surveyed and the status of archaeology and ethnology appraised in relation to immediate problems and needed research. Bibliography (17 items).
- A. 24 Mathiassen, Therkel. "Archaeology of the Central Eskimos." I. Descriptive Part II The Thule Culture and Its Position Within the Eskimo Culture. (Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-4, vol. IV, pts. 1 and 2.) Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, 1927.
- A. 25 Mathiassen, Therkel. Eskimo Relics from Washington Land and Hall Land. (Meddelelser om Grønland, København 1926. Bd. 71, 181-216.
- A. 26 Nansen, Fridtjof. "The Eskimo of Greenland." In First Crossing of Greenland, 1890. V. 2, pp. 255-356. Contains an account of Eskimo origin and distribution and of the West Greenland Eskimos as Nansen and previous travellers found them.
- A. 27 Pettitt, George Albert. Primitive Education in North America. Berkley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1946. 182 p. A study of native Indian and Eskimo child training and educational methods; discipline, role of mother's brother as teacher and disciplinarian, pedagogical importance of myths and tales.
- A. 28 Rudenko, S. I. The Ancient Culture of the Bering Sea and the Eskimo Problem. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961. This translation from Russian sources deals mainly with antiquities.
- A. 29 Steensby, Hans Peder. An Anthropogeographical Study of the Origin of the Eskimo Culture. (Translated edition of 1905 work.) Meddelelser om Grønland, 1917. Bd. 53, pp. 39-228. Contains review of previous literature on Eskimo culture and its origin, geographical observations on the Eskimo domain, author's theory of the origin and development of Eskimo culture, discussion of representative types of the economic culture of the Eskimo. Reviewed by Clark Wissler in Geographical Review, 1920. V. 9, pp. 125-38.
- A. 30 Swanton, John Reed. The Indian Tribes of North America. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952, p. 726. Tribes are listed with information on location, variant names, population data, history, notes on immigration and cultural affiliations. Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos of Alaska, Canada and Greenland are treated. pp. 524-608, pp. 5-7, maps 2-3. Bibliography (300 items) and extensive index are appended.
- A. 31 Thalbitzer, William Carl. "Ethnographical Collections from East Greenland." Pub. in Meddelelser om Grønland, 1914. B 39, pp. 319-755. Comparative study of implements etc., in the collections made by Holm on the East Greenland Expedition, 1884-5. Appendix is a precis of earlier remarks on Eskimos of Davis Strait, and summary on Ammassalimmiut, their origin and cultural achievement.

B. I The Sociology of Educational Institutions

- A. 1 Anderson, H. D. and Eells, Walter C.
- B.I. 32 Baird, Irene. "Summer School North of Sixty." (Canadian Geographical Journal, Jan. 1955, V. 50, No. 1, pp. 18-23.) In August, 1953, a ten-day conference was held in Yellowknife, Mackenzie District, for all teachers in the western Northwest Territories. Four instructors and about 150 teachers attended representing federal and Indian day schools, missions, mining company schools and the Public and High School at Yellowknife. Emphasis was on oral and visual teaching methods, practical demonstrations, and adaptations of the study program to the facts of environment and individual needs of the students. Reasons for educating the Eskimos are enumerated. Some of the subjects taught in the schools are described. The Northwest Territories Teachers Association was formed with plans for a second meeting in 1955.
- B.I. 33 Black, J. M. and Boxer, A. J. "Bridging the Gap at Yellowknife." (Northern Affairs Bulletin, July-August, 1959. V. 6, No. 3, pp. 28-31, illus.) Principal and residence (Akaitcho Hall) superintendent at the Sir John Franklin School discuss work, regular high schools classes, adult evening classes, experimental programs in vocational training. They are planned to facilitate the inter-cultural transition of the Eskimo and Indian students, many from remote areas of northern Canada. Contrasts within the student body, disciplinary problems due to differences in old and new ways of life, the academic and cultural lag, etc., are described, and methods of dealing with these problems are outlined.
- B.I. 34 Borum, Villy. Title tr. "Greenland Schools and other Cultural Institutions." (In: Birket-Smith, K. and others, Grønlands bogen, 1950. V. 2, pp. 179-206 incl.) Contains sketch of the development of schools from early times when they were run by the church, to recent times, when changes in Greenland law gave administrative power to the Greenland Council. Includes diagrams of the administrative organization, samples of modern pictorial teaching aids, and figures on curriculum changes; notes on recent development of newspaper press and radio.
- B.I. 35 Borum, Villy. Title tr. The Greenland School, Tasks Today and in the Future. (Grønlandsposten, May 1, 1945.)
- B.I. 36 Canada. Advisory Committee on Northern Development. Government Activities in the North, 1959. Ottawa, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Outlines responsibilities, plans operations during 1959 of 20 agencies active in northern Canada. Included is Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Education Division, reporting on school facilities in the Northwest Territories, and vocational training courses for adults.
- B.I. 37 Canada. Northern Education; Ten Years of Progress. Ottawa: Department of Northern Affairs. Education Division, 1960. 14P. graphs. mimeo. Reports improvements, expansion and consolidation of education in Northwest Territories.
- B.I. 38 Denmark. Ministeriet for Grønland. Title tr. The Greenland School, 1952-1958. Annual Report with statistical data on buildings, teachers, geographical distribution of school children, subjects taught in the elementary schools, etc. Nursery, secondary and evening schools are also covered. In previous years (back to 1902) information on schools

- B.I. 38 cont'd.
was included in the general annual reports on Greenland, earlier in brief with report on the church, latterly in more detail.
- B.I. 39 Eskimo. "The boarding schools at Chesterfield and the education of the Eskimo." (Eskimo, Dec. 1955, pp. 12-17, illus.) Brief discussion of principles of educating the Eskimo for the benefit of his community and the problems encountered by the Roman Catholic school at Chesterfield Inlet (63° 40'N. 90° 40'W.), including language, textbooks, behaviour, diet, etc.
- B.I. 40 Gam, Mikael. Title tr. "The Problems of Greenland Young People's Future." (Grønland, August, 1959. Nv. 8, pp. 305-316, illus.) Discusses various problems resulting from the rapid development in Greenland. Education and training opportunities are reviewed. In 25-30 years' time, children of school age will probably number 10,000 i.e., double the present number. Vocational training is being reorganized and expanded, and technical, commercial, navigation and fishery schools are planned.
- B.I. 41 Grantham, E. N. "Education Goes North." (Canadian Geographical Journal, January, 1951, V. 42, pp 44-49, incl. plate, illus.) Popular informative article on Indian and Eskimo schools in the Canadian Arctic and Sub-Arctic, listing their localities and mentioning their maintenance by the Dominion Government, Church of England, Roman Catholic Church or Northern Canada Evangelical Mission. Author discusses the problem of the Eskimos' seasonal migration, their syllabic writing, the role of the "welfare teacher," and the standard of education in the North relative to that in Canada generally.
- B.I. 42 Larmour, W. T. "Eskimo Education." (Arctic Circular, November, 1950, V. 3, pp. 50-55.) Brief discussion of problems peculiar to schools for Eskimos, such as the natives' nomadic customs, seasonal occupations, etc.; descriptions of the six schools for Eskimos at Coppermine, Cape Dorset, Fort Chimo, Coral Harbour, Port Harrison, and Port Brabant. Notes on salaries and civil service status of the white teachers, school equipment, cooperation with the National Health Centres, techniques in teaching, extra-mural activities, marketing of native handicrafts by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild; school food service, and mention of missions' day school.
- B.I. 43 Morden, Irene. "We Liked the Eskimos." (Alaska Sportsman, July, 1951, V. 17, No. 7, pp. 18-23, 35-36.) Describes (generally) Point Hope and the Alaska Native Service schools for Eskimos and remarks on the Eskimo skills and temperament.
- B.I. 44 Ray, Charles K. "A Program of Education for Alaskan Natives." A research Report. Rev. ed. University of Alaska, 1959. Reports the University of Alaska's survey of native education, comparisons were made between Territorial schools and five non-native schools. The major problems disclosed are: native students (those with ¼ or more of Eskimo, Indian or Aleut blood) have a low median of attainment, few reach high school; they are below non-natives in academic achievement and overall adjustment; they are usually retarded in verbal skills and use of abstractions, and rarely succeed at the college level. The lack of high school facilities and of trained and qualified teachers is critical. The educational materials, techniques and standards were designed for English-speaking children in the continental U.S. and are not suitable for Alaskan natives.

- B.I. 45 Schoettler, A. E. "Going to School is Popular." (Alaska Sportsman, March, 1938, V. 4, No. 3, pp. 12-13, 19-20, 221.) Survey of schools, standards, teachers, teacher training, number of pupils, in Alaska's school system.
- B.I. 46 Trinel, E. "The School System in Eskimo Land." (Eskimo, September, 1959, V. 52, pp. 3, 6.) Discusses Canadian Government efforts to educate this scattered population: schools, correspondence courses, summer classes at trading posts and residential schools. Children are taken by airplane to residential schools such as that at the Chesterfield Inlet mission where they remain from mid-August till mid-May.
- B.I. 47 White, Gavin. "Canadian Apartheid." (Canadian Forum, August, 1951, V. 31, pp. 102-103.) Critical comment on attitude of Canadian government to the Eskimos, particularly in connection with their hunting, educational and health facilities; remarks on deterioration of the natives as white advancement in the Canadian Arctic destroys their original hunting economy.

B.I-1 Schools - In Relation to Society and Community

- B.I-1 48 Alaska. Department of Education and Department of Health. Health Services for School-age Children in Alaska. Juneau, July 1, 1954. (iii. 55p. illus.) A popular, illustrated outline "prepared to aid all those who are concerned with school health services." Subjects dealt with include: planning and partners of the school health program; health appraisal and counseling; health resources: private, official and voluntary; care of accidents and illness in school; control of communicable diseases; health instructions, etc. Appended is information on first aid classroom kits, school health records, observation guides for teachers, etc.
- B.I-1 49 Alaska. Territorial Board of Education. The rules and regulations of the Territorial Board of Education and Teachers' Retirement Board, complete as revised and amended by the fourteenth regular session of the Territorial Board. (Juneau, April, 1955.) Contains outline of organization and duties of the Territorial Board and the commissioner of Education; regulations relating to schools, various types of courses, pupils, attendance, transportation, etc., teachers certification and contracts, salary scales, leave, etc., textbooks, special and vocational education, tobacco tax funds, etc.
- B.I-1 50 Alaska. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Alaska Rehabilitation, 1946-1957; report of progress, reference, and guide. Juneau, 1957. 54p. illus. Describes 25 government and private agencies which participate in rehabilitating the physically or mentally handicapped, their services and facilities. Special problems provided for include high incidence of tuberculosis, language barriers, educational and cultural adjustments of handicapped Indians and Eskimos, and isolation of many areas. Economic rehabilitation of communities by the Alaska Native Service and the Alaska Rural Development Board is reported; also educational programs for children and adults.
- B.I-1 51 Alaskan Science Conference 5th Anchorage, Alaska, September 7-10, 1954. Science in Alaska, 1954: proceedings. Lists papers presented at the Conference with authors' abstracts of approx. 100-500 words in length. Included under Social Sciences are: Dafoe, D. M. Problems of the Outlying Schools of Alaska.

- B.I-1 52 Bethune, W. C., ed. Canada's Western Northland. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1937. Government and administration. Historical, present day, and missions, schools and hospitals.
- B.I-1 53 Berthelsen, Chr. The School in Greenland. (Trans. title.) Grønlandske selskab. Arsskrift 1952, pp. 126-37. Contains a discussion on the school system and problems arising from technical and economic difficulties. The 3,989 school children live in 170 places spread over the country.
- B.I-1 54 Brun, Eske. Report on Greenland, 1949 (n.p.). 82 numb 1. mimeographed. "Prepared for the United Nations."
 (1) General background
 (2) Social conditions
 (3) Educational conditions (especially detailed)
 (4) Economic conditions.
- B.I-1 55 Bugge, Aage. A Résumé (trans. title). Grønlands kirke og skole, 1943, Nr. I, pp. 3-11. Contains a summary review of the activities of church and school in Greenland from 1900 through 1939, in three periods: 1900-1912, 1912-1925, and 1925-1939.
- B.I-1 56 Canadian Weekly Bulletin. News notes. (Canadian Weekly Bulletin, Ottawa, 1957, V. 12, No. 1-52.) Current news releases on: Plans for large publicly-operated day schools in the north for native and white children, replacing mission schools.
- B.I-1 57 Clark, Duncan L. "The Turning Point." North: Vol. XI, N. 1, Jan.-Feb., 1964, pp. 9-15. Statement of the basic principles adopted by the N.W.T. for the development of a correction program for delinquents and criminals.
- B.I-1 58 Emmons, G. T. Conditions and Needs of the Natives of Alaska. Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report on the condition and needs of the natives of Alaska. (Washington, U.S. Government Print Office, 1905) 23P. (V.S. 58th Congress, 3rd Session, Senate. Doc. 106). Described the existing conditions of the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska, and recommends specific measures, chiefly educational, economic, and medical to improve conditions. Divides the native peoples, according to their needs, into the "self-sustaining" groups of southeastern Alaska, and the "dependent" groups of the rest of Alaska.
- B.I-1 59 Fuglesang-Damgaard, A. D. "The High School and College at Godthaab." Grønlands Kirke og skole, 1944, Nr. 2, pp. 1-7. Contains an account of the activities generally, and the subjects covered. Differences between church influence and liberal tendencies are noted to have been resolved by compromise to benefit it of all. In 1954 the school is to celebrate its 100th anniversary.
- B.I-1 60 Gad, Finn. Title Trans. "New Thoughts on the Greenlandic School System." (Grønlandske selskab. Oorskrift, 1948, pp. 81-83.) Reviews part education in Greenland, recommends a survey of current methods and problems, and a general reform of system.

- B.I-1 61 Gam, M. "The Greenlandic School in the Future." (Trans. title) Grønlandsposten. Aarg. 7, 1948. Nr. 7, pp. 74-76. The proposed school directorate covering all types of schools throughout the country is endorsed as more likely to unify than aggravate the differing views of education on part of church and school.
- B.I-1 62 Gam, Mikael. "Is There a Clear Line Running Through the Work of Building the Greenland School-System?" (Title trans.) Grønland, June, 1956, Nr. 6, pp. 227-234 (Text in Danish). Discusses some of the principles applied in building up the Greenland school-system: it has a flexible syllabus to allow for special local conditions, boarding schools in isolated regions with sparse population.
- B.I-1 63 Gam, Mikael. Title tr. "The School." I: How far have we got today in building up the schools? II: What is actually happening - or ought to happen in Greenland schools. (Atuagagdliutit: Grønlandsposten, February 24, 1955. Ukiut 95 - iat, Nr. 4, pp. 5-7.) Surveys the present status of the school program and plans for the next few years. The grants go mainly to the large schools where instruction is given in both Danish and Greenlandic; four are now being built at: Julianehøbb, Godthøbb, Holsteinsborg and Egedesminde. Problems connected with the teaching of Danish as a second language, adapting instruction to Greenlandic aptitudes, and importance of the latter in drawing and handicrafts, are considered.
- B.I-1 64 Hill, Bob. "The Last Frontier." Edmonton: The Edmonton Journal, February 10, 1964. Interview with the chief superintendent of schools for the western region of the N.W.T. He discusses four main problems: the mechanics of teaching, lack of motivation, parent-children barrier, the end product.
- B.I-1 65 Jacobson, J. V. "New Educational Programme for the Northwest Territories." Northern Affairs Bulletin, February-March, 1956, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp 11-14. Plans are described for expanding schools and building hostels to board children. The hostels, built by the Government, to be turned over to Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.
- B.I-1 66 Jenness, Diamond. "The Eskimos of Northern Alaska: A Study in the Effect of Civilization." (Geographical Review, February, 1918, V. 5, pp. 89-101, illus.) Contains a discussion of changes in hunting implements, population distribution, social and family life, and social system, (morality, hygiene, etc.); the missionary influence, trapping as an economic readjustment, education and future prospects.
- B.I-1 67 Malach, Roman. "So You Want to Teach." (Alaska Call, June, 1959, V. 1, No. 2, pp. 7-8, illus.) Describes teaching conditions in Alaskan schools outside incorporated school districts. These rural schools are isolated, their supervision limited, and teachers' responsibility high. Pupils, with few outside distractions (TV, movies, etc.) find school exciting. Teachers' salary schedules (1957) are listed.
- B.I-1 68 Manstrup, H. Title Tr. "An Outline of the History of Holsteinsborg School and Some Notes on the School Today." (Grønland, Oct., 1957, Nv. 10. pp. 38-400.) This West Greenland town (66° 55'N. 53° 35'W.) was founded in 1756 and a school, which served also as church and home for the missionary, was built in 1759. Its history, activities, (number of pupils, subjects taught, equipment) etc., are outlined. A new school was inaugurated in 1949, and enlarged in 1952, 1954 and 1955; its teaching and some current problems are described. Church direction of schools was terminated in 1950.

B.I-1 69 Phillips, R. A. J. "The Opening Door." North, Vol. VII, No. 6, Nov.-Dec., 1960, pp. 1-9. Part I of two parts dealing with the problems of providing formal education in the north. Second part appears in Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan.-Feb., 1961, pp. 11-17. Stresses language difficulties, preservation of the traditional culture, need for trained Eskimo and Indian teachers.

B.I-1 70 Quirt, Bessie. "Letter from a Teacher in Arctic Canada." (Trans. title) Grønlands kirke og skole, 1945, Nr. 3, pp. 21-26. Contains a popular description of the first school opened in 1929 by the Church of England in Canada on Arctic Coast of the Yukon. The 20 Eskimo children (only 1 understood any English) had a teacher who did not know the Eskimo language. The attempt proved so successful that the boarding-school was moved to Aklavik.

B.I-1 71 Valee, Frank G. "Opportunities Unlimited." North, July-October, 1960, Vol. 7, No. 4-5, pp. 1-3. Discusses the pros and cons of broad education for Eskimos. Eskimo children should have educational opportunities equal to those of other Canadians and should eventually take over whites' responsibilities in their area.

B.I-2 Schools - Recruitment and Social Composition

B.I-1 49 Alaska. Territorial Board of Education.

B.I-1 51 Alaskan Science Conference 5th Anchorage, Alaska. Novatney, D. Teachers' Supply and Supervision of Outlying Schools in Alaska with Comparison to Those in Australia.

B.I-2 72 Bugge, Aage. Title tr. "The School in Greenland." (Grønlandske selskab. Aarsskrift, 1930-31, pp. 5-36. Notes stages of educational progress in the last generation; the study of Danish, and other subjects; relationship between missions, schools and teaching; discusses teachers and language conditions in the various schools; distribution of schools of higher learning in West Greenland; advocates Danish in lower schools; recommends school for housewives and instruction in Danish.

B.I-2 74 Gad, Finn. Title tr. "Demands on the Schools of Greenland." (Grønland 1953, hefte 8, pp. 309-314, illus.) Discusses educational problems in Greenland, stressing need to induce children to take a more active part in school activities. Active playing, handicrafts, painting, music, etc., are suggested.

B.I-1 68 Manstrup, H. Title tr. "An Outline of the History of Holsteinborg School and Some Notes on the School Today."

B.I-2 75 Rensaa, E. M. "Building at Inuvik; the School and Hostel Project." (Northern Affairs Bulletin, Nov.-Dec., 1959, V. 6, No. 5, pp. 5-9, illus.) Reprinted from Canadian Consulting Engineer.

B.I-2 76 U.S. Office of Education. Public Education in Alaska. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office 1936. (Its Bulletin, 1936, No. 12) by K. M. Cook. Contains sketch of the country and its people, and a history of the territorial and federal schools and allied services.

B.I-3 Schools - As Selective Agencies

- B.I-1 51 Alaskan Science Conference 5th Anchorage, Alaska. Novatney, D. New High School Course of Study in Homemaking.
- B.I-3 77 Alaskan Science Conference 6th College, June 1-4, 1955 and 7th, Juneau, September 27-30, 1956. Science in Alaska 1955 and 1956; proceedings. College, Alaska, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alaska Division, 1959. Neet, H. "A Survey of Achievement of Eighth Grade Children in Alaska."
- B.I-3 77 Alaskan Science Conference 6th College. Parsons, J.C. "Evaluation of Projective and Other Individual Tests and Used in Alaska."
- B.I-3 78 Eells, W. C. "Educational Achievement of the Native Races of Alaska." Jr. of Applied Psychology, December, 1933, V. 17, pp. 646-701. Results of tests carried out in 1930-32 among Aleut, Indian and Eskimo school children. General achievement tests - measures of handwriting, English composition and music.
- B.I-1 63 Gam, Mikael. Title tr. "The School."
- B.I-3 79 Gam, Mikael. Title Tr. "The Training of Young People in Greenland." (Grønland, March, 1958, Nr. 3, pp. 114-20, illus.) Discusses the problems of apprentice training, not yet properly organized. A commission to study the question may be appointed.

B.I-4 Schools - As Social Systems

- B.I-1 51 Alaskan Science Conference 5th Anchorage, Alaska. Hock, R.J., and Wilson, M. S. High School Biology in Alaska; present aspects.
- B.I-4 80 Anderson, Ruth Brooks. A.D.H. "Film Library's Modest Beginning in 1943 Grows to 445 Films in 15 Years." (Alaska's Health, October, 1958, V. 15, pp. 3, 4, illus.) Reviews the beginnings of the Alaska Department of Health's film library, its early difficulties, staff and circulation of films, audience etc. Also reported in the same journal October, 1957.
- B.I-1 54 Brun Eske. Report on Greenland.
- B.I-4 81 Canada, Northwest Territories and Yukon Services. The Book of Wisdom for Eskimo. Khaoyimayun titigangit inuinnangmun. Translation into syllabics by Samuel G. Ford; translation into Eskimo (Roman Characters) by Cyril Wingnek; sketches by Betty Kosior. Ottawa, 1949. Contains text in 2 parts: the first supplied by the Department of National Health and Welfare gives simple, graphic explanation and direction on sickness, camp and personal hygiene and child care; the second outlines family allowances from the government, care of boats and rifles, conservation of game and food supply, etc. First published (with text in English and syllabics on opposite pages. 28p.) in 1947.
- B.I-1 56 Canadian Weekly Bulletin.
- B.I-4 82 Canadian Weekly Bulletin. "News Notes." (Canadian Weekly Bulletin, Ottawa, 1958, V. 13, No. 1-53.) Current news releases on schools opened at Resolute on Cornwallis Island and Spence Bay on Boothia Peninsula; include adult education classes.