

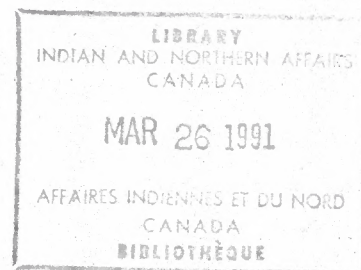
Third Interim Report
Housing Education Program
Frobisher-Keewatin Regions, Arctic District,
and Pelly Bay, Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

March 1968

Francis J. McKay

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Third Interim Report
Housing Education Program
March 1968



FOREWORD

The Housing Education Program, financed since its inception in 1966 by grants from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, is an essential component of the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.

The attached progress report has been compiled by the Adult Education Section of the Education Division in co-operation with the Northern Housing Section of the Territorial Division. It covers the development of the Housing Education Program in the Frobisher and Keewatin Regions, Arctic District, and in Pelly Bay of the Mackenzie District, from April 1967 to March 1968. In addition, it includes general information on the Eskimo Rental Housing Program itself.

Adult Education
Education Division
Northern Administration Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Canada

ESKIMO RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONTENT

1. Review of the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.
2. The Housing Association.
3. The Rental Collections.
4. Plans for Changing the Designs of the Houses.

ESKIMO RENTAL HOUSING

A. Review of the Eskimo Rental Housing Program

During 1966 a total of 194 rental homes were constructed in the Frobisher Bay Region and an additional 340 were supplied in 1967 with 152 in the Frobisher Region, 156 in the Keewatin Region and 32 in the Yellowknife Region. This will be followed in 1968 by 140 to the Keewatin, 19 to Frobisher Bay and 116 to the Mackenzie District. The allocation of the houses to date is shown below.

<u>Settlement</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Total No.</u>
Frobisher Bay	30	40	70
Arctic Bay	11	7	18
Cape Dorset	25	24	49
Pond Inlet	20	10	30
Igloolik	24	8	32
Pangnirtung	38	12	50
Broughton Island	25	4	29
Grise Fiord	7	8	15
Hall Beach	14	2	16
Clyde River		7	7
Lake Harbour		10	10
Resolute Bay		20	20
Rankin Inlet		34	34
Eskimo Point		31	31
Whale Cove		13	13
Baker Lake		42	42
Chesterfield Inlet		26	26
Repulse Bay		10	10
Pelly Bay		32	32
Grand Total	<u>194</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>534</u>

Not all of the houses supplied in 1967 were completed during that year. Late deliveries from contractors and unusual ice conditions in Hudson Bay delayed some shipments and the houses so affected will be completed in 1968.

B. The Housing Associations

Housing Associations have been incorporated for 8 settlements while another 6 applications have been received. The communities involved are listed below:

Broughton Island	Incorporated
Cape Dorset	Incorporated
Frobisher Bay	Incorporated
Hall Beach	Incorporated
Igloolik	Incorporated
Pangnirtung	Incorporated
Baker Lake	Incorporated
Eskimo Point	Incorporated
Grise Fiord	Applied
Lake Harbour	Applied
Fond Inlet	Applied
Resolute Bay	Applied
Rankin Inlet	Applied
Pelly Bay	Applied

Increasing responsibilities have been accepted by the Housing Associations. In all settlements where such groups are active the allocation of housing and the establishment of individual rental charges has been assumed by the Councils. **Contracts** are being awarded to some Associations for the supply of services and the delivery of fuel. For the first time since the program was implemented a contract **for** the erection of the prefabricated units was awarded to a group of Eskimos, the Pelly Bay Co-operative. The 32 houses were constructed during the summer of 1967 and were occupied by the fall of the same year. The success of this venture has prompted several of the other settlements to request the same opportunity.

C. The Rental Collections

Rental collection figures in the settlements of the Frobisher and Keewatin regions vary considerably. The main factor in a successful rental collection system is the housing education program which prepares Eskimo tenants to accept the rental concept and the financial obligations involved. Social, cultural and economic factors differ in each settlement however, and these clearly influence the regularity of rental payments. The relative influence of such factors cannot be isolated, and it is thus not possible to obtain an exact correlation between the effectiveness of the education program and the rental collections.

The following financial statements of rent collected over a six month period illustrate the contrast between two settlements. In communities like Pangnirtung, where a progressive Housing Association has been formed, rental collection is being carried out successfully and rents are paid promptly. In certain other settlements such as Arctic Bay, rental collection is less effective for a variety of reasons, and tenants are less ready to assume responsibility for regular payments.

Educational support for Housing Associations, together with the production of special educational materials, will continue. It is anticipated that such support will improve general housing management, including the payment of rents.

PANGNIRTUNG

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
3 houses at \$67.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00
1 house at \$60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00		
2 houses at \$42.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00		
1 house at \$25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00		
9 houses at \$15.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00		
4 houses at \$10.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		
16 houses at \$2.00	32.00	32.00	30.00	34.00		36.00
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Total Collections	\$577.00	577.00	575.00	579.00	577.00	581.00
Total Assessments	577.00	577.00	577.00	577.00	577.00	577.00
Total Arrears	Nil	Nil	2.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Prepayments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.00

ARCTIC BAY

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
1 house at \$67.00	-	67.00	67.00	-	201.00	-
1 house at \$42.00	-	42.00	-	-	168.00	42.00
6 houses at \$22.00	118.00	98.00	121.00	147.00	142.00	77.00
1 house at \$40.00	40.00	-	80.00	40.00	-	40.00
1 house at \$9.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.00	20.00	-
2 houses at \$8.00	16.00	8.00	-	24.00	24.00	8.00
1 house at \$2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	4.00
1 house at \$18.00	2.00	9.00	29.00	16.00	25.00	13.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RENT COLLECTED	180.00	228.00	301.00	238.00	580.00	184.00
RENT ASSESSED	326.00	326.00	326.00	326.00	326.00	326.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ARREARS	146.00	244.00	269.00	357.00	103.00	245.00
PREPAID	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Plans for Changing the Design of the Houses

Some design changes have become necessary. Beginning with the 1968 models the houses will be equipped with simple forced air oil burning furnaces. In addition, the interior will be lined with plywood after erection and the two changes should provide a more evenly distributed heat supply as well as eliminate the draughts caused by the separating of the wall panels.

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

CONTENT

1. Outline of the Education Program April 1967 to March 1968
2. The Igloolik Housing Conference - April 1967.
3. Extension of Phase I Program.
4. Extension of Phase II Home Management Program.
5. Phase II Training and Postings - September/October 1967.
6. Development of Phase II Materials.
7. The Phase IV Local Leadership Program.
8. Phase I Programs - Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay.
9. Evaluation of Materials.
10. Planning of 1968 Program - Mackenzie District.
11. Summary of Experimental Programs.

Housing Education
Eskimo Rental Housing Program

Statement to 31-1-68

Grants

May	- 1966	- \$169,000
June	- 1967	- 118,000
		<u>\$287,000</u>

Funds transferred from CMHC under
above grants to January 31, 1968.

\$190,000

Expenditure to January 31, 1968

(a) Travel Accommodation \$ 41,174.31
 Meals

(b) Salaries \$139,282.56

(c) Miscellaneous
 (including materials
 and printing) 7,092.42
 \$187,549.29

\$187,549.29

Cash balance on hand January 31, 1968

\$ 2,450.71

Balance remaining in grant January 31, 1968.

\$287,000.00
187,549.29
\$ 99,450.71

\$ 99,450.71

Pop. 220 Ph. 2,3
No. families 53

Pop. 142 Ph. 2,3,4
No. families 20

Pop. 150 Ph. 1,2,3
No. families 34

Pop. 165 Ph. 1
No. families 35

Pop. 100 Ph. 1
No. families 11

Pop. 100 Ph. 2,3
No. families 28

Pop. 150-200 Ph. 2,3
No. families 31

Pop. 150 Ph. 1,3
No. families 26

Pop. 200 Ph. 2,3,4
No. families 45

Pop. 300 Ph. 2,3
No. families 60

Pop. 420 Ph. 2,3
No. families 190

Pop. 75 Ph. 1,2,3
No. families 15

Pop. 420 Ph. 2,3
No. families 67

THE RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM
April 1967 to March 1968

- Phase I - Explanation of the Rental Program
- Phase II - Home Management
- Phase III - The Housing Association
- Phase IV - Local Leadership Program

Pop. 545 Ph. 1,3,4
No. families 99

Pop. 180 Ph. 1,2,3
No. families 31

Pop. 400 Ph. 1,2,3,4
No. families 73

ETRISE FIORD

RESOLUTE BAY

ARTIC BAY

POND INLET

CLYDE RIVER

IGLOOLIK

PELLY BAY

HALL BEACH

REPULSE BAY

BRIGHTON ISLAND

PANGNIRTUNG

FROBISHER BAY

BAKER LAKE

CORAC HARBOUR

LAKE HARBOUR

CHESTERFIELD INLET

RANKIN INLET

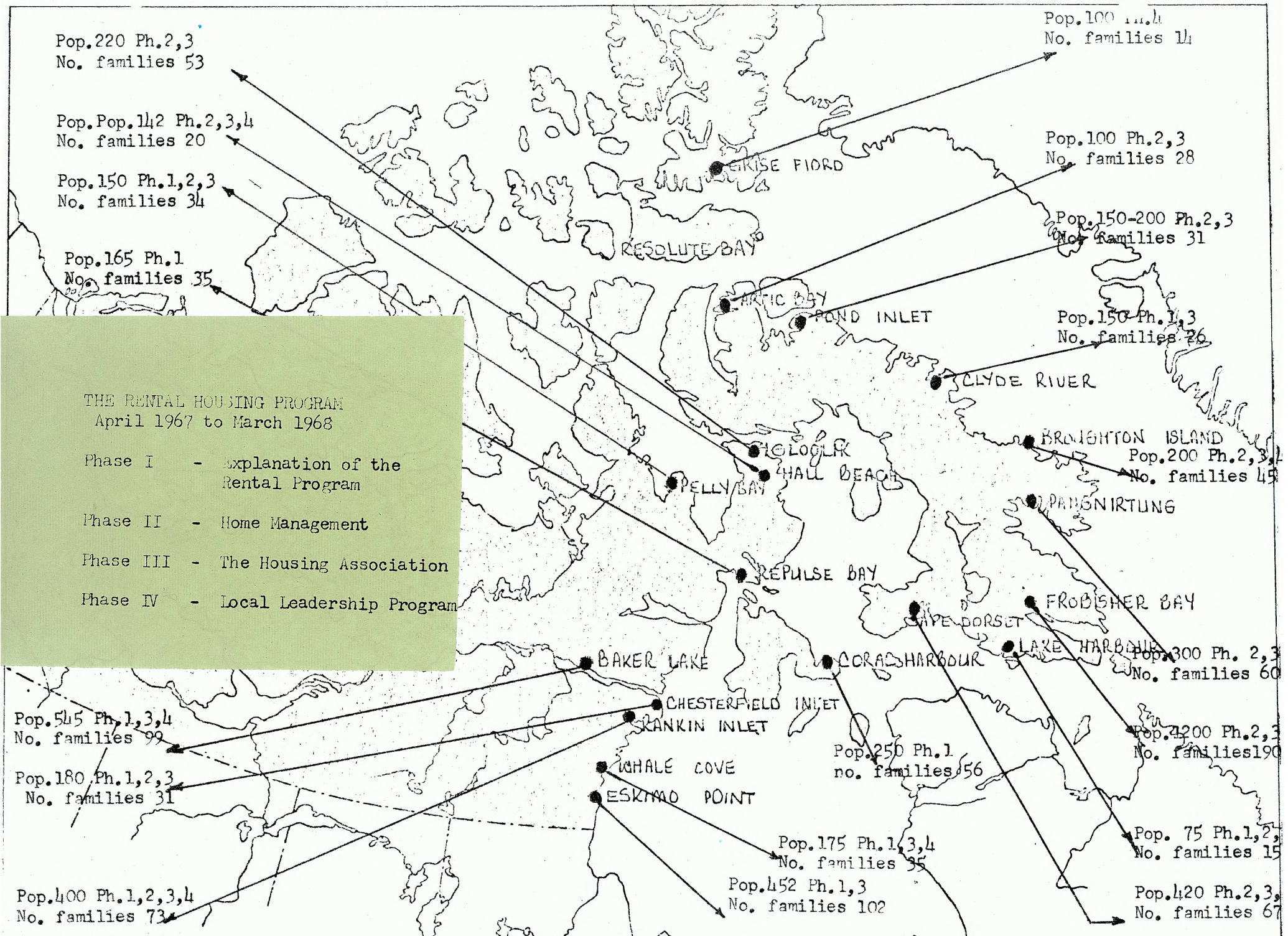
WHALE COVE

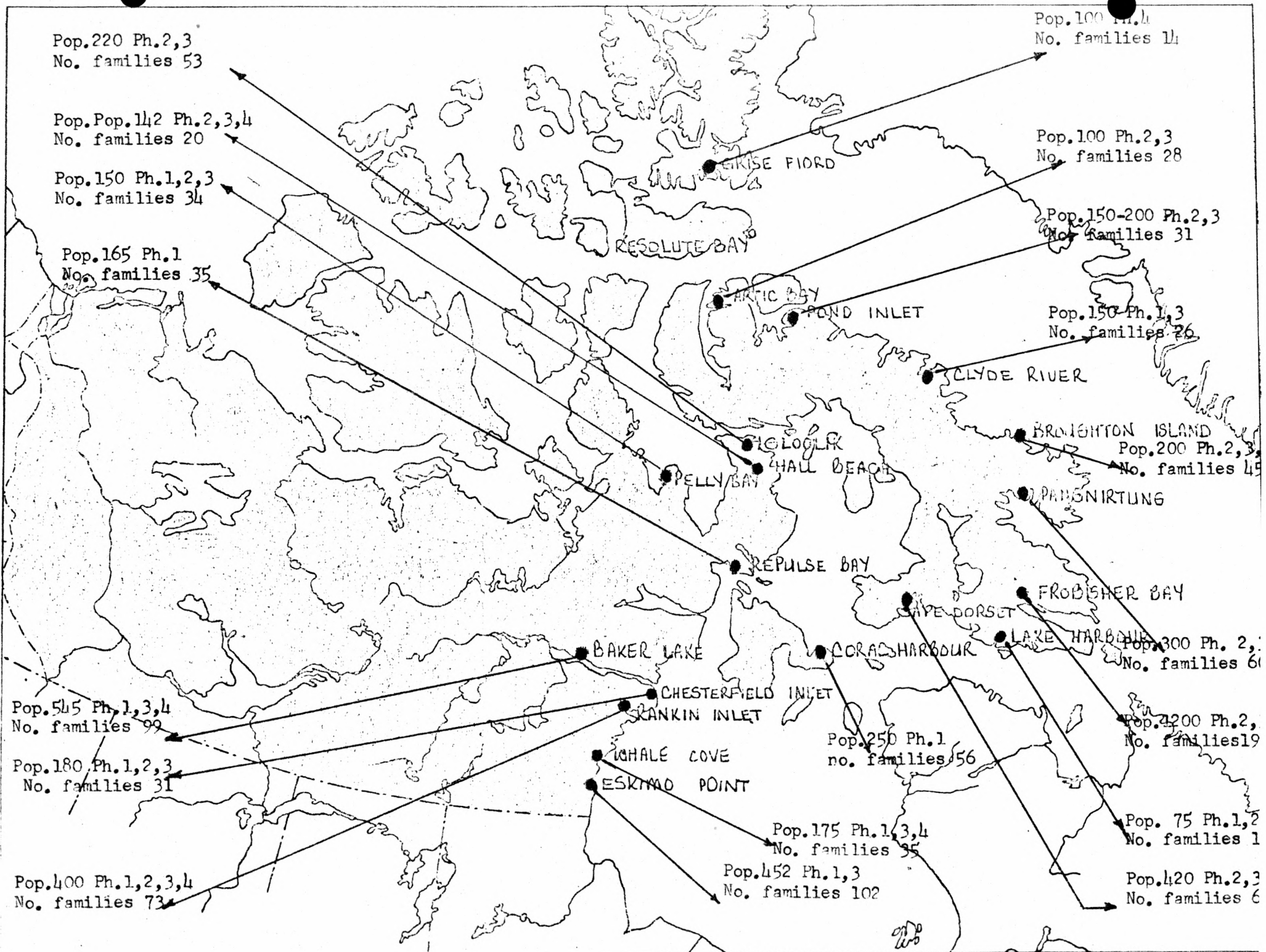
ESKIMO POINT

Pop. 175 Ph. 1,3,4
No. families 35

Pop. 452 Ph. 1,3
No. families 102

Pop. 250 Ph. 1
no. families 56





Adult Education Program
 Eskimo Rental Housing
 April 1967 to March 1968

Settlement	Estimated Eskimo Population	Number of Eskimo Families	Adult Housing Education Program* Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4.
<u>ARCTIC DISTRICT</u>			
Arctic Bay	100	28	2, 3.
Baker Lake	545	99	1, 3, 4 ^a .
Broughton Island	200	45	2, 3, 4.
Cape Dorset	420	67	2, 3, 4.
Chesterfield Inlet	180	31	1, 2, 3.
Glyde River	150	26	1, 3.
Coral Harbour	250	56	1.
Eskimo Point	452	102	1, 3.
Frobisher Bay	1200	190	2 ^b , 3.
Grise Fiord	100	14	4.
Hall Beach	142	20	2, 3, 4.
Igloolik	220	53	2, 3.
Iake Harbour	75	15	1, 2, 3.
Pangnirtung	300	60	2, 3.
Pond Inlet	150 - 200	31	2, 3.
Rankin Inlet	400	73	1, 2, 3, 4.
Repulse Bay	165	35	1.
Whale Cove	175	35	1, 3, 4.
<u>MACKENZIE DISTRICT</u>			
Pelly Bay	150	34	1, 2, 3.

*This program was divided into four phases. Phase I was the rental information, phase 2 the care and management of the home, phase 3 the housing association and phase 4 a part-time program on care and management of the home. Phase 3 was concurrent with phases 1 and 2.

^aonly 12 of the 99 families

^bonly 68 of the 190 families

ADULT HOUSING EDUCATION
ESKIMO RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

1. Outline of Program from April 1, 1967

The Housing Education Program, a component of the Eskimo Rental Housing Plan, consists of the following:

- (a) Phase I - An introductory phase of three to six months designed to explain the housing program and the Housing Association to prospective tenants. It normally precedes the introduction of housing into the settlement.
- (b) Phase II - A home management phase which follows the initial Phase I, and emphasizes care and maintenance of the home. Its length may be from three to six months or longer.
- (c) Phase III - An educational support program for the Housing Association, carried on concurrently with the two previous phases.
- (d) Phase IV - Local programs of various types, employing local personnel. This may replace or supplement the Phase II home management program. This phase marks a planned decentralization of the program and is a pre-requisite for follow-up work of any type.

In addition to the above, housing education includes:

- (1) Housing Conferences - Designed to widen understanding of the housing program by bringing together Eskimo representatives from selected communities.
- (2) Production of materials - Planning, production and distribution of materials and educational aids is handled by Adult Education Section, Ottawa, with translation or adaptation being carried out as necessary in each settlement.
- (3) Field Supervision - This is the responsibility of Adult Education supervisory staff, who are also responsible for all local arrangements.
- (4) Training of Contract Staff - Training, debriefing, and evaluation is the responsibility of the Branch Adult Education Section.

Experience to date has shown that the most effective program length, the methods used, and the degree of success vary widely from settlement to settlement owing to a multiplicity of factors (personality of educator, skill and availability of interpreters, size of settlement, socio/economic and cultural patterns of settlement, existing relations in settlement, arrival time of houses, erection and occupancy dates, etc.). It is clear that the housing program itself, with its educational component, must be considered as part of a long-term process of social development. In social evolution of this type the most important results are not necessarily immediately measurable, and the more obvious changes may not be permanent. In view of this, education in housing and home management skills will be

continued for some time as an integral part of a broad adult education program. This will involve local follow-up courses of various types carried on in most settlements on completion of the initial CMHC phase.

The timetable below summarizes the developments which have been initiated or continued since April 1, 1967:

- April 5-11, 1967 - Housing Conference, Igloolik, attended by Eskimo delegates from seven settlements.
- April/September, 1967 - Completion of Phase I programs in Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Lake Harbour, Clyde River and Pelly Bay.
- April/June, 1967 - Phase II Home Management programs of varying lengths carried out in Igloolik, Broughton Island, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Frobisher Bay and Grise Fiord, (local personnel).
- June 23-30, 1967 - Debriefing conference/workshop in Ottawa for Phase II contract staff.
- September 5-22, 1967 - Ottawa training program for Phase II staff prior to new assignments.
- October 1967 - March 1968 - Phase II Home Management programs carried on in Rankin Inlet, Pelly Bay, Frobisher Bay (continuation of previous program), Chesterfield Inlet, Hall Beach, Pangnirtung, and Lake Harbour.
- November 9-22, 1967 - Planning workshop held in Ottawa to develop programs using local contract employees.
- December 1967 - Training of local contract staff completed for Baker Lake and Whale Cove, where local programs were scheduled.
- January 1968 - Meeting in Fort Smith to plan housing education in Mackenzie District for 1968.
- December/February 1968 - Development of home management programs using local personnel in Hall Beach and Broughton Island. Similar programs scheduled for Cape Dorset, Frobisher Bay, Igloolik and Pond Inlet. During this period evaluation and further planning of educational materials was continued through field trips by Adult Education staff.
- March 1968 - Phase I programs using Eskimo instructors begun in Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour.

By the summer of 1968 all settlements in the Frobisher and Keewatin Regions and the settlement of Pelly Bay in the Mackenzie District will have been prepared for the coming of the Rental Houses. Most families occupying the new houses and a number of families still in the old houses will also have had training in the home-making part of the program.

The items listed above are discussed in more detail on the following pages.

2. The Igloolik Housing Conference - April 1967

The Housing Conference held at Igloolik in Frobisher Region from April 5 to 11, 1967 was designed to bring Eskimo representatives from settlements scheduled for 1967 housing to a community where the new houses had been erected and occupied. It would thus familiarize participants with the new houses, with the Housing Education Program, and with an active Housing Association.

Settlements represented at the Conference were Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Resolute Bay. Delegates from Lake Harbour, Clyde River and Pelly Bay were unable to attend because of weather and transportation difficulties.

Although resource personnel were present and responsible for planning and guiding the program, Eskimo delegates were encouraged to participate actively in all sessions. The men showed particular interest in the construction of the houses, including problems of foundations, roofing, siting and erection. The women's main concern was with the furnishings, storage space, interior decorating and actual living facilities. The women were also interested in the Phase II Home Management Program, which was then being carried out in Igloolik by Miss Monique Saint-Hilaire.

In addition to an explanation of the Housing Association's role, given by Tagak Curley, an Eskimo Housing Educator, the conference included a regular meeting of the Igloolik Housing Association.

To assist Eskimo delegates in communicating their experiences to the people in their home settlements, they were provided with kits of educational materials, pictures and slides of the houses, and syllabic minutes of the Conference meetings. Later reports from settlements were that returning delegates were active in describing the Housing Program and in explaining what they had learned in Igloolik. Further reports from field staff have supported this. We consider therefore that the Igloolik Conference was reasonably successful, in (a) increasing Eskimo understanding of the Housing Program, (b) reinforcing the work of housing educators and (c) helping prepare for the new houses which were to enter the settlements that summer.

A similar type of Housing Conference will be held in the Western Arctic in the coming year. Its timing will depend on construction schedules.

A full report on the Igloolik conference, covering the program in detail, was forwarded from this office with our letter of June 15, 1967.

3. Extension of Phase I Program - to September 1967

The Phase I program, initially carried out in eight Frobisher Region settlements in the summer of 1966 and described in our first report, was introduced into additional settlements of the Arctic District in October 1966. In the following months, and continuing throughout the spring and summer of 1967, this program was extended to nine settlements scheduled for 1967 housing. These settlements with their program dates are summarized below:

Bob Holmes	Eskimo Point	October 30, 1966 - May 2, 1967
Claude Godin	Baker Lake	October 28, 1966 - May 16, 1967
Doug Greene	Resolute Bay Whale Cove Rankin Inlet	October 28, 1966 - December 21, 1966 January 9 - 15, 1967 January 15 - July 4, 1967
Tagak Curley	Resolute Bay Chesterfield Inlet Whale Cove	October 28 - December 21, 1966 January 10 - April 20, 1967 June 1 - July 31, 1967
Hugh Schatz	Lake Harbour Lake Harbour Clyde River	May 10-21, 1967 August 22 - September 11, 1967 May 24 - August 16, 1967
George Demeule	Pelly Bay	May 15 - July 22, 1967

In each case the Housing Educators returned to Ottawa for debriefing and the writing of their final reports after completion of their field programs.

In evaluating the work done, as evidenced both by workshop sessions held with the housing educators and by their final reports, the following factors should be noted:

- (a) Timing of the Educational Program. This was of crucial importance. Ideally, for maximum motivation and response it should be closely linked with the arrival of housing, preceding it by three or four months only. For various reasons however such timing could not always be managed.
- (b) Length of Program. Assuming outside educators were employed, their adjustment, adaptation to the settlement, and establishing of close rapport with both Eskimo and non-Eskimo residents, required several months. For effective learning to take place, a program of some six months was therefore normally required. This could be reduced by the use of Eskimo educators (and probably by use of local personnel) or by other factors which shortened the initial settling in period or which increased settlement motivation.

- (c) Educational Support for Housing Association. In Baker Lake, Eskimo Point and Pelly Bay, extremely successful work appears to have been accomplished by Phase I educators in the development of Housing Associations. Such work included meetings, discussions and explanations which led to successful Housing Association elections. In most settlements, the educational program included much greater emphasis on the Housing Associations than had been the case in the early stages in 1966. Unfortunately, Housing Association elections could not normally be held until Eskimo families had a clear understanding of the housing program. This was usually near the end of the Phase I educator's stay in the settlement. In certain settlements, the final month or longer of the Phase I program concentrated almost entirely on the Housing Associations. Such work however could only deal with initial problems and could not replace long-term experience and guidance.

In spite of the increased emphasis paid to Housing Association development, therefore, it appears that continuing support and training of various kinds will be essential for most Associations if they are to function effectively in a housing management role.

- (d) Local factors. The influence of personalities, local power structure and physical arrangements were of vital importance. In Pelly Bay, where a number of local factors were unusually favourable, a program which appears to have been extremely successful was carried out in a very short period.
- (e) Use of Educational Materials - Experience in both the Phase I and Phase II programs has shown that materials can only be evaluated in terms of their field use, which depends almost entirely on the educational skill and flexibility of field staff. In most cases, the best use of materials took place when field workers modified or added to leaflets and pamphlets as required by their own working situation. In places like Baker Lake, this involved the systematic local production of leaflets directly related to the step by step program development. In Pelly Bay, on the other hand, centrally produced materials were used with little modification, but were associated with unusually productive and well planned sessions given by the experienced Eskimo-speaking teacher who carried out the program. In other cases, field workers were unable to use materials successfully, usually because of inability to adapt them to local needs. It is clear that the imaginative and effective use and production of materials of all types, for whatever purposes they are required, is an important but difficult aspect of field work, and personnel lacking such skills require very specific training.

In any preliminary assessment of the Phase I program it should be emphasized that its purpose is mainly informational. It does not enter into the most sensitive areas of culture change, as does the Phase II program.

Given the overall cultural and environmental factors involved, it appears that the Phase I education to date has been reasonably successful in transmitting information and in making the housing program understandable to Eskimo families. Certainly the housing program itself represents a

major social development, yet it seems apparent that the majority of Eskimo families have been provided with sufficient explanation to enable them to adjust to the new housing successfully. The long-term goal of Eskimo housing management by the Housing Associations will clearly require continuing effort. To date, what has been achieved is the formation of Housing Associations with abilities and potentialities which vary widely from settlement to settlement.

4. Extension of Phase II Home Management Program - to June 1967

During the first six months of 1967, while the Phase I Program was being carried on in various Frobisher and Keewatin settlements, the Phase II Home Management Program was under way in the following seven Frobisher region settlements which had received the new rental housing in the 1966 sealift:

Settlement	No. of 3-Bedroom Houses	Housing Educator	Period of Time
Arctic Bay	11	Betty Cawker	January 19 - April 28, 1967
Broughton Island	23	Linda Smee	January 26 - June 15, 1967
Cape Dorset	25	Sally Dutot	January 14 - March 30, 1967
Frobisher Bay	29	Dr. Barbara McLaren	January 18 - March 29, 1967
		Miriam Leith	April 7 - present
Grise Fiord	7	Mary Cousins	March 27 - May 6, 1967
Igloolik	24	Monique St. Hilaire	January 19 - June 15, 1967
Pond Inlet	<u>19</u>	Elizabeth Logan	January 19 - June 15, 1967
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In the week of June 23 to 30, 1967 the contract field staff who had been carrying out the above program returned to Ottawa for a debriefing and evaluation workshop to assess the program to date and to suggest modifications as necessary.

In addition to oral reports on the work covered in each settlement, the workshop included evaluation of methods, materials, local arrangements and supervision, and recommendations for the program extension into other settlements. In addition, matters of housing design and construction were discussed for the information of representatives of the Engineering Division who attended.

The most important points emerging from the workshops were:

- (a) Materials. More varied educational materials, designed for flexible use, were needed. If possible, such materials should be so prepared that they could be translated into Eskimo syllabics at the settlement level, in order to accommodate varying dialects.
- (b) Interpreters. The necessity of using interpreters, few of whom were well qualified, greatly increased communication and education problems. One of the field staff estimated language difficulties reduced her working effectiveness by 50 per cent. Increased preparation, training and briefing of interpreters would be helpful before settlement programs began.
- (c) Reporting. Improved reporting techniques were necessary, with more professional reports giving an objective picture of progress in each settlement.
- (d) Supervision. Further guidance by permanent adult education staff was required to improve the effectiveness of housing educators.
- (e) Training. A longer training program should be provided for contract staff to increase their educational effectiveness.
- (f) Community involvement. Increased involvement in the program by Government and other personnel in the communities should be attempted.
- (g) Broadening of Program. To involve Eskimo men more widely, the Home Management Program should include some systematic work on home repairs if possible, together with instruction in the making of shelves, cupboards, etc.
- (h) Housing Associations. Despite the difficulties faced by Phase II female educators working with male Housing Association officials, increased educational support of various types should be attempted for the Associations. Some of this would involve production of special educational materials in Ottawa.
- (i) Local Employees. More effort should be put into finding and training suitable local personnel. Such personnel might - (1) assist the southern educator in large settlements, (2) replace the southern educator or (3) carry on a follow-up program after the southern educator had left. In view of the problems of selecting, training and supervising relatively unqualified local personnel, this development, although important, would be difficult.

Physical Resources. The workshop discussions showed clearly that the physical resources of each community played a vital role, and success or failure in certain areas was largely dependent on such resources. For successful instruction in sanitation, a regular garbage collection was essential. Training in home care and maintenance partly rested on the availability of a reasonable and regular supply of water (or ice). The teaching of simple family financing and the use of money, including shopping, was largely dependent on the presence of a Hudson Bay store with suitable goods on hand. Instruction in nutrition, and efforts to develop more balanced diets also required the availability of various foods. The educational program in every case, therefore, had to be tailored to existing community resources. As a result, southern standards were not necessarily followed and were sometimes either irrelevant or unattainable.

5. Phase II Training Program and Postings - September/October, 1967

As a result of the recommendations of the June workshop, a three-week training course was held in September for Phase II personnel prior to their new postings. Of the six educators who attended, three had taken part in previous programs.

Resource personnel from the Branch, the Arctic District Office, and from other agencies contributed to the course.

On completion of training, postings were made as follows:

<u>Housing Educator</u>	<u>Settlement</u>	<u>Approximate Duration</u>
Denise St. Laurent	Pelly Bay	October 1, 1967 - March 31, 1968
Linda Snee	Rankin Inlet	October 1, 1967 - March 31, 1968
Dorothy Clow	Chesterfield Inlet	October 1, 1967 - March 31, 1968
Margaret Halfpenny	Hall Beach Lake Harbour	October 13, 1967 - January 31, 1968 February 1968 -
Betty Cawker	Pangnirtung	November 15, 1967 - March 31, 1968
Miriam Leith	Frobisher Bay	November 2, 1967 - April 30, 1968

In these settlements, the Phase I Program had been carried out and new houses had been introduced. It was planned that the housing educators would enter the communities during the period when the houses were being erected and occupied. In certain settlements such as Eskimo Point, Baker Lake and Frobisher Bay, shipping and/or construction problems arose which delayed occupancy and necessitated changes in the education program.

Progress reports received from the above educators to date indicate that the program experience gained has led to considerable improvement. Field work in most settlements now appears better balanced, more practical, and more directly related to essential program objectives than was the case in the initial stages. A number of educators have developed excellent community support, with active assistance being given by various community leaders. Materials are being more effectively used, with wider production of local posters, information sheets, etc. The interpreter's role has widened to include that of translator, and this appears to have been of some value in increasing his/her active participation.

The breadth of the Phase II program is indicated by the following items which have appeared in recent reports: conversion of packing cases into furniture; germs and disease; making children's clothing from left overs; use of foods with protein; demonstration of fire extinguisher; first aid display by Boy Scouts; instruction on laundry and use of washing machines; repair of settlement laundry facilities; replacement of defective fire extinguishers; group budgeting and shopping surveys in Hudson's Bay store; meetings with Hudson's Bay manager over increased orders for next year; ordering of plastic mattress covers requested by 18 families; distribution of questionnaire to Eskimo women to obtain feed back on program; talks to school children on housing, rent, and associated matters; translation of educational leaflets; discussions to assist with coming Housing Association election; demonstration of bread making; meeting with Housing Association at which schedules for housing occupancy were planned; showing of filmstrip on Safety; preparation of teaching aids; organization of groups with volunteer leaders; showing of filmstrip on housing; instruction on the stove and heater; home visits to discuss role of Housing Association; instruction of all women in use of fire extinguishers; attendance at Housing Association Council meeting, to improve garbage collection; group lessons on air vents in houses in relation to health; lesson on home safety and fire hazards; group lessons on commercial cleaning substances available for homes; instruction on use of storage space in houses; distribution of leaflets on home improvements; lesson based on Flip Chart "Accidents"; explanations of rental collection and use of receipts; use of flour bags to make curtains; meeting with male tenants to discuss responsibility for home maintenance and repairs; group lessons on nutrition; distribution of plans for shelving and other home improvements; home visits emphasizing cleaning of walls; lessons on nutrition, based on use of milk powder -----.

In addition to the content covered above, many of the meetings involved a valuable element of group development and community participation.

6. Development of Phase II Material. Following the June workshop, it was decided to concentrate on the production of illustrated sheets and pamphlets for use as teaching aids, to supplement the more formal booklets.

To assist with this, three illustrators and a writer were hired on contract.

These were:

- Marie Uvilluk - Illustrator
July 17 to September 1, 1967
Marie is an Eskimo from Chesterfield Inlet who is currently attending school at Winnipeg at the Grade XI level and studying art for two hours each week at the Manitoba School of Art.
- Donna Matheson - Contract Writer - August 8, 1967 - February 8, 1968
- (Mrs.) Sharon Belley - Illustrator - August 14, 1967
- John Griffith - Illustrator - August 14, 1967

Illustrated sheets were prepared on the following topics and assembled into a loose-leaf notebook for use by the housing educators.

How to Improve the House (Woodworking projects such as how to make shelves, storage closets, stools, folding tables or desks, etc.)

How To Do Minor Household Repairs

How To Keep the House Clean

Sanitation in the Home

Foods and Nutrition (Top of the Stove and Oven Cooking)

Safety in the Home

★ Budgeting and Money Management (under preparation)

How to Use the Housing Association Council

In order to prepare copies for Eskimo-speaking families with different dialectal needs, arrangements were made for translations to be made and duplicated on specially prepared sheets in each settlement.

Other materials prepared included two flip charts, one on Accidents in the Home and the other on Fire. A poster in colour was also done on Fire.

Four booklets of a series related to living in the new houses were translated and a beginning made on illustrating. The booklets, The Stove and Heater, Living in the New Houses, Household Equipment and Safety in the Houses have now been completed and are being distributed to the field. The above leaflets and booklets are employed for teaching purposes and are also provided to each Eskimo family for permanent reference.

Samples of these materials are being sent under separate cover.

To supplement the materials produced in the Adult Education Section, films and filmstrips were ordered on a variety of topics such as health, sanitation, foods, clothing and commercial products (tea, coffee, powdered milk, cotton fabric, money, etc.). Other materials included pamphlets related to the topics to be covered from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of National Health and Welfare, Household Finance, Insurance Companies (health and safety aspects) and Banks (budgeting).

7. The Local Leadership Program

With an ever-increasing number of settlements involved in the Arctic District and with the extension of rental housing into the Mackenzie District, it became necessary to plan local programs using capable women in the settlements to carry on housing education of various types. Recommendations to this effect had been made at the June conference.

From November 9 - November 22, 1967, a workshop was held in Ottawa to set up materials. From this, a series of 12 Package Programs or teaching units and six Home Visit Packages for local personnel at the settlement level were produced.

The topics for the package programs relate to the care and management of the home and were selected from the subjects used by the Phase II housing educators during 1967. The home visit packages were prepared as handouts when visiting the Eskimo women's homes.

Package Programs:

- No. 1 - The Eskimo Rental Houses
- No. 2 - The Stove
- No. 3 - Improving the Home
- No. 4 - Water
- No. 5 - The Kitchen
- No. 6 - The Bathroom
- No. 7 - The Bedroom
- No. 8 - The Living Room
- No. 9 - Handling Food and the Cold Porch
- No. 10 - Safety in the Home
- No. 11 - Electricity
- No. 12 - Money for Rent (under preparation)

Home Visit Packages:

- No. 1 - Before Moving
- No. 2 - A Clean House is Important
- No. 3 - An Apron
- No. 4 - Bread and Bannock
- No. 5 - Fruit and Vegetables
- No. 6 - The Meat Group

The objectives of the Local Leadership program are:

1. To provide information in the Eskimo language on the care and management of the home.
2. To establish reasonable standards of cleanliness and sanitation in the home.
3. To relate payment of rent to income and spending of money.

4. To use various methods of bringing people together for presenting information, discussing and solving problems.
5. To help the people develop the ability to participate actively in the Housing Association.
6. To involve the tenants in making simple home improvements.
7. To create interest in community life and to recognize the human and physical resources in the settlement.
8. To extend the people's knowledge beyond their environment.

In order to train and assist local personnel in setting up suitable programs, an experienced Phase II educator, Miss Monique Saint-Hilaire, was assigned to Frobisher Bay as program supervisor for the region. Under Miss Saint-Hilaire's supervision, local programs were initiated in Hall Beach and Broughton Island, with others planned for Cape Dorset, Resolute Bay, Igloodik and if possible Pond Inlet. To initiate local programs in Whale Cove and Baker Lake, Miss Frances McKay of the Adult Education Section held a training course in Baker Lake from December 8-21 for Mrs. Dora Livingston of Whale Cove and Mrs. Sandra Sinclair of Baker Lake. During her trip Miss McKay also observed the Phase II program under way in Rankin Inlet.

8. Phase I Program for Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay - March - August 1968

In early March Phase I programs involving Eskimo instructors began in Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay.

Peter Ernuik is in Coral Harbour and will be working with 56 Eskimo families; Tagak Curley, a member of the Adult Education staff from the Regional Office, Churchill, will do the program at Repulse Bay with 34 families. In each settlement the work will be completed by August and will be followed after a brief interval by a home management program.

9. Evaluation of Materials

Mrs. Wilma Caverhill, employed as a Writer of housing education material in the Adult Education Office, visited both Frobisher Bay and the Western Arctic between January and March 1968. A major purpose of her visits was to evaluate the materials being produced in relation to field requirements.

10. Planning for the 1968 Program - Mackenzie District

Housing education entered Pelly Bay in the Western Arctic in 1967. In 1968 new housing is scheduled for the Central Arctic settlements of Gjoa Haven, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay and Holman Island. It is now expected,

however, that actual erection and occupancy will be delayed until the spring of 1969. Housing education for these settlements will accordingly be deferred. When implemented, it will be based on local contract staff with one program supervisor. It will concentrate on home management training together with educational development of the Housing Associations. A training period will be provided for the contract employees. If possible, a housing conference similar to the 1967 Igloolik conference will be held. The site and time of this conference will depend on construction schedules.

In addition to the Central Arctic Eskimo housing, new housing for Indian tenants will be built in a number of centres of the lower Mackenzie during the summer of 1968. It is anticipated that by this date approval will have been received for the consolidated housing program which will in effect extend the policies of the Eskimo Housing Program to Indian housing in the Northwest Territories. In this event, housing education will be provided for at least four of the lower Mackenzie centres (Rae, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Hay River). Such education will again be based on local personnel working at the settlement level, with one program supervisor. Recruitment of local staff is now (March 4) under way and advance information of the program is being provided in the settlements concerned.

11. Summary of Experimental Programs

In addition to the standard Phase I and Phase II programs using southern educators, other programs of varied types have been completed or are under way. These include:

(a) Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour

Phase I programs using Eskimo instructors.

(b) Rankin Inlet

Phase II program employing a southern educator and two residents on contract for supplementary work.

(c) Frobisher Bay

Phase II program involving local groups with volunteer advisers, in addition to the Phase II educator.

(d) Hall Beach

Phase IV program employing a local non-Eskimo woman for part-time follow-up work.

(e) Broughton Island

Phase IV program employing a local Eskimo instructor as a follow-up to last year's Phase II work.

In most settlements, the educational program is being widened by various forms of active support from local residents, who in some cases act as resource personnel or discussion leaders for certain subjects.

It is anticipated that the various approaches used in the above settlements will provide information for improved program development. Additional information for evaluation will be obtained from the debriefing conference planned for the final week of March 1968, for four of the Phase II educators whose settlement work will have been completed by that date - By this stage, the housing education program will have been in effect for one year and nine months. (The Phase II part of the program one year and three months). Although this is too brief a period for scientifically valid findings on a developing program of this sort, it is clear that many practical and informative operational conclusions are emerging. These will be discussed in the evaluative report to be produced within the next few months.

March 1968