

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

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FILE No. 252-1-5

"CLOSED"

Vol. 2

SUBJECT:

ESKIMO EMERGENCY CAMP UNIT B. F. ON **IND.**

✓ Medicine Chest FOR DISPOSAL
OF THIS VOLUME

FOR INSTRUCTIONS RE USE OF FILE COVER SEE BACK COVER

FROM SEPT/60 TO 14/63

Vol. 2

252-1-5

FILE No.

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
REFERRED TO	REMARKS	DATE	INITIALS	P.A. DATE OR T.	B.F. DATE	INITIALS	REGISTRY INSPECTION
INH 3	22/10 ² 69 BF	21/11	32		20/12		NOV 22 1960
W 1	15/8 ² 227 BF	10/12	87		15/1/61		DEC 12 1960
W-3	22-10 #69 B.F.	20-12	14		15/1/61		DEC 23 1960
W 3	22/10 ² 69 BF	15/1	32		28/1		JAN 16 1961
W 1	15/8 ² 227 BF	15/1	87		28/1		JAN 16 1961
W 1	15/8 ² 227 BF	28/1	87	4/3			PR -2 1961
W 3	22/10 ² 69 BF	28/1	87	4/3			PR -2 1961
		4/3	87				PR -2 1961
W-1	See reply	10-3	MRB	12/3			PR -2 1961
DO.	memo for sig	12/3	87				PR -2 1961
W-1	See comments	13-3	MRB	1/4			PR -2 1961
DDO	✓	17/3/64	MRB				PR -2 1961
W 1		18/3/64	87	1/4			PR -2 1961
DO	memo for sig	20/3/64	87				PR -2 1961
WFS W1	23-3 # 83 BF	4-4	87	3-4-64			APR 22 1964
W 3	9/4/64 # 4093	13/4/64	87	23/4			APR 30 1964
W 3	1-4 # 274 BF	30-4	87				MAY 7 1964
W 1	4/5/64 # 5023	5/5/64	87	6/5			MAY 19 1964
W 3	1-4 # 274 BF	15-5	MRB	15/5			

[illegible]

From: Sept. 1. 66
To: ~~Nov. 1. 63~~
Nov. 1. 63.

P. A. 252-110
8/11 JAB

Lyge River

MAKESHIFT ECU

used to be located in old HBC house and radio operated by HBC Eskimo Manager. HBC Post now closed with Dwelling, Store and Warehouse abandoned app 7 miles up the river from present settlement. Radio is a MARCONI Transceiver owned by D.N.A. it is now located in a small plywood constructed ~~plywood~~ building app 10'x12'. This building belongs to D.N.A. it is insulated and kept heated. Former HBC Eskimo Manager now works for Co-op and operates radio daily to Fort Chimo.

Part Burwell MAKESHIFT ECU

Radio is MARCONI Transceiver owned by D.N.A. but not operating well due to location. Unit is located in D.N.A. (Industrial?) low cost housing unit 12'x20'. Insulated and heated year round. Medicines from Chimo Nursing station kept separate in charge of Co-op Store Manager. This medicine kit has complete instructions in Eskimo.

Neither George How or Part Burwell building occupied except for transient D.N.A. personnel.

Schultz Lake (Baker Lake) G.C.U.

Building 16x16 Rigid frame Insulated but presently not heated year round because no Eskimos available to keep stove going Transceiver presently out for repairs. Emergency food supplies plus Medicine Kit only.

Charbak Inlet (Cape Dorset Area)

Building 16x16 Rigid frame Insulated, not heated year round. Transceiver has never been operational and has now been removed. Emergency Food supplies and Medicine Kit only. Charbak Unit also used for Trail Cabin for travelling V.N.H. staff. Ice landing strip marked out in winter and known to pilots as emergency alternate landing strip where shelter is available.

Norm,

1. Some camps do need emergency food, medicine, fuel, shells, & sleeping bags in the event of storms or other short term disasters. This will require storage space, clarification to the people of the purpose of these items, & replenishing the items used.
2. Where emergencies arise regularly & may be predicted some plans may be worked out locally as to when the items should go in, what items are needed, and how they are to be stored for the short period until they are needed.
3. These two ^{types of} emergency measures will not only relieve suffering & possibly death but would also encourage families to remain on the land instead of searching the security of a settlement.
4. Some thought should be given to encouraging these people to put up caches of meat, fish, & dry food for emergencies & we would supplement by providing milk, tea, flour, etc.
4. Emergency trail cabins may be useful but some thought would have to be given to
 - a) where should they be located. The Eskimo people would probably have preferences.
 - b) How should they be equipped? - stoves, oil, water, food, blankets, beds, cleaning utensils, such as brooms & mops & soap?
 - c) who is to care for them?

- d) what size should they be?
e) who erects them?
f) How many should we set up?
g) who should set them up - industrial, welfare, etc?
- 5) There are many hunters who live in settlements + venture out to hunt for part of a day + return home. If they had cabins to stay in they would hunt for several days or weeks at a time instead of leaving in the am., reaching the flow edge by noon, hunting for a few hours, + returning around supper time. The same questions arise ~~but also here~~ ~~also~~.
- 6) John Hughes + others who have been in the field have some views on this. Perhaps they could be consulted.

Hg.

J.N. Hefler:jn

252-1-5

SENT

OCT 22 1963

OTTAWA, October 22, 1963.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Emergency Camp Units

This is in reply to your memorandum of September 30th on this subject.

No decision on the feasibility of again modifying the E.C.U. program, as recommended in your memoranda, has been reached. We are, as you will understand, reluctant to provide patrol cabins for departmental staff under a program intended to provide emergency food supplies for Eskimos without giving the subject careful consideration. We will, however, inform you of the decision as soon as it is reached.

Director.

RECALL

21/11 1963

BF

Noted

000393



OUR FILE NO.

A. 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, ONT.

September 30, 1963.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

On July 12 and August 14 I sent you our requirements for food storage sheds in the Arctic District. I recommended also that a larger unit be built to serve a welfare, industrial and administrative purpose.

Would you please let me know whether a decision has been made on these units.

J. M. Saulnier
for R.L. Kennedy,
A/Administrator of the Arctic.

5865

252-1-5

4/3



OUR FILE NO.

A. 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

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NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

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J. M. SAULNIER

R.L. Kennedy,
A/Administrator of the Arctic.

Tom. OK. I agree with your recommendation. But please check with Phil General on the amount of money to be raised. Memo 8 Aug 14. 1963

AUG 15 1963

Bert

Discussed this with Bill Shepherd & Maroon Morin (who collected replies from the District) & our opinion is that we would probably be wise to suggest a building suitable for shelter as well as food storage - move along the lines of the original ECU, but minus radio & elaborate medical supplies but plus snow machine, primus, medical kit, sleeping bags etc.

Koswatin has asked for 3 such each year. Other requests for food storage sheds are

Pangy 3

Dorset 1

Chimo 7

Remainder Quebec region - 0

Pana? (no reply)

RECALL
19/8 1963
227
Noted <i>[initials]</i>

Recommend we forget the shed idea & supply 3 cabins to each region each year for several years. Each cabin to cost \$1600 (\$1200 for building, \$400 for supplies) for 64-65 this gives.

Location	Const. cost	Eq. & M. cost	Total
Frobisher Region (3)	3600	1200	4800
Que " (3)	3600	1200	4800
Koswatin " (3)	3600	1200	4800
Total	10800	3600	14400

Note that total is under the \$15000 limit

If you agree I will write Gething to confirm & have Bill put in estimates.

T. Attewart
15/8/63



NORTHERN ADMIN. BRANCH
OTTAWA, ONT.
No. 3945
FILE 252-1-5
W-3

OUR FILE NO.

A. 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

M. Morin/na

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, ONT. August 14, 1963.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

-- Further to my memorandum of July 12, I enclose copies of replies from the Northern Administrator at Great Whale River and Fort Chimo indicating the number of sheds for food storage required in their areas.

Would you please make provision in the appropriate votes ^{of} for the 1964-65 Estimates for construction of an additional seven sheds and purchase of food supplies for storage in the Fort Chimo area.

Since policy decisions affecting the 1964-65 Estimates are to be made prior to the Branch review, we are wondering what decision has been reached concerning the construction of overnight cabins in addition to food storage sheds. We would be pleased to receive a reply before August 23, the date scheduled for review of Votes 313 and 323.

A. Stevenson
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



OUR FILE NO.

A. 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

M. Morin/na

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, ONT.

August 14, 1963.

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B. M. MARWOOD

A. Stevenson,

Administrator of the Arctic.

A252-1-5

Fort Chimo, P.Q.
July 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO THE A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR - ARCTIC QUEBEC

Emergency Camp Units

This refers to Mr. Stevenson's memorandum to you on July 12, a copy of which you sent to me. I am sorry for the delay in acting on the previous memorandum of February 4.

I have discussed the proposal for establishing a new type of E.C.U. at various points in the area, with Mr. Hill and a number of the Eskimos. The consensus was that about six E.C.U.'s are needed in this area, mostly along the coast where fishing vessels in trouble could use them, and one or two on the inland trail between Chimo and Leaf Bay. I have listed these sites below.

1. Kegle Bay (North of George River)
2. Ibluviak Fjord (Northe of George River)
3. Whale River
4. Diane Lake (Trail to Leaf Bay)
5. Lac Freneuse (Trail to Leaf Bay)
6. Stony Point
7. Hopes Advance Bay.

AF
A. F. Flucke
Northern Administrator

000401

C5-30-7

GREAT WHALE RIVER, P.Q.
July 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR - Arctic Quebec

Emergency Camp Units Great Whale River

I have your memorandum of February 4, 1963 covering the above and regret the delay in forwarding this reply.

I can see no requirement for any of these units in the Great Whale River administrative area. This of course covers the Belcher Islands where adequate food stocks are always on hand if required.



David C. Neve
Northern Administrator

es
30/7



OUR FILE NO.

(252-1-5)

YOUR FILE NO.

M Morin:ls

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, ONT. July 12, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

We have received replies from most of the Area Administrators on establishing small emergency food supplies in frame unheated sheds as described in your memorandum of January 10.

Northern Administrators at Sugluk, Port Harrison and Povungnituk see no need for stockpiling emergency food supplies in their Areas. Replies from Fort Chimo and Great Whale River have not been received. We shall let you know the Northern Administrators' views as soon as we hear.

Reports from the Frobisher Region indicate that Area Administrators recommend that emergency food supplies be set up at the following places:-

Pangnirtung

Kripikshak Camp to serve Kripikshak, Kringmikshoon and Iglootalik.

Ikaloolik Camp to serve Nowyooyakvik, Sauniturakjuk and Ikaloolik.

Kangirk Fiord, midway between Bon Accord and Noonata to serve both camps.

Cape Dorset

Chorkbak Inlet - E.C.U. rigid frame already there.

Itiliakjuk - shed required.

RECALL

22/7/63
222 19
168

Noted

- 2 -

Igloolik

None required.

Pond Inlet

No Area Administrator at present. We shall obtain Mr. Berry's views when he assumes his duties in September.

The Regional Administrator at Frobisher Bay suggests that it would be more realistic to estimate construction costs of one shed at \$600 rather than \$125, the amount suggested in your memorandum, as this would only cover fifty percent of the cost of transporting one workman to the area. We agree that even if local labour were used, the amount estimated would not build a shed suitable to withstand northern winds and predatory animals.

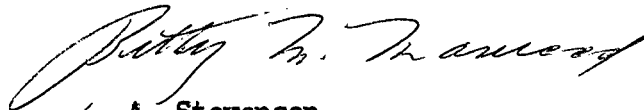
The Regional Administrator at Churchill is still very much in favour of Emergency Camp Units in their present form. Attached is a copy of a memorandum in which he describes their value for administration, industrial and welfare purposes. He has also included a description and photograph of a cabin built at Coral Harbour which he considers satisfactory.

Although it would be economical to make one building serve all purposes, it may not be practical since food should be stored at, or less than one day's journey from, a fairly permanent camp whereas shelter cabins are required on traplines. We believe that both types of unit are necessary. The overnight cabin as described by Mr. Millican should reduce the hardships of travel and lessen the possibility of frostbite, starvation and death. With changing conditions such as heated houses and a less nomadic way of life for families, we foresee that the need for overnight shelters will increase in future if Eskimos are to continue to hunt and trap for a living.

We recommend therefore that both types of unit be built. If you agree, we would suggest that three overnight shelters be built in the Keewatin Region in 1964-65 and ten sheds, with food supplies for eleven, in the District. We have given you locations for four sheds, the remaining six are for the Fort Chimo, Great Whale River and Pond Inlet Areas and for the Keewatin Region. Would you kindly make provision in the appropriate Votes of the Arctic District Estimates.

- 3 -

Please let us know what you intend to do about Emergency
Camp Units so that we may keep the Regional Administrators informed.


for A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

343
A252-1-5

Churchill, Manitoba.

April 4, 1963.

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Arctic

EMERGENCY CAMP UNITS

Your memorandum dated February 4th, with a copy of a memorandum from the Director attached, relating to the Emergency Camp Units in its newest form invited our comments and the comments of the field officers regarding the E.C.U.'s as now constituted.

In the replies from the field it is indicated that the E.C.U.'s as now constituted are of much value, not only as a shed containing emergency foods only, but in providing shelter for travellers in distress, serve as patrol cabin for the Area Administrator, providing quarters for project supervisors and eventually, it is hoped, as overnight camps for hunters and trappers in connection with the departments long range program to introduce organized and efficient exploitation of renewable resources.

Travellers in distress could be anyone who has lost his way, lost his transportation or experienced break-down in transportation, got sick, frost bitten or snowblind etc. The traveller might use the cabin simply to rest or convalesce or to give him his position and serve as a stage route to return him to the settlement.

For the travellers the cabin could be equipped with blankets, compressed rations, primus stove, fuel, first aid kit, basic tools, candles and a chart on the wall showing the position of the cabin in relation to the settlement and other similar cabins.

With the foregoing in mind, therefore, we suggest that E.C.U.'s be established as follows:

.../2

nt'd.

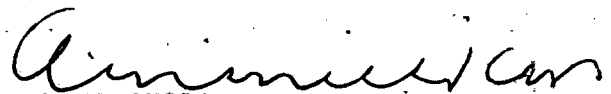
- 2 -

April 4, 1963.

Eskimo Point	Area 2 units.	Whale Cove Area	2 units.
Rankin Inlet	" 3 "	Baker Lake	" 3 "
Coral Harbour	" 3 "		

We are enclosing for your information two Polaroid photographs of a cabin now being built at Coral Harbour. The floor plan is 7 x 10 feet and floor, walls and roof are insulated. A small snow-proof ventilator will be set in each gable end. A single primus stove will heat the building. The cabin ruggedly constructed is yet still light enough to be towed on skids behind a Bombardier. The interior design is not completely resolved but a raised sleeping platform (Eskimo style) is considered. There is also an alternate plan whereby this same cabin can be prefabricated and the units small enough to be carried on a dogsled or in the hold of a Peterhead type vessel. It is hoped that three cabins a year can be established with an ultimate goal of fifteen cabins. This cabin program as outlined above has been discussed with the Eskimo Council, Coral Harbour, and the program endorsed by the members.

The positioning of cabins in the areas has not been definitely determined nor will positions, once selected, be necessarily permanent.


A. M. Millican,
Regional Administrator.

OBJ/nfd

Encs.

C12

4/4

RECEIVED

THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY
OTTAWA
JAN 10 1964

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY

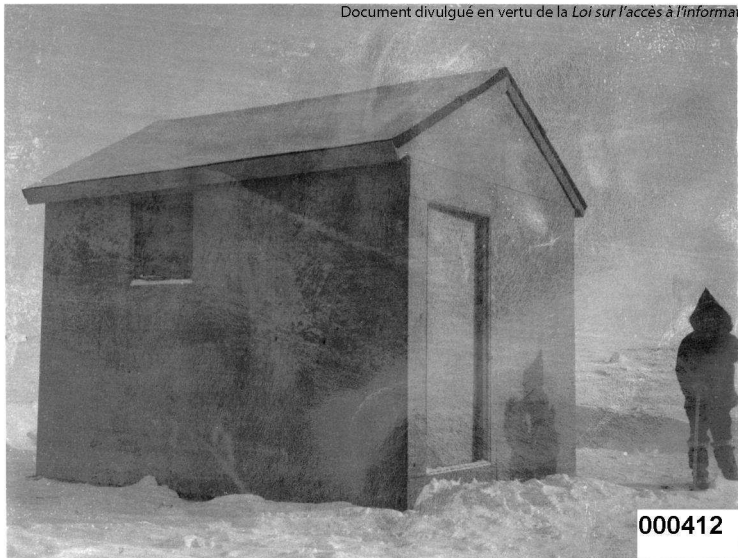
RE: [illegible]

IF NOT DELIVERED RETURN TO
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS
AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
AT POINT OF MAILING

SI NON DELIVRÉE, PRIÈRE DE RETOURNER AU
MINISTÈRE DU NORD CANADIEN
ET DES RESSOURCES NATIONALES
AU LIEU D'EXPÉDITION

2 photographs

Enclosure to Coral Harbour
memo, March 8/63, Emergency
Camp Units Ur file 343



000412

0103V10.

0103V10.

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000413

CORAL HARBOUR-ECU #1 - MARCH 1963 - E. J. SAUNDER

J.N. Heller/tp

252-1-5

OTTAWA, June 18, 1963.

SENT

JUN 20 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Emergency Camp Units

Your memorandum of February 4th on this subject informed me that you would be able to comment on mine of January 10th after you had heard from your Regional Administrators. Please send me your comments, if it is possible to do so at this time.

W. E. SHEPHERD

Director.

RECALL

19/7.1963

194

Noted



*no reply
required P. A. 29/3/63*

OUR FILE NO 252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.,
26 March, 1963.

North Admin Br
6019
MAR 29 1963
252-1-5
W2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

We have now had the opportunity to discuss with our field officers the desirability of establishing emergency camp units as outlined in your memorandum of January 10. The general feeling seems to be that with Area Administrators, R.C.M. Police and Northern Health Service officials visiting isolated settlements and camps fairly regularly, the need for these caches in the Mackenzie District is not great.

Except for special hunting forays when women and children are left behind there are few Eskimos living more than seventy-five miles away from a settlement where they might get help in an emergency. This means that a three-day dog team trip would be necessary but most people requiring assistance will come for it before the situation gets too serious.

It would seem that we cannot expect to plan for those "acts of God" which occasionally make travel impossible and which on rare occasions results in unavoidable tragedy.

In the southern part of our District our patrol cabin program has taken care of the need for emergency camp units in many areas. We are building three or four patrol cabins each year.

Experience has also shown that emergency camp units could well suffer from looting and that in a real emergency the necessary foodstuffs would not be available.

J. G. Wagner
A/ Administrator of the Mackenzie.



13/2
OUR FILE NO. A 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO. 252-1-5

3371

W. H. Remnant:mma

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, ONT. February 4, 1963.

Noted
PA
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

Thank you for your memorandum of January 10th in which you describe the revised policy regarding the establishment of Emergency Camp Units.

I have sent a copy of your memorandum to all Regional Administrators and have asked them to let me have their comments. I have also asked them to recommend locations where, in their opinion, emergency food supplies should be established.

I will write to you again when I have the replies from the Regional Administrators.

Betty A. Tharver
C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

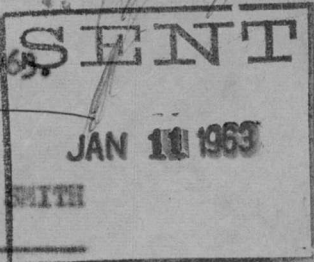
252-1-5

B7 Feb 14/63

JMN-43

noted
JP #35

OTTAWA, January D, 1963.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE - FORT SMITH
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC - OTTAWA

Emergency Camp Units

As you are aware, Emergency Camp Units consist of a building, an emergency food supply, a radio transceiver, and a medicine chest. Their purpose is to provide an emergency food supply and to make emergency medical treatment available through use of the medicine chest under directions received over the radio.

Experience has shown that the program has had a limited success. Reports indicate that radio communication is only feasible when the transceiver is left in a heated place and a regular schedule is maintained. This has proven to be most difficult. Without radio communication, the medicine chest becomes ineffective. The Emergency Camp Unit program as now constituted will be discontinued, and no more Units will be built.

The emergency food supply aspect of the Units has proven to be useful, and independent of radio communication. We would appreciate your views on the advisability of establishing small emergency food supplies, stored in frame, unheated sheds. These sheds would cost approximately \$125, the food supply \$200 to \$300. The emergency food supplies would be set up in relatively permanent camps.

We would appreciate your views on these proposals, including the number and location of emergency food supplies you may wish to establish.

George R. Cartz.

Director.

~~Mr. Hether~~

30-X

Mr Radpichin

Did you see
this? Not till now.

It seems necessary to plan
either an extension of this program now
or its curtailment. If the effort does
seem worthwhile, we should then ~~have~~
arrange to have the ~~best~~ most suitable
radio equipment selected & tested - say
return now & next spring or summer. We
should also have an idea of what the
cost for in the next estimates.



000418

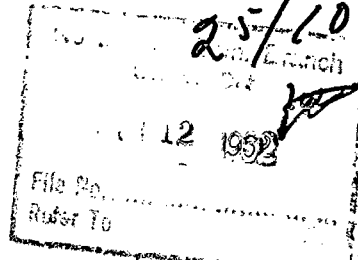
R.L.Porter:jm

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Mr. W. Rudnicki,

FROM : Mr. R.L.Porter

SUBJECT: Emergency Camp Units



YOUR FILE No:

OUR FILE No: 252-1-5
C 140-5

DATE:
October 11, 1962

Since reporting to you on this subject on September 6th, we have received a further report from the Administrator of the Arctic. Mr. Bolger's report substantiates the conclusions which have already been made and points the difficulties which arise from inadequate radio communication.

In reply to the points which Mr. Phillips and yourself raised the R.C.A.F. do appear to have had developed a radio which, with slight modifications, will meet our needs. The costs are approximately \$800 for the radio unit plus \$300 for the batteries. Because there is no generator involved, this would do away with the interference problem. The R.C.A.F. were having a certain type of radio unit manufactured for them in quantity, and at one time they had agreed to including our order with theirs. I doubt, however, that this proposition is still open.

The value of the emergency camp units seems to be the extension of nursing services to remote communities. This is accomplished by employing four different resources: A public health nurse, originating the information; an adequate radio transceiver to provide communication; a lay dispenser (this could be an Eskimo) to receive the information and to carry out her instructions; and finally a chest of medicines with which to treat the patient. All four of these resources must be available.

My recommendations would be to establish emergency camp units in permanent encampments and settlements and to place the radio transceiver in the home of the lay dispenser, whoever he may be. I believe that the lay dispenser should have access to a fair number of different drugs which he would use only under direct supervision. Dr. Willis has mentioned at other times the possibility of providing a family medicine kit containing many of the potions and medications that one might find in a home medicine cabinet, such as aspirins, cough mixture and possibly

... 2

- 2 -

mild penicillin tablets. The kind of kit that is envisaged for the lay dispenser would be considerably more complete and, once again, would be used under the direction of the public health nurse. It is this type of emergency camp unit program that is proving both serviceable and economical in places like George River and Port Burwell. The saving in charter aircraft in three months alone would pay for the cost of the radio units.

Needless to say, caches of food supplies are not necessary in settlements which have a trading post. There is some merit in caching food in the more remote encampments and byways of the north but an unheated warehouse is all that is necessary. There does not seem to be any merit in attempting to provide radio units in these places.



R.L. Porter,
Medical-Social Services Consultant.



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

W. H. Remnant/PM

Mr. Parker
27/9
noted

PA.
NRW
2024/9

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

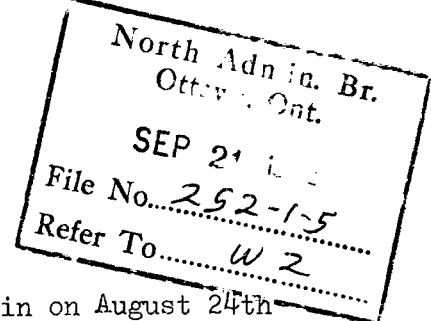
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

5578

OTTAWA 4, September 20, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units



I wrote to you on June 11th and again on August 24th outlining the present status of Emergency Camp Units. Since then I have received a report from the Regional Administrator, Churchill regarding the Emergency Camp Units at Schultz Lake and Ferguson Lake. I enclose a copy of his report for your information.

You will notice, in this report, that, as in other areas, the operation of the Ferguson Lake Emergency Camp Unit is being considerably handicapped by the lack of radio communication. I have asked the Regional Administrator to let me have a further report on these units when satisfactory radio communication has been in operation for roughly three months.

It appears from this report that the cache of emergency food and fuel at Schultz Lake and the medical chest at Ferguson Lake are serving a useful purpose. I find the reference to the replacement of supplies borrowed in times of need encouraging and feel therefore, that we do not need to worry about the pilfering of supplies from these Units.

I have also asked the Regional Administrator to let me have a full report on any areas in which he believes the people could benefit by the establishment of an Emergency Camp Unit. I will write to you again when I have his reply.

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

000422



A252-1-5

OUR FILE NO.

YOUR FILE NO.

W. H. Remnant/FM

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA 4, September 20, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

-- I wrote to you on June 11th and again on August 24th outlining the present status of Emergency Camp Units. Since then I have received a report from the Regional Administrator, Churchill regarding the Emergency Camp Units at Schultz Lake and Ferguson Lake. I enclose a copy of his report for your information.

You will notice, in this report, that, as in other areas, the operation of the Ferguson Lake Emergency Camp Unit is being considerably handicapped by the lack of radio communication. I have asked the Regional Administrator to let me have a further report on these units when satisfactory radio communication has been in operation for roughly three months.

It appears from this report that the cache of emergency food and fuel at Schultz Lake and the medical chest at Ferguson Lake are serving a useful purpose. I find the reference to the replacement of supplies borrowed in times of need encouraging and feel therefore, that we do not need to worry about the pilfering of supplies from these Units.

I have also asked the Regional Administrator to let me have a full report on any areas in which he believes the people could benefit by the establishment of an Emergency Camp Unit. I will write to you again when I have his reply.

Original Signed By
PORTER

C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

000423



OUR FILE NO. 343

YOUR FILE NO. A252-1-5

465

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

ARCTIC DISTRICT

Churchill, Manitoba,
August 16, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Emergency Camp Units - Schultz Lake
and Ferguson Lake

A252-1-5
C14

Please refer to your memorandum of June 18, 1962, dealing with the emergency camp units at the above-noted points.

At present the emergency cache of food and fuel is located in the ECU building at Schultz Lake. The medicine chest is located at Scotty's camp on Ferguson Lake. Both radio sets are now in Baker Lake.

In order to install a radio in Scotty's home we will have to supply him with an efficient space heater, and the fuel to maintain this and the diesel generator for the set. We are unable to do this at the present time. A further complication has been added by the fact that both radios are in need of expert servicing. The Officer-in-Charge of the local Aeradio station was unable to place them in satisfactory operating condition. Recent attempts at communicating with the Canadian Wildlife Service at Aberdeen Lake using our set were unsuccessful. These sets will therefore be brought to Churchill on one of our early charters for servicing.

A portion of the emergency rations and fuel were used this past winter by a group of hunters operating in the Schultz Lake area. This cannot be considered pilferage, however, as they advised the Area Administrator in Baker Lake of their action as soon as possible. They had run short of supplies and decided to borrow some supplies from the cache in the event hunting did not improve. This proved unnecessary as conditions shortly improved and they were able to replace most of the supplies they had taken.

.... /2

2. Administrator of the Arctic

August 16, 1962.

The medicine chest at Ferguson Lake was used from time to time but never for anything of an emergency nature. The nurses are quite satisfied with the use made of the medical supplies. The ECU building at Schultz Lake is being used, at present, as a depository for the emergency rations and fuel. It is used also as a trail cabin by any officers of our Department and Canadian Wildlife Service who may be in the area.

When both radios are serviced we should be able to establish regular communication between Baker Lake, Ferguson Lake and Schultz Lake.



A.M. Millican,
Regional Administrator.

OBJ/mp

nutrition studies
for submissions
W 2 13/8

2-~~IX~~

Mr. Hefner:

Mr. Porter:

Could you please review what ~~has been~~ made thus already
has done to get a workable radio for
the ECV's.

If the communication problem can
be resolved, the ECV's should be
introduced more widely in the more remote areas.

In your investigation, you may want
to check the pedal generator ~~in~~ in
Joly's office at NCCRC.



000427



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH

YOUR FILE NO.

OUR FILE NO.

252-1-5

Northern Affairs
CCM 140-5

OCT 12

1962

WELFARE DIVISION

File No.
140-5

OTTAWA, September 6, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. RUDNICKI,
CHIEF, WELFARE DIVISION

Emergency Camp Units

Emergency camp units were first established just over two years ago. Evaluations of their effectiveness to the total health and welfare program have been some what sketchy, but nonetheless, we now have sufficient information on which to broadly assess the appropriateness of the concept, if not the usefulness of individual units.

Two emergency camp units were operated as pilot projects: one at Schultz Lake, the other at Chorkbak Inlet. Early efforts were frustrated by delays in the receipt of construction materials, and throughout the history of the E.C.U. program, we have been almost overwhelmed by the problems of effective radio transmission. The A/Area Administrator at Cape Dorset, commented on the Chorkbak Inlet E.C.U. as follows:

"...the radio at the E.C.U. transmits fairly well, but cannot receive due to extreme static produced by the portable power generator....even a battery-operated receiver operated independently of the generator is drowned out and cannot be used in conjunction with the radio-telephone unit....I continue to advocate the removal of the present set and power source, followed by installation of a 5-10 watt battery-powered transceiver...."

...2

7-18

Mr. Phillips:

Assessment of the ECU pilot project is encouraging. The development of a reliable radio system for camp use is still the most formidable problem. Is this a task that NRC might undertake for us?

Mr. Rudnicki - This is encouraging but it is discouraging to find us still being bogged by the technical difficulties after all this time. Before all our previous discussions on radio, there were discussions and for correspondence with DOT, DND, NH&W, BC. Have all these really reached a dead end? If so let's try NRC 29/ix

- 2 -

"The emergency rations have been used by the camp people from time to time when they are unable to travel and trade due to weather...rations have always been replenished at the Eskimos' expense with no prompting from me."

"The medicine chest has proved most useful The use of these medicines has prevented a good deal of misery during our frequent influenza and pneumonia epidemics. The Akeaktelaolakvik camp where the E.C.U. is located reported a very healthy winter as a result."

The Administrator of the Arctic reported that the radio unit for Shultz Lake was not taken to the site until February, 1961. No one, however, remained in the area to look after the building. A year ago, plans were made to install the radio in the house of an Eskimo employee of the International Nickel Company at Ferguson Lake. A medical chest was supplied to him. No further reports have been received.

In Port Burwell a "make-shift" E.C.U. is in operation. During the winter the Departmental transient building serves as living quarters for the fishery caretaker. The fishery project radio is installed in this building. A medicine chest and emergency rations have also been supplied. A radio schedule is maintained with the public health nurse at Fort Chimo.

A "make-shift" E.C.U. was established at the close of fishing operations almost two years ago at George River, under the supervision of the Hudson Bay Company manager. The fishery project radio was installed in his house. Emergency rations and a medicine chest were supplied. A radio schedule is kept with the public health nurse at Fort Chimo.

The Area Administrator, Fort Chimo, reported that:

"In general the E.C.U. idea is good. Experience has proven its worth and if we can improve radio communications it will be possible to do a good deal more in this line - and more easily. The Eskimos are quite capable of handling communications and doing such medications as fall within the scope of the E.C.U. Kits".

...3

- 3 -


I believe the principal lesson that has been learned is that the Emergency Camp Units' concept is one of a service, not a building. There are three main functions of this service. First is the caching of emergency rations in strategic places. (No elaborate building is needed for such a purpose, nor should it be heated). Second is the communication of the public health nurse's expertise to remote areas. This necessarily requires adequate radio communication and the medications with which to carry out the nurse's instructions. Experience has demonstrated that the radio should be installed in a permanent dwelling and a regular schedule should be maintained. The operator should also act as lay dispenser. There seems to be no value in having unmanned radio equipment. Third, is the availability of accommodation for seriously ill persons - the one place in the community where a pneumonia patient could be warm and comfortable. No such use has been made of these cabins and the evidence points the preference of the Eskimo to remain in his own home during periods of acute illness.

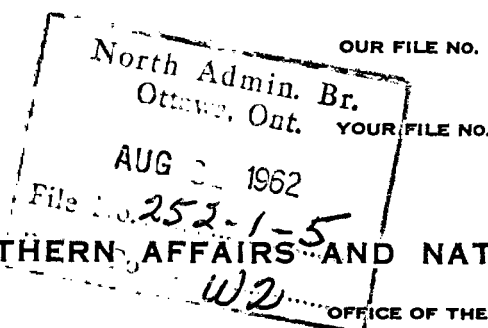
The largest single operational problem is to find a radio transceiver which will be effective. Dr. Willis recently had a report on a Traeger Pedal electric generator and transceiver made in Australia and costing about \$500.00. It is however, suitable only for temperatures from 35°F to 130°F. No one knows if it can be adapted for Arctic conditions and no one knows whether there would be interference. Gasoline and deisel generators have been found to produce so much interference that receiving is impossible. A dry-cell battery power supply seems to be the solution. The R.C.A.F. have had designed a transistor radio transceiver, but its output is only five watts, and its range is thought to be only fifteen miles. A model of this which might be adapted for our use would cost about \$1,100.00, including batteries. The Administrator of the Arctic thought that the cost was prohibitive, but the Burwell and George River experiences have demonstrated that more than that amount was saved in one year alone in the cost of charter aircraft. One must also consider the cost of flying to southern hospitals those patients whose conditions might have been improved as a result of adequate radio communication and available medication, as well as the lives that might not otherwise be saved.

I believe that our experience has identified two basic problems:

- a) the need for caches of emergency food supplies; and
- b) the need for improved (qualitative and quantitative) radio communication in remote areas. We should begin with the larger, more permanent camps. In time, we might hope to cover every camp, but this is many years away.


R.L. Porter,
Medical-Social Services Consultant.


000430



OUR FILE NO.

A. 252-1-5

4333

YOUR FILE NO.

W.H.Remnant/na

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, August 24, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

In my memorandum to you of June 11th, outlining the present status of emergency camp units, I said that I would write to the field and obtain up-to-date reports on E.C.U. operations.

-- I now enclose a copy of a recent report on the operation of the E.C.U. at Chorkbak Inlet. It appears from this report that the unit is of definite value to camp families ✓ in this area. You will notice the reference to communication difficulties between Cape Dorset and Chorkbak Inlet which have prevented using the radio for consultation purposes.

Experience with E.C.U.'s (makeshift) in the Fort Chimo area has proven that radio consultation is a most effective method of treating simple illnesses, and in a number of cases has eliminated the need for evacuation to the nearest Nursing Station. I am now trying to find out if improvements or changes can be made to the existing radio equipment which will eliminate the interference that at present prevents radio consultation with Cape Dorset. ✓

The Regional Administrator at Frobisher Bay has suggested that there are some other localities in his region which could benefit by the establishment of E.C.U.'s. I have asked him to let me have a list of these locations, together with a detailed justification for the establishment of an E.C.U. at each one. His justification for each will include population, distance from nearest medical facilities and trading centre, details of transportation and communication facilities and whether or not the location of the camp is permanent. I will


....2

- 2 -

write to you again when I receive this information. I have, of course, pointed out to him that at present, Northern Health Services is not sufficiently convinced of the value of E.C.U.'s to provide additional medical chests and that we therefore are not able at this time to go ahead with the establishment of further E.C.U.'s.

I would appreciate it if you could, on the basis of recent reports, once again discuss with Northern Health Services the possibility of obtaining additional medical chests for use in the establishment of more E.C.U.'s.

I have not received any recent reports on the operation of E.C.U.'s in the Keewatin Region, but will send this information to you as soon as I receive it.


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

*cc detached + fwd
to Dr. Williams, M.S.
29-8-62*

Copy

Northern Administration
and Lands Branch

DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Cape Dorset, N.W.T.,
July 19, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR, FROBISHER BAY

Emergency Camp Unit, Chorkbak Inlet.

In reply to your memorandum of July 13, 1962 I regret to say that the radio at the ECU, transmits fairly well, but cannot receive due to extreme static produced by the portable power generator. The noise eliminator attached to the generator helped some, but not enough. So much static is both sent along the power wires and broadcast as radio interference, that even a battery operated receiver operated independently of the generator is drowned out and cannot be used in conjunction with the radio telephone unit. The radio set therefore has never been used for consultation purposes, and I continue to advocate the removal of the present set and power source, followed by installation of a 5-10 watt battery powered transceiver. The radio telephone set in the office here works well. This past winter, we worked Sugluk P.Q. during a medical emergency.

The emergency rations have been used by the camp people from time to time when they are unable to travel and trade due to weather. The standing procedure is that the food will be replaced when conditions permit, and the rations have always been replenished at the Eskimos expense with no prompting from me.

The medicine chest has proved most useful. Stocks of antibiotics disinfectants, vitamin tablets and dressings have all been replenished twice through constant and intelligent use. The use of these medicines has prevented a good deal of misery during our frequent influenza and pneumonia epidemics. The Akeaktelaolavik camp where the ECU is located reported a very healthy winter as a result.

...2

- 2 -

This spring I issued fresh paint to the caretaker, Peter
E7-1148. The entire building has been repainted inside and out.

Each winter, an emergency airstrip is set out on the ice near
the camp. I have marked its location on the maps of all pilots flying
into Dorset.

(signed)

W. Berry,
A/Area Administrator.

WB/gb



A. 252-105R FILE NO.

YOUR FILE NO.

W.H.Remnant/na

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, August 24, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

In my memorandum to you of June 11th, outlining the present status of emergency camp units, I said that I would write to the field and obtain up-to-date reports on E.C.U. operations.

I now enclose a copy of a recent report on the operation of the E.C.U. at Chorkbak Inlet. It appears from this report that the unit is of definite value to camp families in this area. You will notice the reference to communication difficulties between Cape Dorset and Chorkbak Inlet which have prevented using the radio for consultation purposes.

Experience with E.C.U.'s (makeshift) in the Fort Chimo area has proven that radio consultation is a most effective method of treating simple illnesses, and in a number of cases has eliminated the need for evacuation to the nearest Nursing Station. I am now trying to find out if improvements or changes can be made to the existing radio equipment which will eliminate the interference that at present prevents radio consultation with Cape Dorset.

The Regional Administrator at Frobisher Bay has suggested that there are some other localities in his region which could benefit by the establishment of E.C.U's. I have asked him to let me have a list of these locations, together with a detailed justification for the establishment of an E.C.U. at each one. His justification for each will include population, distance from nearest medical facilities and trading centre, details of transportation and communication facilities and whether or not the location of the camp is permanent. I will

....2

- 2 -

write to you again when I receive this information. I have, of course, pointed out to him that at present, Northern Health Services is not sufficiently convinced of the value of E.C.U.'s to provide additional medical chests and that we therefore are not able at this time to go ahead with the establishment of further E.C.U.'s.

I would appreciate it if you could, on the basis of recent reports, once again discuss with Northern Health Services the possibility of obtaining additional medical chests for use in the establishment of more E.C.U.'s.

I have not received any recent reports on the operation of E.C.U.'s in the Keewatin Region, but will send this information to you as soon as I receive it.

F. J. Neville

C.M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

252-1-5

17 Feb.

Ottawa, June 13, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. J.S. WILLIS:
CHIEF, NORTHERN HEALTH SERVICES.

SENT

JUN 14 1962

Emergency Camp Units

— You recently enquired by telephone about the operation of these units. I asked the Administrator of the Arctic to prepare a report on the subject. This report is attached and I think you will find it interesting. We should, of course, be grateful for any comments you might wish to make.

R.A.J. Phillips
Director

c.c. Administrator of the Arctic.



CANADA

OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

Ottawa, Ont

JUN 12 1962

File No. 252-1-5

W. H. Remnant / PM 00-2

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, 11 June, 1962.

PA
See memo of 13/6/62
9215

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention - Mr Phillips

Emergency Camp Units

You asked me last week to outline the present status of the E.C.U.'s at Schultz Lake and Chorkbak Inlet. I am, in addition, describing the establishment and operation of the "make-shift" E.C.U.'s at Port Burwell and George River.

Schultz Lake

This unit was completed and ready for operation in August 1960. The radio unit, however, was not installed because of insufficient fuel to heat the building throughout the winter and the lack of any suitable person to tend the space heater. In February 1961 the Area Administrator at Baker Lake stated that the radio unit had been taken to the site but that no one had remained in the area to look after the building. Frequent aircraft patrols, accompanied by the nurse, seemed to be meeting the needs of the area as neither food or medical supplies had been used. Plans were made during the summer of 1961 to install the radio in the house of an Eskimo by the name of Scotty who is employed as caretaker by the International Nickel Company at Ferguson Lake. A medical chest was supplied to him and a radio schedule was to be set up with Baker Lake. In this location, the unit serves the three or four families in Scotty's camp and is accessible to the Eskimo group at Yathkyed Lake. No further reports have been received about this unit.

Chorkbak Inlet

This E.C.U. was completed and ready for operation early in 1960, however, the radio unit was unserviceable and required modification. It was installed in October of last year but reception was very poor. Cape Dorset could be heard

- 2 -

but not understood. I have not received any further reports this spring and do not know if satisfactory radio contact has been made with Cape Dorset.

The satisfactory operation of both these units has been prevented by the following factors:-

- (1) Communication difficulties.
- (2) The prohibitive cost of a radio unit which would remain serviceable in an unheated building during the winter (\$950. each for a minimum order of ten sets).
- (3) As an alternative to No. (2), the provision of fuel to heat the building throughout most of the year.
- (4) At schultz Lake no one would agree to remain in the area to ensure that the building was heated.

what is prohibitive about this? Compare cost of treating hospital patient.

found not to be feasible

Idem.

The transfer of a medical chest and the radio set from Schultz Lake to Ferguson Lake has probably provided a satisfactory solution to the difficulties outlined in the preceding paragraph. ✓

Port Burwell - "make-shift" ECU

The departmental transient building serves during the winter as living quarters for the fishery caretaker Noah Anatok. The fishery project radio is installed in this building which is equipped with a medical chest and emergency rations. A radio schedule is maintained with the Indian and Northern Health Services nurse at Fort Chimo.

George River - "make-shift" ECU

This unit was established at the close of our fishing operations in the summer of 1960 under the supervision of Willie Emudluk, the Hudson's Bay Camp Trade Manager. The radio set used in the fishery was installed in his house as were emergency rations. The I.N.H.S. nurse at Fort Chimo provided a medical chest similar to those supplied to E.C.U.'s. A radio schedule is maintained with the I.N.H.S. at Fort Chimo.

The satisfactory operation of these two "make-shift" E.C.U.'s was well described in the January 31, 1961 report of the Northern Administrator at Fort Chimo which stated - "In general the ECU idea is good. Experience has proven its worth

- 3 -

and if we can improve radio communications it will be possible to do a good deal more in this line - and more easily. The Eskimos are quite capable of handling communications and doing such medications as fall within the scope of the E.C.U. kits."

The comparison between the obviously successful operation of the "make-shift" E.C.U.'s at Port Burwell and George River and the E.C.U.'s at Schultz Lake and Chorkbak Inlet suggests that the use of an individual's dwelling is the most satisfactory way of providing emergency services in isolated areas. I think that rather than abandon the E.C.U. programme we should consider the installation of radio sets and medical chests, when and if they are again made available to us, in individual homes in remote areas. *Agreed*

I do not have any statistics showing the use that has been made of either medical supplies or rations at any of the E.C.U.'s. However, periodic references have been made in reports from the Northern Administrator at Fort Chimo, to advice given by radio to the Eskimo E.C.U. operators at Port Burwell and George River. I would assume from this that the medical supplies at these two settlements are being used under direction from the I.N.H.S. nurse at Fort Chimo.

I am writing to the field staff to obtain up to date information on E.C.U. operations and will write to you again when I have received replies.



C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

252-1-5

A252-1-5

OTTAWA, May 22, 1962.

SENT

MAY 24 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTICEkalugad Fiord - Emergency Rations

This is in reply to your memorandum of May 7th and further to the telephone conversation between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Hefler.

Although we agree that it would be advantageous to have emergency food and medical supplies available at Ekalugad Fiord, we do not think a modified E.C.U. could be designed, the building materials and supplies obtained, and construction arranged in time for shipment aboard the "C.D. Howe" this summer. We suggest that you arrange to send an emergency food supply to Hall Lake, as the Area Administrator has recommended. It may be possible for him to arrange to cache some or all of the food at Ekalugad Fiord where it would be readily available for distribution when required.

Northern Health Services will have the medical officer of the "C.D. Howe" leave a medical supply with the nurse at Fox Charlie which can be used in giving emergency medical treatment to Eskimos. This will be done as a courtesy and there will be no official request to F.E.C. to supply medical services to Eskimos. You may wish to have the Area Administrator, Hall Lake, mention this to the nurse at Fox Charlie.

c.c. Dr. J.J. Murie,
Dept. of N.H.&W.

Director.

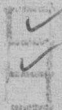
WELFARE DIVISION

9.A.

~~Mr. Hepler~~
N. Porter

Please Prepare:

☒ FINAL REPLY
☐ DRAFT REPLY
☐ MEMO



FOR SIG. OF
DUE BY:
COMMENT

Director
May 16th

REMARKS:

The status & future of ECU's
will need to be reviewed. Possibly
this type of unit still has a role
in carefully selected places.

Reply sent 22/5
RD

W.R. Reed

DATE: 9/5

000444



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

7036

WH Remnant:ls

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

*see reply B.F.
22/5 10/6*

OTTAWA, May 7, 1962.

North ...
...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

252-1-5

W2

EKALUGAD FIORD - EMERGENCY RATIONS

SKAC - lower

I enclose a copy of a memorandum from the Area Administrator at Hall Beach which I received early this year. He has proposed the establishment of a "Modified E.C.U.", that is, a building to house emergency food and medical supplies, at Ekalugad Fiord.

At the time that I received it, this appeared to be a somewhat impractical suggestion. However, I have now had an opportunity to discuss this suggestion with the Regional Administrator, Frobisher Bay, and Mr. Bissett, and have obtained additional information to support the proposal.

The building is to be located on the supply-landing beach used by Federal Electric Corporation which is about nine miles from DEW Line site Fox Charlie. The Eskimo camp is on the opposite side of the fiord but would have access to the proposed building by boat or dog team except at "freeze-up" or "break-up". A road leads from the beach to the DEW Line site, which is at the 2,000 foot level.

In addition to the distance from the nearest Hudson's Bay Post (140 miles), the nearest medical facilities are at Hall Beach (250 miles) and Frobisher Bay (500 miles). In both cases, the first 50 miles has to be travelled by helicopter. In cases of accident or serious

- 2 -

illness, the Federal Electric Corporation Station Chief at Fox Charlie notifies Mr. Bissett by radio.

Because of the comparative isolation of this camp, demands have been made on the F.E.C. employees at Fox Charlie for emergency food supplies and medical assistance. The Area Administrator at Hall Beach is only able, because of transportation difficulties, to visit this camp three or four times a year. He has discussed this situation with the Station Chief who has agreed to supervise the use of emergency food and medical supplies. The nurse at Fox Charlie has taken on the job of looking after the local Eskimos' health needs, but to do this properly, he requires additional supplies.

Although F.E.C. regulations prohibit their employees from catering to the needs of the Eskimo people, both the Station Chief and his Sector Chief, in this instance, are willing to assist us. The main objection to this suggestion, I realize, is that it is entirely dependent on the continuing presence of the existing F.E.C. personnel. The Station Chief will probably remain for another twelve months, but it is not known how much longer the Sector Chief will remain. It is a common practice for a Sector Chief to remain at one location for an extended period of time.

As an alternative, Mr. Bissett has suggested that a supply of emergency rations be placed at Hall Lake for his use. At present, it takes four to six weeks to ship supplies by air from Frobisher Bay to Ekalugad Fiord. Most of this delay could be avoided by stockpiling supplies at Hall Beach. You will notice that he has suggested that materials and supplies for the proposed "Modified E.C.U." be shipped by the "C.D. Howe".

He has also suggested that if it is not possible to have a medical kit placed at Ekalugad Fiord, Northern Health Services should be approached concerning the

*Give
medical
supplies
directly to
nurse,
through
the S.O.
Medical
Officer or
"C.D. Howe"*

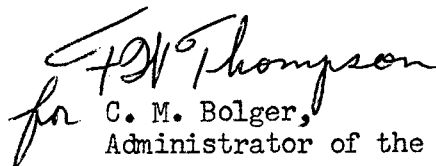
...3

000446

- 3 -

establishment of additional medical facilities on the east coast of Baffin Island. The only medical help of any kind on this coast is the R.C.M. Police Constable at Cape Christian (Clyde River) which is comparatively inaccessible to Eskimos from Broughton Island, Kivitoo, Padloping, and Ekalugad Fiord. The Area Administrator recommends that a health centre (preferably) or health unit at Broughton Island be established to look after the population in the settlements mentioned - which totals approximately 300. I doubt if a health centre at any of the previously mentioned settlements would be likely to cater to any of the Eskimos from the Clyde River area because of the comparative ease with which they can, when necessary, travel by air to Hall Lake from Clyde River. Travel between Clyde River and the general Broughton Island area is quite difficult at most seasons of the year.

May I have your comments please.


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



A252-1-5

OUR FILE NO.

YOUR FILE NO.

WH Remnant:ls

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA, May 7, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

EKALUGAD FIORD - EMERGENCY RATIONS

I enclose a copy of a memorandum from the Area Administrator at Hall Beach which I received early this year. He has proposed the establishment of a "Modified E.C.U.", that is, a building to house emergency food and medical supplies, at Ekalugad Fiord.

At the time that I received it, this appeared to be a somewhat impractical suggestion. However, I have now had an opportunity to discuss this suggestion with the Regional Administrator, Frobisher Bay, and Mr. Bissett, and have obtained additional information to support the proposal.

The building is to be located on the supply-landing beach used by Federal Electric Corporation which is about nine miles from DEW Line site Fox Charlie. The Eskimo camp is on the opposite side of the fiord but would have access to the proposed building by boat or dog team except at "freeze-up" or "break-up". A road leads from the beach to the DEW Line site, which is at the 2,000 foot level.

In addition to the distance from the nearest Hudson's Bay Post (140 miles), the nearest medical facilities are at Hall Beach (250 miles) and Frobisher Bay (500 miles). In both cases, the first 50 miles has to be travelled by helicopter. In cases of accident or serious

- 2 -

illness, the Federal Electric Corporation Station Chief at Fox Charlie notifies Mr. Bissett by radio.

Because of the comparative isolation of this camp, demands have been made on the F.E.C. employees at Fox Charlie for emergency food supplies and medical assistance. The Area Administrator at Hall Beach is only able, because of transportation difficulties, to visit this camp three or four times a year. He has discussed this situation with the Station Chief who has agreed to supervise the use of emergency food and medical supplies. The nurse at Fox Charlie has taken on the job of looking after the local Eskimos' health needs, but to do this properly, he requires additional supplies.

Although F.E.C. regulations prohibit their employees from catering to the needs of the Eskimo people, both the Station Chief and his Sector Chief, in this instance, are willing to assist us. The main objection to this suggestion, I realize, is that it is entirely dependent on the continuing presence of the existing F.E.C. personnel. The Station Chief will probably remain for another twelve months, but it is not known how much longer the Sector Chief will remain. It is a common practice for a Sector Chief to remain at one location for an extended period of time.

As an alternative, Mr. Bissett has suggested that a supply of emergency rations be placed at Hall Lake for his use. At present, it takes four to six weeks to ship supplies by air from Frobisher Bay to Ekalugad Fiord. Most of this delay could be avoided by stockpiling supplies at Hall Beach. You will notice that he has suggested that materials and supplies for the proposed "Modified E.C.U." be shipped by the "C.D. Howe".

He has also suggested that if it is not possible to have a medical kit placed at Ekalugad Fiord, Northern Health Services should be approached concerning the

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- 3 -

establishment of additional medical facilities on the east coast of Baffin Island. The only medical help of any kind on this coast is the R.C.M. Police Constable at Cape Christian (Clyde River) which is comparatively inaccessible to Eskimos from Broughton Island, Kivitoo, Padloping, and Ekalugad Fiord. The Area Administrator recommends that a health centre (preferably) or health unit at Broughton Island be established to look after the population in the settlements mentioned - which totals approximately 300. I doubt if a health centre at any of the previously mentioned settlements would be likely to cater to any of the Eskimos from the Clyde River area because of the comparative ease with which they can, when necessary, travel by air to Hall Lake from Clyde River. Travel between Clyde River and the general Broughton Island area is quite difficult at most seasons of the year.

May I have your comments please.

J. W. Thompson

C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Your file no. 203

Fox Main, N.W.T.,
January 16, 1962.

Memorandum For The Regional Administrator - Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Attention: Welfare

Ekalugad Fiord - Emergency Rations

The small Eskimo camp in Ekalugad Fiord, opposite Fox Charley has increased from two to seven families during the past summer. The reasons for the growth appear to be the following:

1. Access to Fox Charley and a benevolent Station Chief.
2. Excellent caribou hunting during the summer and early autumn.
3. Marriage between Clyde Eskimos and Ekalugad Fiord Eskimos.

The camp is approximately 140 miles from the Broughton Island Hudson Bay Company post and equally distant from Clyde. Trading trips are carried out over extended periods.

During November, the group required aid in the form of food and ammunition. This is not to be unexpected since the small two family group were often in difficult straits during the previous winter due to poor hunting.

During January, the R.C.M.P. from Clyde left 1000 pounds of rations in the camp.

There appears to be justification for the establishment of a modified Emergency Camp Unit at Ekalugad Fiord equiped with food and medical supplies.

I would like to suggest the easiest route of access for Ekalugad Fiord is by the C.D. Howe. Transportation of construction materials or other supplies from Fox Main by plane and eventually helicopter is time consuming and expensive.

May I have your consideration in this matter.

Don Bissett

Don Bissett,
Area Administrator.



252-1-5

OTTAWA, August 12, 1961.

Pa
88

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

I have approved your letter for the signature of the Deputy Minister addressed to the Deputy Minister of National Defence and have noted your comments on the operation of Eskimo Emergency Camp Units. As we have no guarantee of the range of the five-watt set, I think that we should have field trials of the one-watt unit before committing ourselves to purchasing ten sets.

The arrangements at Port Burwell and Ferguson Lake appear to offer a workable solution to the problem of manning the E.C.U's. The selection of a responsible Eskimo appears to be a key factor. I would suggest that this plan be tried elsewhere if it seems to work.

[Handwritten signature]
A Director.

7917

[Handwritten squiggle]

H MacNeil, ED
A 252-1-5

COPY FOR BRANCH CR

Sent K 12
2-8-61

P
B.

Ottawa, August 1, 1961.

E. B. Armstrong, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of National Defence,
125 Elgin Street,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Radiotelephone Suitable for
Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

Northern Admin. Branch Ottawa, Ont.	
AUG 3 1961	
File No.	_____
Refer To	_____

Thank you for your letter of the 13th of July concerning Canadian General Electric's estimate for the supply of a 5-watt radio set for the use of this Department in Eskimo Emergency Camp Units.

The Department is now reviewing the entire "EGU" programme in the light of the information supplied by you and I shall advise you of our decision in due course.

I would also like to express my appreciation of your offer of the loan of one or two of your PRC-502 one unit packsets for actual field trials. Should we decide not to purchase the 5-watt set at the present time, it is quite likely that we shall avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

Handwritten signatures and initials: "J. G. Robertson" (faint), "RM" (large), "J" (small), and "for CMRS" (with initials).



H. MacNeill:ED
252-1-5
OUR FILE NO.
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

*P.A. See 1/8 to A.A. -
Ottawa, July 24, 1961.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Radiotelephone for Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

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--
I attach a copy of a letter from the Deputy Minister of National Defence dated July 13th and a copy of an interim reply to him for the signature of our Deputy Minister.

In view of the content of National Defence's letter I think now is a good time to do a complete review of the policy of the ECU programme. Following along the original concept of the ECU as a small building placed within reach of a number of out-lying Eskimo camps and containing a radiotelephone, a medicine chest and emergency food, two experimental ECU's were erected, one at Schultz Lake to communicate with Baker Lake and one at Chorkbak Inlet to communicate with Cape Dorset. After 18 months the completely negative results show these two units to have failed in their purpose. No radio communication has yet been established with the Eskimos at either Schultz Lake or Chorkbak Inlet, due mainly to the fact that the buildings required to be heated year-round to prevent damage to the radio equipment through frost action. Although we supplied stoves and sufficient fuel for these (at great expense) the Eskimos simply do not stay close enough to the buildings to maintain heat, but wander off to various hunting grounds and ignore the whole business.

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- 2 -

As stated several times, there are no commercial radio sets available which will not become inoperable when left in sub-zero temperatures. For this reason we have been investigating the transistorized set, capable of withstanding severe cold, which National Defence were seeking to have manufactured, and the attached letter is the culmination of some ten months of negotiating with them. The one-watt set is capable of transmitting over a distance of approximately 15 miles only: DND's electronic engineers have hesitated to state that the 5-watt set would cover the distance required by our ECU radios.

Before any decision is made concerning the possible purchase by this Department of a minimum of ten sets for use in ECU's, I would like to point out the following facts which may have a bearing on future ECU establishments:

1. We were fortunate in having been able to establish two "makeshift" ECU's at Port Burwell and George River last year. The Departmental radios used by the fisheries projects at these settlements were placed in Eskimos' homes, (the Hudson's Bay Company store manager at George River and the Departmental building occupied by the caretaker at Port Burwell during the winter). We transferred one medical chest from Baker Lake and the INHS nurse at Fort Chimo made up a matching chest (much to Dr. Willis' horror). Regular radio schedules with Fort Chimo were established by these Eskimos and although the project was hampered by poor radio reception, a considerable number of illnesses were successfully treated by the Fort Chimo nurse via the radios.
2. The Schultz Lake ECU is not yet a dead issue: after our successful experiment at Port Burwell

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- 3 -

and George River, we arranged with Mr. Kennedy to have Mr. Butters move the ECU radio, stove and medicine chest into Scotty's home at his camp at Ferguson Lake. Scotty is employed by INCO as watchman for their buildings and equipment and is supplied by them with fuel oil. Scotty is quite agreeable to giving the radio a home and promises to have his sons maintain a schedule with Baker Lake. We feel that in the future Mr. Butters will be well informed on conditions among the Eskimos in the surrounding camps as well as in Scotty's.

3. The Chorkbak ECU which has been maintained in the original concept, has not, to our knowledge, made radio contact with Cape Dorset or made use of the medicine chest.

In view of the above, it might be wise to change the policy concerning the location of Emergency Camp Units.

Regardless of the policy decided upon, I would point out that National Health and Welfare have stated that they are not prepared to go ahead with the provision of the Eskimo medicine chests until there is considerably more evidence of their effective use. In view of this, rather than spend more than \$ 9,500. on radio equipment that cannot be used for its full purpose until National Health and Welfare proceed with their part of the programme, I would suggest that you accept National Defence's offer of one or two of their one-watt radios for actual field trials after April, next. In the meantime

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- 4 -

we may have sufficiently good results from the "makeshift"
ECU's at George River, Port Burwell and Ferguson Lake to
persuade Dr. Moore to provide additional medicine chests.

I would be pleased to have your views on
the entire ECU programme.



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

H. MacNeil, RD

A 252-1-5

OUR FILE NO.

YOUR FILE NO.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, July 24, 1961.

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persuade Dr. Moore to provide additional medicine chests.

I would be pleased to have your views on
the entire ECU programme.


C. H. Bolger,
/ Administrator of the Arctic.

C O P Y

13 July, 1961

Deputy Minister,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Radio Telephone suitable for
Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

1. On 13 March and 19 May, 1961 we wrote to you concerning your requirement for a suitable Radio Telephone for use in Eskimo Emergency Camp Units. You will recall that we undertook to establish through the contractor for our PRC-502 rescue packsets the probable cost of a higher powered radio of a similar nature which our Telecommunication Specialists felt would be adequate for your purpose.
- 1100 — 2. Canadian General Electric have now completed an estimate for the supply of a 5-watt set at a price of \$ 950.00 per unit (less tax) in lots of 10. Nickel-Cadmium batteries would be \$ 60.00 extra for a 4-hour pack or \$ 150.00 extra for a 20-hour pack. These batteries are, of course, rechargeable.
3. The contractor has also mentioned that some reduction of cost might result should an order for the 5-watt set be received in time to run concurrently with the production of the RCAF 1-watt PRC-502. If you are interested presumably you will carry on further negotiations directly with the Company concerned.

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4. You will also recall that in our letter of 13 March we offered in the event that a larger set proved to be too expensive, to loan you a PRC-502 for actual field trials in order to establish conclusively whether or not our lower powered equipment would be adequate. If you decide not to proceed with the procurement of the larger set we still stand ready to loan you for evaluation one or two PRC-502 packsets when they are delivered to us around April 1962.

(E. B. Armstrong)
Deputy Minister

ADDRESS REPLIES:
NORTHERN HEALTH SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO DIRECTOR,
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

Radio Transceivers for Eskimos

Having seen the Traeger Pedal electric generator demonstrated at the last meeting of the Eskimo Affairs Committee, you will no doubt be interested in the attached photostat copy of a letter I received recently, dated 8 June, 1962, from J. Churchill-Smith, Garrard & Co. of Adelaide, Australia giving up-to-date information on the most recent development in this field. It seems that the Flying Doctor Service of Africa is interested in solving their problems in Northern Nigeria by the same type of pedal transceiver as I have in mind for our Eskimos in the North.

A copy of the specifications is attached. It is most interesting to me that no batteries are involved and that the transceiver is said to operate satisfactorily at 35° Fahrenheit (possibly it could be specially adapted for our purposes to operate at temperatures even lower than this if we were to make a special request).

The dimensions and weight of the apparatus intrigue me - 3 Ft. by 2 Ft. 6 inches by 9 inches and weighing only 40 lbs. The cost (A £ 219 net at the factory) seems to me to be quite reasonable considering that the apparatus includes an electric generator, pedalling equipment, the transmitter and receiver. I certainly hope that we can get one with which to experiment.

I am interested also in the statement that there is no patent involved so that, providing we did not use the Traeger name, they could be manufactured in this country.

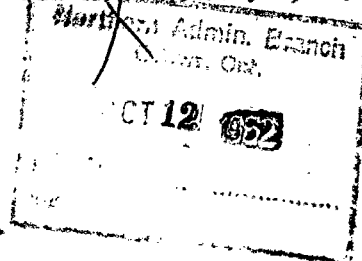
I have sent a copy of this correspondence to Mr. V.F. Valentine (who now has the pedal generator demonstrated at the Eskimo Affairs Committee) and to Superintendent Fraser, of "G" Division, R.C.M.P.

P.A. *or* 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

OUR FILE NO. 1040-4 (050)

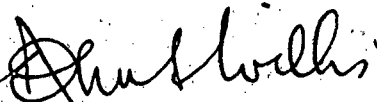
OTTAWA, 20 June, 1962.



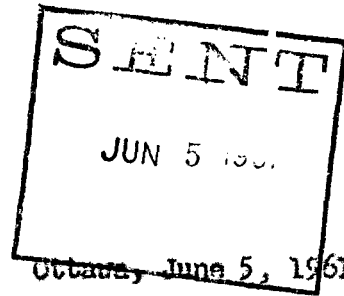
- 2 -

(who offered to obtain technical assistance in assessing the possibilities).

I do hope that some means will be found soon whereby a sick Eskimo, miles from the nearest nursing station, can communicate or have some one communicate on his behalf with our professional people. This would be particularly important in the case of bleeding following child-birth or a gunshot wound and in cases of bronchopneumonia in infants (which must be considered an emergency).



John S. Willis M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief,
Northern Health Division.

252-1-5
1966/155 PA.
B.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE,
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

Eskimo Medical Kits

In Mr. Bond's report sent under your covering memorandum of April 12, there was reference to the use of the Eskimo Medical Chest at Thom Bay. This was reported to Dr. Moore by us and by the R.C.M. Police separately. Dr. Moore has now sent us a copy of a letter to the R.C.M. Police commenting on their report and suggesting a smaller, more personal kit for wider distribution.

-- You may wish to comment on Dr. Moore's proposal, a copy of which is attached.

Director.

FOT

180

C O P Y

1041-1 (050)

Ottawa, 25 May 61.

Superintendent W.G. Fraser,
Officer Commanding "G" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Headquarters Building,
Ottawa.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Dear Superintendent Fraser:

Eskimo Medicine Chest - Felix Harbour, N.W.T.

We are grateful indeed for the comments contained in your communication dated May 16, 1961, to which was attached Constable J.W. Pringle's report on the use of the Eskimo Medicine Chest by Eskimos in the Felix Harbour area.

We are passing a copy of your memorandum to Dr. W.L. Falconer at Edmonton for information and further recommendations.

The problem in the North that is bothering us most is the high infant mortality rate, accounting for nearly 50% of all Eskimo deaths from all causes, due chiefly to Broncopneumonia, either as the primary disease or as a complication of one of the virus diseases such as measles or influenza. When a very young infant is affected by such a respiratory infection, it becomes a medical emergency of one or two days' duration at most, as indicated by scores of your very excellent field reports.

The recent case of Okaoyuk, [REDACTED] born 10-2-61 (your reference [REDACTED]) is a case in point. Here was a child evidently resident right in Eskimo Point, with Mrs. Joyce Marlowe R.N. resident close by, yet it is brought to the nurse with a temperature of 106° practically at death's door. One wonders whether this was an extremely rapid infection springing up during the night or whether indeed the child had been sick the day before but the parents had neglected to bring it to the nurse. We note that the mother stated that "he had a bad cold but he was not sick otherwise". Perhaps we should assume that every Eskimo baby with "a bad cold" is automatically an emergency if under the age of say 3 years.

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Dr. Gordon Butler, Medical Officer, Indian and Northern Health Services, at Churchill, after travelling throughout the E1, E2, E31 and E32 Health Districts, has recommended that, for the more isolated Eskimo camps of only a few families each, it would be preferable to develop a "Family Medical Pack" containing a few drugs and dressings suitable for the ~~temporary~~ treatment of young infants, amongst whom the mortality rate from broncopneumonia is so high. On the basis of the information we have to date it would seem that such a Family Medical Pack might contain the following:

Terramycin paediatric drops (to be made up from water added on the spot to powder and given to the infant with a dropper provided), sufficient for two courses of treatment for two infants.

1 course of treatment of oral penicillin (24 tablets of 500,000 International Units each),

1 rectal thermometer,

1 shell dressing,

1 instruction booklet.

It should be possible to pack the above in a heavy pliofilm envelope measuring 5" x 3" x 1" or thereabouts. The contents should do for one illness in the family or for one accident (e.g. gunshot wound of one of the limbs). We might add four tablets of ergometrine malleats, to be given orally to a woman having a baby -- one tablet immediately after the baby is born but before the afterbirth comes away, a second tablet when the afterbirth comes away, and two more tablets half a day apart thereafter.

From the practical standpoint and from your knowledge of the Eskimos, how does this idea strike you? Safe usage of such a kit would depend a good deal on the quality of the enclosed instructions and on personal explanation given whenever the opportunity presented itself by our own officers, your officers, and officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, helped by traders and missionaries.

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- 3 -

From the standpoint of supply and distribution, such a Family Medical Pack would be easier to provide than the larger Eskimo Medicine Chest, but we feel the latter is easier to control, in that it is put in the hands of a responsible Eskimo who is given at least some personal instruction in its use. However, the concentration of a quantity of medical supplies at one point like this may delay getting the medicine to sick children in families living perhaps several miles away from the home of the Eskimo holding the medicine chest. This is one of Dr. Butler's objections to it. How does this essentially logistics problem appear to you?

We shall value your comments on these proposals and any other suggestions that you may wish to make. The continued work and the excellent reports of your officers in the field are of great assistance to our field people and are greatly appreciated. You can so often supply the kind of practical advice that makes the difference between success or failure of an otherwise sound medical plan.

Yours very truly,

P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director, Indian & Northern
Health Services.

cc: Reg. Supt. Foothills,
Dr. G. Butler,
Reg. Supt. Eastern,
Reg. Supt. Central,
Director, Northern
Administration Branch



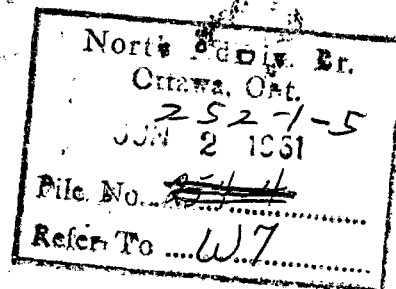
DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE No. 1041-1 (051)

OTTAWA, 1 June, 1961

6487

Mr. B.G. Sivertz,
Director,
Northern Administration Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs and
National Resources,
Kent-Albert Building,
OTTAWA.



Attention: Mr. Spalding

Dear Mr. Sivertz:

Attached is a copy of the instructions for use with
the Eskimo Medicine Chest translated into Western Eskimo dialect.

Mr. Spalding has offered to take this to the summer
language seminar being held in Churchill to check the accuracy of
the translation, and the extent of its usefulness in the Western
Arctic with the Eskimo participants from areas between Inuvik
and Coppermine.

We appreciate your co-operation.

Yours very truly,

J.S. Willis, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Northern Health Division,
Indian and Northern Health Services.

20-6-62

Spoke to Dr. Willis today. He
said ① Anglican Church no longer
publishing in Western Eskimo. ②
Current medicine chest; contents &
instructions being revised. Therefore,

don't bother with the translation of
this material. NOTE Entire

material would have to be re-translated;
impossible to "patch up".

P.A. No further action required.

*Noted but
unable to do as
no western arctic
Eskimo in Ottawa -
Sept 26/61 -
A.S.B.*

*Filed
Cine 12/1/62
000471
1 v*

1. Inugok nagelovigatakan. nagaka anikpan nagaka nagongagelakpan
sevosoroanik -- asin okoa okayokneagasi.
2. suli dakteniklo monagreniklo okayoktograitkopsi ^{enipsingni} ~~enipsingni~~ okoa
okayotogenoagosi.
3. kanok soli mara^{sit} ~~marasit~~ atoak-sasi aglaksemarot daktenik okayoktek-
saitkopsi.

change all seksni's to proper way
mare to mara

change all c's to k's

olesagrasigok okoa

ovāgok ^{okoa perakrasi} ~~ogon pekagoksesi~~ atnevonapeakpan nāgāka nagevegatakpan;-

^{malapktaktigon}
1. ~~malapktaktigon~~ inok.

^{kaonagema geksologo}
2. ~~kaonagema geksologo~~ sokon aonalakpaloni.

3. onaktoametologo -- oleksen-~~alogo~~ soli paseagotmeglo (n~~es~~ 9)min)
cmeglogo onaktoamik.

4. kelamik ^{tsc} ~~eleenogepkain~~ ^{ga} ~~soaglosi~~ olesimaroanik.

5. soli ekayoktiksak kanitpan ovlum avagaton ogasiktegekpan
kāonāgesong marqsektoktetaglogo okonona aglaktogon.

ova okoa nalonaetkotit atoavasi

nalonaetkotat

onogeaktelarot

elosaksani

1.

10 nagasongoat

tanna salongmaotiksak atinga
antiseptik cetavlon pautaton
itonk okakotiksak

2.

2 nagasongoat

atelok soli I.N.H.S. mik
aogeksaotit nokegeksoatilo
(250 mik emalgot)

3.

10 nagasongoat

omogmik elalogo opogaksak
soli tanna terramycin pediatric
mik atilik

4.

20 nagasongoat

penosolanik suli atilik (24
mik emalik eyagaknat) 500,000
mik I.U. egloegit.

5.

1 nagasongoat

suli tapkoa eyagaknat ^{atinget} ateginga
orgometrine maleato C.T. 1/320
songatat (24 mik emalik)

6.	6 buga	ophthalmic atilik nanun.
7.	6 nagasongoak	seunmon ^{kotsigon} goehoren
8.	6 nagasongoak	kogotiseon
9.	1	paseagon
10.	2	okton nagetoanon
11.	1	ekakevik — ekakevik
12.	1	boga makevolik
13.	1	oktongotelik pogotak
14.	1	Kalogaorak

Page 5

15.	2	alotak
16.	1	salosik somoleka mamotarat, savilo, avanmon kenalgolo.
17.	1 makpegak	kakeotat anayannocot ^{15 kulit malugulat} totivlat
18.	1	aglaksalo
19.	2	aglaotelo
20.	1 kegeonik	mamotagrat
21.	1	suli mamotagrat negototelalogat
22.	12	suli mamotagraotit
23.	3	suli mamotagrat elopagraton otoat

Page 6

24. 6 mametagrāt suli alagarōat
25. 2 emoak nāpetegotit mametaktoni
26. 1 okakevik ^{ajigangnun} arāgnon
27. 1 ^{ajigangnun} arāgnon salomaon
28. 1 emoak makpegat alagotit
30. ^{Kataosikat} 2 katoehogak soli nanotit kolenik emalget

Page 7

1 lo, 6 lo, 7 lo, 8 lo

kaveghangnik nalonaetkotelget eragaksagegetkosi

2 lo, 3 lo, 4 lo, 5 lo

^{songaktoanik}
sogaktoanik aglannalonaetkotelget eragaksasi

nalonaetkotalik 8 mik kegotengoroni aglan etaelelogo

nalonaetkotelagesigon alat atogneagesi

Page 8

1. agrasegok salomagragegesi sevoani mareselekegaloakasi
nagetoakagopsilo
- (i) kokeyaksemalosi salesingnik sekstermetoangnik
- (ii) ekakoseklosi emegmon ^{agikasi} agrasi ekageloget salomaornik
(27 matoamik)
- (iii) alaktegloget soli makpegamon alagoteksamon
(28 mik nalonaetkotilik)

Page 9

- (i) paotaton etoak nakasongoami nalonaitkotaga 1
goveselosi emikagvingmon (^{nambanga}~~nambaga~~ 13 ten)
tamna emekmik salomaroamik emiglogo
- (ii) govelogo asin ekakeveng mon ekakevegelogo asin
aragangnon makpegamon alagormon alagosi
- (iii) ^{nangetoamon}
elaganihsoli ~~nagetoamon~~ ekakotegologo

Page 10

2. salomaroanik atogosi ^{nangetoamon} ~~nangetoamon~~
3. salomapkaglogo ataramik sul ^{nangetoak} ~~nangetoak~~
4. enuk ^{nangetoak} ~~nangetoak~~ salongmanikopsiong ^{ajigasi} ~~ajigasi~~ ekagemaloget

Page 11

ogton kanikon elesagraksi

1. ^{ajigasi} agrasi ekagekagloget taptomonga l mik nalonaetkotelingmin
ekakevingmon

2. okton poganin peglogo asin epsoktoglogo tamana
^akaviktoak ketkani esoglelogo

Page 12

nangetoam
3. okagan atanon elelogo ~~nangetoam~~, malgongniloni
pegasoniloni maningni itelogo, pomiktelogo
kanginga
kanga, getkonago okton naveyangman.

4. atoanikpaong asin alaglogo olaoramon

5. kanoton asin kon^umaktilaga taotoglogo

sokaelelogo geavalokopko somoktelagopko

Page 13

6. olaoramik emignomasin oaglogo ekakevingmon
ekakotegeaknin 1 min alangnagekselogoasin

nagevigataktom oktota handurd kagekneaga

maresktoktelogo asin kagekpaong

hundurd

Page 14

paseagon onakt~~am~~ik emiglogo temanon asin elelogo

9 mitoami

suli neglenaktoamik emiglogo paseagon apornikaloak

sekomikloni

atnegenaktoamon

~~atnegenaktoamon~~ elelogo poglogo kalekomik

10 mi okton

elechogeneaglogo somonaglaktelaga oktotim kevliktoak

maleglogo etaelelogo kataktaelelogo naveyarok

akesorok soli

Page 15

tamna ekakevik 11 mik nalonaetkotilik

-- kalatecheviksak salesenon emoglogo taptongmagalo

paotamin ^kgovekelogo (1 min)

-- mametaksasagopselo kelegnon eleveksaksi

-- suli atoksagopeong tamna ekakeverak salomamageksilogo

suli atoanikop^{seong/o}seele taptomaga paotalingmik egoseglogo

-- (1 mik) nalonaetkotelingmin kelegmon

oagotepingnon

Page 16

2. kanoksuli ekagegopsigik kelit

-- emogmiglo paotaleglogo 1 metoamin

emekagvingmon (13 mik nalonaotkotolik)

-- avaganik koveselosi ekakeveoramon ^{taptomonga} ~~taptomonga~~
ekakoseapsingnin emekagvemotoamin (13 mi)

-- namangmik ^{nanotegnagotin} ~~nanotegnagotin~~ (21 men) mesoktaglogo
ekakeveoramon ekakoscotamon (1 min) asinkeliga
oaglogo salomaetchoamik aglan penago.

Page 17

nagelegaekpata atoagrat

1. nalapbagloga

2. emektesemaloget jusniklo

3. olegroagetlo salo-
mapkakloget
~~evaktoksemaloget~~
evaktoksemaloget

4. nekelaotaniklo negepkagloget

Page 18

aonalakpan kangin, nagaka arekegovit koksogovit

1. nagetpan enuk kaonageo aolakpaksaelelogo
2. nalapkaglogo (kategagek atnignakpangnik --
neakoagonlo toekagekolo ekayoglogo mogeagakpan).
3. naromelogolo neakoagon mogeagakpan
nagaka koeksokpan
4. onaktelogo, olegroaglogolo paseagoseglogolo

aokpan

Page 19

kelegovilo anegovilo

1. ageroamik kelippan angmakpaktoamik

(i) ^{ajigasi} arasi ekagekagloget ^{taptomonga} ~~taptomonga~~ paotalingmon
1 min ^{ajigasi} arasi.

(2) mametaglogo nepetegotelingmik (25 min) keleom
aechaganega mametetskaglogo asin ^{nimegologo} ~~mamecklogo~~
nepenaktoamik kotelogo kelik

(3) kagagon soli mametaglogo (21 min)

Page 20

(4) suli mametaglogo 23 min --

(sangetpalasogaknago

mametagopko sangelogo anegnakeneaktok

togokselonelo -- ~~kasogalogo~~ ^{Kasonjalego} mametagong.

mametalactagetkopko tokoangkneagen talea)

(5) salmaelekpan ^{mametanga} ~~mametaga~~ semaoseglogo, asin

sanascelotim agongani itologo

2. kelekan me^kgeroamik (^kgovlogarin enom naetpan)

^{etngatpalo} ~~etngatpalo~~, ^{ajigaktin} ~~ajigaktin~~ ekagakagloget, mantagramin

20 min asin mametaglogo

Page 21

~~maroseloaksagegis~~ ovonik keleksokpaloni emakpalo kelcom
maraseleakagegen
avata.

1. ^{ataassemik} notagak ~~ataassenim~~ okeolik maresiktoktetakragen
3 min nalonaetkotega.

(a) elalogo emegnik olepkaglogo nagasongoak salomaroamik
neglenaktoamik

(b) nagasongoak asin agalalogo kavogeksikpan kesian
agalangeklogo

(c) maresemon kochakon olepkaglogo kangagon
maresiktoktologo sesamaeksoglogo ublomi
nogolgataglogo mareseta. agalavenaklogo
nagasongoak ^{marasektuktitsagopko} ~~maresektoktichagepko~~

2. nagelektotoalemanon asin -- li mitoak atoglogo,
malgongnik ublami, malgognik suli unokpalo
nagasongoak nogolgataglogo.

Page 22

aonalakpan kelik
sevesoroamik ~~aonakpan kelip~~

aonagnega kelium kasolaekpan (21 min) mametaglogo
nakekpaglo

nagaka

mametaglogo 23 minlo. 24 minlo

Page 23

kovloanin enum kelik takelgakpan. seliktoamin
mamitagramin (22 min) kaga poglogo kegniktoak
salomaroak asin mamitak asenoglogo. totkekselogo
asin mametaglogo.

Page 24

elenagrat suli

1. kelik aonalavigatakpan -- sog^kaseloni
aonalakpan

savaotegrasi

1. 10 minemegok togomologo kelik
aonalagekneaktok.
2. (22 min) asin mametagramin marmetaliglogo

Page 25

2. sukon asin napelogo keligopsi
aonalakpan.

1. (22 min) mametagramin mametaglogo tamna keli-
kan napeplogo.
2. konnon kelik tegomalogo aonalagaekserogong.
3. (22 min) mametagong kolengmagekselogo mamitagopko.

Page 26

3. notakeroak aonalakpakpan kageotoloni

1. naviktelogo nalapkagong

2. karamiglioni olongmiglioni setgogeta atanon
olekelogo (omatanin setkog kotsik-selgagloge).

3. paseagon (9n) emaglogo naglinaktoamik emigmik
nagaka aponmik asin eleageksa nalanon elelogo
paseagon.

4. maresiktoktetaglogo asin (5 min)
nagasongoamin, ataockemik ublomi
sesamaeksoktelogo pegasoni ubloni.

Page 27

nagetpata notagaorat

babeorak

1. koeksokpan
2. onaosekpanlo
3. anaktalekpalo
4. kogamegon novaksikpalo

petkoyat

ataosimik okionikpen

~~1 / yoangekpan~~ notagak maresiktoterong 3 min

nagasongoamin

- (1) elakaglogo emignik tamna nagasongoamitoak
maresik agalamageksologo asin
- (2) agalamageksepeaglogo kavealagnega
kaveksemaagekelogo

babik nagetoak

Page 28

(3) gotcheron--olepkaglogo kangagon asin
epkaglogo sesamaeksoatelogo ublomi
nogoneganon ^{aklan} ~~aglas~~ agalamagekselalogo
maresiktoktechagopko

2. onaktoamik emektolalogo atkonaktasogaknago --
asin omegogitpan baben mogeagakpaolo. asin etkagon
emagtitagong naketaotlegon (12 mik) nalonaetkotelik
- (1) onagtoamik emekaglogo tamna naketaotelik (12 mik)
- (2) esoa onakoalakalogo
- (3) asin maketotelgon kegnetoaga nogologo magokopko
etkanon babeoram asin sogaelelogo makepkaglogo
anayagelogo, (segaktoaton sogaelelogo)

Page 29

ovenga onum onakpan nagaka onaosikpan okton kotsikseneaktok

^{hundrad}
~~hundrad~~ kageklogo

onaosikpargok enuk samanagelegneaktok

petkoseksasi

1. nalapkgong nagelikpan

2. onaktelogo ^{mangetpan} ~~nazetpan~~ -- anepkagnago selamon neglakse-
^{atausimik okiakapan}
ageaktenago babaoran ~~van yeagekpan~~ --

3 min maresektokterong

(1) emigmik neglenaktoemik olepkaglogo elalogo

onaosiktoam

Page 30

- (2) agalamagekselogo asin kavealagniza^{nqa} kaviksologo
- (3) maketagnalik asin emeglogo olepkaglogo kangagon asin
esepekaglogo segamaeksoglogo ublomi emaegneaneganon
nagasongoam. pegoknzx agalalalogo
- 4 min asin nagetoalemat maresiktokteloget
malgoknik ublomi suli malgoknik unokpa
siksni ublino

Page 31

bebeoram elatpaget oragagnat marechit.

nagaka notakalo

elragoknak maresik alotamoglogo asin atlamik

alotamik sekomeologo. asin emegmik kalogaoramon

emektelogo (14 mik) nalonaetkotelik kalon

asin ublamelo unokpalo maresiktoktetaglogo siksni

ublani nagasongoak omaogatataglogo

Page 32

Atneotaktogovit

sokonleka narakonloni

nagaka sanegapkon talekpini

nagaka enuk mogoagakpan

aneotaglo noktakpan somonleka

petkoserasi

1. paseagon emeglogo sekomeglonin apormiglonin
asin paseagoseotelogo kaganon ovenigan
2. negopkagnago somigleka nekemik
3. neokameglo emegmeglo neglenaktoamik
kesean
4. nagelekpata senegvingmon nalakteloget

atneotaktoktoat

Page 33

Saong'en navikpan

navgegovit nalonaeneaktok sokolika atnegnagneaktoglo

Petkoserat

1. dagto kelamik toyoksagen
2. navingnega nokelogo eloakteneagong

asin keksotakglogo kerokaloamik sopotekqloamik
kagroeglogo nagaka naologaknik

- (1) neokpet egloagon navgegovit naovet egloanon
kepegrotelogo mametogramik (24 min) asin
kakeotaglogo (17 min)

47

2

Page 34

- (2) soli talepkon navgegovit nagaka kopsakopko
kepegosegong toekakpet egloanon mametagramin
24 min kalegangmonlo nepegrotelogo
- (3) soli nalopkonoaglogo 24 min mametagramin
mamechepoalogo kalegangmon

Page 35

~~keketikovik~~
~~keketagovik~~
keketikovik

1. ovenikon asenetoakon keketekpaong nalaktelogo
senegwingnon
2. topegmet kovit nagaka eglomi onaktelogo
3. kelenikpan avata mamotagektoamik mametaglogo
ameyaktaelelogo
4. bebeoraglonin keleksokpan maresiktoktitkopo elalogo
emegnik kangagon asin esepkaglogo, sesamaiksoaktelogo
ublomi, nogoni, ganon nagasongoam. nagaka notagagalon
enagloni keketeknokakpan keleton elekpan 4 mik nalo-
nastkotelingmin nagasongoamin maresektoktironng malgongnik
ublomi sulit malgongnik unokpan sikene ubloni emaeglogo
aglan nagasongoak

keketektalot otaolo

Page 36

otekteneget

asin otektetgovit enum ^{aiigangni} ~~argagn~~ megaroamik

1. ot&eormen kelamik nanoksaoragneagesegon 30 min
otektetchaglokakpan
2. asin 22 min mametagramin mametaglogo ^{otanga} ~~etaga~~ nanokaglogo
30 min
3. asin mametamageksaglogo 22 min mamelag.
4. okaotelogo nagetoak yagaekesorakologo soli
evexsemapkaglogo (neokamik emegmiklo jusniklo)
5. mametaga suli etelogo saeveni ubloni

Page 37

- otektinega agekpan argagenin onum -

1. kelamik ekayoktegraknik ^{aigelegotin} ~~akglogotin~~

2. ^{atnoganga} sevolik ~~atnegaga~~ peglogo otaganin etpan. aglan
nepongakpan otagani pegnago

3. manetaglogo 22 min taptoma manetan 30 dim kagagon
asin mamotamagesaglogo 22 min.

4. babeoran otektetpan 3 min maresektokterong ublomi
sesamaeksoktelogo, emaeglogo

Page 38

nagaka ennokpan notagnaokpalo. eragagnanik
marasektokterong 4 min nagasongoamin ovlami
malgoknik malgoknik ^{suli} unokpan soksni ubloni
emaognaganon aglan.

5. nalapkagong okaotelogo emeksematkologo jusnik,
suli ^{seveni} ~~seveni~~ ubloni ^{mametanga.} ~~metaga~~ etologo.

Page 39

suli oregetkovit

eren atnignakpan kaviksikpalo emaglalokpalo

potkosegran

1. ^{makepkaganamik}
~~maketagnamin~~ maresiktogong 6 min era

^{erenga}
~~orega~~ kelokaglogo, asin makopkaglogo oreseon atanon ^{erengata}
~~eregata,~~

asin malgongnilonin pegasonolonin ublomi maresektoglogo

eregetkovit

Page 40

^{ts}
seotegese~~panon~~

patkonograt

paseagon emeglogo (9^{min}) onaktoanik

seotanon asin olologo. asin oktototaglogo nagetont

oktotanik

1. 7 min maresemin kote^sokologo soota -- olacramik semeglogo
(29 rik nalonaetkotolingmin)

^{ts}
seotegese~~koam~~

Page 41

2. makokpan seota nagaka onaosikpan oktota kanat
kagokpaong. (10 mik) nampalik
maresiktokterong 4 min marosezin
uvlami malgongnik asin unokpalo malgongnik seksni
ublomi
3. baborek asin okeolik atasimik 3 min marisiktoklelogo
 1. elakaglogo onegnik tamna maresik, neglonaktoemik.
 2. asin agalalogo kavolagnaga kavikaingmagsolpan
 3. asin sesamaeksoaglogo ublomi kotcherotogon
maresiktoktologo nogonoganom aglan maretchem.

Page 42

kogotongogovit

1. olaoramik 29 min aviksikagotiu.
2. olaorak maresiktekaglogo 8 min nagasongoamin.
3. asin aonakagovit gaemlogo atnegnaktoamon
4. suli paseagon onaktoamik emaglogo boglogo alagomik
(2) min nalanon asin atnegnaktoam elologo kogotevit
5. oktota kotsikpan nagaka oloaga povetpan 4 min
eragananik maresiktoktiron g uvlamelocasi unokpalo
malogoknik esepkalalogo sokani ubloni emagataglogo
nagasongoak.

kogotingoroak

Page 43

babeorak anegaloaktinago

1. naresakpan suli agnak yagaeksiktograorok nagmalonilo.

2. savakomenaktok okomaetchoalekesogakan/aglan.

3. suli naresagomi dek teleagoni nagaka nurseoramon.

4. nagerotatkomik agarokak notagageptaok enusegegneaktot

5. asi suli aganga notakam surotaetkomi notagaga
nagerotaoneaktot

6. notakeani agnan enotchoagtkogomiong sagetkogomioglo
anegaloaktinago maresektoksemale 2 min nalonnetkote-
lingmin oragananik

malgongnik ublotoakpan marosiktogli 2 min naresagomi

notagak anegaloaktenago

Pago 14

notagak asin anikpan

1. gavyanaktogok notagak anesakami

2. nagololaetkaloaktogok egnakami aglan yagaeksoktograorok
nagopktak somalogolo.

olaneptaok atkonak aonalasorok notakeanekami

tanana pesogologo kelamik naresiktoktotagragogen anesaglekaktok
notagak eloagalo notakam anikpan 5 min nagasongoamin

suli oleaga anesookpan suli naresiktoktofaglogo, 5 min.
nagasongoamin suli ublakokpan ataotchamik naresiktoktofaglogo

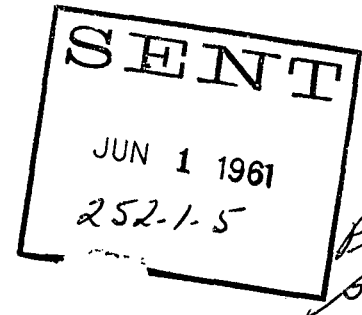
asin ageronmik aonalagailaekpan aneman notagak oragagnanim
5 mik nalonotkotolingmin nagasongoamin naresoktoktelogo
ataotchamik, sasameaksoaktologo ubloni. ubloni pagasoni

3. soagakogoptogo agaga. nalgongnik naresoktoktotchamalogo
nalgongnik nalonotkotelongmiu, 2 mik nagasongoamin.
oblotoakpan melokpan agaminin notagak. notagak anesookman.

T.D.Stewart:jm

Ottawa, May 30, 1961

Dr. P.E. Moore,
Director,
Indian & Northern Health Services,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Dr. Moore:

A recent report from one of our field offices in the Cambridge Bay area made mention of an experimental medical kit placed by your staff in the Thom Bay district. I have excerpted the note for your information and, it is attached.

Yours sincerely,

B.G. Sivertz,
Director.

EXCERPT

"Most of the people in the Thom Bay area were at a sealing camp about 10 miles away. This turned out to be a large camp of about 9 igloos. Conditions here were also satisfactory. The nurse saw one or two people. We also got a report on an experimental medical kit in use at that camp and left there in charge of a responsible Eskimo. This kit was designed by I. & N.H.S. to meet the primary needs which might arise in small, isolated camps. The man in charge of the unit reported it to be quite useful, and the nurse (Miss Plaunt) replenished some of his supplies. I have since discussed this matter informally with Dr. Butler during his visit to Cambridge Bay, and I informed him that more of these units could be well used in the Central Arctic".

T.D. Stewart:jm

May 26, 1961

File: 252-1-5, Vol. 2
Eskimo Emergency Camp Units ch

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

File 1000/150, Vol. 3, # 3552 (Memorandum to the Administrator of the Mackenzie from J. Bond, dated March 28, 1961, subject: "Administrative visits - Cambridge Bay area - February 27 - March 8, 1961") reports the best location for an E.C.U. in the Spence Bay area would be in the vicinity of Fort Ross, preferably in Brentford Bay, where it would be centrally located for the 50 people in that general area.

THIS COPY FOR: Director, Northern Administration Branch.

OTTAWA, 25 May 61.

1041-1 (050)

Superintendent W. G. Fraser,
Officer Commanding "C" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Headquarters Building,
OTTAWA.

Dear Superintendent Fraser:

252-15
W6.

Esquimo Medicine Chest — Felix Harbour, N.W.T.

We are grateful indeed for the comments contained in your communication dated May 16, 1961, to which was attached Constable J. W. Fringle's report on the use of the Esquimo Medicine Chest by Eskimos in the Felix Harbour area.

We are passing a copy of your memorandum to Dr. W. L. Falconer at Edmonton for information and further recommendations.

The problem in the North that is bothering us most is the high infant mortality rate, accounting for nearly 50% of all Eskimo deaths from all causes, due chiefly to bronchopneumonia, either as the primary disease or as a complication of one of the virus diseases such as measles or influenza. When a very young infant is affected by such a respiratory infection, it becomes a medical emergency of one or two days' duration at most, as indicated by scores of your very excellent field reports.

The recent case of Okaoyuk, [REDACTED] born 10-2-61 (your reference [REDACTED]) is a case in point. Here was a child evidently resident right in Esquimo Point, with Mrs. Joyce Marlowe R.N. resident close by, yet it is brought to the nurse with a temperature of 106° practically at death's door. One wonders whether this was an extremely rapid infection

Copy sent to A.A.

FOT 31-5

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

....2/

Supt. Fraser

-2-

25 May 61.

springing up during the night or whether indeed the child had been sick the day before but the parents had neglected to bring it to the nurse. We note that the mother stated that "he had a bad cold but he was not sick otherwise". Perhaps we should assume that every Eskimo baby with "a bad cold" is automatically an emergency if under the age of say 3 years.

Dr. Gordon Butler, Medical Officer, Indian and Northern Health Services, at Churchill, after traveling throughout the E1, E2, E31 and E32 Health Districts, has recommended that, for the more isolated Eskimo camps of only a few families each, it would be preferable to develop a "Family Medical Pack", containing a few drugs and dressings suitable for the temporary treatment of young infants, amongst whom the mortality rate from bronchopneumonia is so high. On the basis of the information we have to date it would seem that such a Family Medical Pack might contain the following:-

Terramycin paediatric drops (to be made up from water added on the spot to powder and given to the infant with a dropper provided), sufficient for two courses of treatment for two infants.

1 course of treatment of oral penicillin (24 tablets of 500,000 International Units each),

1 rectal thermometer,

1 shell dressing,

1 instruction booklet.

It should be possible to pack the above in a heavy pliofilm envelope measuring 5" x 3" x 1" or thereabouts. The contents should do for one illness in the family or for one accident (e.g. gunshot wound of one of the limbs). We might add four tablets of ergometrine maleate, to be given orally to a woman having a baby -- one tablet immediately after the baby is born but before the afterbirth comes away, a second tablet when the afterbirth comes away, and two more tablets half a day apart thereafter.

....3/

Supt. Fraser

-3-

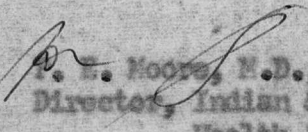
25 May 61.

From the practical standpoint and from your knowledge of the Eskimos, how does this idea strike you? Safe usage of such a kit would depend a good deal on the quality of the enclosed instructions and on personal explanation given whenever the opportunity presented itself by our own officers, your officers, and officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, helped by traders and missionaries.

From the standpoint of supply and distribution, such a Family Medical Pack would be easier to provide than the larger Eskimo Medicine Chest, but we feel the latter is easier to control, in that it is put in the hands of a responsible Eskimo who is given at least some personal instruction in its use. However, the concentration of a quantity of medical supplies at one point like this may delay getting the medicines to sick children in families living perhaps several miles away from the home of the Eskimo holding the medicine chest. This is one of Dr. Butler's objections to it. How does this essentially logistics problem appear to you?

We shall value your comments on these proposals and any other suggestions that you may wish to make. The continued work and the excellent reports of your officers in the field are of great assistance to our field people and are greatly appreciated. You can so often supply the kind of practical advice that makes the difference between success or failure of an otherwise sound medical plan.

Yours very truly,


R. E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director, Indian & Northern
Health Services.

cc: Reg. Supt. Foothills
Dr. G. Butler
Reg. Supt. Eastern
Reg. Supt. Central
Director, Northern
Administration Branch

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION & LANDS BRANCH
TEMPORARY FILE

FILE NO.

TEMP. FILE NO.

1990

SUBJECT

252-1-5

Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

MAIN FILE IS CHARGED TO

W1

28/4/61

REFERENCE

DISPOSAL

REFERRED TO	REMARKS	DATE	INITIALS	DATE OF P.A. OR T.	DATE OF B.F.	INITIALS	REGISTRY INSPECTION
A1-1	19/5 #5926	25/4/61	<i>TR</i>	T		<i>JFO</i>	18/7/61
A7	Re note	25.5.61	<i>JFO</i>	T		<i>TR</i>	
A1-1	19/5 #5926	13/6/61	<i>TR</i>	combined with main file			

D. M.

WR (a1) 4/6

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TO: Dir. N.A.Br.

DATE May 23 24

FOR: Mr. Boyle

	PREPARATION OF REPLY		DISCUSSION WITH UNDERSIGNED
	ACTION		MAY WE DISCUSS AT YOUR CONVENIENCE
	COMMENT		DIRECT REPLY
	APPROVAL		DIRECT REPLY, COPY TO THIS OFFICE
X	INFORMATION		NOTE AND FILE
	SIGNATURE		NOTE AND RETURN
	TRANSLATION		AS REQUESTED

Mr. Ramsden -
would you please
let me see the previous Correspondence
J.W.
25.5.61

000526

D-219

19

12th. E. L.
Ksks. Emer.
Units

North Admin. B.
Ottawa, Ont.
MAY 25 1961
File No. 252-1-5
Refer To A1-1

004-74/58 TD1044

5926

19 May, 1961.

Deputy Minister,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

7/5C

Radio Telephone suitable for
Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

46-8-4

1. Further to my letter 004-74/58 TD1044 dated 13 March, 1961, concerning your requirement for Radio Telephones required for Eskimo Emergency Camp Units I have now been informed by the RCAF that the contract for our PRC-502 packsets has just been issued to the Canadian General Electric Company in Toronto.
2. A meeting with the contractor which will include discussions on your requirement has been tentatively arranged for the 25th May. At that time we hope to initiate a price and availability study on a higher powered version of our set which we hope will meet your requirement.
3. The study should be completed about the 15th June and we expect to be in a position to advise you further soon after that date.

Copy sent A.O.P.
13/6/61
[Signature]

(E.B. Armstrong)
Deputy Minister

Northern Admin. Branch
Ottawa, Ont.

APR 20 1961

File No. 252-1-5

Refer To

Ottawa, April 19, 1961.

P.E. Moore, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Director,
Indian and Northern Health Services,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Booth Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario. 3-3

Dear Doctor Moore:

Further to my letter to you of February 21, 1961 I would advise that the following information was received under date of April 6th from the Area Administrator at Fort Chimo, P.Q. concerning the emergency camp units at George River and Fort Burwell:-

"You will be interested to know that, in response to an emergency call from Fort Burwell by radio Mr. Ross visited that settlement recently and removed a sick Eskimo woman. While at Fort Burwell Mr. Ross added some medicines to a kit which he had previously supplied for that settlement and while at George River (where the flight was held up for a day by bad weather) Mr. Ross checked the red medicine chest which we supplied last summer and replenished the stock of medicines."

Yours sincerely,

B.G. Siverts,
Director.

H.J. Mitchell:JL

252-1-5

MAR 21 1961

Ottawa, March 21, 1961.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC:

Emergency Camp Units
George River and Fort Burwell

In your memorandum dated March 7, you asked whether there was any possibility of Mr. Ross accompanying Mr. Snowden's party on their forthcoming trip to George River and Fort Burwell. I regret that it does not appear possible to accommodate Mr. Ross in this connection. The arrangements which have been made are such that there will not be sufficient space on the plane to permit the addition of an extra member to the party.

H.J. Mitchell
for
Director.

S. R. D

AA

ARC DISTRICT
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAR 17 1961

File No. *Copy sent*
Refer To *Mr. Bolger* *KW*

4252-1-5
10-3-61

004-74/58-101044
(ADM(R))

252-1-5

13
B

13 March, 1961.

sync

40-8-8

Deputy Minister,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Radio Telephone suitable for
Eskimo Emergency Camp Units.

1. In response to your letter of 8 February, 1961, I am advised that RCAF telecommunication specialists have been in consultation with your staff in connection with your requirement to acquire a radio telephone suitable for Eskimo Emergency Camp Units.
2. It appears that the AN/PRC-502 set being manufactured for air-sea rescue work mentioned in your letter may not be suitable because of its limited range.
3. However, action has been taken to ascertain from the successful contractor for the PRC-502 packset the probable cost of a larger transistorized radio which we feel would be adequate for your purpose. It is expected that this information will be available by 30 April, 1961, and at that time you can expect to hear from us further.
4. Should a larger set prove to be too expensive then this department is prepared to loan you a PRC-502 for actual field trials to establish definitely whether or not the lower powered set would be adequate.

(E.B. Armstrong)
Deputy Minister

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Regional Superintendent,
Foothills Region, I.N.H.S.

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : Director, Indian and Northern
Health Services.

252-1-5

1041-1 (050)

SUBJECT: Eskimo Medicine Chest - Felix Harbour, N.W.T.

OUR FILE No:

March 13, 1961.

DATE:

1412

Doctor L.E.C. Davies, when he was Zone Superintendent, Mackenzie Zone, placed one of the Eskimo Medicine Chests at Felix Harbour, at the northern tip of Lord Mayor Bay, north-east of Spence Bay, on the Boothia Peninsula, for the use of Eskimo camps in the vicinity.

We are most anxious for a report on this medicine chest, if such a report can be supplied by the Western Arctic Easter Survey, the R.C.M.P. detachment at Spence Bay or anybody else. Information preferred would be as follows:-

- (a) Has the chest been used at all? How many times? By whom?
- (b) Have the Eskimos read and understood the instruction book? What do they think of the medicine chest?
- (c) What is the condition of the contents?
- (d) Was the quantity of each item adequate? If not, what more is needed?
- (e) Suggestions for additions or deletions to the list of contents?
- (f) Any criticisms or suggestions about the box itself, including size (would two smaller boxes be better than one large one, for instance) and shape.

In fact, any information at all on this box would be appreciated.

DMT
P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.
c.c. - Director,
Northern Administration Branch,
"G" Division, R.C.M.P.



CANADA

L.M. Bereza/ba

OUR FILE NO. 252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

Ottawa, March 13, 1961.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUDNICKI

Radios for Emergency Camp Units

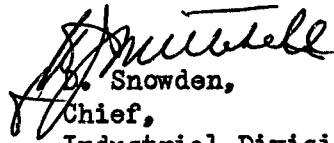
A radio set which will operate reliably after prolonged exposure to ambient temperatures of -10°F or more, is indeed difficult to recommend.

The Spilsbury & Tindall radio (L.R.T. 900) was recommended by experts of the Department of Transport to Mr. Hodgkinson, who had personally investigated this matter, as being suitable for installation in the E.C.U.'s. Obviously the equipment has not proven itself and it is doubtful that any conventional tube-operated radio powered by wet-cell batteries would function efficiently, if at all, under similar conditions.

The RCAF in part shares our problems in obtaining radio equipment which will operate in extreme temperatures. In this regard they have been working closely with F.V. Topping Electronics Ltd. of Toronto, who have designed a completely transistorized set to meet northern conditions. As the RCAF is primarily interested in having these sets for search-and-rescue purposes, their reliable transmitting distance is only expected to be 10 to 20 miles. There is the possibility that a larger version of the original design might be produced for us if we were to combine our requirements with those of the RCAF. Negotiations are being conducted to determine if this can be done, but it is expected that development of the transistor set will not be sufficiently advanced to permit production for another eight or ten months.

-2-

In the meantime I intend to ask the NRC if they can suggest other suitable radios. I shall keep you informed about this and any progress in the development of the transistor set by F.V. Topping Ltd.


D. Snowden,
Chief,
Industrial Division.



*original sent
to Admin of the Arctic*
10/3/61
DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

OUR FILE No. 1041-1 (H50)

March 8th, 1961.

252-1-5

Mr. B.G. Sivertz,
Director,
Northern Administration Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs &
National Resources,
Kent-Albert Building,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Sivertz:

Eskimo Medicine Chests

Thank you for your letter dated February 21, 1961, giving us progress reports on the medicine chests located at George River, Schultz Lake and Chorkback Inlet. We have passed photostat copies of these reports to the Regional Superintendents concerned. We shall be glad to receive further information as you receive it from your field people. In the meantime we are not planning to construct any more chests or alter the contents of those already supplied to the field.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed

H. A. PROCTER

P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director, Indian and Northern
Health Services.

c.c. Reg. Supt., Foothills Region,
Central Region,
Eastern Region.

JSW/cn



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, March 7, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTORAttention: Mr. Snowden

1086

252-1-5
M2Emergency Camp Units
George River and Port Burwell

Mo! | In the P.S. on the bottom of a recent memorandum on the above subject, Mr. Dodds stated that he had received a copy of Mr. Godt's memorandum concerning a spring trip to Burwell and expressed the hope that he and Mr. Ross accompany this charter to check the contents of the medical kits left with the Departmental radios.

You might ask Mr. Godt to kindly keep Mr. Dodds' desire in mind in planning his spring trip.

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



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, March 7, 1961


MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. Snowden

Emergency Camp Units
George River and Port Burwell

In the P.S. on the bottom of a recent memorandum on the above subject, Mr. Dodds stated that he had received a copy of Mr. Godt's memorandum concerning a spring trip to Burwell and expressed the hope that he and Mr. Ross accompany this charter to check the contents of the medical kits left with the Departmental radios.

You might ask Mr. Godt to kindly keep Mr. Dodds' desire in mind in planning his spring trip.


C. H. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.



ACTION REQUEST

TO Chief, Welfare Division DATE 21/2
LOCATION Kent-Albert Bldg.
FROM A.O.A. RE/FILE NO. 252-1-5
FOR:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	MAKE.....COPIES
<input type="checkbox"/>	MORE DETAILS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND FILE

<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & FORWARD
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	P.A. ON FILE
<input type="checkbox"/>	REPLY DIRECTLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	REPLY, PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEE ME, PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	TRANSLATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOUR REQUEST

PREPARE MEMO TO:.....

REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:.....

REMARKS.....

Mr. Green:
A note and
B.F. in 22-8-62
W

000540

Copy for BRANCH CENTRAL REGISTRY

#252-1-5

B.F. 22/5/62
noted
FEB 23 1961
R. J. P.

Ottawa, 21 February 1961.

3-8 P. E. Moore, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Director,
Indian & Northern Health Services,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

#311

Northern Admin. Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
FEB 23 1961
File No.
RE: 40
p. 45 to

Dear Doctor Moore:

I refer to my letter to you of the 2nd of June, 1960,
concerning specific reports which you had requested on the use
of the Eskimo Medicine Chests supplied for our Experimental
Emergency Camp Units.

Attached for your information, are the replies of the
Field Officers concerned, to the questions raised by your office
on the use of the medicines. You will note that further reports
are expected from the Port Burwell, George River and Schultz
Lake installations and these will be forwarded to you in due
course.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. Sivertz

B. G. Sivertz,
Director.

Noted
R. J. P.

REPORT ON USE OF ESKIMO MEDICINE KIT IN
EMERGENCY CAMP UNITS AT: - George River,
Port Burwell,
Schultz Lake,
Chorkbak Inlet.

1. GEORGE RIVER AND PORT BURWELL, as reported by the Area Administrator
at Fort Chimo.

- Q. Have the Eskimos made use of any of the items in the chest
(a) on instructions by radio?
(b) without direct supervision and in what amounts?
- A. (a) The Eskimos have used medicines from the kits on instructions from Mr. Ross the Fort Chimo Nurse.
(b) It is not known whether the Eskimos have used any items of the kit without direct instructions; probably very little if any.
- Q. How do the Eskimos feel about using the medical supplies without direct supervision?
- A. It is known that the Eskimos are very wary of using the medical supplies without direct supervision. They much prefer to report symptoms and get instructions before doing any medication.
- Q. Have there been any misuses or abuses of the medical supplies and what are the reported results of such?
- A. It is not known whether there have been any abuses or misuses of the medical kits, but unlikely because of the responsible attitude of the Eskimos, Willie Emudluk and Noah Anatok, who were placed in charge of the kits.
- Q. What items, if any, should be deleted from the medicine chest and what items should be added?
- A. Have heard no remarks from Mr. Ross on this, or from the Eskimos.
- Q. What items should be (a) increased in quantity?
(b) decreased in quantity?
- A. No remarks as yet.

- 2 -

Q. How has the chest itself stood up? Does it show any signs of damage through use? Have the contents been damaged? containers broken or items removed? Has the chest been used for storing anything other than medicines?

A. Answering these questions will not be possible until our next inspection visit to George River and Port Burwell, at which time we will examine the chests to see how well they've stood up and whether they have been used for storing other items.

"It should be borne in mind that the medicine chests, as E C U kits, were not turned over to the Eskimos until the end of the summer, and that no one from Chimo has visited since then, to check them over. Also, radio communication with George River and Port Burwell has not been good enough to permit more than the reporting of camp conditions, illnesses and symptoms, and the relaying of advice from the Fort Chimo Nurse. Even this takes up hours of George Koneak's time each week; to get one simple statement through may take as long as half an hour of repeating and calling back. The radio set here is functional (spare parts received recently) but one bad source of local interference, which prevails about 75% of the time, has not been identified yet. There are periods of radio blackout. There are periods when reception is altogether too good and our assigned frequencies, 4837, 4270 and 2134, are filled with traffic from all over. However, we at least know there have been no serious emergencies so far this winter, and that any such will be communicated.

In general, the E C U idea is GOOD. Experience has proven its worth and if we can improve radio communications it will be possible to do a good deal more in this line - and more easily. The Eskimos are quite capable of handling communications and doing such medication as falls within the scope of the ECU kits. With improved communications it will be possible to keep stock of the quantities of each item in the kits. I have instructed George Koneak to check on this the first time he finds 'signals' good enough for a real talk with the camps.

Mr. Ross tells me his H Q has also been inquiring about the ECU kits. I hope to make one late winter patrol by air to Burwell and George River, will invite Mr. Ross to go along. This air patrol would enable us to return one, perhaps, two ex-patients to Burwell, check camp conditions and handicraft efforts, examine the ECU kits and confer with the Eskimos on plans for summer projects."

...3

- 3 -

SCHALTZ LAKE, as reported by the Regional Administrator
at Churchill.

- Q. Have the Eskimos made use of any of the items in the chest
(a) on instructions by radio?
(b) without direct supervision and in what amounts?

A. No! The radio is not yet operating. Cst. Bacchus who was
to have set up the radio, was first transferred, temporarily,
to Rankin Inlet, and is now on leave.

- Q. How do the Eskimos feel about using the medical supplies
without direct supervision?

A. The medical kit is not being used. The monthly camp patrols
being carried out by the nursing station staff in co-operation
with Mr. Butters and Cst. Deer includes a visit to the few
families who might be served by the E.C.U. Consequently, the
medical kit has not been required up to now.

- Q. Have there been any misuses or abuses of the medical supplies
and what are the reported results of such?

A. Not applicable under the circumstances.

- Q. What items, if any, should be deleted from the medicine chest
and what items should be added?
What items should be (a) increased in quantity?
(b) decreased in quantity?

A. Mr. Butters feels that all items presently in the medical
chest ought to be left in it, and that no further items need be
added.

- Q. How has the chest itself stood up? Does it show any signs of
damage through use? Have the contents been damaged, containers
broken or items removed? Has the chest been used for storing
anything other than medicines?

A. The chest shows no signs of damage. There has been no pilfering
of or damage to the contents. It has not been used to store
supplies or materials other than medicines.

"Mr. Butters promises a complete report on the E.C.U. operation,
to date, by the next aircraft. This report should be in your hands within
ten days."

...4

- 4 -

3. CHORKBAK INLET, as reported by the Area Administrator
at Cape Dorset

"I am pleased to state that we have nothing significant to report regarding the medical kit, as it has not been used. Both kits, the one in Chorkbak and the one in Dorset, are carefully stored; the one at E.C.U. is in the care of ~~CHORNBAC~~ Peter, who has been fully briefed by the Nurse-in-Charge at Cape Dorset.

The Eskimo instructions and organization of the box are thought to be excellent. The box itself is completely adequate.

The radio at E.C.U. Chorkbak is not in operation at present, but it is expected to be when we receive the parts requested."

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCES À L'INFORMATION

COPY FOR THE BRANCH C.R.

H. MacNeil/H.M. Budgell:ND

*Sent KCD
7-2-61*

A.140-5
A.252-1-5

OTTAWA, February 8, 1961.

Northern Admin. Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
FEB 8 1961
File No.
Refer To

H. B. Armstrong, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of National Defence,
125 Elgin Street,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

This Department has been experimenting with radio-telephone equipment, with a range of 100 to 150 miles, to be placed in a series of Eskimo Emergency Camp Units located near isolated Eskimo camps through the Arctic. Briefly, the Emergency Camp Unit is designed to provide emergency radio communication between an isolated group of Eskimos and our nearest Area Administrator and is equipped with a medical kit, rations, bedding and fuel, and a simple-to-operate transceiver.

We have discovered that standard receiving and transmitting equipment left inactive for long periods in unheated buildings becomes inoperable through frost condensation and battery freezing. Through our efforts to locate equipment capable of operating in extreme temperatures we learned from the Engineering Division of the Department of Transport that the R.C.A.F. was working on the same problem in order to find a suitable set for air-sea rescue. We were informed that F. V. Topping Electronics Ltd., of Toronto, had designed a fully transistorized set for the R.C.A.F. to meet northern conditions. Inquiries made of Topping Electronics indicated that the availability of the sets to our Department would depend upon their production for the R.C.A.F.

..2.

- 2 -

Your Mr. J. V. Argyle, in a telephone conversation on January 25, with an official of our Arctic District Office, stated that an order for some one hundred and ten of these sets may soon be placed and suggested that arrangements might be made through your office to combine our order with that of the R.C.A.F., this Department to reimburse your Department on receipt of an accounts receivable invoice. It would be much to our advantage to do this as our order is small and would not, on its own, justify having the units specially manufactured. Mr. Argyle also stated he could supply specifications upon request; we would like to take advantage of this offer in order to have our licence applications approved by the Department of Transport before we purchase the sets.

We would be grateful for any advice and assistance your Department may be able to give us in this matter, and, although the units now under consideration may not be available for eight or ten months, it appears their superior performance would more than compensate for the waiting period.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister.

dm

R. G. Robertson

A.110-5
 A.252-1-5

OUR FILE NO.
 YOUR FILE NO.



DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA, February 2, 1961.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

EMERGENCY CAMP UNITS - RADIO-EQUIPMENT

We attach for the Deputy Minister's signature a letter to the Deputy Minister of National Defence, prepared in accordance with recent telephone discussions with that Department's Mr. J. V. Argyle, Superintendent of Electronic Equipment.

You are aware that our Emergency Camp Unit project, which is being held in abeyance pending results of our pilot units, has met with considerable difficulty and extra cost due to the fact that standard radio equipment is rendered inoperable through frost condensation within the set and through battery freezing. We reviewed this problem recently with officials of the Department of Transport, who informed us that F. V. Topping Electronics Ltd., of Toronto, has designed for the R.C.A.F. a fully transistorized transceiver capable of operating in extreme sub-zero temperatures. They have suggested that we obtain specifications for this unit and submit our applications for licences for their approval prior to purchasing the sets.

You will note that we have followed Mr. Argyle's suggestion that we request that our order be combined with that of the R.C.A.F. As the R.C.A.F. proposes to order in quantity this arrangement will probably result in a considerable reduction in cost to our Department; it may well be our only means of acquiring the sets as we understand they are not generally available and will be manufactured as a special order for the R.C.A.F.

...2.

- 2 -

By the time the sets are delivered -- some eight to ten months hence -- we hope that sufficient information on the operation of the four pilot ECU's will have been received to enable the Department of National Health and Welfare to proceed with the supplying of medical kits for our proposed expansion of the ECU programme.

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

8 - xii

Smogden:

Re - Page 3 - last para.

WR

Mr. Evans:-

We seem to be involved. Have someone
find out why we ordered what we ordered.

HP



ACTION REQUEST

TO _____ DATE _____

LOCATION _____

FROM _____ RE FILE NO. _____

FOR:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	INVESTIGATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	MAKE.....COPIES
<input type="checkbox"/>	MORE DETAILS
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND FILE

<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & FORWARD
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	P.A. ON FILE
<input type="checkbox"/>	REPLY DIRECTLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	REPLY, PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEE ME, PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	TRANSLATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOUR REQUEST

PREPARE MEMO TO:.....

REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:.....

REMARKS.....

000552



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, 25 November, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. Phillips

5124

No.	
File No.	252-1-5
Ref. to	W-2

Emergency Camp Units

I have your memorandum of the 15th of November commenting on Mr. Butters' reports of August 2nd and September 13th regarding problems encountered in the setting-up of the Schultz Lake E.C.U.

The second paragraph of your memorandum is frankly critical of the lack of simplicity and practicability of the radio equipment, medical kits and other equipment and requests our reasons for "expanding the original concept of the E.C.U. in this way." We are somewhat puzzled by the fact that the criticism and request are directed to this office, for the following reasons:-

1. This Administration played no part whatsoever in the planning of the E.C.U. programme. All policy and details of equipment were decided upon by the Welfare and Industrial Divisions.
2. All items of equipment for the E.C.U.'s were chosen by the Industrial Division and ordered by requisitions on the following dates signed by Mr. D. F. Symington, then Head of the Projects Section:
Stove Oil, Gasolene, Coleman Cookstoves and other camp equipment - April 9, 1959 and April 29, 1959.

L.R.T. 900 Radio Telephones - June 10, 1959 and July 2, 1959.
3. Late in May, 1959, Mr. Rudnicki, Chief of Welfare

....2

000553

- 2 -

Division, sent us the file on this programme and requested that we now take over this programme as an administrative function. Our part has been to inform the field officers concerned of the policy, of the materials and equipment ordered by the Industrial Division and their proper use, to order necessary auxiliary supplies such as generators and food, to ensure that all equipment arrived at the sites during the summer and fall of 1959, to arrange for the completion and flying-in of Eskimo medicine chests and to work out details of radio licensing and operation. In July, 1959, a meeting was held in this office with officers of the Welfare Division at which the subject of the elaborate and expensive equipment was discussed and a future scale decided upon. A report of this meeting appears on file 252-1-5 under date of July 24, 1959.

Paragraph 2 of your memorandum also objects to the fact that there are four different types of fuel at Schultz Lake. I might point out that two of these fuels, stove oil and gasoline, are required to heat the building and operate the generator and camp stoves; the other fuels were used in conjunction with a Resources harvesting project which was carried on in the summer months at the Schultz Lake site. //

Your last paragraph on page 2 contains several suggestions for the maintenance of the E.C.U., resupply and radio contact. For your information, I would advise that:

- (a) There are no provisions on the establishment of either settlement whereby an Eskimo could be paid a salary for keeping an E.C.U. stove running;
- (b) The responsibility for heating the building was assigned last year by Mr. Dodds to Nooearlik, the "Camp Boss", who was also in charge of the Resources Harvesting programme and equipment;
- (c) A regular system of inventory and resupply was set up by this office, Indian Northern Health Services and the representative field staffs early

...3


- 3 -

in 1960;

- (d) A regular radio schedule was established by our applications for radio licences forwarded to the Department of Transport on January 6 and February 17 last and approved by them in March. Mr. Butters has been allotted one-half hour daily at a stated time; he will have to work out the most satisfactory use of this time. The Eskimos have been instructed on various occasions as to the type of information to be reported by radio either by regular sked or emergency calls, and a notice in syllabics regarding the proper use of the E.C.U. has been fastened to the wall.

At the time we applied for the licensing of the radio-telephones, it was made quite clear to us by the Department of Transport that the type of equipment which had been ordered was completely unsuitable for the use for which it is intended. It is incapable of operation after freezing and thawing and the sets were so powerful that D.O.T. refused to license them until we had modifications made to cut down the power output to 40 Watts. It was necessary to send in a full year's supply of fuel to each site and to arrange to have the space heater operating year-round. We reported these facts in our memoranda to you of June 7th and September 27th and in the letter to Dr. Moore of the same date which was sent to you for signature, stating that the delay in the operation of the programme has been due entirely to the lack of suitable radio equipment. We would request that the appropriate Division of the Branch again look into the matter of a D.O.T. approved radio which can be operated under Arctic conditions and advise us of the manufacturer and model number of equipment that could be ordered when and if Health & Welfare are willing to go ahead with their part of the programme. The Department of Transport Testing Laboratories have been unable to recommend any such equipment to us.

*Indicate
to reply*


C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.



OUR FILE NO. A252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, 25 November, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. Phillips

Emergency Camp Units

I have your memorandum of the 15th of November commenting on Mr. Butters' reports of August 2nd and September 13th regarding problems encountered in the setting-up of the Schultz Lake E.C.U.

The second paragraph of your memorandum is frankly critical of the lack of simplicity and practicability of the radio equipment, medical kits and other equipment and requests our reasons for "expanding the original concept of the E.C.U. in this way." We are somewhat puzzled by the fact that the criticism and request are directed to this office, for the following reasons:-

1. This Administration played no part whatsoever in the planning of the E.C.U. programme. All policy and details of equipment were decided upon by the Welfare and Industrial Divisions.
2. All items of equipment for the E.C.U.'s were chosen by the Industrial Division and ordered by requisitions on the following dates signed by Mr. D. F. Symington, then Head of the Projects Section:
Stove Oil, Gasolene, Coleman Cookstoves and other camp equipment - April 9, 1959 and April 29, 1959.
L.R.T. 900 Radio Telephones - June 10, 1959 and July 2, 1959.
3. Late in May, 1959, Mr. Rudnicki, Chief of Welfare

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- 2 -

Division, sent us the file on this programme and requested that we now take over this programme as an administrative function. Our part has been to inform the field officers concerned, of the policy, of the materials and equipment ordered by the Industrial Division and their proper use, to order necessary auxiliary supplies such as generators and food, to ensure that all equipment arrived at the sites during the summer and fall of 1959, to arrange for the completion and flying-in of Eskimo medicine chests and to work out details of radio licensing and operation. In July, 1959, a meeting was held in this office with officers of the Welfare Division at which the subject of the elaborate and expensive equipment was discussed and a future scale decided upon. A report of this meeting appears on file 252-1-5 under date of July 20, 1959.

Paragraph 2 of your memorandum also objects to the fact that there are four different types of fuel at Schultz Lake. I might point out that two of these fuels, stove oil and gasoline, are required to heat the building and operate the generator and camp stoves; the other fuels were used in conjunction with a Resources harvesting project which was carried on in the summer months at the Schultz Lake site.

Your last paragraph on page 2 contains several suggestions for the maintenance of the E.C.U., resupply and radio contact. For your information, I would advise that:

- (a) There are no provisions on the establishment of either settlement whereby an Eskimo could be paid a salary for keeping an E.C.U. stove running;
- (b) The responsibility for heating the building was assigned last year by Mr. Dod's to Hooccarlik, the "Camp Boss", who was also in charge of the Resources Harvesting programme and equipment;
- (c) A regular system of inventory and resupply was set up by this office, Indian Northern Health Services and the representative field staffs early


...3

- 3 -

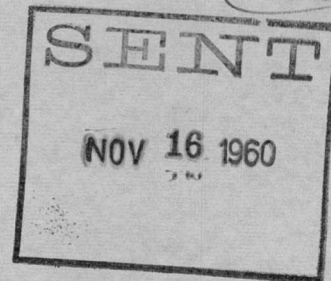
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C. H. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

C.C. Mr. F.J. Neville



Ottawa, 15 November, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Emergency Camp Units

I have read your memorandum of September 27, regarding the pilot E.C.U. projects at Baker Lake and Cape Dorset. It may be helpful to restate some of the relevant realities, for in Keewatin no E.C.U.'s are in operation.

The original objective of the E.C.U. exercise was to keep the whole thing as simple as possible, while at the same time establishing a basic communication and life-saving potential in areas where this was most needed. I assume that Schultz Lake was chosen as the location of a pilot E.C.U. because the people in the vicinity needed this service. I would also expect that radio equipment, medical kits and other supplies, as spelled out in the original paper on this project, meet the all important criterion of simplicity and practicability. I am, therefore, surprised to learn in Mr. Butters' report that the E.C.U. at Schultz Lake was established with four different types of fuel in sizeable quantities. There may be a good reason for expanding the original concept of the E.C.U. in this way and I would be interested in learning what it is.

The problems facing E.C.U.'s are, as Mr. Butters points out, very real, but in the face of an immediate need some risks must be taken. The hospitalization and mortality rate in Mr. Butters' area remains appallingly high, especially during the critical winter months. Over a three-year period (1957-59) the winter months of October to

....2

- 2 -

March show a 94% jump in people evacuated to hospital (this does not include treatment in the nursing stations), 163% increase in deaths for all age groups, and a mere 2% increase in relief issues. Studies of other areas in the north indicate that hospitalization and mortality rates during the winter months bear an inverse relationship to relief spending. The tentative conclusion one draws is that the Baker Lake officers may be unable to ensure at present that Eskimos within their jurisdiction are not deprived of the basic necessities of life - food and warmth - during the difficult winter months. In these circumstances, it seems sensible to employ and develop every possible means of contact and communication with the Eskimo camps and in this way raise the effectiveness of our preventative services.

Much of the effectiveness of the E.C.U. project depends, not only on keeping the operation as basic and simple as possible, but also on two other important details: the quality of interpretation to the Eskimos, and the system of operation established for the units.

It is too much to expect that the Eskimos will grasp the full significance of the E.C.U. at the first or even the second explanation. The interpretation process is a continuing one and during the first year there will likely be a high incidence of misuse and abuse of the E.C.U. by the Eskimos. It is, therefore, important that any abuses are picked up as quickly as possible so that interpretation has a concrete point of reference. It is easier to talk to the Eskimos about a can of corn beef responsibly or irresponsibly used than about the abstract potential of a project.

Interpretation of the E.C.U. function in itself will not be effective unless there is a set of readily understood and consistently applied operational rules. These would include clearly assigned responsibilities to a local Eskimo for the care and maintenance of the E.C.U., which could involve a small salary if the responsibility will detract from a man's hunting and trapping. It is not clear in Mr. Butters' memorandum if such responsibility has been assigned locally. There should also be a system set up for regular inventory and resupply, Eskimos might be charged for supplies that might have been used irresponsibly, a regular radio sked could be set up, and some indication could be given of the type of priorities that need be reported.

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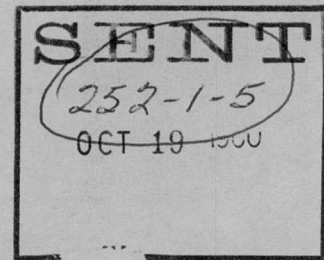
- 3 -

One thing to remember in connection with the Baker Lake and Cape Dorset E.C.U.'s is that they are pilot projects. These two projects are designed to provide the experience which will permit us to make the necessary refinements and adjustments over a period of time in planning future E.C.U.'s. It would be premature to make hard and fast judgements about this project until it has had an objective trial run.

Please impress again upon your staff the importance of this project as well as the need for very careful thought and attention to details during the implementation process. I will expect a progress report on the Baker Lake and Cape Dorset E.C.U.'s by January 1, 1961, and a complete evaluation of the project by next spring.


Director

7217



OTTAWA, 19 October, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G.H. DAVIDSON
Chief, Purchasing Division

Attention: Mr. A. Elora

Purchase Order 4814

This will confirm the telephone conversation in which you were requested to change the shipping address on the above order to the following:

Dept. of N.A. & N.R.
Ojua Haven (for furtherance to Chantry Inlet) N.W.T.
c/o Hudson's Bay Transport,
Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.
Via: Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.,
Waterways, Alberta.

You advised that most likely this shipment would be at Waterways at this time. If this is so, would you please have the supplier contact the Northern Transportation Company so that the labels can be corrected accordingly.

J. L. M.
Director.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
October 12, 1960.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OUR FILE NO. 311/165

YOUR FILE NO.

North Admin. Br.
Ottawa, Ont.

OCT 17 1960

File No. 252-1-5

Refer To K1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTORATTENTION: A. B. ConnellyEmergency Camp Unit - Chantry Inlet

2324

Attached please find a copy of a memorandum we have received from the Area Administrator at Cambridge Bay regarding the above Emergency Camp Unit.

Since this Purchase Order was issued in Ottawa and we do not have a copy here, would you please arrange to have the necessary shipping instructions issued as outlined in the attached memorandum.

Administrator of the Mackenzie

/rji

311/165

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,
October 12, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: A. B. Connelly

Emergency Camp Unit - Chantry Inlet

Attached please find a copy of a memorandum we have received from the Area Administrator at Cambridge Bay regarding the above Emergency Camp Unit.

Since this Purchase Order was issued in Ottawa and we do not have a copy here, would you please arrange to have the necessary shipping instructions issued as outlined in the attached memorandum.

/rji

Administrator of the Mackenzie

Cambridge Bay NWT
September 28 1960

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Mackenzie

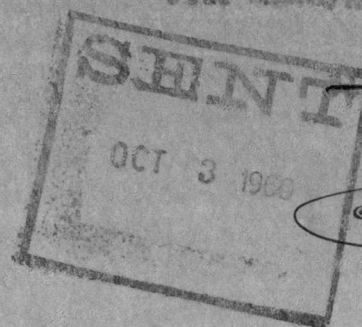
Purchase Orders

We recently received purchase order number 4814 for a 12' x 20' Eskimo Housing Unit. The heading at the top says:- ship to, N.A. & N.R. Engineering Division, Chantry Inlet, Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., c/o N.T.C., Waterways.

Please change those curious instructions to read :- N.A. & N.R. Gjoa Haven, (for furtherance to Chantry Inlet), N.W.T., c/o Hudson's Bay Transport, Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., via: Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. Waterways, Alberta.

[Signature]
J.J. Bond
Area Administrator

A. B. Love
Reg. 20-299-7E
09466 n/6
2-2849
month 16
20 days



Ottawa, September 30th, 1960.

P.A.
W.D.


MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G.L. MERRILL,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE,
PORT SMITH, N.W.T.

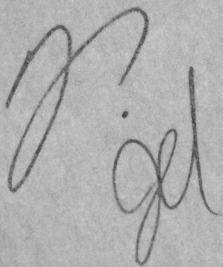
ATTENTION: Mr. K.W. Hawkins

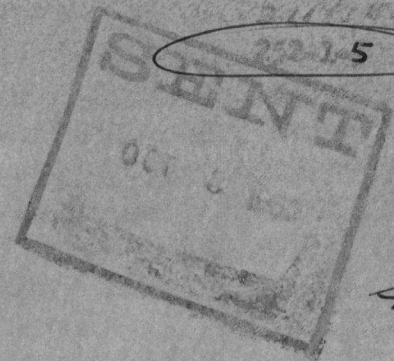
Rigid Frame Workshops
Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Please refer to your memorandum of September 24th, 1960, in which you advised that the funds covering the supply and erection of 4 rigid frame buildings at Cambridge Bay had not been transferred to your office and that as a result the Salkirk chimneys were charged against Item 203, Emergency Camp Units.

We have arranged to transfer to your office the sum of \$4,500 to cover the construction of the rigid frame houses (Item 227) and it is suggested that you transfer the charges to these funds as soon as they are received.


Director.






Ottawa, September 30, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.F. DOYLE

Eskimo Workshops -
Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

In Vote 323 Primary 51, there is \$4,500. to cover construction of four rigid frame houses for use as Eskimo Workshops at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Would you kindly transfer this allotment to Fort Smith at your earliest convenience.


A. B. Connelly,
Chief,
Engineering Division.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION & LANDS BRANCH
TEMPORARY FILE

FILE NO.

252-1-5

TEMP. FILE NO.

1814

SUBJECT

Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

MAIN FILE IS CHARGED TO

K-4 28/9/60

REFERENCE				DISPOSAL			
REFERRED TO	REMARKS	DATE	INITIALS	DATE OF P.A. OR T.	DATE OF B.F.	INITIALS	REGISTRY INSPECTION
W-1.	27-9 # 2537	29-9	JND.	T		DD.	NOV 16 1960
DD.	for sig.	3/11	DD.	T		KW	NOV 16 1960
W1	see note	8-11-60	KW	T		DD.	NOV 16 1960
DD.	for signature	10-11-60	DD.	T		KW	NOV 16 1960
W1		14-11-60	KW	16-11-60		KW	NOV 16 1960

L. M. Bolger

GOVERNMENT
OF
CANADA

ACTION REQUEST

CGSB 6-GP-12
P.P. & S. Cat. 3433

TO

LOCATION

FOR:

FILE NO.

<input type="checkbox"/>
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ACTION

APPROVAL

COMMENTS

DRAFT REPLY

INFORMATION

INVESTIGATION

MORE DETAILS

NOTE & FILE

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NOTE & FORWARD

NOTE & RETURN

REPLY, PLEASE

SEE ME, PLEASE

SIGNATURE

TRANSLATION

YOUR REQUEST

PREPARE MEMO TO:

REPLY FOR SIGNATURES OF:

REMARKS:

*Discussed with Mr. Bolger
by phone. 4*

*Merrill is only stock
piling material for the rigid
frame units at Waterways
this year.*

FROM

PHONE

LOCATION

DATE

7/000569



OUR FILE NO. A-252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, September 27, 1960. Admin. Br.
Ottawa, Ont.

2537

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Emergency Camp Units

SEP 29 1960
File No. 252-1-5
Refer To W1

Recently we were told that steps were being taken to establish two emergency camp units in the Mackenzie District. This information caused us some concern, as we understood that until such time as we could assess the usefulness of the E. C. U.'s in the Cape Dorset and Baker Lake areas, new units should not be established. We expressed this view in a memorandum to you dated June 7th. Neither the Baker Lake nor the Dorset units are yet in operation and these were to be pilot projects, on the results of which future plans for E. C. U.'s were to be based.

From field reports received earlier, we had estimated the Cape Dorset (Chorkbak Inlet) unit would be working this month. However, we have received no confirmation of this and therefore we are asking the Regional Administrator at Frobisher for an up-to-date report. We have just received a report dated September 13 from Baker Lake that the unit there (Schultz Lake) is virtually completed and ready for winter, except that the radio has yet to be installed. A copy of this report is attached for your information.

In our memorandum of June 7, we said that one of the most important unknown factors was whether or not the radios provided to Baker Lake and Cape Dorset could be kept operational in cold weather. So far we have not been able to find a radio

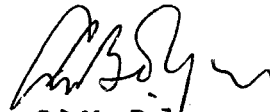
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which could operate in an unheated building, and which at the same time seems otherwise suitable to the requirements of an E.C.U. The buildings housing the Dorset and Baker Lake radios have to be heated and we have no way of knowing until we have tried, whether or not this will be practicable. Furthermore, the medicine chests are still untried, and the Department of National Health and Welfare has informed us they will not release any further chests for use by Eskimos until they have had a chance to assess the value of those already released.

-- Some of our field officers have reservations on the practicability of E.C.U.'s as originally conceived. I attach a copy of a memorandum written by Mr. Butters, dated August 2, which expresses serious doubt not only about the use of radios but about the effect which the very presence of a building furnished with emergency food rations might have upon the self-reliance of the people in the Schultz Lake area. Mr. Kennedy shares Mr. Butters' misgivings. However, we have instructed him to go ahead and install the radio at Schultz Lake because we think it advisable to proceed with the original plan and see how it works. While we have the fullest respect for Mr. Butters' judgment, I do not think we can in the circumstances go entirely on one person's forecast (however well considered) of what might happen. We will never know if the original concept is workable until we try it.

In the meantime, you may wish to suggest that Mr. Merrill be instructed to take no action to establish emergency camp units in his district. Everything points to our having the Schultz Lake unit (and probably the one at Chorbak Inlet) operational this winter, and by spring we should be in a better position to make future plans.



C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Baker Lake, N.W.T.,
September 13th, 1960.

MEMORANDUM TO REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

ECU - Schultz Lake

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

On Tuesday afternoon, August 9th, I left Baker Lake with two canoes; one carrying building materials to complete the ECU and the other carrying Pauyatuk [redacted], his wife, Cookshout, and their [redacted] son Sevikenik, [redacted] and Ockow [redacted] son of Pootomeektuk [redacted]. Also enclosed were Pauyatuk's four dogs.

Miss M. Doerksen accompanied me on the trip to visit with some of her pupils and their parents living on the land.

We were delayed by bad weather and strong head winds, reaching the ECU on Friday evening.

We left the ECU on Sunday at 9:30 a.m. arriving at Baker Lake on Monday evening. The building is now ready for winter with built-in bunks, a table, stove, windows and doors and all cracks plugged tight with caulking compound.

Blankets, sleeping bags, emergency rations and a medicine kit were left in the building. Enough fuel oil and kerosene for emergency use if stored near the ECU.

I was not able to paint the structure as the paint left at the site had been frozen.

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I explained to the three men camped temporarily with their families at the ECU site why the building was erected and how it should be used. A notice in syllabics was fastened to the wall of the building summarizing what had been covered in conversation.

I stressed the emergency nature of the building and the use of the rations and gear contained therein. I cautioned the hunters not to expect frequent visits by aircraft but to take word of illness, accident, hunger and death to Baker Lake at the first opportunity. Two hundred pounds of dog food has been left in the ECU for emergency dog team trips to Baker Lake.

A flight was made to the Schultz Lake ECU on September 8th, carrying Miss Allot, R.N., Cst. R. Bacchus, R.C.M.P., Mr. R. Helbecque, N.S.O., and Mr. H. Anungai, D.N.A. interpreter.

No one was living at the ECU site. Caribou had been reported in the vicinity and all the families had packed their tents and left the site the day before.

One hunter had already dipped into the emergency rations taking one tin of corned beef and two packages of pilot biscuits.

TAB
T. H. Butters.

c.c. Reg. Admin. (2)
c.c. Gen. file
c.c. ECU file

G.F. Parsons/c1

OUR FILE NO. A-252-1-5

YOUR FILE NO.



DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, September 27, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOREmergency Camp Units

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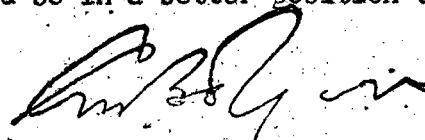
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In the meantime, you may wish to suggest that Mr. Morrill be instructed to take no action to establish emergency camp units in his district. Everything points to our having the Schultz Lake unit (and probably the one at Chorbak Inlet) operational this winter, and by spring we should be in a better position to make future plans.



C. H. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Baker Lake, N.W.T.,
August 2nd, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

ECU - Schultz Lake

I refer to Mr. Bolger's memorandum of May 18th asking for detailed reports on the use of the medical kits supplied by the Department of Health and Welfare for the experimental ECU's at Schultz Lake and Chorkbak Inlet.

The Schultz Lake ECU is not yet ready for operation. The medical kits will remain (less the one returned to Churchill last month) in our Baker Lake warehouse until the Schultz Lake unit is completed.

Mr. Bolger also requested suggestions and recommendations and a report on the suitability of the radio equipment provided for the ECU.

Even though our unit is not yet completed and in operation I wish to comment on a situation or variations thereof that I expect to be faced with if the ECU is up and operating as originally planned.

The Schultz Lake ECU is 17 hours away from Baker Lake by dogteam.

Remembering that important fact, I fear that:

- (a) There will be a tendency for people living in the vicinity of Schultz Lake to be drawn to ECU in which, according to the plan, a fire will be going constantly to safeguard the radio tubes from damage by condensation. The ECU may become a symbol in the people's minds of a promise we cannot fulfill.

More specifically, I believe, this promise is beginning to be interpreted as air evacuations for any and all ill and ailing to the Nursing Station at Baker Lake. Occasionally, I feel that some people believe we can command an aircraft's appearance in the southern sky with a snap of the fingers.

This blind dependency on us gives me the shivers. Indominably, I attempt to point out that it is 17 hours (or other times applicable to the camp in question) to the settlement by dogs and a week by aircraft if the weather is out between Churchill and Schultz Lake. The days of the dog in this country are far from done.

When I first met Neoccarluk who is considered as the camp boss of the people camped in the vicinity of the ECU, he told me we had picked a poor site for the building because the game was scarce in the area. I went over the reasons for placing the ECU where it now is, stressing that it was set up where it is so people in the surrounding area could go there when food, medicines or outside help were urgently required. He did not appear to be impressed.

When Mr. Pruden went in to Schultz to begin building the ECU he found that the group had moved.

Recently three hunters of the group visited Baker Lake. (Neoccarluk's tent had been destroyed by fire. While he was hunting the hot ashes of his moss cooking fire had been carried by a gust of wind on to his tent wall.)

I spoke with the men again and discovered that they were planning to move back to the ECU site, poor hunting or no. I suggested that if the chances for making a good caribou kill for their winter's caches were better at a distance from the ECU then possibly it would not be wise to move back to the site so soon. I fear that the attraction of the building with its promise of help that may not arrive in time could deter the people from doing a serious job of hunting this fall.

I plan to go up to Schultz Lake early in August and complete the building at which time I hope to see the men and discuss the matter again.

(b) our ECU caretaker, members of his family or friends may be the first persons requiring urgent evacuation from the Schultz Lake site.

..... 3

- 3 -

The last visit to Baker Lake by the men of the Schultz lake group was made because a tent caught fire. A fire in the summer is inconvenient but a fire in the winter can be disastrous.

I fear that a fire involving loss of life may occur at Schultz lake this winter. At the present time there are four different types of fuel sitting outside the ECU: white gas, boat gas, stove oil and kerosene, some of which are highly inflammable fuels.

In my last memorandum on the Schultz Lake ECU, I mentioned that the people at the site had tapped our stocks for 70 gallons of stove oil and 70 gallons of kerosene. I believe they had permission to use some of this fuel but 140 gallons is a considerable amount to push through a primus stove.

I do not believe that sufficient instruction and a strong enough caution in the use of these fuels can be put across by word of mouth.

Two recent occurrences come immediately to mind where the full knowledge of the hidden dangers in the white man's labour saving devices were not fully appreciated: Ittinuar, building a new house around his Snowmobile - result tragedy; and Kingeelik of Aberdeen Lake burning 10 gallons of aviation gasoline through his primus stove - result a possible dangerous familiarity.

I question that although I stress that the building is to be used for emergency only and entered when necessary that these words will be observed. When you are living in an igloo alongside a heated building the temptation to enter and do some sewing or a little fancy cooking would be quite strong.

After the first half hour's sewing session in the building the gun is loaded.

(c) I fear that we shall be making many futile trips to Schultz Lake this winter because a radio schedule wasn't kept.

To be practicable a contact should be made once a day or at the least once every two days. So much can happen in a week that a weekly sked would have little value to be advised of and deal with emergencies.

..... 4

- 4 -

We can assume a schedule is set up for every 48 hours. At first the sked is kept. It has not yet become a chore. Then we miss. We try again the next night. No contact. We panic, wire for aircraft, harness up teams, arrive at Schultz Lake 17 hours later to be invited by a group of smiling faces to sit down to a hot, steaming cup of black tea. The aircraft arrives and evacuates the bundle of nerves that was an NSO to Churchill.

What happened at Schultz? - The caretaker's watch stopped.
- Unusual sunspot activity.
- Radio malfunction.
- the antenna wire broke.
- water in gasoline for the generator.
- caribou reported 1 sleep away.
- stove not working - not damaged.
or - Schultz radio OK - the trouble at Baker.

I readily admit my pessimistic outlook. However, in view of the very few experiments in the north that have gone as planned I know we can look forward to many difficulties. I fear that we may send a patrol to Schultz Lake to replace a radio tube that events will show should have been sent to another area to check camp conditions.

The idea of the ECU is good and I intend to have the unit weather-tight, food-stocked and ready for habilitation by ailing land peoples if necessary and for overnight trail accommodation - for RCMP and DNA winter patrols. If an Eskimo in a camp near the ECU becomes ill he or she can be cared for in the unit while a team goes to Baker Lake for assistance. We have recommended and are recommending that patients be brought to the Nursing Station before they become too ill to travel.

I do not think the radio - equipped ECU as originally conceived can, owing to the radio reception difficulties and mechanical difficulties noted above, satisfactorily fulfil the emergency aspect of its designation. But a radio-equipped camp unit located in the Ferguson and Yathkyed lakes area would, I believe, greatly assist us in keeping abreast of conditions in that area. Distance and isolation combine to make these 45-50 people the least-visited Eskimos in the southern Keewatin.

..... 5

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

- 5 -

Fortunately game has been plentiful in the area. Scotty's ~~camp~~ camp is a relatively permanent camp because he serves as caretaker for the Inco interests on Ferguson Lake.

He is familiar with equipment and owns a small snow-cat. Although he is deaf, his sons could operate the equipment under his direction.

Word on the conditions at the Yathkyed Lake camp approximately 30 miles to the southwest could be passed to either Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point or Baker Lake (if the radio range is not too great) weekly.

If Mr. Belger wishes to have the radio installed in the Schultz Lake ECU for operation this winter this can still be done but I shall next weekend set it up as an emergency shelter.

If the radio is to be in and operating we shall require a load of fuel to be flown in in September. The antenna can ~~not~~ be set up and the radio installed at that time.

Please comment and advise on the above as soon as possible if changes are to be made in my plans.

THB
T. H. Butters.

Re Cst. A Deer at Baker Lake intends to make many dog team patrols in this area this winter. If DNA has a team it too, will spend much time on the trail.

c.c. Reg. Admin. (2)
c.c. Gen. file The RCMP and DNA patrols will be co-ordinated to cover the camp in the Baker Lake area regularly and often.
c.c. Reg. Admin.

The INHS nurses have signified their interest in going along on many of these patrols.

c.c. Reg. Admin. (2)
c.c. Gen. file
c.c. ECU file

THB



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Fort Smith, N.W.T.,

September 24, 1960. SEP

OUR FILE NO. 311/150

YOUR FILE NO.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

2452

File No. 252-1-5

Refer To K4

d.c. 311/150

Attention: J.C. Lachaine

ITEM 203 - 2 Emergency Camp Units - Mackenzie Dist. → 252-1-5

ITEM 227 - 4 Rigid Frame Workshops - Cambridge Bay. → 311/150

According to our records here six selkirk chimneys have been ordered for the above units. However, if you will check the coding on P.O.'s 4313, 4314, and 4315, you will note that the cost of all six units have been charged against Item 203, the Emergency Camp Units.

Since these requisitions and orders were raised in Ottawa and you still have the funds for item 227, would you please arrange to have the necessary changes effected so that the cost of PO 4313 is charged against item 227.

/rji

K. H. Lachaine
Administrator of the Mackenzie

*reply and transfer
4 funds requested
Sept. 30/60. J.*

TEMP. FILE NO.

1232

Espresso emergency camp units

MAIN FILE IS CHARGED TO

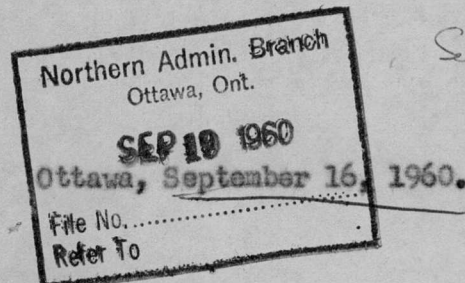
in

6/9

R. A. Faibush

P. W. Thompson:mim

252-1-5



Sent 10/9/60

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. J. G. CUNNINGHAM:

Eskimo Emergency Camp Units

You asked for my comments on Mr. Faibish's memorandum of September 1, to you concerning the establishment of Eskimo Emergency Camp Units in the Mackenzie District.

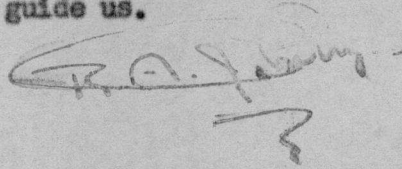
The purpose of these units is to provide isolated Eskimo camps with a means of dealing with economic and medical emergencies and of communicating the news of such disasters to the nearest settlement from which help can be despatched.

Two of these units have been put up in the Arctic District on an experimental basis. They are located at Schultz Lake near Baker Lake and at Chor Bak Inlet near Cape Dorset. Each consists of a 16 ft. x 16 ft., rigid frame plywood house, a heater, a stock of provisions, a simple medical kit with some colour-coded drugs and a transmitter-receiver radio. A great deal of research was necessary to find radio equipment that will be satisfactory. Sets have now been shipped to Baker Lake and Churchill and will be tried out during this coming winter. They have been licensed by the Department of Transport. Selected Eskimos in each camp will be trained in the use of the equipment and medical kit.

Information on progress to date, together with a policy statement were sent to Mr. Merrill. The subject was again discussed with him when he was in Ottawa recently. Some of the information we had sent him became detached from the covering memorandum at Fort Smith which accounts for his not having had a clear understanding of the purpose of the units at the time of Mr. Faibish's visit.

- 2 -

Mr. Merrill informs me that material for the shelters will be purchased and stockpiled for shipment by water transport next summer. By that time we will have the results of our efforts in the Arctic District to guide us.



Director.

cc Hw Fairbairn

FNT



P. Short/HH

OUR FILE NO. A-252-1-5
YOUR FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa, September 9, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. W. Rudnicki

1417

SEP 2 1960
File No. 252-1-5
Refer To W1

E.C.U. Establishment - George River, P.Q.

--

Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum from the Area Administrator, Fort Chimo, about instructions issued to local Eskimos at George River on the operation of the Medical Chest in the E. C. U. at that site. These instructions were issued by Miss Joan Ryan.

The changes listed for the instructions in Eskimo syllabics may be of interest to you and to Dr. Willis of Indian and Northern Health Services.

A. Parson
for C. M. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.



P. Short/HII

YOUR FILE NO. A-252-1-5

OUR FILE NO.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC
ADMINISTRATOR

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

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The changes listed for the instructions in Eskimo syllabics may be of interest to you and to Dr. Willis of Indian and Northern Health Services.

for *CBP*
C. H. Bolger,
Administrator of the Arctic.

A232-1-5

Ft. Chino, P.Q.
August 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

E.C.U. Establishment- George River, P.Q.

This will confirm that Miss Ryan has gone over the Eskimo Medical Chest with Willy Emudluk as outlined in my memo of July 23, 1960. Miss Ryan spent several hours with Willy explaining the medicines and instructions. She feels that Mr. Emudluk has a fairly good idea of what is expected of him and is sufficiently impressed with the danger of misuse of drugs. He has also been instructed to contact Ft. Chino by radio whenever possible before giving treatment.

It may be of interest to I.N.H.S. to note the following changes made in the instructions because of differences in the Eskimo dialect. The changes represent the Ungava area vocabulary.

Gen'l inst.: 4 Send for medical help as soon as possible

Δ6<01Δ6Δ0Δ should read Δ0Δ0Δ0Δ0Δ0

Contents: Vitamin

Δ0<Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0 Δ6>Δ Δ0<Δ

Penicillin

Δ0Δ0Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0

Ergometrine

Δ0Δ0Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0Δ0

20. Box Δ0Δ0Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0

21. Box as above

Cleanliness: Do this

1) Scissors Δ0Δ0Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0

11) Mix (in the middle)

Δ0Δ0Δ0 should be Δ0Δ0Δ0

Thermometer:

XXXXXXXXXXXX

000590

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

To:

W. Rudolph - Welfare

Please:

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

APPROVE

SIGN

NOTE AND FILE

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTE AND FORWARD TO:

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENT

SEE ME

PHONE ME

REPLY DIRECT

REPLY DIRECT,

COPY TO ME

Please Prepare:

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FINAL REPLY

DRAFT REPLY

MEMO *to Asst DM*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

FOR SIG. OF *Dir*

DUE BY *Sept 16th*

CONSULT WITH

REMARKS:

*- a brief memo to
FTLC explaining the
situation - copy for Mr. Fairbairn*

B.G. Sivert
12/9

FROM

DATE

12 000592

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TO: *Mr. Dewart*

DATE *6.9*

FOR:

PREPARATION OF REPLY	DISCUSSION WITH UNDERSIGNED
ACTION	MAY WE DISCUSS AT YOUR CONVENIENCE
✓ COMMENT	DIRECT REPLY
APPROVAL	DIRECT REPLY, COPY
INFORMATION	TO THIS OFFICE
SIGNATURE	NOTE AND FILE
TRANSLATION	NOTE AND RETURN
	AS REQUESTED

What is this about?

yes

000593

31 7 -

Emergency

PS L

MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND
NATIONAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY



SARAJA

North Admin. ...
Ottawa ...
SEP 12 1960
File No. 252-1-5
Refer to MINISTRE W-1
NORD CANADIEN ET DES
RESSOURCES NATIONALES

Ottawa
September 1, 1960

1506

MEMORANDUM TO MR. CUNNINGHAM

Fort Smith - Emergency Camp Unit - Welfare Division

This is for your information only. During my recent visit to Fort Smith, the following matter was alluded to by Mr. Merrill.

He left me with the impression that he did not have a clear understanding of what the emergency camp units were to consist of, in addition to a food cache. He said that there was \$2,000 provided in the Estimates for two rigid frame houses, but that in addition some mention had been made of the units containing radio communications' equipment, and he mentioned a figure of \$1500 per set. He was troubled about the possibilities of batteries being left unattended, and the effect of cold upon them. He also mentioned the possibility of theft. He mentioned that he had been in touch with D. O. T. and they had advised him that there was no existing semi-automatic set which might send out an "S. O. S.". He reiterated that he was not sure where the units should be located.

Mr. Merrill said that he contacted N. R. C. about suitable radio equipment, and although they were very interested, they were not aware of any existing model which might be suitable. He mentioned that any radio equipment would have to operate on a D. O. T. frequency, upon which a listening watch is kept by their personnel. Apparently the D. O. T. discouraged him to press further.

Upon enquiry, I was informed that at the present time, there is no special "Northern Distress Frequency". Mr. Merrill seemed to feel that there would be some difficulty in getting the Eskimos to operate such emergency communications' equipment.

cc Minister
Deputy Minister
Mr. Thiessen and Mr. ...

Roy A. Faibish
Special Assistant
to the Minister

000595

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

MINISTER'S OFFICE

Mrs. Phillipson

DATE 1.9.60

TO: Mr. B. G. Sivertz

B.G.S. 12 Sep.

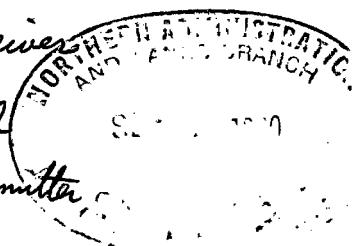
FROM: Roy F

REMARKS:

Copy
Sent to Mr Redwood
for prep of memo
in reply KW

K.
To note

transmitter receiver
Spilsbury & Tindall
LT-951 transmitter



licensed to operate by DOT.

000596

MEMORANDUM TO MR. CUNNINGHAM

Ottawa
September 1, 1960
Northern Admin. Branch
Ottawa, Ont.
SEP 18 1960
SEP 19 1960
File No. 252-1-5
Refer To

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Original Signed by
ROY A. FAIBISH

Roy A. Faibish
Special Assistant
to the Minister

cc Minister
Deputy Minister
Mr. Thiessen and Mr. Sivertz

000597