

Ottawa, June 15, 1907.

Rev. Sir,-

The Department is in receipt of a report on the Pelly agency, which shows that scandalous occurrences have lately taken place at the Crowstand Boarding School, reflecting seriously on the management of this institution.

The report shows that some of the young Indians, all graduates, with the assistance of pupils inside, had been getting into the girls' dormitories by night and furnishing them with whiskey. Prosecution has been instituted against those suspected of supplying the liquor, and the Department considers that your Society should make a searching enquiry as to how such a state of affairs could exist in this school and take ~~such~~ measures to prevent their recurrence.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLEAN

Secretary.

Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.:

Secretary,

Foreign Mission Committee of the
Presbyterian Church in Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs, School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6027, File 117-1-1, part 1)

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[Handwritten signature]

EXTRACT.
ORIGINAL ON

116741-6⁶⁷

The Inspector of Indian Agencies,
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate,
Bancroft, Sask., July 4, 1907.

Sir:-

X X X X

12. The Principal has also experienced trouble with young men and boys entering the dormitory of the larger girls at night. He has had new fastenings put on the windows and does not expect any further trouble from this source.

X X X X

*See Agents report for
May last
Sgt J. J. McKenna
Asst. Ind. Commr.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgt. W.M. Graham,

Insp. of Indian Agencies.

Hon. David Laird,
Indian Commissioner,
Winnipeg.

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Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector
Graham on the Crowstand Boarding School, dated July
4, 1907.

The Inspector of Indian Agencies,
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate,
Regina, Sask., July 4, 1907.

Sir,-

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

11. The Principal has been experiencing unusual trouble with his boys of late, who have been running away, but I think he has not adopted a wise method for stopping this, in fact, some of the Indians owning children came to me to complain. Mr. McWhinney goes after the boys and in one or two instances has tied ropes about their arms and made them run behind the buggy from their houses to the school. The Indians say that the children are not dogs and that there is danger in the running affecting their health and so there is. I told Mr. McWhinney to stop this at once and he asked me what method he would adopt. I suggested that he obtain your consent to remove one or two of the worst offenders to another school and if this is done I think there will be a change.

The Principal has also experienced trouble with young men and boys entering the dormitory of the larger girls at night. He has had new fastenings put on the windows and does not expect any further trouble from this source.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.H. Graham
Insr. of Indian Agencies.

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KAMAG, SARE. July 8th 1907.

Dear Mr. Burghdoreen,

Your letter to hand, asking for a full statement of the recent misconduct of some of our pupils in conjunction with graduates from the Reserve. My reason for not speaking of this before was simply my distaste for putting the disgraceful affair on paper, and besides, I did not see that any good could come from so doing. If you had come up, I had intended telling you about it as I also intended telling Mr. Fraser at the next meeting of Presbytery. I do not want you to think I had any desire to conceal anything from the Committee which they had a right to know. I shall give you a full statement of the matter, and if any further investigation is needed, I shall be only too glad to give any assistance I can in the hope that the Committee may give me some assistance in preventing any recurrence of the matter.

To get at the beginning, it will be necessary to go back before my time. The fall before I came to Grestland, a number of the larger girls got out of their dormitories a number of times, meeting outside with several young men from the reserve. One of these was a graduate from our school. One was a graduate of Hagin who was working here as farm instructor. The others were young married men from the Reserve. The leaders among the girls were a graduate of Hagin who was working in the school, and I think also an Indian girl who was living here as the adopted daughter of Mr. Gilmer. The young men who were concerned were forbidden to come on the school grounds again while Mr. Gilmer was here. His adopted daughter was sent to a friend at Saultulala and the other girl was discharged.

About a year after I came here, some of our own boys and girls succeeded in getting their windows open and getting out, the girls going to the boys dormitory and the boys going to the girls two or three times before they were caught. I employed such means as punishment and individual talks as I thought best to make them see the wrong they had done, and to keep them from doing it again. Since then, extra precautions have been taken to guard against any more trouble. The windows were blocked so that they could only rise a short distance, while the steps were narrowly piled on. The doors also were kept locked. The Indian boy or girl, as

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you may know, yields easily to any impulse or desire and from twelve upwards their passions are peculiarly strong. Thus, although we have seen many pleasing signs of improvement occasionally there would be outbreaks of a restless spirit in some. But on the whole we had much reason to be pleased with the apparent growth of a better moral tone. Last winter was perhaps the most free from anything discreditable in the conduct of the girls and boys of such a period that I have known since coming here.

On April 1st. I sent home two of the larger boys to work preparatory to being discharged. They came to the school occasionally during the week and always on Sunday to Sunday School, and also to the evening meeting. Nothing suspicious could be noticed in any of their conduct.

About the middle of May, Mr. Kilevett, the Indian Agent heard from a young Indian Indian employ that something was wrong at the School. Next day, he was able to give me more particulars, and I at once proceeded to investigate. About the beginning of May, two young men from the reserve came to the school one night, and went up to the little girls dormitory, but when they found only little girls they went down again. They told this to the two boys who had just gone home from school, and started them thinking about doing the same. On Sunday night, May 8th. after all the staff were asleep, the two school boys from home accompanied by one of our boys from his own dormitory went up the fire escape to the girls window with a couple of knives and other things, which they passed to the girls, asking them to open the window. Either the girls could not, or would not do it, and the boys went away. The girls had tried or made pretence of trying to open the window. By Thursday following, the boys had got possession of a screw driver and with it, loosened their own windows, and then passed it to the girls who also loosened theirs, so it would open easily. That night, four of our largest school boys went up to the girls dormitory and stayed for a time. Next night, Friday, May 10th, two boys from the reserve came and went up. One of these was the one who had been deep in the trouble in Mr. Gilman's time and the same that had gone up to the little girls dormitory a few weeks before. The other was one of the boys I had sent home. This older fellow, Campbell Whingsook by name,

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had a bottle of whisky in his pocket. He gave it to the girls and three of them took some of it. My own opinion is that this having the whisky there, was merely an accident. He did not come up for the purpose of bringing it or giving it to the girls. The other boy, Wallace Shingwah and Freddie Cote the other boy whom I had sent home came the next night, Saturday, and went up to the same dormitory. On Monday night following, four of the girls went out and went around to the boys dormitory. The next day I discovered the trouble and of course there was no more.

Now you will ask what has been done to the guilty parties. These who were pupils of the school including the two boys who had gone home to the reserve, I punished. I wanted to get a heavy sentence passed on the young fellow who had brought the whisky because he is a bad case, but the Agent allowed him to go free on condition of his giving outspin information which led to the conviction of a white man in Kamook who had for a long time been supplying the Indians with whisky. I intend forbidding him to come on the school property for a certain term. I would have liked very much to have prosecuted ^{him} for house breaking and made an example of him, but dreaded the publicity it would give.

A couple of week ago, Mr. Graham, the Inspector of Indian Agencies was here and I gave the whole account to him. I suppose it was through his report it reached the Department.

Since this occurred, I have taken extra precautions to prevent any more trouble and everything has been well lately.

In conclusion, let me repeat what I said before, that I shall be pleased to give any necessary assistance to any investigation the Committee may desire to make. I might say too, that Presbytery meets here next week, and I shall lay the whole matter before Mr. Fraser, and the other members of the Presbyterial Committee.

I thank you for your kind words of sympathy, and assure you that none of you can know the sore disappointment this whole affair has been to every member of our staff.

Yours respectfully,

He is signed by J. McWhinney, Principal School

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to permit a child to crawl through. Indeed, the only further precaution anyone could suggest, was to bar the windows with iron rods - a precaution precluded by the danger of fire. The success with which plots of various kinds have been planned and carried through, not only in Indian Schools but in Schools of all nationalities, compels the Committee to require further evidence before endorsing in the statement of the letter from the Secretary of the Department on Indian Affairs, that the scandalous occurrences reflect seriously on the Management of the Institution. The Committee regrets the occurrences exceedingly but do not think there is any blame attaching to the Principal or the staff.

Complaints regarding Mr. McWhimney's method of bringing truant boys back to the School.

The Committee questioned Mr. McWhimney regarding the complaint that he had on one or two occasions in bringing truant boys back to the School, tied a rope to their arms, fastened the rope to his buggy and so compelled the boys to run behind the buggy, and was told that the following are the facts of the case:

The ringleader of the boys in the case out of which the complaint arose had run away from school four times last year and four or five times this year, and in each case he had induced one or more smaller boys to accompany him: that in the case referred to in the complaint, he had induced two to accompany him, one about his own size and one smaller; that Mr. & Mrs. McWhimney had followed them in the buggy and found them about eight miles from the school in company with the father of the two smaller boys; that Mr. McWhimney told the boys that they must go back with him, that he would take the smallest of them in the buggy, but, as there was not room for all in the buggy, the two larger boys would have to run behind; that arranged thus, all went well, until, approaching a bluff half a mile from the starting point, Mr. McWhimney noticed that the boys were preparing to escape; that Mr. McWhimney then stopped, brought the boys to the buggy, tied a rope loosely round the arm of each and drew the rope

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over the back of the buggy and the seat, but did not fasten it to the buggy in any way: that Mr. McWhinney had not thought of thus tying the ropes to the boys until he was face to face with the danger of the boys running away from him after he had found them and thus inspiring the discipline of the School.

Mr. McWhinney admitted that he had asked Mr. Graham, (whether in the terms quoted in the latter of the Secretary of the Indian Department or not, he was not sure) as to what else he could do; but so far was he from refusing to take Mr. Graham's advice that the question was put with the desire of getting advice: that Mr. Graham did advise him not to tie the boys behind the buggy again, but to get the Indian Commissioner's permission to transfer the unruly boy to a distant school whence he could not get home: and that he, (Mr. McWhinney) had, acting on this advice, requested and got the Commissioner's permission to transfer the boy to another school, and that so far, the threat to do this had proved sufficient to keep the boy at school.

The Committee agrees with the Indian Department that boys should not be brought back to any school tied with ropes, not because to do so is necessarily either cruel or wicked, but partly because to be seen bringing back boys tied thus is all but certain to lead to complaints of cruelty: and even more, because such a practice is in danger of degenerating into cruelty. Whether any particular case is actually wrong, must be determined by its circumstances. There is no doubt of the danger to which the boys would be exposed if the ropes had been made fast to the buggy as well as to the boys: but the ropes were not fastened to the buggy. The Committee can see no cruelty in making boys walk, or even run for reasonable distances. The distance these boys partly walked and partly ran behind Mr. McWhinney's buggy was between seven and eight miles: they could, and did help themselves along by clinging to the buggy: and Mr. McWhinney assured the Committee that the horses trotted slowly when they did trot and that they walked a considerable part of the way.

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The Matron also gave the Committee the assurance that the boys were none the worse for their experience behind Mr. McWhinney's buggy.

The Committee therefore believe that there was no wrong done on this occasion, and it is satisfied, and believes that the Department should be satisfied with Mr. McWhinney's assurance that this method of securing the boys ^{would} not be tried again.

In conclusion, the Committee is convinced that the management of the Crestland School has been on the whole excellent, and that the School is at present in very good condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James Frazer Commr.
James Jasquharson

A statement made by Mr. McWhinney regarding the bring back of the truant boys is attached to this paper.

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Mr. McWhinney's statement regarding

The bringing back of the Truant Boys.

Written from his dictation.

George Schewayus has for at least two years given great trouble by his frequent attempts to run away from the School. In this, he has been encouraged by the sympathy of his parents, and the fact that they made much of him on his return to his home. I have talked both to the parents and to the boy, reasoning with them both as to the wrong and folly of such conduct. This boy's offense is always aggravated by his inducing one or more smaller boys to accompany him in his truancy, and thus exposing their health as well as his own to serious danger, they, often setting out at nights or on wet days, to go a distance of ten miles.

He ran away at least four times last year and four or five this year. The usual punishment inflicted was whipping. I tried to get his father to punish him but failed. Usually they would bring him back when he went home. I tried to persuade his father to some form of co-operation by which the boy's truancy might be stopped. Shortly afterwards, the boy ran away again, and as on other occasions, persuaded two boys, one about his own size and one smaller, to accompany him. I drove up to the Reserve to look for them. About eight miles from the School, I met the three boys accompanied by the father of the two smaller boys and at once told the boys that they must go back to school with me. As my wife was along with me, there was not room for all in the buggy, so I took the little boy into the buggy and told the two others that they must run behind. At first they were not tied in any way. After going a little distance, while driving near a bluff, the boys showed unmistakable signs that they were going to make a break for liberty. I stopped and tied a rope loosely around one arm of each and threw the other end of the rope over the back of the buggy and over the seat. The rope was not tied to the buggy in any way. Thus we proceeded to the school, the horses walking or trotting slowly, so that the boys could follow without danger of hurting themselves in any way. Some of the Indians saw us going home and at once reported that the boys were tied to the buggy.

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When Mr. Graham the Inspector was here a few weeks later, two Indians complained to him about the matter. He asked me for a statement of what had happened and I told him as it is set down here. He agreed that the boys should be punished and that discipline must be maintained, but advised me not to do anything like the foregoing again, as it might create dissatisfaction among the Indians. This of course, was my own intention when I saw how the Indians felt. I asked him what method he would advise in dealing with such cases, and he advised me to request the Indian Commissioner to permit me to transfer the boy to some school at such a distance that the boy could not go home from it. I have done this, and the Commissioner has consented to the transference if it should be necessary to take this step. I told the boy and his father about this, and since then, there has been no trouble.

In answer to questions, Mr. McWhinney said, "The tying of ropes on the boys' arms and making them run behind the buggy was not intended as a punishment but as a preventative against running away. I asked the boys several times while on the way to school if they were tired, and one of them answered that they were not."

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116741

Ottawa, August 27, 1907

The Deputy Superintendent General,-

Rev. Dr. Farquharson, Secretary of the Committee appointed by the Indian Mission committee of the Synod. of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to visit the Crowstons school and enquire into its management, has under date of the 16th inst. forwarded a report of this committee, from which it would appear that they exonerate the Principal from the scandalous occurrences that lately took place at that school,

I cannot help expressing the opinion that in their anxiety to whitewash Mr. McWhinney they have used very lame arguments, the principal one being that such occurrences have taken place at other schools. Two wrongs do not make a right, and in my opinion these happenings were preventable with ordinary care and discipline.

The explanation regarding the Principal's treatment in bringing back deserters is a lame excuse, as there was no occasion for his taking his wife along in the buggy, as she no doubt took up sufficient space to have accommodated the boys that were tied behind.

Dr. Farquharson concludes by stating that they sincerely hope that the report will be satisfactory. If you agree with me, such is far from the case.

Frederick Benson

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The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

315603

OFFICE, SUITE 9

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
SUITE 212 KENNEDY BLOCK

TELEPHONE 1117

717 A WATSON AVE
WINNIPEG, 18th October, 1907.

Secretary
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir,

DX16

Yours of the 14th inst., re Crowstons School came to hand yesterday. I am sorry that my answer in this matter has been delayed considerably beyond the time anticipated. At a meeting of the Committee held a short time ago, I was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. McLean's letter. While recognising that the conclusion of your Department was different from that to which our Committee had come to, the Committee was of the opinion that from the letter received, ~~that~~ the Department looked upon ~~that~~ letter as an end of the matter.

If your Department desires our Committee to do anything else than what has been done, I trust you will write and let me know. There is no doubt in the minds of our Committee that Mr. McWhinney is a very capable and energetic Principal of the School, neither is there any doubt in the minds of the Committee that all was done that could reasonably be expected to be done to prevent such occurrences as those which we all regret at the Crowstons School. In the meantime, I can add nothing to this except possibly refer you to reports ^{our} ~~from the Board of Missions~~ some time ago in which the matter was gone into in the ~~view~~ ^{light} from the standpoint of our Committee. Your letter will be submitted to the Committee on the very first opportunity.

Yours truly,

James Farquharson

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Aug 27th 1907

Offered

FROM HEAVENLY.

WILD-TIGERS ON TWO HAMBURG
AND OTHER RECREATIONS.

State School System Isy Had To
Make More Than 100,000
Lessons—White and Negroes
Aided in the Work.

[illegible][illegible]

On Saturday morning the yard was opened at 10 o'clock, and many birds and mammals were trapped. I will who run a butcher shop there was told to tell for nine months, and find that

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THE HAWAIIAN.

WILD-YEARS ON THE KAMAHOU AND OTHER ASSAULTS.

Chief School Teachers have had the
same kind of work and interest
as—Waters and Matthews have
a good deal of interest.

Special Dispatch to The Globe.

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—Unscrupulous
whites, bad halfbreeds and Indians in
north of continent, have been defaul-
ing the Indians on the reservations of
Kamook, Kays and Polly, leaving the
Department Government to take action
and institute wholesale proceedings. In-
vestigation have been refused in which
have witnesses participants living in the
house to be imprisoned state for two
days at a time. The Indians about the
house were, and the witnesses of one of
the girls' daughters have been im-
prisoned and executed by a band of young
men, and gambling and vice have been
widespread at Kamook, where the Indians,
whites and halfbreeds have indulged in
vice and drinking again. These are
now decided by the Department of In-
dian Affairs, which placed the matter
in the hands of the Canadian Detective
Agency.

Mr. Charles Taylor, the local superior
judge, designated a detective to the
area of the alleged trouble, with the re-
sult that some forty old government
are being placed with a report. The
have arrived by the department about
the state of affairs was deplor-
able. As far as information has been
received there have been investigations
conducted. After waiting for some time
the detective collected sufficient material
to make a large number of affidavits,
and the department decided on
stepping out the evil at once. Before
was sent to the reserve that a "pre-
serving house," an Indian house, that was
very much in common and where pro-
ceedings would take place at Kamook on
November 11. All the superior judges
were invited to attend, and when
they did there was a wholesale sale by
the police who worked from early
morning at Kamook and the greater
part of the following day, in putting
the work they wanted under arrest.

On Saturday morning the work was
spread at 10 o'clock, and many lines and
stations were imposed. A man who
ran a Indian shop there was sent to
put his own hands, and had that.

—Continued—

A Summary of Correspondence had with the Presbyterian Church regarding the Management of the Crowstand Boarding School.

Mr. Agent Blevett in his report on the Pelly agency, dated June 5, 1907, under the heading of "Temperance and Morality" referred to the drink traffic as being still very much in evidence and stated that he had discovered that some of the young men (all graduates) had been, with the aid of pupils in the school, getting into the girls' dormitories at the Crowstand school and furnishing them with whiskey. Taking up the clue, he found that the liquor had been supplied by white men at Kamsack.

On receipt of this report the Department wrote to the ~~Executive~~ Secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, requesting him to have a searching enquiry made as to how such a state of affairs could exist in this school and directing that strenuous measures should be taken to prevent their recurrence. The Acting Secretary of the Committee, in acknowledging this letter, stated that he would see that the matter was investigated.

On the 4th of July a similar report was received from Mr. Inspector Graham, who in addition referred to the trouble the Principal had been experiencing with boys who had been running away and complaining ^{of} ~~with~~ his method of bringing them back, which was by tying them behind his buggy. The Indians objected to this mode of procedure and the Inspector told the Principal that it should stop at once. The gist of Mr. Graham's report regarding runaways was also communicated to the Secretary of

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of the Foreign Mission Committee, who was asked to give the matter his serious consideration and report the result.

In this letter the Secretary was informed that the Department was inclined to question the advisability of Mr. McWhinney's being continued in charge of the School. The Indian Commissioner was informed of the Department's action on the Inspector's report. An acknowledgement of the last letter to the Secretary of the Foreign Committee was received, in which it was stated that the Western Committee would be asked to investigate the matter thoroughly and take such action as seemed necessary in the interests of the school.

On July 24 the Secretary of the Western Committee forwarded a copy of the Principal's letter to him, giving a full explanation of the scandalous occurrences at the School and describing what he had done to prevent their recurrence.

Another letter was received from the Secretary of the Western Division of the Foreign Committee, stating that both charges in connection with the Crowstand school would be investigated, which was followed by two letters to the same effect, the last one dated the 2nd of August, making a request for copies of the correspondence the Department had in connection with these matters. Copies were sent as requested, but they did not reach the Committee before the investigation took place.

On August 8th the Committee appointed to inquire into these matters made their report, which although exonerating the Principal was not accepted as satisfactory

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satisfactory by the Department, which wrote the Secretary to say that it was of opinion that the facts elicited at the enquiry showed laxity in administration of the school and that the method of dealing with truants displayed a serious error in judgment. No reply having been received to this letter, the Department again wrote stating that it had been awaiting an acknowledgement of its letter, which it considered called for an answer, as the conclusions arrived at by the Department were not in accordance with those of the Committee. This letter was answered to the effect that there was no doubt in the minds of the Committee that Mr. McWhinney was a very capable and energetic principal of the school and that all was done that could reasonably be expected to prevent such occurrences as those which they all regret at the Crowstand school and concluded by stating that the Department's letter would be submitted to the Committee on the very first opportunity. This letter was dated October 18, last, and since then no further communications have been received.

The documents copied hereunder conclude with an extract from the Toronto "Globe", dated November 23, 1907, headed "Indian Debauchery. Wild Times on the Kamsack and Other Reservations. Girls' School Broken into and Inmates made Drunk and Maltreated. Whites and Halfbreeds took a Hand in the Orgies".

Francis Reddy

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Extract from Agent Blewett's report on the
Felly Agency, dated June 3, 1907, File 288733.

Temperance and Morality. I regret to say that
the drink traffic is still very much in evidence. I
discovered that some of our young men (all graduates)
had been going in the vicinity of the Crowstand school
so I informed Principal McWhinney who at once began to
investigate, with the result of finding that with the
aid of those inside (pupils) the young fellows had been
getting into the girls dormitories and that whiskey had
been taken to the girls. I took up the clue and found
that the son of the deposed chief Cote had obtained the
liquor for the boys, I followed up the case against two
white men of Kamsack, a Doukober and three Indians and
I sincerely hope the Justices will give them their
just deserts.

It seems to me that the school
authorities should be able to
prevent the possibility of such
scandalous occurrences.

J.A.J. McK.
Asst. Ind. Commissioner.

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Mr. McWhinney's statement regarding
the bringing back of the truant boys.

(written to his dictation)

George Kakawayas has for at least two years given great trouble by his frequent attempts to run away from the School. In this, he has been encouraged by the sympathy of his parents, and the fact that they made much of him on his return to his home. I have talked both to the parents and to the boy, reasoning with them both as to the wrong and folly of such conduct. This boy's offence is always aggravated by his inducing one or more smaller boys to accompany him in his truancy, and thus exposing ^{their} his health as well as his own to serious danger, they, often setting out at nights or on wet days, to go a distance of ten miles.

He ran away at least four times last year and four or five this year. The usual punishment inflicted was whipping. I tried to get his father to punish him but failed. Usually they would bring him back when he went home. I tried to persuade his father to some form of co-operation by which the boy's truancy might be stopped. Shortly afterwards, the boy ran away again, and as on other occasions, persuaded two boys, one about his own size and one smaller, to accompany him. I drove up to the Reserve to look for them. About eight miles from the School, I met the three boys accompanied by the father of the two smaller boys and at once told the boys that they must go back to school with me. As my wife was along with me, there was not room for all in the buggy, so I took the little boy into the buggy and told the ~~two~~ others that they must run behind. At first they were not tied in any way. After going a little distance, while drawing near a bluff, the boys showed unmistakable signs that they were going to make a break for liberty. I stopped and tied a rope loosely around one arm of each and threw the other end of the rope over the back of the buggy and over the seat. The rope was not tied to the buggy in any way. Thus we proceeded to the school, the horses walking or trotting slowly, so that the boys could follow without danger of hurting themselves in any way. Some of the Indians saw us going home and at once reported that the boys were tied to the buggy.

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When Mr. Graham the Inspector was here a few weeks later, two Indians complained to him about the matter. He asked me for a statement of what had happened and I told him as it is set down here. He agreed that the boys should be punished and that discipline must be maintained, but advised me not to do anything like the foregoing again, as it might create dissatisfaction among the Indians. This of course, was my own intention when I saw how the Indians felt. I asked him what method he would advise in dealing with such cases, and he advised me to request the Indian Commissioner to permit me to transfer the boy to some school at such a distance that the boy could not go home from it. I have done this, and the Commissioner has consented to the transference if it should be necessary to take this step. I told the boy and his father about this, and since then, there has been no trouble.

In answer to questions, Mr. McThinney said, "The tying of ropes on the boys' arms and making them run behind the buggy was not intended as a punishment but as a preventative against running away. I asked the boys several times while on the way to school if they were tired, and one of them answered that they were not."

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"Globe" : Nov. 27th., 1907.

INDIAN DEBAUCHERY.

Wild Times on the Kamsack and other Reservations.

Girls' School Broken into and inmates made drunk and maltreated -- Whites and Halfbreeds took a Hand in the Orgies.

(Special Despatch to the Globe)

Winnipeg, Nov. 26. -- Unscrupulous whites, bad halfbreeds and Indians in search of excitement, have been debauching the Indians on the reservations at Kamsack, Keyes and Pelly, forcing the Dominion Government to take action and institute wholesale prosecutions. Debaucheries have been indulged in which have left some participants lying in the bush in an incapacitated state for two days at a time. The Indian School was broken into, and the occupants of one of the girls dormitories have been intoxicated and assaulted by a band of young roughts, and gambling and vice have been rampant at Kamsack where the Indians, whites and halfbreeds have indulged in wild and disgusting orgies. These are facts obtained by the Department of Indian Affairs, which placed the matter in the hands of the Canadian Detective Agency.

Mr. Charles Priver, the local superintendent, despatched a detective to the scene of the alleged trouble, with the result that some forty odd prosecutions are taking place, while a report has been received by the Department showing that the state of affairs was deplorable. As far as information has been received there have been twenty-three convictions. After working for some time the detective collected sufficient material to convict a large number of offenders, and the Department decided on stamping out the evil at once. Notice was sent to the reserve that a "give-away" dance, and Indian dance, that usually results in excesses and vicious freedom, would take place at Kamsack on November 21. All the suspects therefore were counted on attending, and when they did there was a wholesale raid by the police who worked from early morning of Thursday and the greater

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part of the following day, in placing the man they wanted under arrest.

On Saturday morning the court was opened at 10 o'clock, and many fines and sentences were imposed. A man who ran a butcher shop there was sent to jail for nine months, and fined \$900.

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